



# Appendix C: Assessment of Potential Landscape Effects

Error! No text of specified style in document.

**Brinsham Lane- Gravel Hill Haul Road, Chipping Sodbury**

Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.

Error! No text of specified style in document.

## Introduction

The Study Area for the LVA and landscape designations are indicated on Drawing CHR-005. The context of the Site in relation to landscape character areas is illustrated by Drawing CHR-004.

The Study Area, as previously defined within the previously undertaken LVS (2022), was reviewed through aerial photographs, desktop analysis and further refined following a site visit in March and June 2024, together with professional judgement/experience and the likely prominence of the Site in the landscape. The Study Area extends to 2km radius from the centre of the Site, as indicated on Drawing CHR-003 and CHR-004. This is larger than the potential area of visibility for the purposes of providing landscape context. As mentioned earlier, the Site is visually enclosed by mature vegetation along Gravel Hill Road and Brinsham Lane.

It was apparent from an early stage in the appraisal process that any perception of landscape change would be relatively localised due to the nature of the Site together with the enclosure and limited intervisibility arising from a combination of local landform (existing ridgeline, approximately 140m to the west of the site) and vegetation (strong boundary vegetation extending along Brinsham Lane and Gravel Hill), as illustrated in Drawing CHR-007 and Cross Sections, CHR-008.

Focusing the assessment on this study area ensures that the scope of the assessment is proportionate and concentrates on the key landscape and visual effects of the Site.

The use of Landscape Character Assessment as the baseline for assessing potential landscape changes is an accepted method within LVIA as identified in GLVIA3.

*'5.26 The fact that an area of landscape is not designated either nationally or locally does not mean that it does not have any value. ...The European Landscape Convention promotes the need to take account of all landscapes, with less emphasis on the special and more recognition that ordinary landscapes also have their value, supported by the landscape character approach.'*

The landscape character of the Study Area is covered by a range of landscape character assessments at a national and county level. The character assessment that forms the basis of the LVA is the South Gloucestershire Council's Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document, Draft Report November 2023, and adopted November 2014, as illustrated in Drawing CHR-004.

This landscape assessment is based on the published landscape character assessments with landscape designations providing guidance on assigning levels of value to the identified landscape character areas, which reflect their own innate value. The value of the site of the proposed development is defined below in reference to factors identified Appendix A.



**Table C-1: Evaluation of the Value of the Site and its Immediate Context**

Factor	Assessment	Notes
Natural Heritage	Local Authority/ Community	The Site comprises open pastoral land. To the north, it is bounded by dense mature (unmanaged) hedgerow vegetation along Brinsham Lane. The northern edge of the Site, north of Brinsham Lane, comprises dense wet woodland in a small valley containing Ladden Brook (see ecology report for details). There is a veteran ash tree that forms part of the group of vegetation along north-western edge of the Site. To the south, the hedgerow vegetation is relatively well managed and forms a strong boundary along Gravel Hill. Mature tree belt along the northern edge of Southfields Quarry flanks the southern edge of Gravel Hill.
Cultural Heritage	Local Authority	Little Brinsham Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building, is located along the eastern edge of the Site. The 'holloway' <sup>1</sup> landform within the site, is a non-designated heritage asset of low (local) significance. (see separate Heritage Statement for details). The holloway remained in use as a footpath, and latterly a farm track, through the 20th century, though the 21st century Google Earth imagery indicates that it had gone out of use. Chipping Sodbury Conservation area lies about 2.5kms to the south of the Site. There are other isolated farmstead and associated building to the north that are Grade II listed such as Brinsham Farm which lies about 195m, and Lattimore Farm, about 700m to the north of the site.
Landscape Condition	Community	The Site predominantly comprises open pastoral use and forms part of a wider open undulating land which extends west, rising up to a ridgeline at about 105m AOD, 140m west of the Site. The Site enjoys a high degree of physical and visual enclosure owing to the ridgeline to the west, mature dense vegetation along Brinsham Lane to the north, Little Brinsham Farm and associated buildings to the east and mature hedgerow vegetation along Gravel hill to the south. The hedgerows are generally in good condition although there are some gappy areas to the south.  Overall, the Site comprises open pastoral land use in generally good condition, with a distinctive landform and vegetation features within the immediate context of the Site.
Associations	Low	There are no known associations linked with the Site or its surrounding context.
Distinctiveness	Community	The Site is largely representative of the wider landscape pattern and reflect some of the key characteristics of the district landscape character area <sup>2</sup> with " <i>undulating landform...pastoral fields, commons... smaller, scattered woodlands</i> ". The Site has a distinctive 'holloway' landform (see separate heritage statement for details).
Recreational	Low	There is no formal public access to the Site and no PRow connections across the Site. A long distance footpath, Jubilee Way, runs along Yate Rocks, 300m west of the Site.
Perceptual (Scenic)	Community	The Site comprises open pastoral land in generally good condition, with a distinctive landform and vegetation features within and in the immediate context of the Site and is typical of the wider countryside pastoral landscape context. The Site enjoys a high degree of physical and visual enclosure owing to the ridgeline to the west (140m from the Site) limiting views beyond to the west. Mature dense vegetation along Brinsham Lane to the north, Little Brinsham Farm and associated

<sup>1</sup> A holloway, hollow-way, or hollow way, is defined within the Oxford Dictionary as a 'way, road, or path, through a defile or cutting', and within the Cambridge Dictionary as 'a walking path or road that is much lower than the land on either side of it, because the ground has eroded over time'.

<sup>2</sup> Area 5 – Wickwar Ridge and Vale, South Gloucestershire Council, Landscape Character Assessment, Supplementary Planning Document, Draft Report, November 2023.



Factor	Assessment	Notes
		buildings to the east and mature hedgerow vegetation along Gravel hill to the south, further restrict views into and out from the Site.
Perceptual (Wildness and Tranquillity)	Community	<p>The Site is well enclosed visually and physically with a pastoral character and is moderately tranquil. As outlined in the LCA description “<i>The combination of woodland and strong hedgerow boundaries along fields and lanes creates a sense of enclosure, with a relatively remote and tranquil character</i>”. To the north, along Brinsham Lane, which has rural country lane character and the adjoining woodland along Ladden Brook, there is increased perception of wildness/naturalness.</p> <p>Road noise along B4060, Wickwar Road, and vehicular movement along Gravel Hill, and the man-made influences associated with the quarrying activities and development to the south, affect the perception of tranquillity.</p> <p>Review of the interactive “England’s Light Pollution and Dark Skies” map provided by the CPRE illustrates the level of baseline level of light across the majority of the Site and its immediate context is between 0.5-2 NanoWatts/cm2/sr, which are the third and fourth darkest bands recorded by the CPRE. Light intensity increases the parts of the surrounding area, towards Yate and Chipping Sodbury to the south and west.</p>
Functional	Local Authority/Community	<p>The Site displays some of the characteristics of the wider landscape character area<sup>3</sup> within which it lies. The Site is part of a larger area identified as ‘Significant Green Infrastructure’ in the Adopted Local Plan<sup>4</sup> (policy CS30) and lies south and east of the Visually Important Hillside<sup>5</sup>. However, the perception of being part of the green infrastructure network and the ridge landform profile, is influenced by the adjacency with vehicular corridors, which sever connections and therefore, limits the Site’s contribution to the overall landscape framework and pattern, and also overall landscape character.</p>

Overall, the Site is considered to be of **Community** value. The Site is not covered by any landscape designations. The Site is typical of the local landscape, comprising land in pastoral use. There are no specific known associations with the Site or its surrounding context. The Site does not make a contribution to local recreation, owing to transport corridors running to the east, north and south, restricting connections across to the wider landscape. Though the Site is influenced by the road noise along B4060, Wickwar Road, it is moderately tranquil and has a high degree of physical and visual enclosure owing to its context - topography, vegetation and built development.

<sup>3</sup> Area 5 – Wickwar Ridge and Vale, South Gloucestershire Council, Landscape Character Assessment, Supplementary Planning Document, Draft Report, November 2023; Area D, Strategic GI Corridor Mapping Project, 2023;

<sup>4</sup> South Gloucestershire Local Plan – Core Strategy, 2006 – 2027 (adopted December 2013)

<sup>5</sup> The land to the north of the site is identified as ‘Visually Important Hillside’ in Policy CS30 the Adopted Local Plan and South Gloucestershire Landscape Character Assessment<sup>5</sup>, which extends north to south, about 250m west of the Site, along Yate Rocks.



**Table C-2: Assessment of Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors to the Proposed Development**

Landscape Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Notes
<b>The Site and Individual Elements and Features</b>				
Landform	Community	High	Medium	The Site has an undulating character, with distinctive landform 'holloway' feature. The Proposed Development would utilise the existing landform profile, as far as possible, minimising the change in profile with careful design consideration (see Drawings CHR-001 and CHR-008). The Proposed Development would be reversible following its operational life, with the landform restored to baseline during the restoration phase.
Land Use	Community	High	Medium	The Site forms part of a large field which is in pastoral uses. This would change as a result of the introduction of the Proposed Development. There would inevitably be changes to the appearance of the Site during the construction and operational phases and these changes would be reversible following the operational phase, allowing the land to revert to its pastoral baseline condition, with all visible elements of the development removed and the land restored during the restoration phase.
Hedgerows and vegetation along field boundaries and within Site <sup>6</sup>	Community/ Local Authority	High	Medium/High	The Site is bounded by native hedgerows and vegetation along the northern and southern edges along Brinsham Lane and Gravel Hill. To the north, it is bounded by dense mature (unmanaged) hedgerow vegetation along Brinsham Lane. The northern edge of the Site, north of Brinsham Lane, comprises dense wet woodland in a small valley containing Ladden Brook. There is a veteran ash tree that forms part of the group of vegetation along north-western edge of the Site. To the south, the hedgerow vegetation is relatively well managed and forms a strong boundary along Gravel Hill.  The existing vegetation within the Site, and along the Site periphery would be retained and protected during construction, with any loss of vegetation to accommodate development proposals minimised. The mitigation proposals would supplement the existing GI network and provide functional, visual and biodiversity enhancements.
Designated Heritage features <sup>7</sup>	Local Authority/ Community	High	Medium/High	As outlined in the Cultural Heritage section of Table C-1, Little Brinsham Farm, Grade II Listed Building, is located along the eastern edge of the Site. Design of the proposed Development takes into account the physical and visual adjacency to minimise effects. The effects of the Proposed Development, during the construction and operational phases would be short-term and reversible following the operational phase, allowing the land to revert to its pastoral baseline condition, with all visible elements of the development removed.

<sup>6</sup> See ecology report, produced by SLR Consulting, for details

<sup>7</sup> Details of designated and non-designated heritage features have been discussed in detail in a separate Heritage Statement, produced by SLR Consulting.



Landscape Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Notes
<b>Aesthetic and Perceptual aspects</b>				
Sense of physical and visual enclosure provided by existing vegetation/ woodland and landform	Community	High	Medium	The Site has a well-defined sense of physical and visual enclosure, created by existing development, existing mature hedgerow vegetation and trees, and landform (ridgeline 140m west of the Site). There are few publicly accessible viewing locations in the vicinity of the site, limited to the Gravel Hill and Brinsham Lane along the southern and northern edges of the Site. Local filtered views of the Site are available from Gravel Hill, immediately to the south-east through gaps in the hedgerow along the road and field gate, and from field gate along Brinsham Lane. The Site is not visible from any other location.
Rural character and perceptual connectivity to surrounding countryside	Community	High	Medium	The northern edge of the Site has rural perceptual influences, owing to the adjacency with Brinsham Lane, which has a rural county lane character, and the woodland along Ladden Brook. The Site, though enclosed, is influenced by the road noise along the vehicular corridors – B4060 Wickwar Road. Within the site, the presence of development in the form of the adjoining farm and associated buildings, low voltage overhead lines mounted on wooden poles crossing the site which reduce susceptibility. The man-made dominant landscape to the south, east and west, as described below, further reduces susceptibility. A key attribute of the Proposed Development would be the low profile of the Proposed Development, set within the carefully considered modified landform, which would limit its prominence.
Influence of development	Community	Low	Low	To the south, east and west, landscape context within the Study Area is dominated by man-made influences associated with the presence of the quarry activities, heavy traffic along B4060, manicured landscape of the golf course, development along the northern edge of Yate and a new strategic development site (2000 homes) that is currently under construction. The LCA <sup>8</sup> description also recognises the influence of built development within the western edge of the LCA, where the site is located, as <i>“This is evident along the area’s western boundary, where large scale quarrying follows the line of the Wickwar Ridge... Noise and visual activity, associated with the quarries, principal roads and railway within the area, locally erode the perception of tranquillity within this character area... To the west new neighbourhood will result in a northerly extension of the urban influence of Yate.”</i> To the north, planning permission has been granted for quarrying within Brinsham West, which will form part of the future baseline.

<sup>8</sup> Area 5 – Wickwar Ridge and Vale, South Gloucestershire Council, Landscape Character Assessment, Supplementary Planning Document, Draft Report, November 2023.



Landscape Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Notes
<b>Landscape Character Areas</b>				
LCA 5 Wickwar Ridge and Vale	Community/ Local Authority	Medium	Medium	The Site displays some of the typical characteristics of the landscape character as outlined in the LCA description such as “ <i>rural, and in places relatively remote landscape, characterised by varied land cover of irregular, small to medium mixed pasture and arable fields defined by hedgerows (clipped, thick and intermittent) trees &amp; small areas of woodland...</i> ” The LCA description also identifies that the “ <i>...active quarries have dynamic, visible and noise creating activities associated with their works. These include frequent blasting operations, lorry movements along the road network and tailings mounds formed on adjacent land. Despite the size of the quarry the effects upon the landscape are largely local.</i> ” The effects of the Proposed Development would also be limited and localised owing to the enclosed nature of the Site.



**Table C-3: Assessment of Magnitude of Landscape Change**

Landscape Receptors	Size and Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration/ Reversibility	Magnitude	Notes
<b>The Site and Individual Elements and Features</b>					
Landform	Large (construction)	Medium	Temporary/ Short term reversible (construction)	Medium	<p>There would be disturbance associated with the construction activities, with vehicle movements. The design has carefully considered the existing profile of the landform (holloway) to minimise the changes to the existing landform profile. The proposed landform follows the line of the holloway, and the alignment of the haul road has been designed accordingly to follow the profile of the Holloway, as far as possible, as illustrated on Drawing CHR-001. Landform modifications also take into account the root protection areas (RPAs) of the retained vegetation, with the proposed landform tying into existing profile outside the RPAs. A retaining wall has been introduced along the edge of the RPA of the retained veteran ash tree, to ensure minimal landform changes along that edge, respecting the RPA of the veteran tree within the Site. The raised landform along the south-eastern edge of the Site has been designed such to minimise the changes to 'holloway' landform profile (minimal changes to 94m contour) provide a carefully considered screening landform. Therefore altogether, this would result in a large size and scale of change during construction, reducing to medium during operation.</p> <p>There would be disturbance associated with the restoration activities, with vehicle movements and construction activities. The design of the restored landform profile aims to minimise the scale of the disturbance within the Site, with retaining wall being retained in situ. Therefore, the size and scale is anticipated to be small, with a carefully considered approach to restoration. Post restoration, the landform would be returned to the baseline condition (see Drawing CHR-002) and would be permanent irreversible in terms of duration and reversibility.</p>
	Medium (operation)		Long term reversible (operation)	Medium/Slight	
	Small (during restoration)		Short term, reversible (during restoration)	Slight	
Land Use	Large (construction)	Medium	Temporary/ Short term reversible (construction)	Medium	<p>There would be disturbance associated with the construction activities, with vehicle movements, and construction of elements of the Proposed Development – haul road, retaining wall and landform modifications. The key existing elements that would be lost comprise parts of the pastoral land within the Site, and a change in land use with the introduction of the proposals during the construction and operational phases.</p> <p>These changes would be reversible following the operational phase, allowing the land to revert to its pastoral baseline condition, with all visible elements of the development removed and the land use restored to pastoral use post</p>
	Large/Medium (operation)		Long term reversible (operation)	Medium	
	Small (during restoration)		Short term, reversible (during restoration)	Slight	





Landscape Receptors	Size and Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration/ Reversibility	Magnitude	Notes
					restoration (see Drawing CHR-002). The change would be permanent irreversible in terms of duration and reversibility. However, it is noted that there would be activities associated with the restoration, which would be short-term and reversible.
Hedgerows and vegetation along field boundaries and within Site <sup>9</sup>	Medium (construction)	Small	Temporary/ Short term reversible (construction)	Slight	The existing vegetation within the Site, and along the Site periphery would be retained and protected during construction, with any loss of vegetation to accommodate development proposals minimised. Some areas of deciduous woodland, wet woodland and trees along Ladden Brook to the north, and species rich hedgerows along Gravel Hill to the south would be lost, as a result of the proposals.  A carefully considered design approach has ensured retention of the veteran ash tree, an irreplaceable habitat, which will be protected during construction. As part of the mitigation proposals, during operation phase, native tree and scrub planting and meadow grassland would form part of the proposals across the Site to restore the landscape and enhance its ecological value and connectivity. Therefore altogether, this would result in a medium/small size and scale of change. As part of the restoration phase, the established mitigation proposals would be translocated, as far as possible, to replace the vegetation which was lost as a result of the proposals. All gaps in the hedgerow vegetation and woodland areas to be reinstated. The reinstated landform would be seeded with grassland mix to return the landscape back to the original baseline condition of pasture. The design intent aims to minimise the scale of the disturbance within the Site, with retaining wall being retained in situ, to avoid harm to the veteran tree.
	Medium/Small (operation)		Long term reversible (operation)	Slight	
	Small (during restoration)		Short term, reversible (during restoration)	Slight/ Negligible	
Designated Heritage features <sup>10</sup>	Large (construction)	Small	Temporary/ Short term reversible (construction)	Medium/ Slight	The Proposed Development has been designed such to minimise the effects on the designated heritage features. There would be some disturbance associated with the construction activities, which would result in adverse effects during construction phase, but would be short term. In the long-term, during operation phase, carefully considered design proposals with landform modification and mitigation planting, would screen views of the Proposed Development and minimise intervisibility with elements of the proposals (such as vehicles using the haul road,), thereby reducing the magnitude of
	Medium (operation)		Long term reversible (operation)	Slight	

<sup>9</sup> See ecology report, produced by SLR Consulting, for details

<sup>10</sup> Details of designated and non-designated heritage features have been discussed in detail in a separate Heritage Statement, produced by SLR Consulting.



Landscape Receptors	Size and Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration/ Reversibility	Magnitude	Notes
	Small (during restoration)		Short term, reversible (during restoration)	Slight/ Negligible	effects. The proposed landform creates a 'ha-ha' profile along most of the length of the haul road. There would be minimal change to views out from the listed farmhouse, which may be interrupted intermittently by the vehicular movement along the haul road, as illustrated in Drawing CHR-006. The vehicles would be largely screened with visibility limited to glimpses through the proposed scrub vegetation along the southern edge of the haul road.  Post restoration, the land would be restored to its pastoral baseline condition permanently, with all visible elements of the development removed. There would be short-term reversible disturbance associated with the restoration activities, with vehicle movements and construction activities.
<b>Aesthetic and Perceptual Aspects</b>					
Sense of physical and visual enclosure provided by existing vegetation/ woodland and landform	Medium (construction)	Small	Temporary/ Short term reversible (construction)	Slight	Existing vegetation would be retained within and around the Site as far as possible. During construction and operation phases, there would be a reduced sense of enclosure as a result of the loss of vegetation along Brinsham Lane and Gravel Hill and change in landform profile due to the proposals.  During operation phase the new trees and scrub vegetation would mitigate the reduction in sense of enclosure. The landscape effects on this receptor would be localised and focused on the Site with vegetation and landform in the wider landscape remaining unchanged.  During the restoration phase, the established planting proposals would be translocated, as far as possible, to the areas from where the baseline vegetation was lost, thereby reinstating, to a large extent, the sense of enclosure. In areas where translocations are not possible, the loss of vegetation would be reinstated by new planting. The design intent aims to minimise the scale of change within the Site, as result of the proposals.
	Medium/ Small (operation)		Long term reversible (operation)	Slight	
	Negligible (during restoration)		Short term, reversible (during restoration)	Slight/ Negligible	
Rural character and perceptual connectivity to surrounding countryside	Large (construction)	Medium	Temporary/ Short term reversible (construction)	Medium	The Proposed Development would result in an increase in noise and movement during the construction. This would result in a large level of landscape change to this receptor, as the Proposed Development would change the balance of the characteristics of this landscape receptor. During operation phase, the scale and size of change would be reduced as the vehicle movement along this road would be intermittent, however, still be a change from the baseline. As mentioned in Table C-2, the Site is influenced by the presence of development in the form of the adjoining farm and
	Medium/Small (operation)		Long term reversible (operation)	Medium/Slight	



Landscape Receptors	Size and Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration/ Reversibility	Magnitude	Notes
	Negligible (during restoration)		Short term, reversible (during restoration)	Slight/ Negligible	<p>associated buildings, low voltage overhead lines mounted on wooden poles crossing the site, which are man-made influences in the baseline. A key attribute of the Proposed Development would be the low profile of the of the Proposed Development, set within the carefully considered modified landform, which would limit its prominence.</p> <p>It is noted that there would be disturbance associated with the restoration activities, with vehicle movements and construction activities associated with the restoration process, which would be short-term and reversible.</p> <p>Post restoration, the land would be restored to its pastoral baseline condition, with all visible elements of the development removed, and the baseline character reinstated.</p>
Influence of settlement edge	Large/Medium (construction)	Medium	Temporary/ Short term reversible (construction)	Medium	<p>As outlined in Table C-2, there is an existing influence of the perceptual edge with the development to the south, east and west, within the Study Area which would reduce the effects of the size and scale of change. This has been predicted to be large-medium during construction, reducing to medium during operation.</p> <p>Post restoration, the land would be restored to its pastoral baseline condition, with all visible elements of the proposed development removed, and the baseline character reinstated.</p>
	Medium (operation)		Long term reversible (operation)	Medium	
	Negligible (during restoration)		Short term, reversible (during restoration)	Slight/ Negligible	
<b>Overall Character</b>					
LCA 5 Wickwar ridge and Vale	Small (construction)	Small	Temporary/ Short term reversible (construction)	Slight	<p>As outlined in the LCA description, the baseline condition along the western and southern edge of the LCA is “eroded in some locations where large-scale land use and built development of a regular pattern or bold linear form has occurred and is visually discordant within the irregular rural framework... This is evident along the area’s western boundary, where large scale quarrying follows the line of the Wickwar Ridge... This pressure for change is greatest in the south and central parts of the character area.”</p> <p>Owing to the high level of physical and visual enclosure, the effects of the Proposed Development would be highly localised and focussed on the Site. The operational development would, therefore, have relatively limited/no prominence in the LCA overall. It would be set within the existing field boundaries and would comprise low level elements in the landscape. The</p>
	Small (operation)		Long term reversible (operation)	Slight	
	Negligible (during restoration)		Short term, reversible (during restoration)	Slight/ Negligible	



Landscape Receptors	Size and Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration/ Reversibility	Magnitude	Notes
					Proposed Development would only be perceived from locations in the immediate vicinity of the Site. In the immediate context of the Site, there will be some perception of the change, either due to the change in landform or gaps in the hedgerows.



**Table C-4: Assessment of Landscape Effects – Landscape Receptors**

Landscape Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude	Landscape Effects	Nature of Effect (Positive, Neutral or Negative)
<b>The Site and Individual Elements and Features</b>				
Landform	Medium	Medium (construction)	Moderate	Negative
		Medium/Slight (operation)	Moderate/Minor	Negative
		Slight (during restoration)	Minor	Negative (in the short-term) and then Neutral
Land Use	Medium	Medium (construction)	Moderate	Negative
		Medium (operation)	Moderate	Negative
		Slight (during restoration)	Minor	Negative (in the short-term) and then Neutral
Hedgerows and vegetation along field boundaries and within Site	Medium/High	Slight (construction)	Moderate	Negative
		Slight (operation)	Moderate	Negative
		Slight/ Negligible (during restoration)	Moderate/Minor	Negative (in the short-term) and then Neutral
Designated Heritage features	Medium/High	Medium/ Slight (construction)	Moderate	Negative
		Slight (operation)	Moderate	Negative
		Slight/ Negligible (during restoration)	Moderate/Minor	Negative (in the short-term) and then Neutral
<b>Aesthetic and Perceptual Aspects</b>				
Sense of physical and visual enclosure provided by existing vegetation/ woodland and landform	Medium	Slight (construction)	Moderate/Minor	Negative
		Slight (operation)	Moderate/Minor	Negative



Landscape Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude	Landscape Effects	Nature of Effect (Positive, Neutral or Negative)
		Slight/ Negligible (during restoration)	Minor	Negative (in the short-term) and then Neutral
Rural character and perceptual connectivity to surrounding countryside	Medium	Medium (construction)	Moderate	Negative
		Medium/Slight (operation)	Moderate	Negative
		Slight/ Negligible (during restoration)	Minor	Negative (in the short-term) and then Neutral
Influence of development	Low	Medium (construction)	Moderate/Minor	Negative
		Medium (operation)	Moderate/Minor	Negative
		Slight/ Negligible (during restoration)	Minor	Negative (in the short-term) and then Neutral
<b>Overall Character</b>				
LCA 5 Wickwar ridge and Vale	Medium	Slight (construction)	Moderate/Minor	Neutral
		Slight (operation)	Moderate/Minor	Neutral
		Slight/ Negligible (during restoration)	Minor	Neutral



