

**AECOM**



# Landscape and Visual Analysis of Potential Development Sites - Addendum

Broxtowe Borough Council

January 2017





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Revision Schedule			
Date	Details	Prepared by	Approved by
December 2016	First Draft	Rose Walker / Stephanie Crewe Chartered Landscape Architects	Nigel Weir (Associate Chartered Landscape Architect)
January 2017	Final Draft	Rose Walker / Stephanie Crewe Chartered Landscape Architects	Nigel Weir (Associate Chartered Landscape Architect)





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# Introduction







This document is to be read in conjunction with 'Landscape and Visual Analysis of Potential Development Sites' (Broxtowe Borough Council, January 2017). The two documents have been produced as part of the evidence base of the second part of Broxtowe Borough Council's Local Plan and will be used along with other information to make decisions about which sites should be allocated for development.

The original report 'Landscape and Visual Analysis of Potential Development Sites' looked at 44 large sites spread across the Borough. Whilst some of these are suitable for allocation in their entirety, other contain sensitive elements, views and features and would be unsuitable for allocation as a whole. However, the exercise needed to be undertaken with similar sized sites in order to compare like-with-like and get an objective overview of the sensitivity of the landscape and visual resource across the Borough.

Bearing in mind the potentially notable impact on landscape character and visual amenity arising from the large sites originally assessed, smaller sites have now been selected within some of the large sites. These will provide a more accurate picture of the landscape and visual impacts of notably reduced housing allocations.

Within this addendum, assessments are undertaken of the reduced sites (LS45-LS50). The assessments result in a score being applied for both landscape and visual sensitivity; this is then combined to give an overall score of sensitivity. Equal weighting has been given to landscape and visual sensitivity and the elements of susceptibility and value which are combined to establish them. On a national scale, within Broxtowe there is a low landscape quality owing to the limited number of national designations. The landscape tends to be only of local significance within the borough, which implies that sites with the highest scores might not be considered to have such a high sensitivity in other parts of the country.

For each site, findings are presented in the form of an A3 pro-forma of landscape and visual sensitivity scoring based on a range of criteria with an accompanying plan which illustrates the characteristics and setting of the site and any recommendations for mitigation. The mitigation recommendations are provided for guidance to developers and have not been factored into the assessments of site sensitivity. The pro-forma outputs and data sheets are included as Appendix A, organised by settlement.

The guidance/methodology relating to completion of the pro-formas is included as Appendix B.

The relative ranking of sites LS45-LS50, based on the sensitivity scoring, is presented in a series of spreadsheets and the detail of the individual assessments is contained in the pro-forma and accompanying data sheet.



# Methodology Outline







The methodology used to assess the impacts of development on landscape and visual amenity has been used with other Greater Nottingham Local Authorities, such as Gedling Borough Council. It uses current best practice and is set out as follows.

The assessment has therefore been undertaken using a combination of the 'Living Landscapes Project' methodology (2002) - which formed the basis for the Nottinghamshire LCA; 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment' (2014); and 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' (2013), referred to as GLVIA3. All of these rely on professional judgment, and a structured approach to assessment, based on evidence.

The proposed development site analysis represents a more fine grained landscape character assessment within the hierarchical context of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment 2009 and also considers the visual aspects of potential development and opportunities for mitigation of impacts of development. Key characteristics of landform, settlement pattern, land cover, tree cover are assessed in relation to the Site, Study Area and Policy Zone.

Within the assessment for each site, a study area is defined which takes into account not only the site but its surroundings. In accordance with GLVIA3 methodology, the Study Area is defined primarily by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and professional judgment. The assessment relates to sensitivity of the Study Area defined by the ZTV mapping. The ZTV mapping is based on new built development assumed to be 7m in height (a two storey house) within the development site and takes into consideration existing woodland within the model (assumed to be 13m high) and existing built development (assumed to be 7m high). The elements within this study area are taken into account when assessing the sensitivity of the landscape and visual resource to development of the site.

A scoring system has been used for each part of the analysis leading to an overall score. The basis of the scoring has been set out in a pro-forma sheet and applies to the development of the site before any mitigation is implemented. The overall score is the sum total of each of the scores for the categories of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value, and Visual Susceptibility. In accordance with the GLVIA3 methodology, susceptibility and value are the key determinants of sensitivity for both landscape and visual effects.

- Landscape Susceptibility + Landscape Value = Landscape Sensitivity
- Visual Susceptibility + Visual Value = Visual Sensitivity
- Landscape Sensitivity + Visual Sensitivity = Overall Score

Landscape Value is defined as the relative value that is attached to landscape by society; Landscape Susceptibility is defined as the ability of the landscape to accommodate a type of development – in this case housing and mixed use - without undue negative consequences; Landscape Sensitivity is defined as the combined judgment of value and susceptibility.





Visual Value is defined as the relative value that is attached to views by visual receptors; Visual Susceptibility is defined as the ability of the visual receptors to accommodate the specific development type – in this case housing and mixed use - without undue negative consequences; Visual Sensitivity is defined as the combined judgment of value and susceptibility.

Judgments of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value and Visual Susceptibility are all equally important when assessing a site and therefore are all equally weighted, as are judgments of Landscape Sensitivity and Visual Sensitivity. In this assessment, scoring is applied on a description system of High / Medium / Low and allocated a numerical value. This number enables each category to be weighted equally when feeding through into the overall score for the site. The overall site score is used for ranking the sites only and provides the relative sensitivity of each site when gauged against the others in this assessment. This allows sites to be compared and contrasted with one another in landscape and visual terms. For sites with an equal ranking, a sub-rank is assigned (a-z, where a is least sensitive) based on the assessors' judgment.

The scores and written analysis will be used by the Council as part of a separate assessment for the identification of sites to allocate for future housing development. This assessment will balance all of the relevant factors, not just landscape and visual sensitivity.

On a national scale, Broxtowe's landscape is of relatively low quality - there are few national designations and the landscape tends to be only of local significance. Given this general low quality, assessing the sites on an absolute basis (e.g. high value landscapes having national designations) is considered to be inappropriate. Consideration of sites relative to other areas of the borough results in an easier distinction between sites of higher and lower sensitivity within a local context.

Detailed guidelines for making judgments in completing the pro-formas are provided in Appendix B. Completion of the pro-formas was undertaken by landscape architects working in pairs in order to enable reasoned discussion and consistency of judgment and to avoid individual bias.



# Analysis of LVA Results







As set out above and explained in the methodology in Appendix B, each of the 44 potential development sites has been allocated a combined score based on landscape and visual sensitivity. This allows relative ranking of all of the sites within Broxtowe Borough but also ranking by settlement. The data behind the scoring is recorded on the pro-forma for each site accompanied by the mapping sheet which indicates;

- Site location
- A series of photographs
- A Zone of Theoretical Visibility map
- A map which shows landscape and planning designations relevant to the assessment, LCA policy zones, photograph locations, key views into the site and recommendations for mitigation.

Indicative recommendations for mitigation of potential landscape and visual effects have been identified on a site by site basis, but not factored into the assessment of sensitivity. The assessments of landscape and visual sensitivity therefore excludes mitigation.

The relative ranking of all of the sites is presented in Figure 1 “Relative Ranking of Development Sites”. The sites are ranked from 1 to 6 with the top site, number 1, being the site which has fewest landscape and visual constraints to housing development. Graphically, the sites most suitable for development have a predominance of green shading, those with more constraints, whether landscape or visual include amber shading, whilst the sites least suitable for housing development include a predominance of red shading.

The use of this traffic light colouring of green for go, amber for caution and red for stop allows an immediate understanding of sensitivity zones between sites and across the borough.

In addition to the overall relative ranking of sites in relation to each other, across Broxtowe Borough, the assessment also allows an understanding of relative sensitivities by settlement as set out in Figures 2 to 5. A separate colour coding, of shaded blue, has been used for the settlement mapping rankings.



Figure 1: Overall rankings

Site No	Site name	Settlement	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity	Visual Value	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Overall	Rank
LS45	Land to the West of Awsworth / East of the Bypass	Awsworth	14	9	23	10	11	21	44	1
LS49	Land to the south of Blenheim Industrial Estate	Bulwell	13	9	22	10	13	23	45	2
LS48	Kimberley Depot and land south of Eastwood Road Kimberley	Kimberley	14	9	23	13	11	24	47	3
LS50	East and west of Coventry Lane to the south of the railway line	Bramcote / Stapleford	13	13	26	10	13	23	49	4
LS46	East of Mansfield Road Eastwood	Eastwood	14	11	25	10	15	25	50	5
LS47	South East of Brinsley	Brinsley	16	11	27	10	15	25	52	6

Figure 2: Bramcote / Stapleford

Site No	Site name	Settlement	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity	Visual Value	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Overall	Overall Rank
LS50	East and west of Coventry Lane to the south of the railway line	Bramcote / Stapleford	13	13	26	10	13	23	49	4

Figure 3: Awsworth

Site No	Site name	Settlement	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity	Visual Value	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Overall	Overall Rank
LS45	Land to the West of Awsworth / East of the Bypass	Awsworth	14	9	23	10	11	21	44	1

Figure 4: Kimberley

Site No	Site name	Settlement	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity	Visual Value	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Overall	Overall Rank
LS48	Kimberley Depot and land south of Eastwood Road Kimberley	Kimberley	14	9	23	13	11	24	47	3

Figure 5: Eastwood

Site No	Site name	Settlement	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity	Visual Value	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Overall	Overall Rank
LS46	East of Mansfield Road Eastwood	Eastwood	14	11	25	10	15	25	50	5

Figure 6: Bulwell

Site No	Site name	Settlement	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity	Visual Value	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Overall	Overall Rank
LS49	Land to the south of Blenheim Industrial Estate	Bulwell	13	9	22	10	13	23	45	2

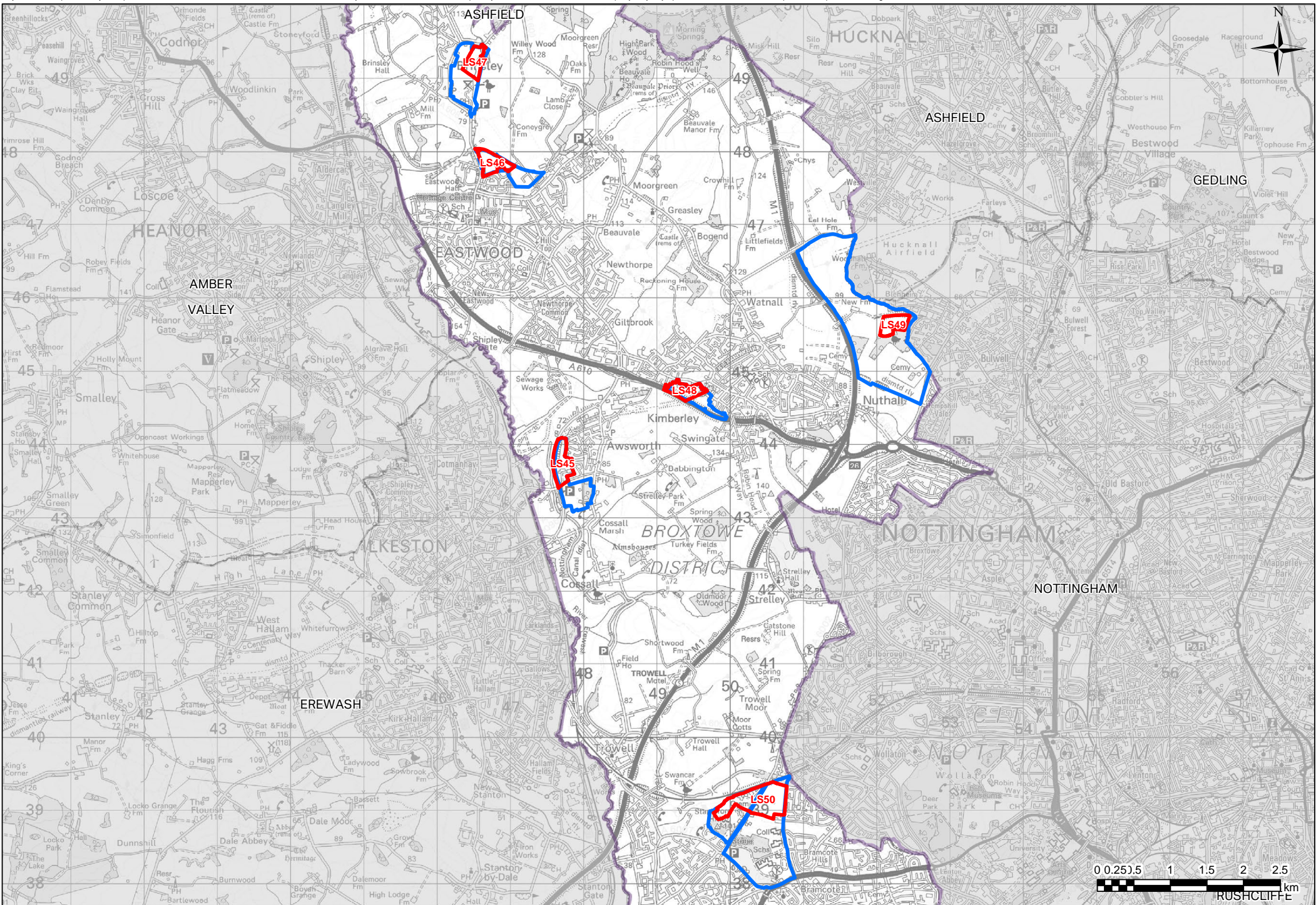
Figure 7: Brinsley

Site No	Site name	Settlement	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity	Visual Value	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Overall	Overall Rank
LS47	South East of Brinsley	Brinsley	16	11	27	10	15	25	52	6





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# Appendices

Appendix A:

Pro-Formas and  
Data Sheets





# Bramcote / Stapleford

*Original*  
LS09/LS10

*Reduced*  
LS50









LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT														CLIENT: Broxtowe Borough Council				Aggregate Score (/100):				49																					
SITE REFERENCE:		LS50				DATE ASSESSED:		30/11/2016						SURVEYED BY:		RW	CHECKED BY:		NW																								
EXISTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER														Landscape character within site				NC02 (Moderate-Good), SH61(Moderate)				Landscape character within study area				NC02 (Moderate-Good), SH61(Moderate)																	
LIVING LANDSCAPES METHODOLOGY																						OTHER																					
Landform	LCA	Site	Study Area		Settlement Pattern	LCA	Study Area		Land Cover	LCA	Site	Study Area		Tree Cover	PZ	Site	Study Area		Descriptive Attribute	Site	Study Area																						
Vales & valley bottoms	✗	✗	✗		Nucleated	✓	✗		Arable farms	✓	✗	✓		Wooded - ancient	✗	✗	✗		Spatial character	Variable	Variable																						
Rolling / undulating	✓	✗	✓		Clustered	✗	✗		Mixed farms	✗	✗	✗		Wooded - recent	✓	✗	✓		Indicative ground vegetation	Variable	Variable																						
Low plateau	✗	✗	✗		Settled	✗	✗		Pastoral farms	✓	✓	✓		Trees & woods	✓	✓	✓		Boundary treatments	Variable	Variable																						
Sloping (low hills)	✓	✓	✓		Dispersed	✓	✓		Woodland	✗	✗	✓		Coverts & tree groups	✓	✗	✗		Enclosure pattern	Sub-regular	Variable																						
Coastal dunes / shingle	✗	✗	✗		Waste ground / derelict	✗	✗		Rough / wild / equestrian	✗	✓	✓		Other trees	✗	✓	✓		Tree pattern	Variable	Variable																						
Marine levels	✗	✗	✗		Unsettled	✗	✗		Disturbed	✓	✗	✗		Open / unwooded	✗	✗	✗		Other characteristics / features	School playing fields	Bramcote Hills Park, Hemlock Stone, Crematorium																						
High plateau (>300m)	✗	✗	✗		Coalfields	✗	✗		Urban / brownfield	✓	✗	✓																															
High hills (>600m)	✗	✗	✗		Urban	✓	✓		Parkland / leisure	✓	✓	✓																															
LANDSCAPE VALUE														Total Score (/25)				13				VISUAL VALUE				Total Score (/25)				10													
Factor		Assessment											Score*		Factor		Assessment											Score*															
Landscape quality		Some areas of the study area are well maintained, others less so, particularly to either side of the A6002											Med - 2		Recognition of value		N/A											Low - 3															
Scenic quality		Frequent human influence. Features such as commercial premises just off Coventry Lane which detract											Low - 1		Indicators of value		N/A											Low - 3															
Rarity		Hemlock Stone is distinctive local feature but not related to site											Low - 1		Other value		N/A											Low - 3															
Representativeness		Study area incorporates some characteristics of the LCA											Med - 2		VISUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY														Total Score (/25)				13										
Conservation interests		A number of TPOs within the study area, little else											Low - 1		Factor		Assessment											Score*															
Recreation value		A network of PRoW within study area. Bramcote Hills Park and area around Hemlock Stone are key recreational features											Med - 2		Primary receptors		Recreational - site is part of the setting for recreational receptors on eastern boundary											Med - 4															
Perceptual aspects		Some positive perceptual aspects, but limited sense of tranquillity due to settlement and busy A6002 / A52											Low - 1		Secondary receptors		Residential - east of site forms small part of the visual amenity for a limited number of receptors											Low - 2															
Associations		The Hemlock Stone is the subject of local myth and legend within the study area											Med - 2		Number of receptors		A6002 is relatively busy road, several residential properties nearby											Med - 4															
															Visibility of site		Site is often screened by mature boundary vegetation											Low - 2															
OVERALL LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)														Total Score (/50)				26				OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)														Total Score (/50)				23			
Low landscape sensitivity derived from low landscape value and susceptibility																						Low visual value and susceptibility, overall a low visual sensitivity																					
Notes																						Notes																					
MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES / RECOMMENDATIONS																																											
Landscape planting		✓		Retain strong network of mature vegetation										Form of development		✗																											
Landscape buffer		✗												Local vernacular		✗																											
Site features		✗												Other		✗																											
CONSTRAINTS																																											
On-site		PRoW, potential access issues										Off-site		Adjacent railway line																													
CONCLUSION																																											
A mixture of farmland, rough ground and former school playing fields, the site lies to the north of a ridgeline which falls to the north of Bramcote and south-west of Wollaton. There is a high degree of human influence within the study area and this contributes to the study area's low landscape value. There is potential for an increased perception of urbanisation as a result of development of the site, but this is taken in the context of existing and planned built development to either side of the site. There is an overall low landscape susceptibility and sensitivity. The site is has no visual value within the study area. There is a low visual susceptibility arising from the fact that the site does not contribute notably to the visual amenity of receptors, and is of limited visibility due to its mature boundary vegetation. Overall the visual sensitivity is low.																																											

Landscape Value  
Visual Value

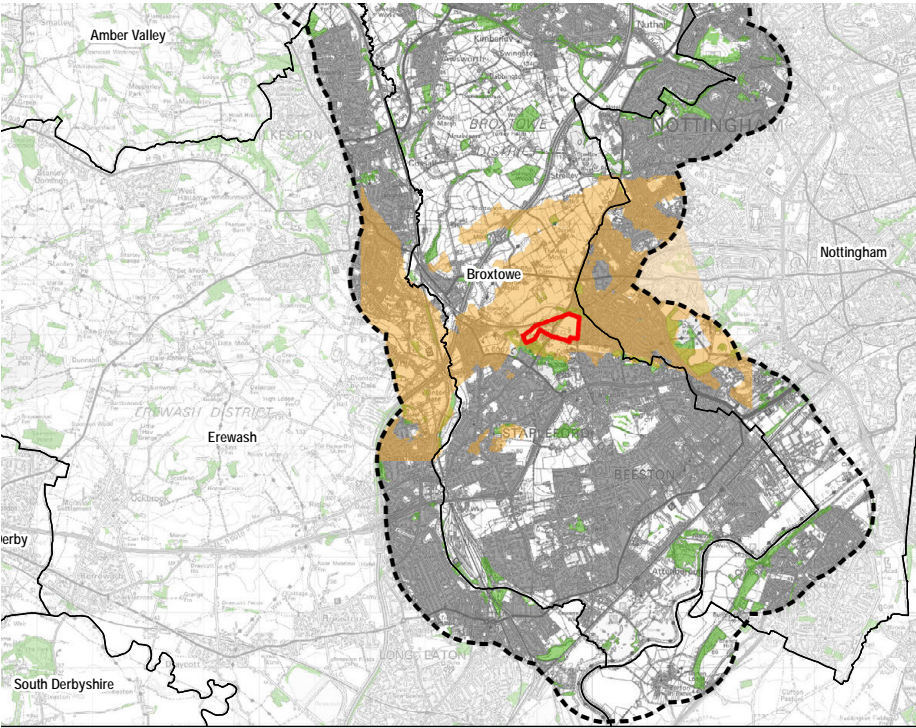
Landscape Susceptibility  
Visual Susceptibility

Landscape Sensitivity  
Visual Sensitivity

\* Scoring is applied on a description system of High / Medium / Low. Each of these descriptions is assigned a number for the categories of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value, and Visual Susceptibility. This number enables each category to be weighted equally when feeding through into an overall score for the site. The overall site score is used for ranking the sites ONLY and therefore can only provide the relative sensitivity of each site when gauged against the others in this assessment.



LS50 - East and west of Coventry Lane to the south of the railway line



Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the site - Yellow denotes potential visibility



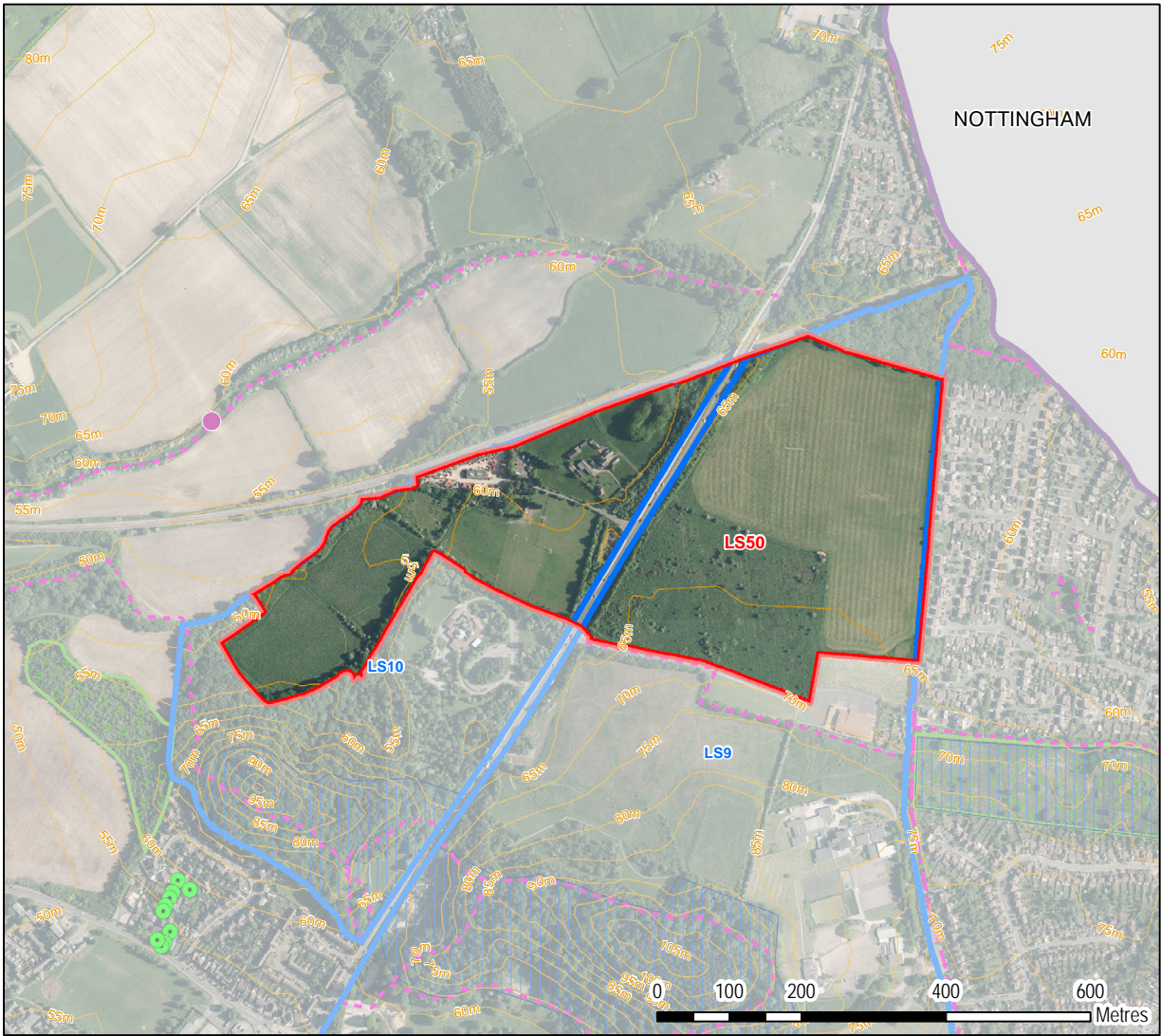
Site Photograph A - Looking southerly from Sidings Lane within the centre of the site. This viewpoint illustrates the rough ground in this part of the site and the semi-private character - Sidings Lane is a private road. To the left of the view is the A6002 Coventry Lane - a busy road linking Stapleford with Nuthall and Bulwell - but there are few other discernable features within the view.



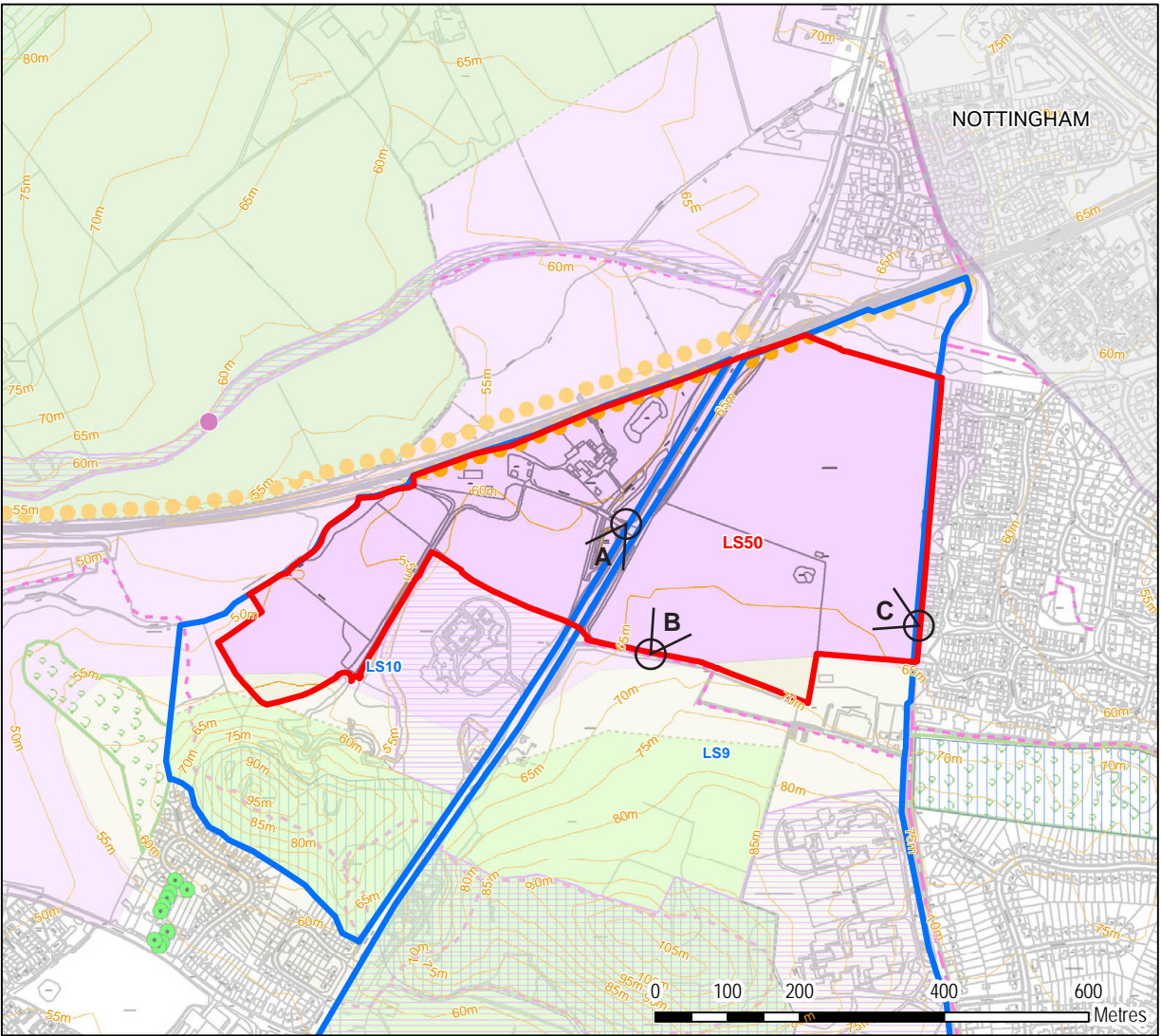
Site Photograph B - This viewpoint looks northerly into the site from Beeston FP31A, which is also the entrance drive for the Brethren's Meeting Room - an evangelical church. In this location, the site is rough unmanaged scrub.



Site Photograph C - Looking west from Beeston BW30 into the former school playing fields on the eastern edge of the site. To the right of the view is an area of woodland which is located in the north-eastern corner of the site.



Aerial view of the site



Landscape designations / Potential development mitigation recommendations

**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Original Site
- Local authority outside of the Borough
- Broxtowe Borough boundary
- Landscape Planting
- Site Feature
- Landscape Buffer
- Contours
- Listed Building
- Mature Landscape Area
- Prominent Area
- Bridleway
- Footpath
- Tree Preservation Order (Groups & Woodland)
- Tree Preservation Order (Single Tree)

**LCA Policy Zones**

- NC02, Conserve and Enhance
- SH61, Enhance

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Ordnance Survey 100019453.



# Awsworth

*Original*  
LS19

*Reduced*  
LS45









LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CLIENT: Broxtowe Borough Council

Aggregate Score (/100):44

SITE REFERENCE:LS45

DATE ASSESSED:02/12/2016

SURVEYED BY:RW

CHECKED BY:NW

EXISTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Landscape character within site

NC02 (Moderate-Good)

Landscape character within study area

NC01 (Moderate-Good), NC02 (Moderate-Good)

LIVING LANDSCAPES METHODOLOGY

OTHER

Landform

LCA

Site

Study Area

Vales & valley bottoms

Rolling / undulating

Low plateau

Sloping (low hills)

Coastal dunes / shingle

Marine levels

High plateau (>300m)

High hills (>600m)

Settlement Pattern

LCA

Study Area

Arable farms

Mixed farms

Pastoral farms

Woodland

Rough / wild / equestrian

Disturbed

Urban / brownfield

Parkland / leisure

LCA

Site

Study Area

Tree Cover

PZ

Site

Study Area

Wooded - ancient

Wooded - recent

Trees & woods

Coverts & tree groups

Other trees

Open / unwooded

Descriptive Attribute

Site

Study Area

Spatial character

Indicative ground vegetation

Boundary treatments

Enclosure pattern

Tree pattern

Other characteristics / features

Variable

Variable

Hedges

Sub-regular

Linear

Variable

Variable

Variable

Sub-regular

Variable

Disused Nottingham Canal to west of site

LANDSCAPE VALUE

Total Score (/25)

14

Factor

Assessment

Score\*

Landscape quality

Some degraded areas, particularly west of the study area. Elsewhere, some good management and domestic settings

Med - 2

Scenic quality

Large amount of human influence and few attractive features. Slightly better in east of study area but unrelated to the site

Low - 1

Rarity

N/A

Low - 1

Representativeness

Mostly representative of LCA

High - 3

Conservation interests

Mature Landscape Area in east of study area, one TPO, couple of listed buildings including the Bennerley Viaduct

Low - 1

Recreation value

Good network of PRoW within study area, including the disused Nottingham Canal. Recreation ground to east of village

High - 3

Perceptual aspects

Relatively high degree of human influence with industrialising factors. Limited tranquillity, particularly due to busy A6096

Low - 1

Associations

N/A

Low - 1

LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY

Total Score (/25)

9

Factor

Assessment

Score\*

Subtraction

No real loss of key characteristics

Low - 2

Addition

Extension of urban edge with logical boundary

Low - 2

Perception

No loss of tranquillity or threat of perceived coalescence

Low - 2

Policy

Ensure that further built development does not affect the character of the valley

Low - 2

OVERALL LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)

Total Score (/50)

23

Low landscape sensitivity arising from low landscape value and susceptibility

Notes

VISUAL VALUE

Total Score (/25)

10

Factor

Assessment

Score\*

Recognition of value

N/A

Low - 3

Indicators of value

N/A

Low - 3

Other value

N/A

Low - 3

VISUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY

Total Score (/25)

11

Factor

Assessment

Score\*

Primary receptors

Residential - site is a small part of Awsworth's rural setting

Low - 2

Secondary receptors

Recreational - site is only a small part of the experience of receptors, other parts of the study area are more important

Low - 2

Number of receptors

Village edge, busy road to immediate west of site (A6096)

Med - 4

Visibility of site

Views mostly screened by vegetation or built form

Low - 2

OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)

Total Score (/50)

21

Low visual value and low visual susceptibility. Overall low visual sensitivity

Notes

MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES / RECOMMENDATIONS

Landscape planting

Along A6096. retain and enhance existing mature vegetation

Form of development

Landscape buffer

Local vernacular

Site features

Other

CONSTRAINTS

On-site

Potential access issues from west

Off-site

CONCLUSION

The site is a series of fields on the western edge of Awsworth, currently used for equestrian grazing as well as arable farming. There is a strong network of PRoW within the study area, as well as a Mature Landscape Area, but the high degree of human influence and various areas of degradation gives a low landscape value. Development of the site would result in a perceived urban extension with minimal effect on the key characteristics of the study area and therefore a low landscape susceptibility. Visually, there is a limited amount of value. Overall, there is a low landscape and visual sensitivity.

Landscape Value

Visual Value

Landscape Susceptibility

Visual Susceptibility

Landscape Sensitivity

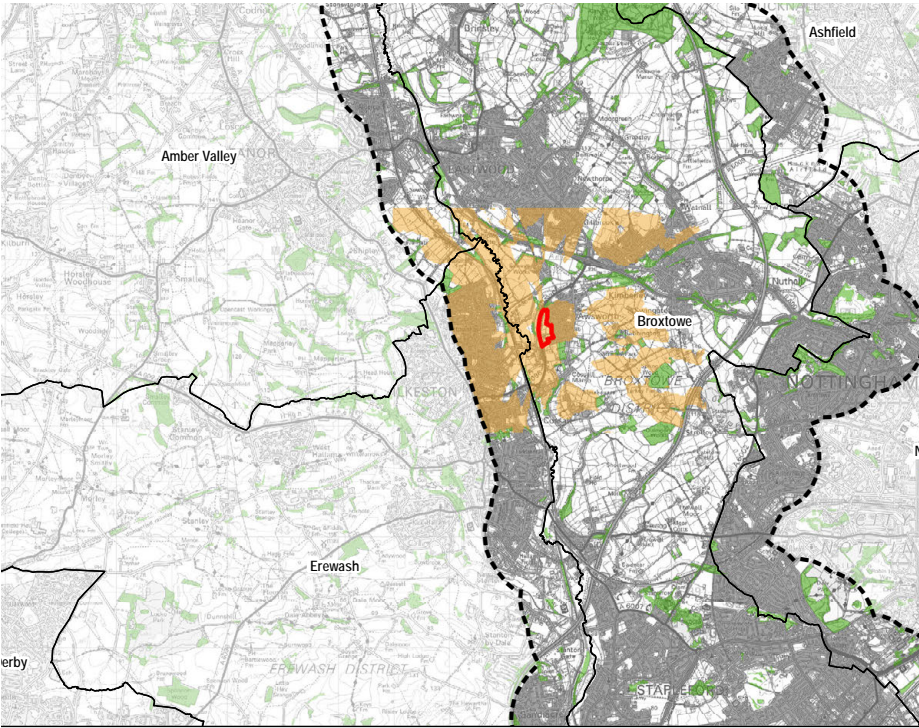
Visual Sensitivity

\* Scoring is applied on a description system of High / Medium / Low. Each of these descriptions is assigned a number for the categories of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value, and Visual Susceptibility. This number enables each category to be weighted equally when feeding through into an overall score for the site. The overall site score is used for ranking the sites ONLY and therefore can only provide the relative sensitivity of each site when gauged against the others in this assessment.

18



LS45 - Land to the West of Awsworth / East of the Bypass



Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the site - Yellow denotes potential visibility



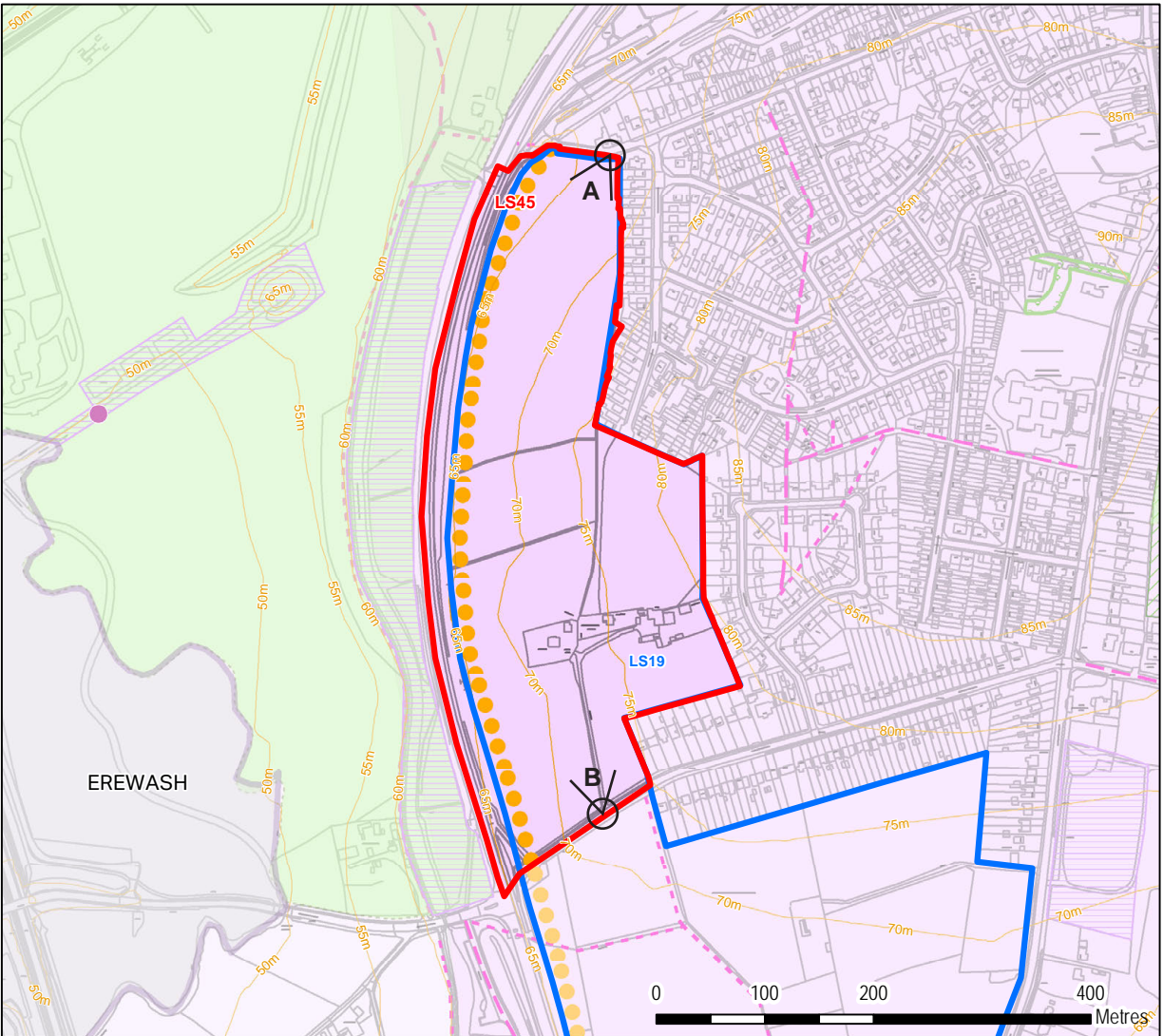
**Site Photograph A** - Looking south from Park Hill directly into the northern end of the site. This panorama shows the rough pastoral use of this section of the site, as well as the hedgerow field boundaries. To the right of the view is vegetation that denotes the edge of the Awsworth Bypass, whereas to the left of the viewpoint (not pictured) are houses on Barlow Drive North.



**Site Photograph B** - This view looks north from Newton's Lane towards White House Farm. To the right of the viewpoint (not pictured) are houses on the edge of Awsworth.



Aerial view of the site



Landscape designations / Potential development mitigation recommendations

**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Original Site
- Local authority outside of the Borough
- Broxtowe Borough boundary
- Landscape Planting
- Site Feature
- Landscape Buffer
- Contours
- Listed Building
- Mature Landscape Area
- Bridleway
- Footpath
- Tree Preservation Order (Groups & Woodland)

**LCA Policy Zones**

- NC01, Conserve and Enhance
- NC02, Conserve and Enhance

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Ordnance Survey 100019453.



# Kimberley

*Original*  
LS28

*Reduced*  
LS48









LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT														CLIENT: Broxtowe Borough Council				Aggregate Score (/100):			47																
SITE REFERENCE:		LS48				DATE ASSESSED:		02/12/2016						SURVEYED BY: RW		CHECKED BY: NW																					
EXISTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER														Landscape character within site				NC02 (Moderate-Good), NC03 (Moderate)				Landscape character within study area				NC02 (Moderate-Good), NC03 (Moderate)											
LIVING LANDSCAPES METHODOLOGY																						OTHER															
Landform	LCA	Site	Study Area		Settlement Pattern	LCA	Study Area		Land Cover	LCA	Site	Study Area		Tree Cover	PZ	Site	Study Area		Descriptive Attribute	Site	Study Area																
Vales & valley bottoms	✗	✗	✗		Nucleated	✓	✗		Arable farms	✓	✗	✗		Wooded - ancient	✗	✗	✗		Spatial character	Variable	Variable																
Rolling / undulating	✓	✓	✓		Clustered	✗	✗		Mixed farms	✓	✗	✗		Wooded - recent	✓	✗	✓		Indicative ground vegetation	Variable	Variable																
Low plateau	✗	✗	✗		Settled	✓	✓		Pastoral farms	✗	✓	✓		Trees & woods	✓	✓	✓		Boundary treatments	Variable	Variable																
Sloping (low hills)	✗	✗	✓		Dispersed	✓	✗		Woodland	✓	✗	✗		Coverts & tree groups	✓	✗	✗		Enclosure pattern	Sub-regular	Variable																
Coastal dunes / shingle	✗	✗	✗		Waste ground / derelict	✗	✗		Rough / wild / equestrian	✗	✓	✓		Other trees	✗	✗	✓		Tree pattern	Variable	Variable																
Marine levels	✗	✗	✗		Unsettled	✗	✗		Disturbed	✓	✗	✗		Open / unwooded	✗	✗	✗		Other characteristics / features																		
High plateau (>300m)	✗	✗	✗		Coalfields	✓	✗		Urban / brownfield	✓	✓	✓																									
High hills (>600m)	✗	✗	✗		Urban	✓	✗		Parkland / leisure	✗	✗	✓																									
LANDSCAPE VALUE														Total Score (/25)				14	VISUAL VALUE														Total Score (/25)				13
Factor	Assessment													Score*	Factor	Assessment													Score*								
Landscape quality	Some degraded landscape features and boundary treatments													Low - 1	Recognition of value	Mature Landscape Area on site and in study area, Kimberley Conservation Area borders the site to the north-east													Med - 6								
Scenic quality	Proximity of A610 road and presence of Kimberley depot detracts from scenic quality													Low - 1	Indicators of value	N/A													Low - 3								
Rarity	Great Northern Railway Sculpture Trail forms a distinctive feature within the study area													Med - 2	Other value	N/A													Low - 3								
Representativeness	Study area is somewhat representative of LCA													Med - 2	VISUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY														Total Score (/25)				11				
Conservation interests	Small section of Mature Landscape Area within the site, TPOs and Kimberley Conservation Area in wider study area													Med - 2	Factor	Assessment													Score*								
Recreation value	Network of PRoW on site, study area contains Great Northern Railway Sculpture Trail and Public Open Space													High - 3	Primary receptors	Recreational - views do not contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by receptors													Low - 2								
Perceptual aspects	Areas of unkempt land use with tranquillity interrupted by road noise and human influence													Low - 1	Secondary receptors	Residential - views do not contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by receptors													Low - 2								
Associations	N/A													Low - 1	Number of receptors	Edge of settlement location, busy roads bordering two sides of the site													Med - 4								
LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY														Total Score (/25)				9	Visibility of site	Proliferation of vegetation acts to screen the Site resulting in poor visibility of the Site in general													Low - 2				
Factor	Assessment													Score*															OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)	Total Score (/50)	24						
Subtraction	Loss of mature vegetation													Low - 2																							
Addition	Extension of urban edge. No addition of incongruous elements													Low - 2																							
Perception	Extension would sit within the linear route of A610 road which currently defines the settlement boundary to the south													Low - 2																							
Policy	Restrict urban edge expansion and promote better integration of settlements into the wider landscape													Low - 2																							
OVERALL LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)														Total Score (/50)				23																			
Low landscape value and low landscape susceptibility. Overall a low landscape sensitivity.																																					
Notes																																					
MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES / RECOMMENDATIONS																																					
Landscape planting	✓	Enhance screening of A610 to reduce views of the carriageway												Form of development	✗																						
Landscape buffer	✓	Introduction of landscape buffer to ensure retention of woodland tracts												Local vernacular	✓	Respecting Kimberley Conservation Area																					
Site features	✗													Other	✗																						
CONSTRAINTS																																					
On-site	PRoW, Kimberley Depot												Off-site																								
CONCLUSION																																					
The site is a parcel of land comprising woodland, rough ground and brownfield development; it separates the settlement of Kimberley from the A610. There is considerable human influence within the study area, which is reflected in the low landscape sensitivity to change. There is also a low visual sensitivity, despite the site's role as a recreational resource and the proximity to Kimberley Conservation Area.																																					

Landscape Value  
Visual Value

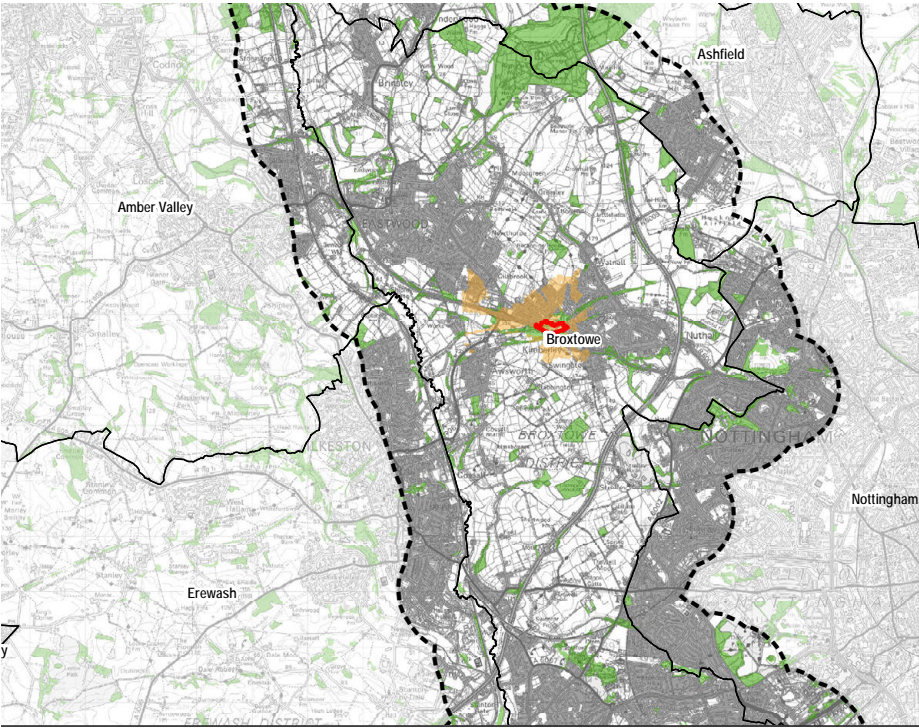
Landscape Susceptibility  
Visual Susceptibility

Landscape Sensitivity  
Visual Sensitivity

\* Scoring is applied on a description system of High / Medium / Low. Each of these descriptions is assigned a number for the categories of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value, and Visual Susceptibility. This number enables each category to be weighted equally when feeding through into an overall score for the site. The overall site score is used for ranking the sites ONLY and therefore can only provide the relative sensitivity of each site when gauged against the others in this assessment.



LS48 - Kimberley Depot and land south of Eastwood Road  
Kimberley



Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the site - Yellow denotes potential visibility



Site Photograph A - Looking north-east from Kimberley FPB on the southern site boundary, directly into the site. The view illustrates the semi-naturalisation of parts of the site, with a mass of scrub and succession vegetation. In the right-hand side of the view is a garage on Speedwell Lane.



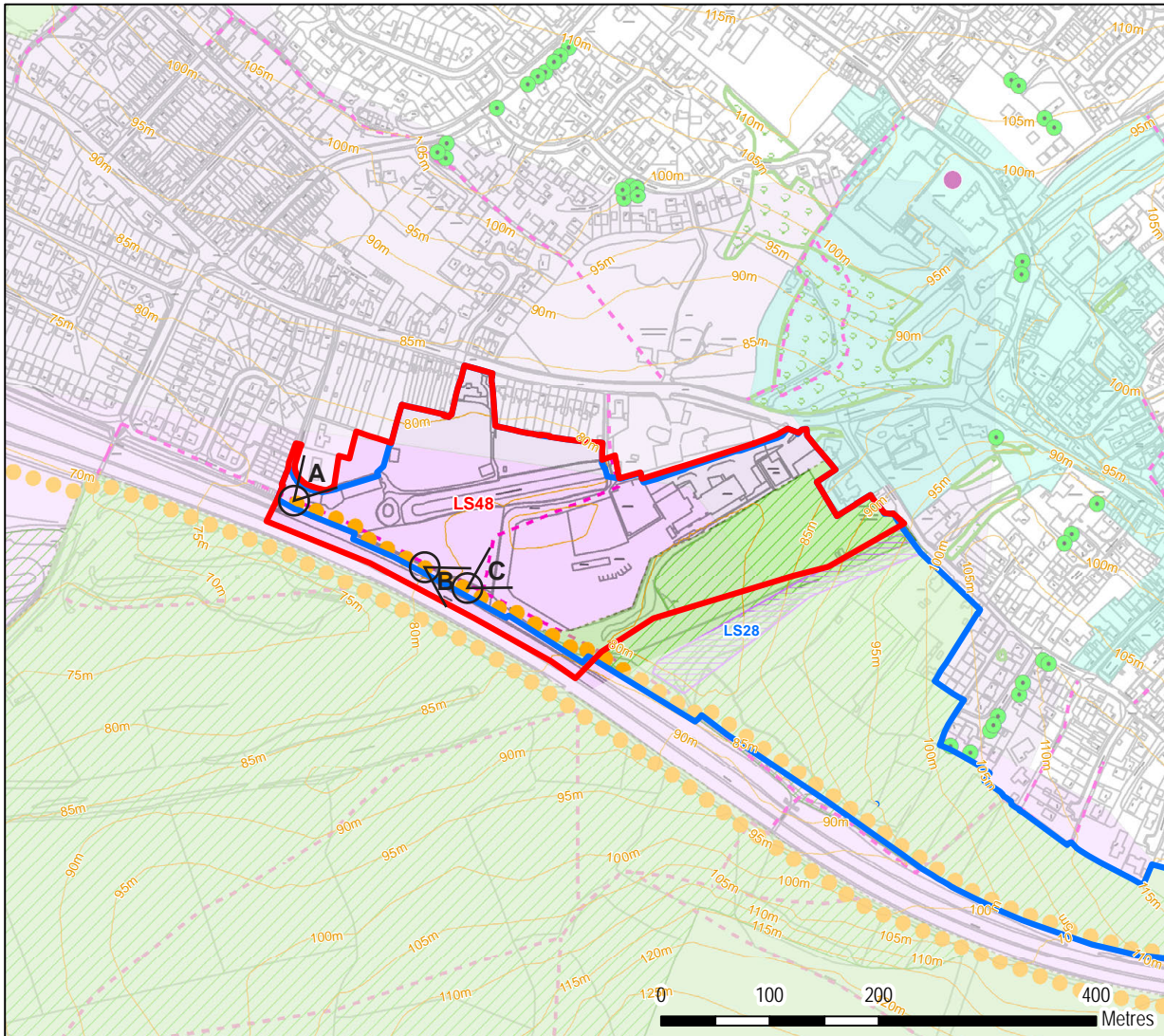
Site Photograph B - View that looks south-east along Kimberley FPB on the southern boundary of the site. The site at this point is again semi-naturalised, with infrequent glimpses from the footpath into the wider site on the left and the A610 on the right. The A610 has a considerable auditory influence.



Site Photograph C - Looking north-east at the boundary of Kimberley Depot from Kimberley FPD on the southern site boundary. The depot is an industrial contrast to other areas of the site and adds incongruous features such as smells of refuse.



Aerial view of the site



Landscape designations / Potential development mitigation recommendations

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Original Site
- Broxtowe Borough boundary
- Landscape Planting
- Site Feature
- Landscape Buffer
- Contours
- Conservation Area
- Listed Building
- Mature Landscape Area
- Bridleway
- Footpath
- Tree Preservation Order (Groups & Woodland)
- Tree Preservation Order (Single)
- LCA Policy Zones
  - NC02, Conserve and Enhance
  - NC03, Enhance

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# Eastwood

*Original*  
LS39

*Reduced*  
LS46









LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CLIENT: Broxtowe Borough Council

Aggregate Score (/100):50

SITE REFERENCE:LS46

DATE ASSESSED:02/12/2016

SURVEYED BY:RW

CHECKED BY:NW

EXISTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Landscape character within siteNC03 (Moderate)

Landscape character within study areaNC03 (Moderate)

LIVING LANDSCAPES METHODOLOGY

Landform	LCA	Site	Study Area		Settlement Pattern	LCA	Study Area		Land Cover	LCA	Site	Study Area		Tree Cover	PZ	Site	Study Area		Descriptive Attribute	Site	Study Area
Vales & valley bottoms	✗	✗	✗		Nucleated	✓	✗		Arable farms	✓	✓	✓		Wooded - ancient	✗	✗	✗		Spatial character	Medium - framed	Variable
Rolling / undulating	✓	✗	✗		Clustered	✗	✗		Mixed farms	✓	✗	✗		Wooded - recent	✗	✗	✗		Indicative ground vegetation	Variable	Variable
Low plateau	✗	✗	✗		Settled	✓	✓		Pastoral farms	✓	✓	✓		Trees & woods	✓	✗	✗		Boundary treatments	Hedges	Variable
Sloping (low hills)	✗	✓	✓		Dispersed	✓	✓		Woodland	✗	✗	✗		Coverts & tree groups	✓	✗	✗		Enclosure pattern	Sub-regular	Variable
Coastal dunes / shingle	✗	✗	✗		Waste ground / derelict	✗	✗		Rough / wild / equestrian	✗	✗	✗		Other trees	✗	✓	✓		Tree pattern	Linear	Linear
Marine levels	✗	✗	✗		Unsettled	✗	✗		Disturbed	✓	✗	✗		Open / unwooded	✗	✗	✗		Other characteristics / features		
High plateau (>300m)	✗	✗	✗		Coalfields	✗	✗		Urban / brownfield	✓	✗	✓									
High hills (>600m)	✗	✗	✗		Urban	✓	✗		Parkland / leisure	✗	✗	✓									

LANDSCAPE VALUE

Total Score (/25)14

Factor	Assessment	Score*
Landscape quality	Intact landscape. Some areas of poor management though with degraded boundary treatments	Med - 2
Scenic quality	Pleasant agricultural setting with mature boundary vegetation. Human influence at edge of Eastwood	Med - 2
Rarity	N / A	Low - 1
Representativeness	Some aspects of the study area are representative of the LCA	Med - 2
Conservation interests	A number of TPOs and couple of Listed Buildings located within the study area	Low - 1
Recreation value	Network of PRoW, Hall Park and Mansfield Road recreation ground within the study area	Med - 2
Perceptual aspects	Urban elements at Eastwood are perceptible in open views from the west, little tranquillity	Low - 1
Associations	Eastwood village is the birthplace of D. H. Lawrence	Med - 2

LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY

Total Score (/25)11

Factor	Assessment	Score*
Subtraction	No key characteristics would be lost	Low - 2
Addition	Site would form an extension of the existing settlement	Low - 2
Perception	Little change due to the extension to existing settlement edge	Low - 2
Policy	Restrict further urban edge expansion and promote better integration of settlements into the landscape	Med - 4

OVERALL LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)

Total Score (/50)25

Low landscape sensitivity derived from low landscape value and low landscape susceptibility

Notes

MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES / RECOMMENDATIONS

Landscape planting	✓	Retain and enhance mature vegetation	Form of development	✗	
Landscape buffer	✗		Local vernacular	✗	
Site features	✗		Other	✗	

CONSTRAINTS

On-site	PRoW along southern site boundary	Off-site	
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CONCLUSION

The site has an overall agricultural function and sits at the northern edge of Eastwood. There is a low landscape value within the study area and low susceptibility to change, overall this equates to a low landscape sensitivity. The site is visually contained, has little visual value and only partial relevance to surrounding receptors, therefore the visual sensitivity is low.

Landscape Value

Visual Value

Landscape Susceptibility

Visual Susceptibility

Landscape Sensitivity

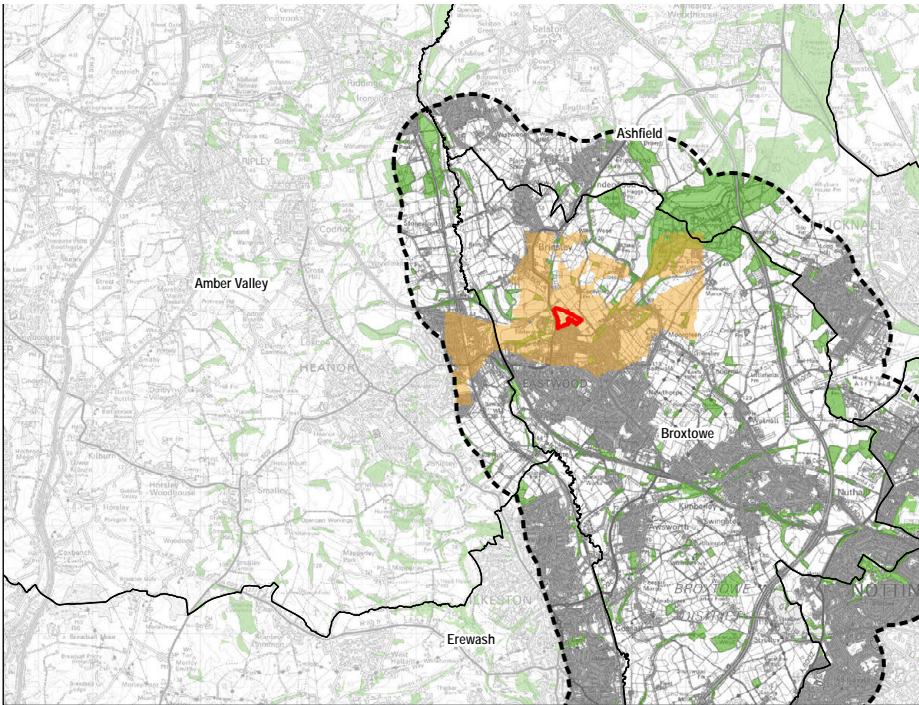
Visual Sensitivity

\* Scoring is applied on a description system of High / Medium / Low. Each of these descriptions is assigned a number for the categories of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value, and Visual Susceptibility. This number enables each category to be weighted equally when feeding through into an overall score for the site. The overall site score is used for ranking the sites ONLY and therefore can only provide the relative sensitivity of each site when gauged against the others in this assessment.

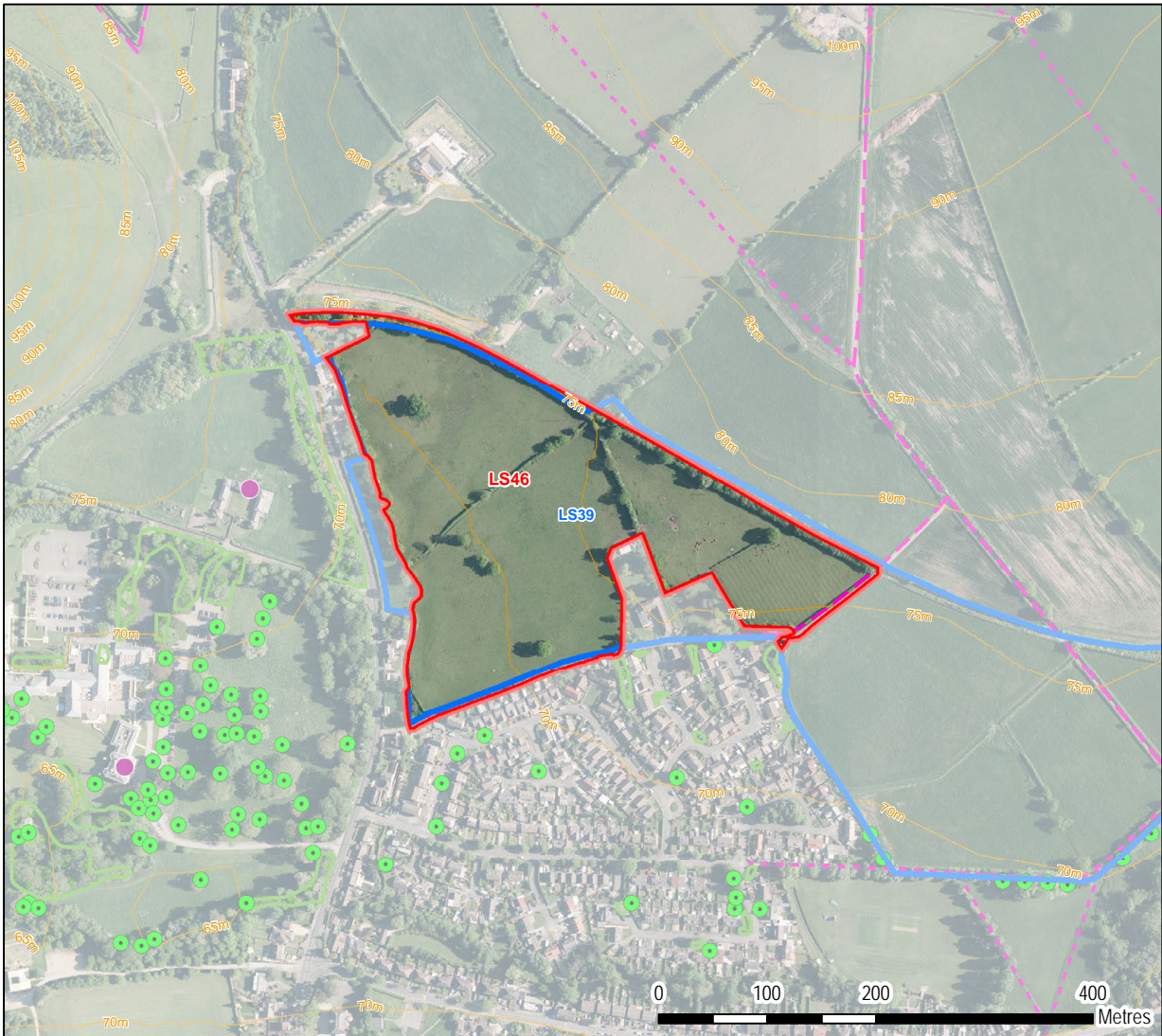
26



LS46 - East of Mansfield Road Eastwood



Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the site - Yellow denotes potential visibility



Aerial view of the site



**Site Photograph A** - This view is from the eastern corner of the site and looks from Greasley BW4 directly into the site. The pastoral land use of the site is apparent, as well as the former colliery spoil tip which divides Eastwood and Brinsley.



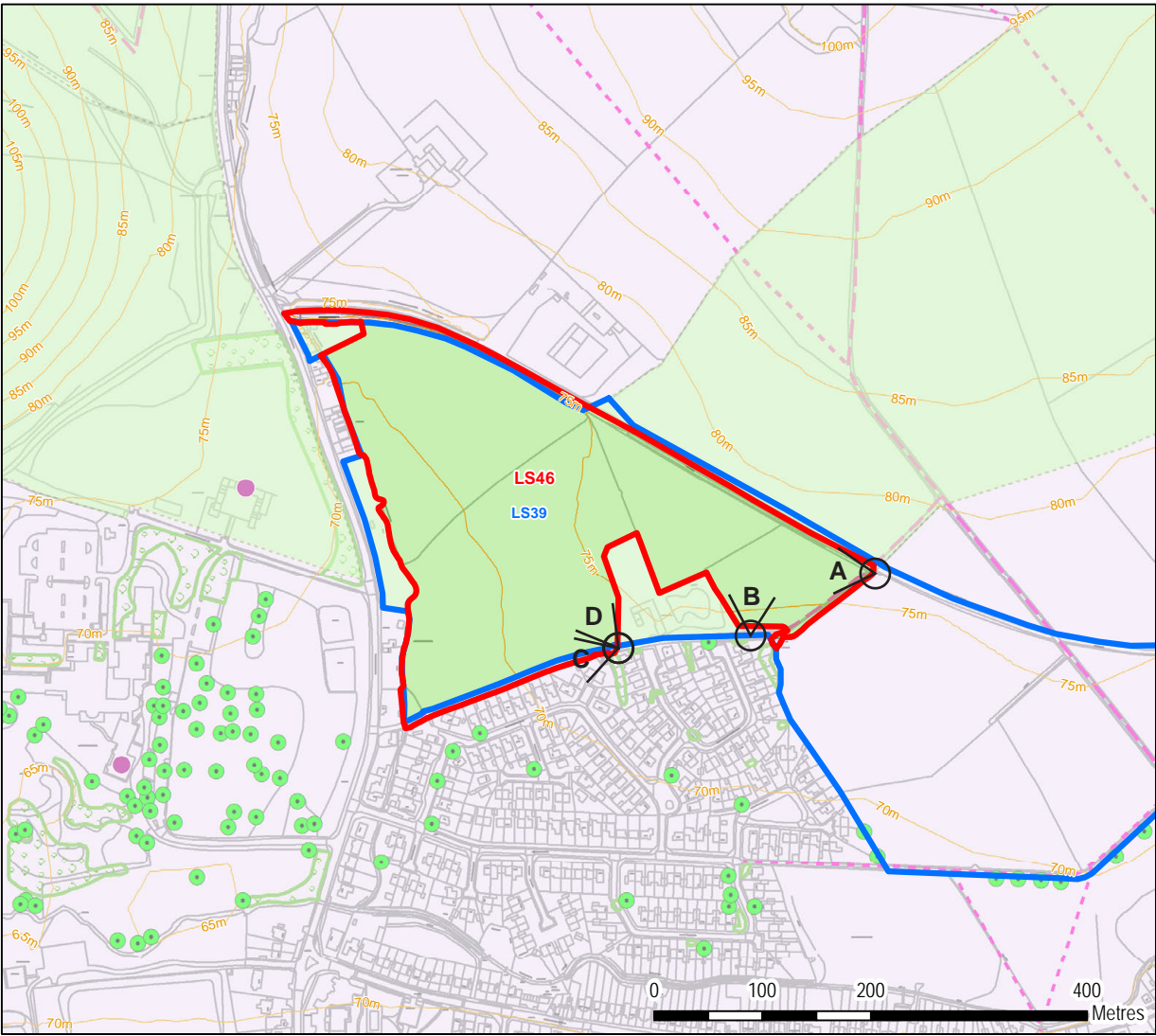
**Site Photograph C** - This panorama is taken looking west along Greasley BW4. To the left of the view can be seen houses on Park Crescent, to the right of the view is the site.



**Site Photograph B** - Looking north into the site from Greasley BW4, the panorama demonstrates the strong mature vegetation which bounds several of the site edges.



**Site Photograph D** - This view looks north-west, again from Greasley BW4. The site is again pastoral in this location, but views are a little more open than in Site Photograph A. To the rear of the view can be seen the former colliery spoil tip between Eastwood and Brinsley.



Landscape designations / Potential development mitigation recommendations

**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Original Site
- Broxtowe Borough boundary
- Landscape Buffer
- Contours
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath
- Tree Preservation Order (Groups & Woodland)
- Tree Preservation Order (Single Tree)

**LCA Policy Zones**

- NC03, Enhance

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# Bulwell

*Original*  
LS30

*Reduced*  
LS49









LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT														CLIENT: Broxtowe Borough Council				Aggregate Score (/100):		45																	
SITE REFERENCE:		LS49				DATE ASSESSED:		02/12/2016						SURVEYED BY: RW		CHECKED BY: NW																					
EXISTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER														Landscape character within site				ML16 (Moderate)				Landscape character within study area				ML16 (Moderate)											
LIVING LANDSCAPES METHODOLOGY																						OTHER															
Landform	LCA	Site	Study Area		Settlement Pattern	LCA	Study Area		Land Cover	LCA	Site	Study Area		Tree Cover	PZ	Site	Study Area		Descriptive Attribute	Site	Study Area																
Vales & valley bottoms	✗	✗	✗		Nucleated	✗	✗		Arable farms	✓	✓	✓		Wooded - ancient	✓	✗	✓		Spatial character	Medium - framed	Variable																
Rolling / undulating	✓	✓	✓		Clustered	✗	✗		Mixed farms	✗	✗	✗		Wooded - recent	✓	✗	✗		Indicative ground vegetation	Farmland (arable)	Variable																
Low plateau	✗	✗	✗		Settled	✓	✓		Pastoral farms	✗	✗	✗		Trees & woods	✓	✗	✓		Boundary treatments	Hedges	Variable																
Sloping (low hills)	✗	✗	✗		Dispersed	✓	✓		Woodland	✓	✗	✓		Coverts & tree groups	✓	✓	✗		Enclosure pattern	Sub-regular	Variable																
Coastal dunes / shingle	✗	✗	✗		Waste ground / derelict	✗	✗		Rough / wild / equestrian	✓	✗	✗		Other trees	✗	✓	✗		Tree pattern	Linear	Variable																
Marine levels	✗	✗	✗		Unsettled	✗	✗		Disturbed	✗	✗	✗		Open / unwooded	✗	✗	✗		Other characteristics / features		Ancient woodland and Sellers Wood nature reserve adjacent to site																
High plateau (>300m)	✗	✗	✗		Coalfields	✗	✗		Urban / brownfield	✓	✗	✗																									
High hills (>600m)	✗	✗	✗		Urban	✓	✓		Parkland / leisure	✗	✗	✗																									
LANDSCAPE VALUE														Total Score (/25)				13	VISUAL VALUE														Total Score (/25)				10
Factor	Assessment													Score*		Factor	Assessment													Score*							
Landscape quality	Combination of well managed woodland and agricultural land use, some degraded elements													Med - 2		Recognition of value	N/A													Low - 3							
Scenic quality	M1 corridor, industrial estates and urban edge of Bulwell form local detractors													Low - 1		Indicators of value	N/A													Low - 3							
Rarity	Ancient woodland adjacent to the site and within study area													Med - 2		Other value	N/A													Low - 3							
Representativeness	Study area is representative of LCA													High - 3		VISUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY														Total Score (/25)				13			
Conservation interests	Ancient woodland, a handful of Listed Buildings and a Nature Reserve within study area													Low - 1		Factor	Assessment													Score*							
Recreation value	Sellers Wood Nature Reserve													Low - 1		Primary receptors	Recreational - views do not contribute to landscape setting.													Low - 2							
Perceptual aspects	Auditory influence from the M1 corridor and urban edge influence, particularly in east of study area													Low - 1		Secondary receptors	Transport / residential - Not a key part of landscape context.													Low - 2							
Associations	N/A													Low - 1		Number of receptors	Residential receptors on the edge of Bulwell, recreational receptors within the adjacent Sellers Wood Nature Reserve													High - 6							
LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY														Total Score (/25)				9	Visibility of site	Site is relatively visually contained with limited views from public vantage points, several strongly vegetated boundaries													Low - 2				
Factor	Assessment													Score*																							
Subtraction	No real loss of key characteristics													Low - 2																							
Addition	Extension of urban edge adjacent to existing industrial buildings													Low - 2																							
Perception	Localised increase in urbanisation in context of existing urban edge													Low - 2																							
Policy	Conserve and enhance the planting along the M1 to ensure views to the motorway are filtered													Low - 2																							
OVERALL LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)														Total Score (/50)				22	OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)														Total Score (/50)				23
Low landscape value, low susceptibility to change. Overall low landscape sensitivity																		Low visual sensitivity derived from low value and low susceptibility																			
Notes																		Notes																			
MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES / RECOMMENDATIONS																																					
Landscape planting	✓	Retain and enhance existing vegetation, particularly ancient woodland on southern and eastern boundaries												Form of development	✗																						
Landscape buffer	✗													Local vernacular	✗																						
Site features	✗													Other	✗																						
CONSTRAINTS																																					
On-site	Access issues												Off-site	Adjacent ancient woodland and nature reserve																							
CONCLUSION																																					
The site is an arable field which lies adjacent to ancient woodland / nature reserve and industrial land on the edge of Bulwell. The study area is closely representative of the LCA in which it sits, but does not have many other features of value; these factors contribute to a low landscape value. Development of the site could result in localised increased perception of urbanisation, but would have few other effects on landscape character within the study area. There is a low landscape sensitivity overall. Visually, there is very limited visual value . A large number of potential receptors are present, but views across and within the site do not contribute to the experience of receptors. Overall there is a low visual sensitivity.																																					

Landscape Value  
Visual Value

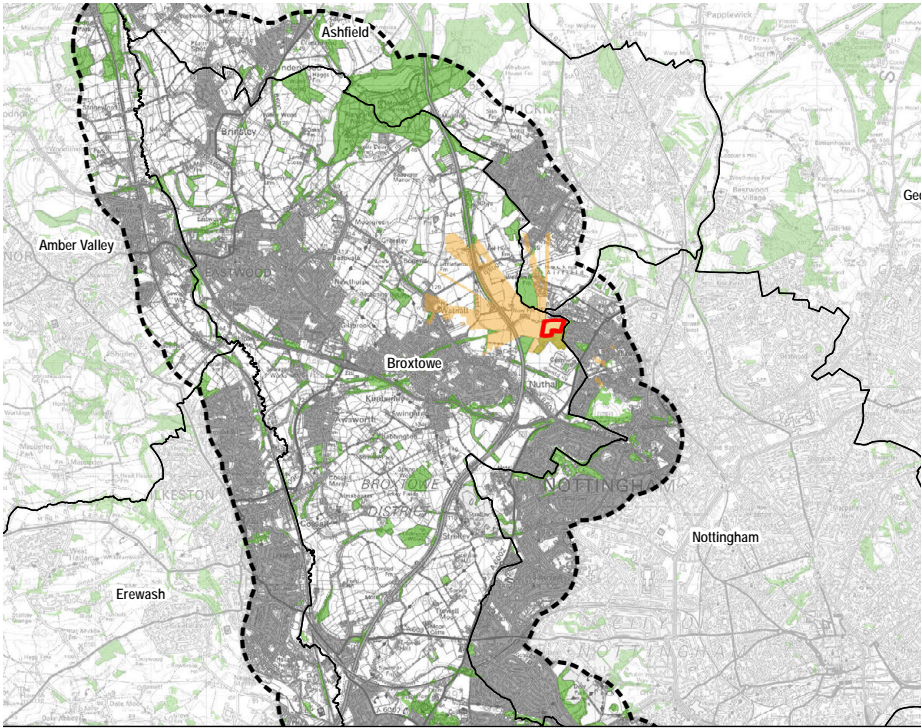
Landscape Susceptibility  
Visual Susceptibility

Landscape Sensitivity  
Visual Sensitivity

\* Scoring is applied on a description system of High / Medium / Low. Each of these descriptions is assigned a number for the categories of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value, and Visual Susceptibility. This number enables each category to be weighted equally when feeding through into an overall score for the site. The overall site score is used for ranking the sites ONLY and therefore can only provide the relative sensitivity of each site when gauged against the others in this assessment.



LS49 - Land to the south of Blenheim Industrial Estate



Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the site - Yellow denotes potential visibility



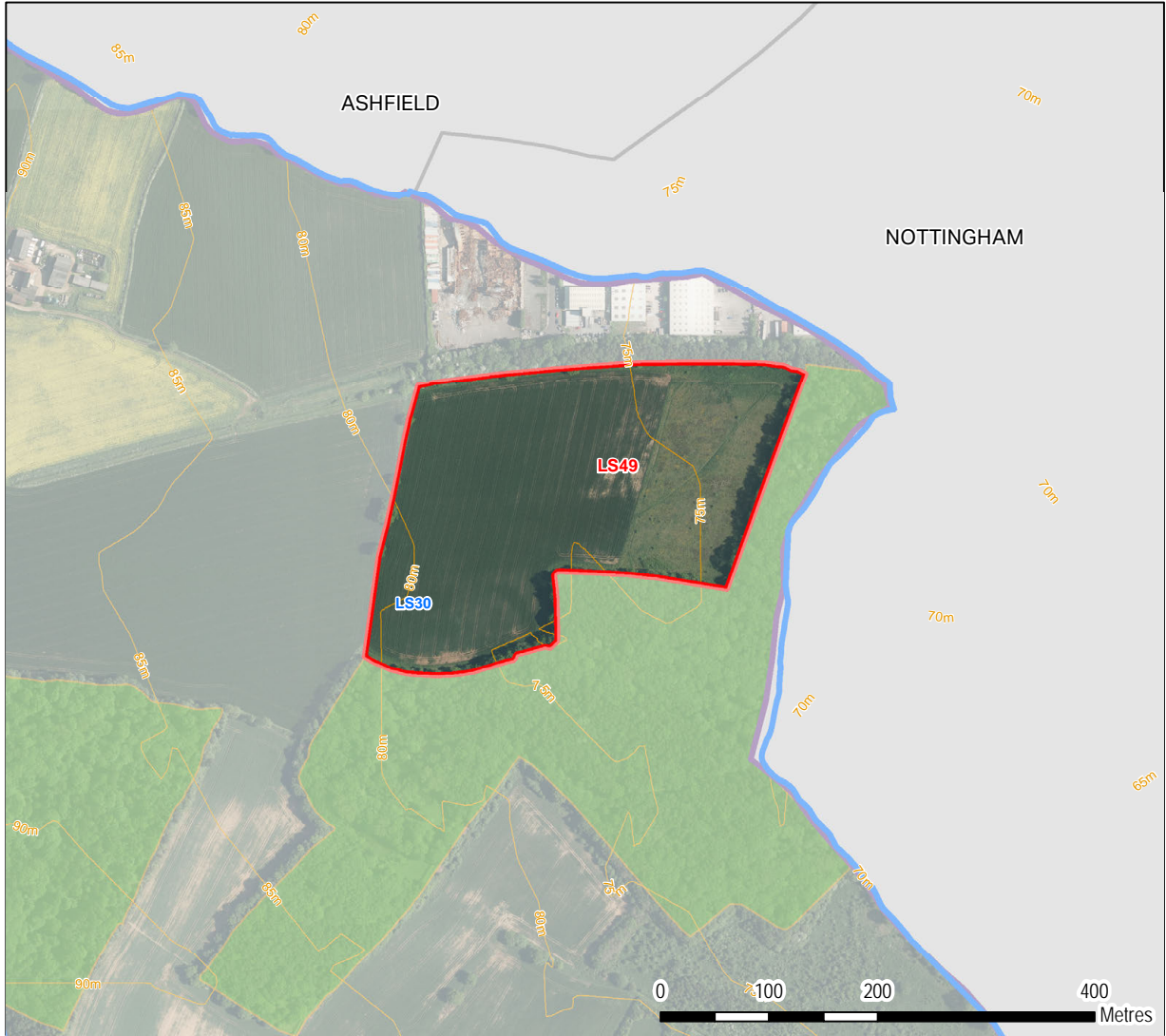
Site Photograph A - This view is taken looking south from Blenheim Industrial Estate directly towards the site. The main feature of the view is the old railway embankment which sits between the site and Blenheim Industrial Estate.



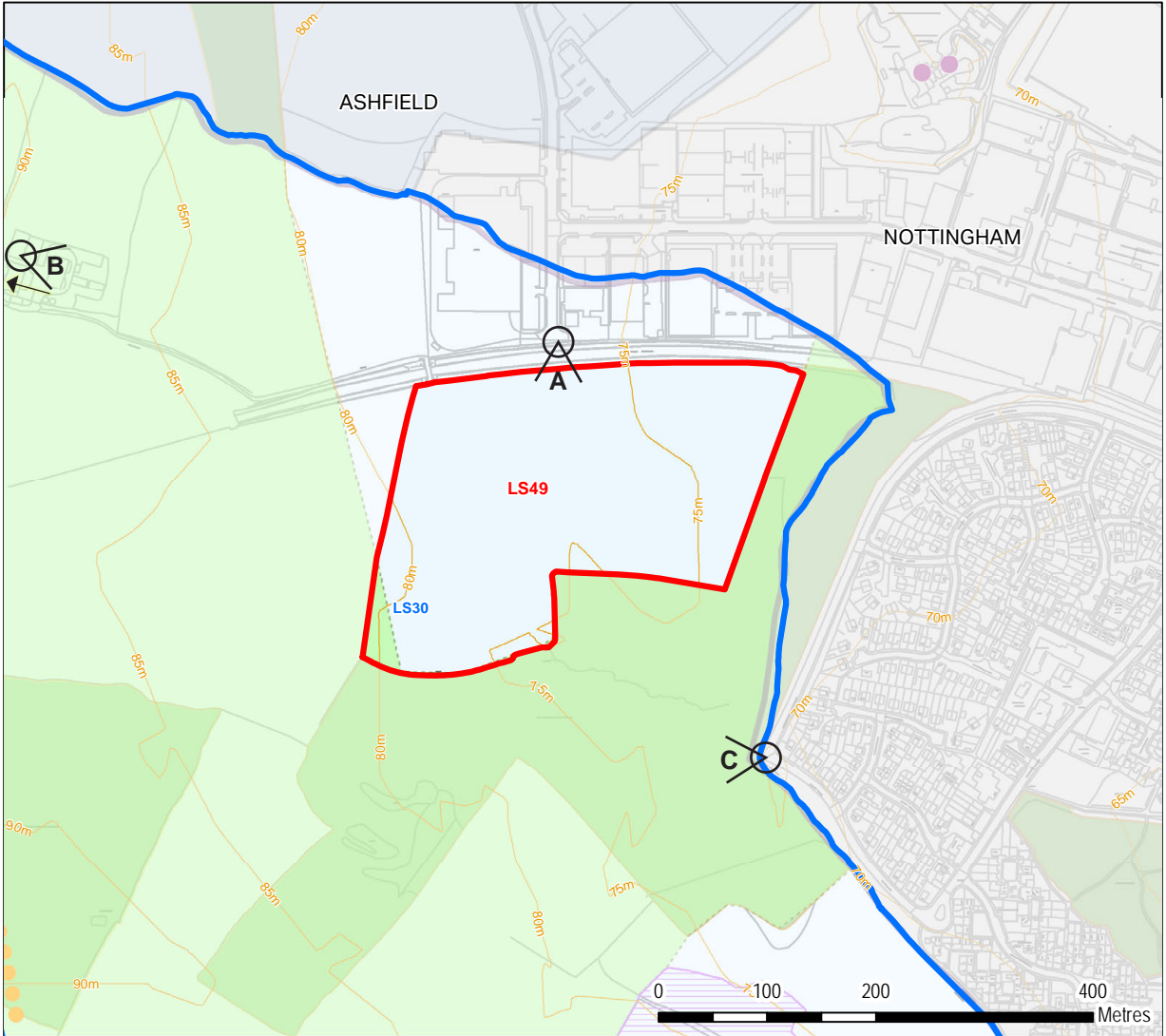
Site Photograph B - Looking east from Nuthall FP1 towards the site. This panorama demonstrates the long views available towards the site from the west. In the middle of the view are agricultural buildings at New Farm. To the left-hand side of the panorama in the background is Blenheim Industrial Estate, which lies adjacent to the site's northern boundary.



Site Photograph C - Sellers Wood Local Nature Reserve which is adjacent to the south and east of the site.



Aerial view of the site



Landscape designations / Potential development mitigation recommendations

- Legend**
- Site Boundary
  - Original Site
  - Local authority outside of the Borough
  - Broxtowe Borough boundary
  - Landscape Planting
  - Site Feature
  - Landscape Buffer
  - Contours
  - Ancient Woodland
  - Listed Building
  - LCA Policy Zones**
  - ML16, Enhance
  - ML18, Enhance

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# Brinsley

*Original*  
LS42

*Reduced*  
LS47









LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT														CLIENT: Broxtowe Borough Council				Aggregate Score (/100):			52																						
SITE REFERENCE:		LS47				DATE ASSESSED:		02/12/2016							SURVEYED BY: RW		CHECKED BY: NW																										
EXISTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER														Landscape character within site				NC03 (Moderate)				Landscape character within study area				NC03 (Moderate)																	
LIVING LANDSCAPES METHODOLOGY																						OTHER																					
Landform	LCA	Site	Study Area		Settlement Pattern	LCA	Study Area		Land Cover	LCA	Site	Study Area		Tree Cover	PZ	Site	Study Area		Descriptive Attribute	Site	Study Area																						
Vales & valley bottoms	✗	✗	✗		Nucleated	✗	✗		Arable farms	✗	✗	✗		Wooded - ancient	✗	✗	✗		Spatial character	Variable	Variable																						
Rolling / undulating	✓	✓	✓		Clustered	✓	✗		Mixed farms	✓	✗	✓		Wooded - recent	✗	✗	✗		Indicative ground vegetation	Grassland / grazing	Variable																						
Low plateau	✗	✗	✗		Settled	✓	✗		Pastoral farms	✗	✗	✗		Trees & woods	✓	✗	✓		Boundary treatments	Variable	Variable																						
Sloping (low hills)	✗	✗	✗		Dispersed	✗	✗		Woodland	✗	✗	✗		Coverts & tree groups	✗	✓	✗		Enclosure pattern	Sub-regular	Sub-regular																						
Coastal dunes / shingle	✗	✗	✗		Waste ground / derelict	✗	✗		Rough / wild / equestrian	✗	✓	✓		Other trees	✗	✓	✗		Tree pattern	Linear	Variable																						
Marine levels	✗	✗	✗		Unsettled	✗	✗		Disturbed	✓	✗	✓		Open / unwooded	✗	✗	✗		Other characteristics / features		Restored Brinsley Colliery with active 'Friends' group																						
High plateau (>300m)	✗	✗	✗		Coalfields	✓	✓		Urban / brownfield	✗	✗	✓																															
High hills (>600m)	✗	✗	✗		Urban	✗	✗		Parkland / leisure	✗	✗	✓																															
LANDSCAPE VALUE														Total Score (/25)				16				VISUAL VALUE				Total Score (/25)				10													
Factor	Assessment													Score*				Factor	Assessment													Score*											
Landscape quality	Some areas well managed but others partly degraded. Friends group active at restored colliery site in study area													Med - 2				Recognition of value	N/A													Low - 3											
Scenic quality	Some positive aspects within study area. High degree of human influence													Med - 2				Indicators of value	N/A													Low - 3											
Rarity	N/A													Low - 1				Other value	N/A													Low - 3											
Representativeness	Mostly representative of LCA													High - 3				VISUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY														Total Score (/25)				15							
Conservation interests	Conservation area in west of study area, colliery site forms historic context. TPOs and listed building in study area													Med - 2				Factor	Assessment													Score*											
Recreation value	Network of PRoW. Bowling club and play area to west of site is key recreational feature, as is colliery site in study area													Med - 2				Primary receptors	Recreation - Site is part of the setting for adjacent recreational space													Med - 4											
Perceptual aspects	Partial feeling of tranquillity but in village context and busy A608 detracts													Low - 1				Secondary receptors	Residential - Site forms small part of pseudo 'village green' within settlement, especially from south-west													Low - 2											
Associations	Brinsley colliery was used as a filming location for DH Lawrence's 'Sons and Lovers' in 1960													Med - 2				Number of receptors	Edge of village, A608 is relatively busy													Med - 4											
LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY														Total Score (/25)				11				Visibility of site	Vegetation and built form restrict several views, more open views from south													Med - 4							
Factor	Assessment													Score*																													
Subtraction	No loss of key characteristics													Low - 2																													
Addition	Extension of urban edge / infill development													Low - 2																													
Perception	Block of development in area of previously linear development													Med - 4																													
Policy	Conserve and enhance the distinctive local character of the mining villages													Low - 2																													
OVERALL LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)														Total Score (/50)				27				OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY (Combined Value and Susceptibility)														Total Score (/50)				25			
Medium landscape value and low susceptibility to change. Overall low landscape sensitivity																		A low visual value and medium susceptibility giving overall low visual sensitivity																									
Notes																		Notes																									
MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES / RECOMMENDATIONS																																											
Landscape planting	✓	Retain mature vegetation where possible										Form of development	✗																														
Landscape buffer	✓	To south in order to create a clean development edge and avoid pushing development into area perceived as 'village green'										Local vernacular	✗																														
Site features	✗											Other	✗																														
CONSTRAINTS																																											
On-site		Potential access issues										Off-site		Adjacent recreation ground																													
CONCLUSION																																											
This site comprises equestrian grazing; it lies adjacent to residential properties to the north and a recreation ground to the west. There is a low landscape sensitivity within the study area, which has a medium value, but a low susceptibility to change within the landscape. The medium landscape value is due in part to the medium level of scenic quality within the study area, as well as the close representativeness of the LCA. Visually, there is an overall low visual sensitivity, with recreational receptors primarily affected by change to the site.																																											

Landscape Value  
Visual Value

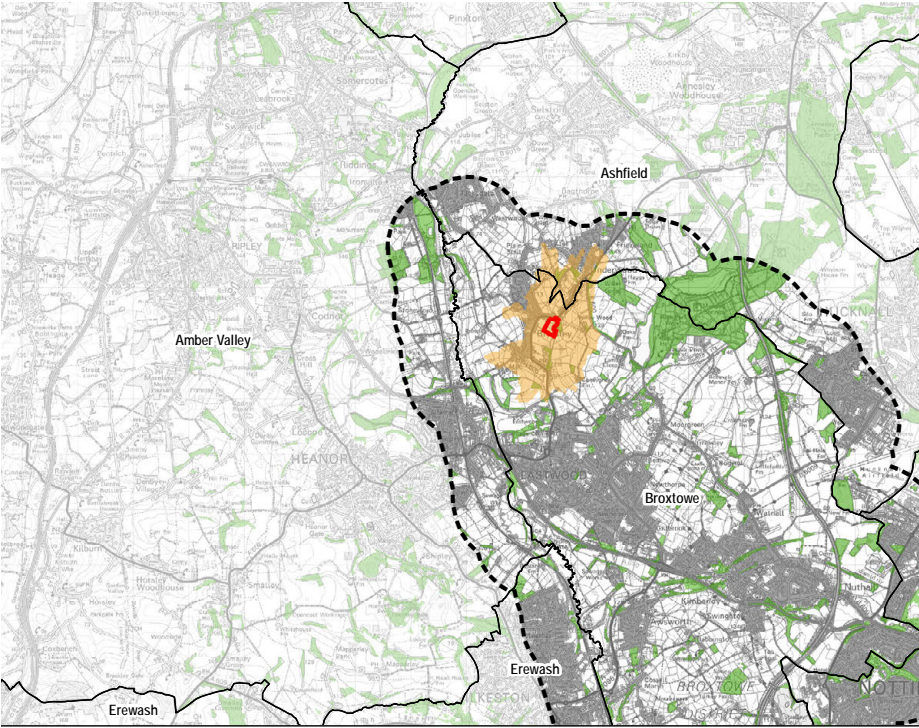
Landscape Susceptibility  
Visual Susceptibility

Landscape Sensitivity  
Visual Sensitivity

\* Scoring is applied on a description system of High / Medium / Low. Each of these descriptions is assigned a number for the categories of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value, and Visual Susceptibility. This number enables each category to be weighted equally when feeding through into an overall score for the site. The overall site score is used for ranking the sites ONLY and therefore can only provide the relative sensitivity of each site when gauged against the others in this assessment.



LS47 - South East of Brinsley



Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the site - Yellow denotes potential visibility



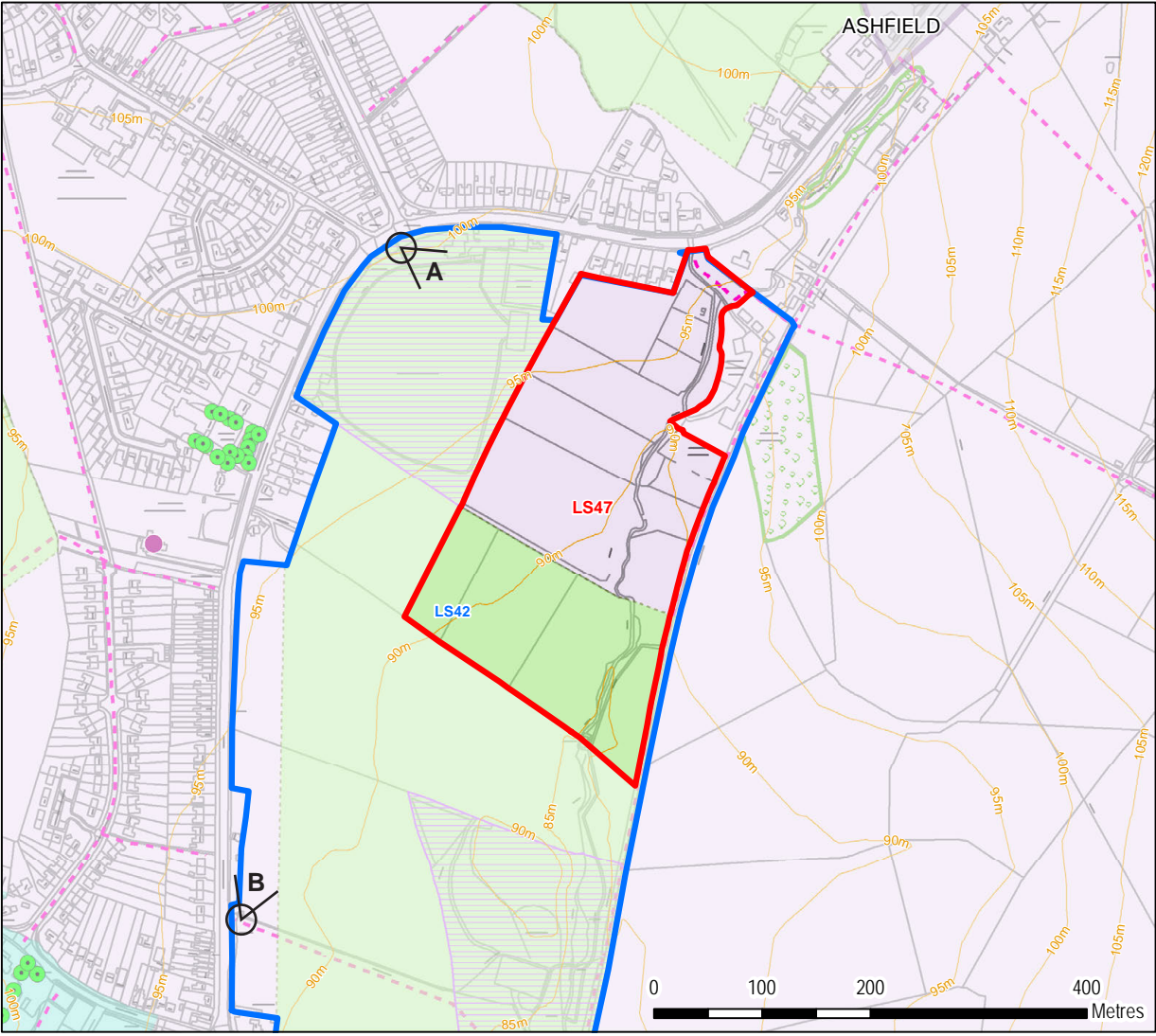
**Site Photograph A** - View from Brinsley Recreation Ground looking east towards the site. Immediately to the left of the site can be seen Brinsley Village Hall and houses on the A608 Cordy Lane. To the far right of the view is the former colliery spoil tip which lies between Brinsley and Eastwood.



**Site Photograph B** - Taken from Brinsley FP12 looking north towards the site. This view demonstrates the relatively open views from the south towards the site. Beyond the site lies housing on A608 Cordy Lane and to the left of the panorama is housing on A608 Church Lane. To the far right of the view can be seen woodland associated with the Brinsley Headstocks Nature Reserve.



Aerial view of the site



Landscape designations / Potential development mitigation recommendations

**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Original Site
- Local authority outside of the Borough
- Broxtowe Borough boundary
- Site Feature
- Landscape Buffer
- Contours
- Conservation Area
- Listed Building
- Mature Landscape Area
- Footpath
- Tree Preservation Order (Groups & Woodland)
- Tree Preservation Order (Single Tree)

**LCA Policy Zones**

- NC03, Enhance

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# Appendices

Appendix B:

LVA Methodology







LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES

1. AGGREGATE SCORE (/100)

The aggregate score is the sum total of each of the scores for the categories of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value, and Visual Susceptibility. More details about scoring these are provided below in sections 8.1, 9.1, 10.1, 12.1, 13.1, and 14.1.

Scoring is applied on a description system of High / Medium / Low. Each of these descriptions is assigned a number for the categories of Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value, and Visual Susceptibility. This number enables each category to be weighted equally when feeding through into the aggregate score for the site. The aggregate site score is used for ranking the sites only and therefore can only provide the relative sensitivity of each site when gauged against the others in this assessment.

2. SITE REFERENCE

Reference number and site name.

3. DATE

Date of initial site visit.

4. SURVEYED BY

Initials of main assessor.

5. CHECKED BY

Initials of Chartered Landscape Architect checking the assessment and verifying the conclusions.

6. EXISTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Section indicating existing recorded key characteristics derived from the local landscape character assessment and comparing them to conditions both on Site and within the Study area. The Site is classed as the area that is the subject of the assessment. The Study Area lies outside of the Site and is defined by analysis of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility and visibility of the site on the ground. All assessment within this report is of the landscape and visual effects on the study area arising from the development of the site.

6.1.Landscape Character within the site

Reference numbers of all of the Landscape Character Areas defined within an existing study that fall wholly or partly within the site boundary, in addition to their condition if this is identified within the assessment.

6.2. Landscape Character within the study area

Reference numbers of all of the Landscape Character Areas defined within an existing study that fall wholly or partly within the identified study area, in addition to their condition if this is identified within the assessment.

LIVING LANDSCAPES METHODOLOGY

Methodology adapted from the ‘Living Landscapes Project’ (English Nature, 2004), with respect to ‘An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’ (Natural England, 2014). The list of attributes have been taken from Appendix 1 of the Living Landscapes report and are used within landscape character assessment to derive Level 2 character areas (such as Landscape Description Units) which are assessed and applied at County or Regional level.

Each attribute is to be assessed and the category chosen in relation to the most common occurrence within the Policy Zone description, Site or Study Area. The assessment is carried out through a combination of desktop survey and field work; any categories that are identified as likely to apply within the desktop survey are checked and verified in the field.

Some of the Level 2 attributes have been scoped out for the purposes of the assessment as they are assessed as carrying less weight in determining landscape and visual sensitivities. These are: Geology, Rock type, and Soils. Whilst it is recognised that these factors form an important part of landscape character, they are unlikely to undergo any significant changes as a result of development on the site. Any areas with geological designations are addressed within the ‘Conservation Interests’ section of the Landscape Value Assessment.

The ‘Living Landscapes Project’ methodology does not provide definitions of landscape category attributes. Therefore, definitions of landscape categories within attributes used for the purposes of this assessment are provided below.

6.3. Landform

This attribute is listed as it appears in the ‘Living Landscapes’ methodology.

6.3.1. Vales & valley bottoms

The area assessed is a distinct valley or floodplain, often with a river or stream running through the bottom.





#### 6.3.2. Rolling / undulating

Landform in the area has gentle undulations with localised high points in parts.

#### 6.3.3. Low plateau

The area is predominantly flat although is higher than its surroundings (under 300m) – distinguishing it from the valley bottom category.

#### 6.3.4. Sloping (low hills)

Low hills (under 600m) and their slopes form the majority of landform in the area. The area tends to have a distinct summit and steeper slopes than those categorised as rolling / undulating landform.

#### 6.3.5. Coastal dunes / shingle

Gently rolling areas of sand or shingle formed by wind or wave action in a coastal environment.

#### 6.3.6. Marine levels

Large areas of flat land which are formed by the wave action depositing sand, mud and silt on the shore. Marine levels are typically at or below sea level and may include intertidal flats which are underwater at high tide.

#### 6.3.7. High plateau (>300m)

The area is predominantly flat but also higher than its surroundings (over 300m).

#### 6.3.8. High hills (>600m)

High hills (over 600m) and their slopes form the majority of landform in the area. The area has a distinct summit and steeper slopes than those categorised as rolling / undulating landform.

#### 6.4. Settlement Pattern

The 'Planned (waste)' category from the Living Landscapes methodology has been renamed as 'Waste ground / Derelict' as it is felt that this description better fits the type of landscape meant in this category.

In addition, the 'Unsettled – meadow' and 'Unsettled – wildland' categories from the methodology have been combined into a single 'Unsettled' category. This is because it was felt that the meadow / wildland descriptor was better placed within the Land Cover attribute.

##### 6.4.1. Nucleated

Distinct settlement generally focussed on a central feature, such as a main road, crossroads, village green or church; typically a village, or occasionally a small town. Please note that the definition of nucleated settlement in this case also includes what are normally defined as linear settlements, as there is not a separate category for this within the Living Landscapes Methodology.

##### 6.4.2. Clustered

The area has settlements that form small distinct clusters, typically in hamlets or small villages.

##### 6.4.3. Settled

Settlement in the area is not separated into distinct groups, instead tending to coalesce between different named towns and villages. The area has a mix of urban and rural land uses.

##### 6.4.4. Dispersed

The settlement pattern in the area is mostly made up of dispersed individual properties and farmsteads, with the occasional small hamlet.

##### 6.4.5. Waste ground / Derelict

Settlement in the area has mostly fallen into dereliction and / or demolished and left as waste ground.

##### 6.4.6. Unsettled

Area without settlement – the main use being instead either meadows or wild land. Any areas with a small amount of scattered settlement will generally be within the 'dispersed' category rather than this one.

##### 6.4.7. Coalfields

Settlement in the area is characterised by the coal-mining history, with colliery villages being the main form of settlement.

##### 6.4.8. Urban

A built-up area in large blocks of settlement, often without a single coherent structure; tends to be a large town or city.





## 6.5. Land Cover

This attribute is mostly listed as it appears in the 'Living Landscapes' methodology, however the Urban category from Living Landscapes has been modified to include commercial, industrial or brownfield land (now named Urban / Brownfield).

Where percentages are given for the arable farms / mixed farms / pastoral farms categories, these indicate the approximate split of arable and pastoral farming on agricultural land not the overall percentage of land covered by that particular agricultural use.

### 6.5.1. Arable farms

Land cover in the area is primarily arable farming ( $\geq 75\%$  of agricultural land is arable).

### 6.5.2. Mixed farms

A mix of arable and pastoral farming (between 25-75% of each) is apparent on agricultural land in the area (where agricultural land is the most common land cover type).

### 6.5.3. Pastoral farms

The majority of the area has a pastoral farming land cover ( $\geq 75\%$  of agricultural land is pastoral).

### 6.5.4. Woodland

Area primarily covered with woodland, either planted or semi-natural.

### 6.5.5. Rough / wild / equestrian

The majority of the area is either covered with semi-natural habitat (not including woodland) such as moorland, wetland or unimproved grassland or is grazed for equestrian purposes.

### 6.5.6. Disturbed

The area is generally typified by spoil heaps which are a remnant of previous industrial activity, such as coal mining.

### 6.5.7. Urban / Brownfield

Land cover is a built-up area (usually both residential and industrial) with little to no agricultural land.

### 6.5.8. Parkland / Leisure

An area which is either traditional parkland, or contributes a leisure function –for example golf courses, football pitches, allotments etc.

## 6.6. Tree Cover

This attribute is listed as it appears in the 'Living Landscapes' methodology.

### 6.6.1. Wooded – ancient

Trees in the area occur mostly in stands of ancient woodland, as recorded by Natural England.

### 6.6.2. Wooded – recent

The trees in the area tend to be in woodlands; however these are generally modern in origin. These are generally recognised within the National Forest Inventory.

### 6.6.3. Trees & woods

Area has a mixture of individual trees (including hedgerow trees), tree groups and woodlands (recognised within the National Forest Inventory).

### 6.6.4. Coverts & tree groups

Most trees in the area grow in small groups and are not generally recognised within the National Forest Inventory.

### 6.6.5. Other trees

The majority of trees in the area are scattered individual specimens, hedgerow trees, street trees, or another category not covered above.

### 6.6.6. Open / unwooded

Area without trees; any area with scattered individual trees is more likely to belong to the 'other trees' category.

## OTHER

These attributes are adapted from work done by Herefordshire Council (2004) and Worcestershire Council (2013), which set out descriptive attributes that can be used to greater refine an assessment of landscape character to a more local level. Not all of these descriptors will be applicable to each site – for





example the field boundaries attribute will not be applicable to an urban area.

#### 6.7. Spatial Character

Relates to the sense of enclosure and framing of views within the Site and Study Area.

##### 6.7.1. Exposed

A landscape that is very open and exposed with little to no human-scale features (trees and houses).

##### 6.7.2. Large

An open landscape with long views, which is likely to be a flat landscape with few human-scale features.

##### 6.7.3. Medium – open

A medium-scale open landscape. It tends to have long views, also likely to have some human-scale features.

##### 6.7.4. Medium – framed

Landscapes where views are framed and also partly restricted by human-scale landscape features such as hedges and trees.

##### 6.7.5. Small

A landscape with restricted views and a human scale due to the prevalence of human-scale features such as houses and trees.

##### 6.7.6. Intimate

An area with few external views and a diminished sense of scale. Would feel crowded if there were several people within it.

##### 6.7.7. Variable

Landscapes which exhibit characteristics from several of the above categories.

#### 6.8. Indicative Ground Vegetation

Main type of vegetation on the ground in the Site / Study Area.

- Grassland / grazing - (includes equestrian)
- Moorland
- Wetland
- Farmland (arable)
- Woodland
- Scrubland
- Garden
- Urban streetscape
- Variable

#### 6.9. Field Boundaries

Primary method of enclosure within fields.

- Walls
- Fences
- Hedges
- Ditches
- Variable
- n/a

#### 6.10. Enclosure Pattern

Shape of enclosure within the landscape.

##### 6.10.1. Unenclosed





An area with no physical boundaries, also tends towards a large / exposed scale.

#### 6.10.2. Organic

Boundaries are predominantly curved and irregular; often the result of historic (medieval) enclosure or in response to challenging landform or constraints.

#### 6.10.3. Sub-regular

Boundaries are generally straight (although possibly some curved boundaries) and form uneven or complex shapes.

#### 6.10.4. Planned

Boundaries are straight and form rectangles or squares, creating a regular pattern across the landscape. Includes fields defined following the Enclosure Acts (1604-1914).

#### 6.10.5. Variable

Fields in the area fall into mixture of two or more of the above categories.

#### 6.11. Tree Pattern

Shape and interaction of trees, tree groups, and woodlands within the Site / Study Area.

##### 6.11.1. Continuous

Coverage is uninterrupted and forms a distinct linear feature.

##### 6.11.2. Linked

Groups of trees are visually linked by virtue of their close proximity or intermediate individual trees.

##### 6.11.3. Discrete

Groups of trees which are distinct and visually separate from all other trees in the area. Tends to be used to describe large groups and woodlands.

##### 6.11.4. Groups

Trees form clear groups, but these are not necessarily visually separated from all other trees in the area.

##### 6.11.5. Scattered

Trees are dotted throughout the landscape, with no apparent regularity or pattern. Generally used to describe individual specimens.

##### 6.11.6. Linear

Trees or groups of trees that form a linear feature, but coverage is not continuous. Useful for describing series of hedgerow or street trees.

##### 6.11.7. Variable

Tree pattern in the area falls into mixture of two or more of the above categories.

##### 6.11.8. N / A

There are no trees within the Site / Study Area.

#### 6.12. Other Characteristics / Features

Any other characteristics or features that make the area of landscape distinctive. These could include: building styles, water features, parkland, or associations with events or literature amongst other things.

### 7. LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL ASSESSMENT

Using methodology contained within the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013) – hereafter referred to as GLVIA3 – the sensitivity of the landscape and visual amenity within the study area is assessed by systematically considering Landscape Value, Landscape Susceptibility, Visual Value and Visual Susceptibility.

### 8. LANDSCAPE VALUE

Using methodology contained within GLVIA3 – the landscape value is assessed under several different criteria. These feed in to give an indication of the relative value attached to the site and its surroundings by society.

#### 8.1. Total Score (/25)

Scoring is applied on a description system of High Value / Medium Value / Low Value. Each site starts with an arbitrary score of 1 and has 3 points added to this for a criterion assessed as High Value, 2 points added for a criterion assessed as Medium Value and 1 point added for a criterion assessed as Low Value. This gives





a maximum total of 25 points, which is factored into the assessment of sensitivity of the landscape to development. A high score indicates a high value attached to the landscape. On the pro-forma this appears as: High (3), Medium (2) or Low (1).

## 8.2. Landscape Value

The descriptions of the following landscape value criteria are also found on Page 84 of GLVIA3.

### 8.2.1. Landscape Quality (condition)

‘A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)

- High – Landscape in good condition with intact elements that are well managed.
- Medium – Landscape in fair condition with some intact elements and signs of good management practices.
- Low – Landscape in poor condition with few intact elements and no signs of management / bad management practices.

### 8.2.2. Scenic Quality

‘The term used to describe landscape that appeal primarily to the senses (primarily, but not wholly the visual senses).’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)

- High – Landscape is of high scenic quality and appeals to all of the senses – usually recognised in some form of landscape designation (local or national).
- Medium – Landscape is of moderate scenic quality and appeals to some of the senses.
- Low – Landscape is of low scenic quality and does not appeal to the senses.

### 8.2.3. Rarity

‘The presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare character type.’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)

- High – Landscape has several rare elements or is of a rare character type.
- Medium – Landscape has a few rare elements or characteristics.
- Low – Landscape has no rare elements or characteristics.

### 8.2.4. Representativeness

‘Whether the landscape contains a particular character and/or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples.’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)

- High – Landscape which displays most of the characteristics of its corresponding character area and / or has features that are considered to be important examples.
- Medium – Landscape which displays some of the characteristics of its corresponding character area.
- Low – Landscape which displays few or none of the characteristics of its corresponding character area.

### 8.2.5. Conservation Interests

‘The presence of features of wildlife, earth science or archaeological or historical and cultural interest can add to the value of the landscape as well as having value in their own right.’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)

- High – Landscape has several different conservation interests, often of national or international importance.
- Medium – Landscape has some conservation interests, often of regional or local importance.
- Low – Landscape has few or no conservation interests.

### 8.2.6. Recreation value

‘Evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important.’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)





- High – Landscape is highly valued for recreation, likely to have many public rights of way potentially including some national trails or national cycle routes and / or a well-used destination public open space.
- Medium – Landscape is locally valued for recreation, likely to have public rights of way, local or neighbourhood public open spaces and features such as benches.
- Low – Landscape is not valued for recreation, likely to be lacking in public rights of way or public open space.

#### 8.2.7. Perceptual Aspects

‘A landscape may be valued for its perceptual qualities, notably wildness and / or tranquillity.’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)

- High – Landscape is aesthetically pleasing, devoid of human influence, tranquil and / or remote and has a strong sense of place.
- Medium – Landscape has a sense of being aesthetically pleasing, devoid of human influence, tranquil and / or remote and has a sense of place.
- Low – Landscape has very few positive perceptual qualities and lacks a sense of place.

#### 8.2.8. Associations

‘Some landscapes are associated with particular people, such as artists or writers, or events in history that contribute to perceptions of the natural beauty of the area’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)

- High – Landscape has strong associations with people, literature or historic events that link directly with the characteristics and landscape elements of the area (e.g. The Bronte sisters with the Yorkshire Moors).
- Medium – Landscape has associations with people, literature or historic events that link with the characteristics and landscape elements of the area but do not necessarily rely solely on them (e.g. Lord Byron with Newstead Abbey).
- Low – Landscape has no associations that link with the characteristics and landscape elements of the area.

### 9. LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY

The landscape susceptibility is assessed under several different criteria, showing the effects on the study area of the development of housing or mixed use on the site. These feed in to give an indication of the ability of the landscape to accommodate the specific type of development without undue negative consequences. The criteria for this assessment have been extrapolated from previous experience of the potential landscape effects of development on similar sites.

#### 9.1. Total Score (/25)

Scoring is applied on a description system of High Susceptibility / Medium Susceptibility / Low Susceptibility. Each site starts with an arbitrary score of 1 and has 8 points added to this for a criterion assessed as High Susceptibility, 6 points added for a criterion assessed as Medium Susceptibility and 3 points added for a criterion assessed as Low Susceptibility. This gives a maximum total of 25 points, which is factored into the assessment of sensitivity of the landscape to development. A high score indicates a high landscape susceptibility to development. On the pro-forma this appears as: High (8), Medium (6) or Low (3).

#### 9.2. Landscape Susceptibility

##### 9.2.1. Subtraction

- High – Several key characteristics or landscape elements which add value will be removed as a result of development on the site.
- Medium – A few key characteristics or landscape elements which add value will be removed as a result of development on the site.
- Low – No key characteristics or landscape elements which add value will be removed as a result of development on the site.

##### 9.2.2. Addition

- High – The development on site will represent an incongruous element within the landscape and devalue several of its key characteristics.
- Medium – The development on site will be incompatible with the surrounding landscape and devalue some of its key characteristics.
- Low – The development on site will be assimilated into the landscape, is compatible with several key characteristics and / or adds elements of value.

##### 9.2.3. Perception

- High – The development on site will result in a distinct change in the perception of the landscape.
- Medium – The development on site will result in a minor change in the perception of the landscape.
- Low – The development on site will not result in a change in the perception of the landscape.

##### 9.2.4. Policy





- High – Development on the site directly conflicts with the policy set out in the landscape policy zones and / or contributes significantly to the forces for change within the policy zone.
- Medium – Development on the site somewhat conflicts with the policy set out in the landscape policy zones and / or contributes to the forces for change within the policy zone.
- Low – Development on the site does not conflict with the policy set out in the landscape policy zones or works with them.

#### 10. OVERALL LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY (Value + Susceptibility)

Judgements on landscape value and landscape susceptibility are combined to give an indication of the sensitivity of the landscape receptor to the specific development, given its intrinsic value.

##### 10.1. Total Score (/50)

The scores for landscape value and landscape sensitivity are combined and comments made about its sensitivity to change. A high score indicates high landscape sensitivity.

#### 11. NOTES

Space for any notes on the landscape assessment or its process, including observations and limitations.

#### 12. VISUAL VALUE

A measure of the value attached to views and the general visual amenity of the area. This feeds in with Visual Susceptibility in order to establish the Visual Sensitivity of the site.

##### 12.1. Total Score (/25)

Scoring is applied on a description system of High Value / Medium Value / Low Value. Each site starts with an arbitrary score of 1 and has 8 points added to this for a criterion assessed as High Value, 6 points added for a criterion assessed as Medium Value and 3 points added for a criterion assessed as Low Value. This gives a maximum total of 25 points, which is factored into the assessment of sensitivity of the visual amenity of the study area to development. A high score indicates a high value of the visual amenity. On the pro-forma this appears as: High (8), Medium (6) or Low (3).

##### 12.2. Visual Value

###### 12.2.1. Recognition of value

‘Recognition of the value attached to particular views, for example in relations to heritage assets, or through planning designations’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)

- High – Views occur from areas where designations add considerable value to the visual amenity.
- Medium – Views occur from areas where designations add value to the visual amenity.
- Low – Views occur from areas where designations do not add value to the visual amenity.

###### 12.2.2. Indicators of value

‘Indicators of the value attached to views by visitors, for example through appearances in guidebooks or on tourist maps, provisions of facilities for their enjoyment ... and references to them in literature or art ...’

(Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, 2013)

- High – Views occur from areas where there are many indicators of value.
- Medium – Views occur from areas where there are some indicators of value.
- Low – Views do not occur from areas where there are indicators of value.

###### 12.2.3. Other value

- High – Views occur from areas where there are many factors such as rights of way that increase the value of the visual amenity.
- Medium – Views occur from areas where there are factors such as rights of way that increase the value of the visual amenity.
- Low – Views occur from areas where there are no factors such as rights of way that increase the value of the visual amenity.

#### 13. VISUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY

A measure of the susceptibility of different receptors in the landscape to changes in views and the general visual amenity of the area. This feeds in with Visual Value in order to establish the Visual Sensitivity of the site.





#### Primary Receptors

The receptors who will be most affected by the development on the site (usually have the greatest numbers).

- High – Areas where views significantly contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by receptors.
- Medium – Areas where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by receptors.
- Low – Areas where views do not contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by receptors / where there are no receptors.

#### 13.2.2. Secondary Receptors

Receptors who will also be affected by the development on the site (usually have the second greatest numbers).

- High – Areas where views significantly contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by receptors.
- Medium – Areas where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by receptors.
- Low – Areas where views do not contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by receptors / where there are no receptors.

#### 13.2.3. Number of receptors

- High – Areas with a large population and / or high number of potential receptors.
- Medium – Areas with a moderate size of population and / or moderate number of potential receptors.
- Low – Areas with a small population and / or low number of potential receptors.

#### 13.3. Visibility Analysis

##### 13.3.1. Visibility of site

- High – Site is highly visible from most angles / an extensive area will be visually affected by development of the site.
- Medium – Site is visible from several angles / a moderate area will be visually affected by development of the site.
- Low – Site is visually contained / a small area will be visually affected by development of the site.

#### 14. OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY (Value + Susceptibility)

Judgements on visual value and visual susceptibility are combined to give an indication of the sensitivity of the visual amenity to the specific development, given its intrinsic value.

##### 14.1. Total Score (/50)

The scores for visual value and visual susceptibility are combined and comments made about its sensitivity to change. A high score indicates a high sensitivity.

#### 15. Notes

Space for any notes on the visual assessment or its process, including observations and limitations.

#### 16. MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES / RECOMMENDATIONS

Opportunities and recommendations for mitigation or design features that can be applied to minimise the impact of future development on the landscape or visual amenity are made here. These can be used to inform planning applications and contribute to decisions on the likelihood that landscape and visual effects of future development can be sufficiently reduced in order for the development to become acceptable in these terms.

##### 16.1. Landscape planting

Notes on the type, composition and location of any recommended strategic landscape planting.

##### 16.2. Strategic open space

Notes on the location, size and benefits of any recommended strategic open space.

##### 16.3. Site features

Notes on specific mitigation for important site features identified within the existing landscape character (either Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment or specific features mentioned above).

##### 16.4. Form of development

Notes on the recommended form of development, including scale, layout and density.

##### 16.5. Local vernacular





Notes on the local vernacular elements and features that would enable future development to be compatible with its surroundings.

16.6. Other

Any other mitigation recommendations.

17. CONSTRAINTS

Indications may be given of identified landscape and visual constraints to development.

17.1. On-site

e.g. Ridgeline location, TPO, important site feature

17.2. Off-site

e.g. Setting of historic asset, public right of way causing access issues

18. CONCLUSION

A summary of the sheet, demonstrating the existing landscape character, likely landscape and visual sensitivities, mitigations recommendations and relevant constraints.

19. 'TRAFFIC LIGHT' SUMMARIES

The sites will be given a 'traffic light' colour which is assigned based on their scores for landscape value, landscape susceptibility, landscape sensitivity, visual value, visual susceptibility and visual sensitivity. The thresholds are given below.

19.1.Landscape Value

Score of 0-14 is green, score of 15-19 is amber and score of 20-25 is red.

19.2. Landscape Susceptibility

Score of 0-14 is green, score of 15-19 is amber and score of 20-25 is red.

19.3. Landscape Sensitivity

Score of 0-29 is green, score of 30-39 is amber and score of 40-50 is red.

19.4. Visual Value

Score of 0-14 is green, score of 15-19 is amber and score of 20-25 is red.

19.5. Visual Susceptibility

Score of 0-14 is green, score of 15-19 is amber and score of 20-25 is red.

19.6. Visual Sensitivity

Score of 0-29 is green, score of 30-39 is amber and score of 40-50 is red.



# Appendices

## Appendix C: References







#### References

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