TOWNSCAPE BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY

i CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING TOWNSCAPE SENSITIVITY

Townscape Sensitivity is a combination of judgements of susceptibility to the type of change proposed and the value attached to the townscape.

Susceptibility to change *the ability of the townscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular townscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular historical, cultural, social or aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of townscape planning policies and strategies.*

Baseline studies for assessing townscape effects require a mix of desk study and field work to identify and record the character of the townscape and the elements, features and aesthetic and perceptual factors which contribute to it.

Following this each aspect of the assessment should be judged for its susceptibility to change from the proposed development and the value attached to this aspect of the townscape. Value can apply to areas of townscape as a whole, or to individual elements and feature.

Table 1 illustrates the aspects of townscape character used to inform the susceptibility of a townscape, or elements of the townscape to change.

Table 1 CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING TOWNSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY

Townscape	High	Medium	Low
Townscape designation	A townscape of distinctive character susceptible to relatively small changes. Includes national or regionally designated townscapes. e.g. Major civic centre, Conservation Area,	A townscape of moderately valued characteristics. Including local townscape designations, recognised waterfront or urban park	A townscape of relative unimportance, the nature of which is tolerant to substantial change. No townscape designation or recognisable urban distinctiveness
Townscape resource and/or habitats	Important townscape resources or townscapes of particularly distinctive character and therefore likely to be subject to national designation or otherwise with high values to the public. Is susceptible to only minor changes.	Moderately valued characteristics reasonably tolerant of change. Susceptible to changes that would remove access and fundamentally change the nature of the existing resource.	Relatively unimportant/ immature or damaged townscapes tolerant of substantial change.
Scale and enclosure	Small intimate townscape susceptible to changes that alter scale, form and enclosure. Townscapes especially susceptible to the introduction of uncharacteristic elements which are inappropriate to the setting.	Medium scale townscape susceptible to changes that introduce elements which alter the scale or understanding of townscape context.	Townscapes that can tolerate a change to their perceived scale or enclosure without affecting their distinctiveness.
Landform and topography	Townscapes where the topography is an integral part of the sense of place of the urban environment.	Townscapes where the topography has some influence over the sense of place, however is not the defining element.	Predominantly flat townscapes where topogrpahy is not a defining characteristic.
Urban Grain	Urban grain and layout that define character and give a sense of place. Conservation Areas or areas with a high collection of listed buildings or notable features.	Urban form with some recognised form and structure that defines a character for the settlement or urban area. An area with noted buildings or form may include listed buildings.	Urban form that is degraded or creates a limited sense of place or character through either its grain, layout, building fabric or other elements. 20th and 21st century suburban layouts and industrial and commercial areas may fall into this category.

Historical and Cultural Townscapes	Townscapes with important historical or cultural associations notable either through physical structures, landmarks or features or else through association with literature, historical events or cultural significance. Registered park or gardens, townscape with a national cultural significance susceptible to small change.	Townscapes with notable historical and cultural associations at Regional or Local level. Townscape susceptible to change that would alter or remove the elements or features important to the association.	Townscape with no recognised individual features or elements
Tranquillity	Locations within the townscape where relative tranquility is the defining characteristic, eg parks and intimate squares	Townscapes with aspects of tranquility but where human activity and presence is notable. Susceptible to changes that would further urbanise or bring activity to areas where this is only partially present.	Highly developed townscape with continuous evidence of human activity.
Visual and Sensory	A recognised highly attractive townscape or protected views	A recognised attractive townscape with recognised views	A poor or ordinary townscape with detracting elements and not recognised for its attractive qualities or particular views

ii Table 2 CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING TOWNSCAPE QUALITY

Townscape Quality	Definition	Typical Example
Exceptional	Strong townscape structure, characteristics, patterns, and/or clear urban grain identifiable with a historic period or event; Appropriate management for land use and land cover and/or a well maintained urban environment of distinction, intact and good townscape condition; Distinct features worthy of conservation, historic architectural grain; Sense of place exceptional local distinctiveness; No detracting features.	Internationally or nationally recognised. World Heritage Sites, National Parks
High	Strong townscape structure, characteristic patterns and/or clear urban grain; Appropriate management for land use and land cover, but potentially scope to improve; Distinct features worthy conservation; Sense of place; Few detracting features.	Nationally, regionally recognised e.g. parts of National Scenic Area, especially notable Conservation Area or Listed status; Registered Historic Gardens and Designed Townscapes; Special Townscape Area;
Good	Recognisable townscape structure and/or urban grain Scope to improve management for land use and land cover; Some features worthy of conservation; Sense of place; Some detracting features.	Regionally or locally recognised e.g. Regional Parks, Village Greens, Special Townscape Areas, Conservation Areas.
Ordinary	Distinguishable townscape structure, characteristics, patterns of landform and land cover often masked by land use; Fractured urban grain with patterns of use difficult to distinguish; Scope to improve management of public space; Some features worthy of conservation; Some detracting features	A townscape without specific designation, but some attractive qualities.
Poor	Weak townscape structure, characteristic patterns of landform and land cover are missing, little or no recognisable urban grain; Mixed land use evident; Lack of management and intervention has resulted in degradation; Frequent detracting features.	A townscape without note or one singled out as being degraded or requiring improvement.
Very Poor	Degraded townscape structure, characteristic patterns and/or urban grain missing; Mixed land use or dereliction dominates; Lack of management/ intervention has resulted in degradation; Extensive detracting features.	A Townscape likely to be singled out as needing intervention or regeneration.

iii Table 3 CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING TOWNSCAPE VALUE

Value can apply to areas of townscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the townscape.

The range of factors that can help in the identification of valued townscapes may include:

- ***Townscape Quality** (see table 2) - a measure of the physical state of the townscape;*
- ***Scenic Quality** - townscapes that appeal primarily to the senses*
- ***Rarity** - the presence of rare elements or features in the townscape;*
- **Representativeness** *- whether the townscape contains particular characters and or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples;*
- ***Conservation Interests** - the presence of features of wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historical and cultural interest;*
- ***Recreation Value** - evidence that the townscape is valued for recreational activity;*
- ***Perceptual Aspects** - e.g. wilderness and/or tranquility;*
- *Associations - Some townscape are associated with particular people, such as artists or writers, or events in history.*

Townscape Value	Definition	Typical Example
High	An iconic townscape or element(s) held in high regard both nationally, regionally and by the local community; A townscape or element(s) widely used by both the local community and a broader visiting community; Features of particular historical protected significance ; Townscape or space which defines or is closely associated with a community and its life and livelihood; A townscape that defines a particular character area being both representative but also definitive in terms of its elements, features or characteristics.	Nationally, regionally recognised e.g. parts of National Park; National Scenic Area; AONB; Registered Historic Garden and Designed Townscape; World Heritage Sites. Village Green/Park or Community Recreational Space with strong and varied use by the whole community over a period of 20 years or more. Regional Parks and Country Parks. An area with good and varied access and high visual amenity.
Good	A townscape or element(s) recognised regionally and locally as important ; A townscape widely used by the local community; Features or elements widely used or visited and held in association with the area or community; A townscape that is particularly representative of the character descriptions and assessments available for the study area including some key aspects or features that if lost would effect the overall townscape description.	Conservation or Listed status; Village Greens/Parks; , Culturally important sites. Access via PROW and permissive paths other routeways. An area of good access and good visual amenity.
Moderate	A townscape of local importance ; A townscape used by the local community through PROW; A sense of place recognisable and associated with the local area.	Area of local townscape importance with limited access and some visual amenity
Low	A townscape without particular noted significance; A townscape or elements infrequently used by the local community; A townscape which is not distinct and does not add to the overall context of the area.	A townscape with little or no access and no visual amenity

iv Table 4 TOWNSCAPE SENSITIVITY

Sensitivity is assessed by combining the considerations of susceptibility of the townscape to the type of proposed development, and the value of the receiving townscape.

		SUSCEPTIBILITY		
		High	**Medium**	**Low**
VALUE	**High**	High	Medium-High	Medium
	Good	Medium-High	Medium	Low-Medium
	Moderate	Medium	Low-Medium	Low
	Low	Low-Medium	Low	Negligible

Townscape Sensitivity	Definition	Typical Examples
High	A townscape that demonstrates a high level of susceptibility to the nature and level of change proposed across the majority of criteria assessed. A townscape of high or moderate value that includes key aspects, elements or features of the recognised townscape character. The proposal is likely to change the nature and description of the receiving townscape character.	Internationally or Nationally recognised. World Heritage Sites, National Parks, National Scenic Area, AONB. Nationally, Regionally recognised e.g. parts of National Scenic Area, notable Conservation Area or Listed status; Registered Historic Gardens and Designed Townscapes; Special Townscape Areas; Valued townscapes of good quality or above which define or have definite characteristics of a townscape character type or area.
Medium - High	A townscape that demonstrates a medium to high level of susceptibility to the change proposed. A townscape of medium to high level value where care is required to consider the aspects of townscape value and how these might be retained or mitigated if affected by the proposals.	Regionally recognised e.g. areas within National Park, Regional Parks, Special Townscape Areas, Conservation Areas. Valued and/or good townscapes that are representative of a broader townscape character type or area.
Medium	A townscape that demonstrates a medium level of susceptibility to the change proposed but that can accommodate some of this change without altering or affecting the principle characteristics of the receiving townscape. A townscape of medium level value where some care is required to consider the aspects of townscape value and how these might be retained or mitigated if affected by the proposals.	Regionally or locally recognised e.g. Regional Parks, Village Greens, Locally recognised townscape without specific designation. Locally valued and/or good or ordinary townscapes that are representative of a broader townscape character type or area.
Low - Medium	A townscape of low susceptibility to change where the proposals will only affect or alter the key characteristics, features or elements of the receiving townscape in a very limited way, whilst predominantly maintaining the same townscape character description and definition as before. A townscape of moderate to low value.	A townscape without note or one singled out as being predominantly degraded or requiring some improvement. A Townscape likely to be singled out as needing intervention or regeneration. A townscape of ordinary quality with few recorded value characteristics. A townscape that includes limited key characteristics, elements or features and is partially representative of a townscape character type or area.
Low	A townscape of low susceptibility to change where the proposals will not affect or alter the key characteristics, features or elements of the receiving townscape and where the townscape would be left essentially within the same townscape character description and definition as before. A townscape of moderate to low value.	A townscape without note or one singled out as being degraded or requiring improvement. A Townscape likely to be singled out as needing intervention or regeneration. A townscape of ordinary or poor quality with few or no recorded value characteristics. A townscape that does not include key characteristics, elements or features and is only partially representative of a townscape character type or area.

TOWNSCAPE EFFECTS

v Table 5 MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE (TOWNSCAPE)

Magnitude of Change	Examples
High	The development would result in a prominent change to the townscape character type or area (enhance or degrade). Major alteration to significant elements or features or the removal/introduction of substantial elements. The alteration of a townscape to substantially increase/decrease both the townscape value and quality.
Medium	The development would result in a noticeable change to the townscape character or part of a townscape character type or area (enhance or degrade). Alteration to elements or features or partial removal/introduction. The alteration of a townscape to increase/decrease both the townscape value and quality.
Low	The development would result in a Minor change to the townscape character (enhance or degrade). Alteration to minor elements or features or the removal/introduction. The alteration of a townscape to increase/decrease both the townscape value and quality.
Negligible	A very minor change which is not uncharacteristic and maintains the quality and value of the townscape.

vi Table 6 SUMMARY TABLE TO DETERMINE TOWNSCAPE EFFECTS

		Magnitude of Change			
		High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**
Sensitivity	**High**	Substantial	Major	Moderate	Negligible
	Med - High	Major	Moderate-Major	Minor - Moderate	Negligible
	Medium	Moderate-Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Low - Med	Moderate	Minor - Moderate	Very Minor	Negligible
	Low	Minor-Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	None

The summary of effects on townscape can be expressed as an adverse or beneficial effect depending on the assessor's view regarding the nature and quality of the existing resource and how this has been changed. In some circumstances the change may be described as a neutral change if the expectation of the viewer or the fundamental nature and characteristics of a townscape appear unaffected.

vii Table 7 SUMMARY TABLE TO DETERMINE NATURE OF TOWNSCAPE EFFECTS

Townscape Effect	Nature of the Effect
Substantial **to** **Major**	Adverse effects may include the loss or removal of elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise determine value or importance, the degradation of townscape quality, the loss or reduction of value and/or a perception of change that is negative. Change that is against recommended management and maintenance proposals or other townscape objectives. Beneficial effects may include the introduction of elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise will create value. The improvement of townscape quality and change that is recommended as part of management and maintenance proposals or other townscape objectives. Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing townscape character type or is assimilated into an associated townscape character type through the introduction of beneficial mitigation measures , the shift of a townscape character type/ area into another existing character type/ area.
Moderate-Major **to** **Moderate**	Adverse effects may include the loss or removal of some of the elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise determine value or importance, the degradation of townscape quality, the loss or reduction of aspects of value and/or a perception of change that is negative. Change that is against recommended management and maintenance proposals or other townscape objectives. Beneficial effects may include the introduction of elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise may create value. The improvement of townscape quality and change that is recommended as part of management and maintenance proposals or other townscape objectives. Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing townscape character type or is assimilated into an associated townscape character type through the introduction of beneficial mitigation measures , the shift of a townscape character type/ area into another existing character type/ area.
Minor - Moderate **to** **Minor**	Adverse effects may include the loss or removal of some of the elements or features that are characteristic or otherwise determine value or importance, the further degradation of townscape quality, the loss or reduction of aspects of value and/or a perception of change that is negative or re-asserts the existing negative aspects of the site. Change that is against recommended management and maintenance proposals or other townscape objectives or that fails to halt identified failings of land management. Beneficial effects may include the introduction of elements or features that are or were historically characteristic for the site or otherwise may create value. The improvement of townscape quality and change that is recommended as part of management and maintenance proposals or other townscape objectives. Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing townscape character type or is assimilated into an associated townscape character type through the introduction of beneficial mitigation measures , the shift of a townscape character type/ area into another existing character type/ area.
Very Minor to Negligible - None	A very minor change which is not uncharacteristic and maintains the quality and value of the townscape.

VISUAL BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY

viii CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING VISUAL SENSISTIVITY

The susceptibility of different visual receptors to changes in views and visual amenity is mainly a function of:

- *the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and*
- *the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations.*

Visual receptors in an urban environment have different sensitivity and susceptibilty to visual receptors in the landscape. In urban situations built form is a part of the visual experience, and new development is often considered to be positive as it is a sign of a prosperous and growing urban environment. However some urban areas are particularly susceptible to visual change, and where any changes to views would be considered an adverse change, for example the setting of a historic building in a town centre. The following tables establish the methodology for assessing visual susceptibilty to change for different types of visual receptor.

Receptor Susceptibility	Description
High	Visitors to a townscape who have travelled to gain an appreciation of the specific sense of place of the particular townscpae. Specific destination zones within reocgnised urban environments for either historical, social or cultural value. Elevated protected viewpoints. Users of urban greenspace networks where either tranquility or appreciation of recognised urban form are recognised criteria. Residents of areas recognised for their historic or visual value.
Medium	People engaged in outdoor recreation where enjoyment of the townscape is incidental rather than the main interest. Users of recognised principal townscape environments for exmaple historic but not necessarily protected town squares. People using parks or outdoor recreation within an urban environment which may not be protected or especially recognised, but are valued amenity resources for the local residents and visitors. Residential properties where some attractive views or sense of place is a notable if not recognised part of their experience.
Low	Residential properties in ordinary locations with no noteable aesthetic qualities or particular views. People at their place of work, industrial facilities. People travelling through the townscape in cars, trains or other transport such that the speed and nature of the views involved are short lived and have no special significance. People engaging in active recreation in public space where the visual experience is not an important characteristic.

ix Table 9 CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING VISUAL QUALITY AND VALUE

View Quality and Value	Description
High	Iconic views or skylines which are individual character elements in their own right. Protected views through Supplementary Planning Guidance or development framework. View mentioned in the listing for a conservation area, listed building or scheduled monument as being important with regard to its setting. Wide panoramic distant views of a valued townscape(s). Views that are acknowledged or recorded in guide books or other publications and/or with references in culture such as literature or art.
Moderate	Views with strong and distinctive features. Uninterrupted views. Views over a townscape of recognised character and quality
Ordinary	A view typical of the locality. Generally attractive, some detracting features
Poor	Restricted views or views over a townscape of low value and quality.

x Table 10 MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE (VISUAL)

Magnitude of Change	Examples
High	The development would result in a substantial/ prominent change to the existing view and would change the quality of the view. The development would form a major part of the view of the observer. The development may significantly break the skyline or form some other substantial change to the view.
Medium	The development would result in a notable change in the existing view that may change the character and quality of the view. The change would be readily noticed by the observer but would not dominate the view.
Low	The development would result in a perceptible change in the existing view but this would not affect its character or quality. The development will appear as a small element in the wider townscape which may be missed by the casual observer. The view may be at such a distance as to reduce the appearance of the development.
Negligible	Only a small part of the development will be discernible and this may be for only part of the year or be a filtered view. The view may be at such a distance as to render the change virtually indiscernible without aid or reference. The quality and character of the view will remain unchanged.

xi Table 11 SENSITIVITY (VISUAL)

Sensitivity is assessed by combining the considerations of susceptibility of the visual receptor to the type of proposed development, and the quality and value of the existing view.

		SUSCEPTIBILITY		
		High	**Medium**	**Low**
VALUE	**High**	High	Medium-High	Medium
	Good	Medium-High	Medium	Low-Medium
	Moderate	Medium	Low-Medium	Low
	Low	Low-Medium	Low	Negligible

xi Table 11 SENSITIVITY (VISUAL)

Visual Sensitivity	Description	Typical Examples
High	A view or visual receptor that demonstrates a high level of susceptibility to the nature and level of change proposed. A view of high or moderate value that includes views or vistas of recorded value or quality or with some specific cultural significance. The proposal is likely to change the nature and quality of view.	Protected public views or vistas through planning policy or published guidance. Notable viewpoints or vistas recorded in maps, publications or other public record. Culturally significant views within noted areas of townscape value or through art, painting or literature. Views from public realm locations where even small change would substantially affect the visual amenity of the observer.
Medium - High	A view or visual receptor that demonstrates a medium to high level of susceptibility to the change proposed. A view of medium to high level value where care is required to consider aspects of view and how these might be protected if affected by the proposals.	Regionally recognised view locations e.g, Special Townscape Areas, Conservation Areas where views or visual amenity is recorded as being one of the characteristics of value. Views from public realm locations where some small change could be acceptable without substantially affecting the visual amenity of the observer. Views from residential properties of notable or especially attractive townscape or views out to the surrounding landscape.
Medium	A view or visual receptor that demonstrates a medium level of susceptibility to the change proposed but that can accommodate some of this change without altering or affecting the quality and value of the view. A view of medium level value where some care is required to consider aspects of view and how these might be protected if affected by the proposals.	View locations within Parks, Village Greens, or locally recognised townscapes. Views from residential properties of attractive townscape. Views from public realm locations where the quality and value is such (low) that the proposals may not alter the visual amenity.
Low - Medium	A view or visual receptor of low susceptibility to change where the proposals are able only to affect the view in a very limited way, whilst predominantly maintaining the same visual amenity as before. A view of moderate to low value.	Views from vehicular routes or roadways for traffic that may have some appreciation of the view due to the speed of travel such as cyclists, horse riders and pedestrians. Views from residential properties where there are some attractive features amongst an otherwise ordinary townscape.
Low	A view of low susceptibility to change where the proposals will not affect or alter the key characteristics, features or elements of the view and where the proposals are only able to affect the view in a very limited way. A view of moderate to low value.	A view without note or one singled out as being degraded or requiring improvement. Views from vehicular routes where the nature and speed of travel dictates a low level of engagement with the view. Views from residential properties of ordinary or poor townscape.

xii Table 12 SUMMARY TABLE TO DETERMINE VISUAL EFFECTS

		Magnitude of Change			
		High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**
Sensitivity	**High**	Substantial	Major	Moderate	Negligible
	Med - High	Major	Moderate-Major	Minor - Moderate	Negligible
	Medium	Moderate-Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Low - Med	Moderate	Minor - Moderate	Very Minor	Negligible
	Low	Minor-Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	None

The summary of effects can be expressed as an adverse or beneficial effect depending on the assessor's view regarding the nature and quality of the existing resource and how this has been changed. In some circumstances the change may be described as a neutral change if the expectation of the viewer or the fundamental nature and characteristics of a view appear unaffected.

xiii Table 13 SUMMARY TABLE TO DETERMINE NATURE OF VISUAL EFFECTS

Visual Effect	Nature of the Effect
Substantial **to** **Major**	Adverse effects may include the loss of key views, the removal of long distance views, the degradation of quality and/or value of the view. The introduction of elements or features that are perceived as negative. Beneficial effects may include the introduction of key views, vistas or views to long distance where this is seen as advantageous. The introduction of elements that are perceived as positive and/or the screening off of negative aspects of a view. Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing townscape or is assimilated into the existing view.
Moderate-Major **to** **Moderate**	Adverse effects may include the loss of notable views, the removal of views to distance , the degradation of quality and/or value of the view. The introduction of some elements or features that are perceived as negative. Beneficial effects may include the introduction of new views or vistas or views. The introduction of elements that are perceived as positive and/or the screening off of negative aspects of a view. Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing townscape or is assimilated into the existing view.
Minor - Moderate **to** **Minor**	Adverse effects may include the loss of views, the removal or change of existing views, the degradation of quality and/or value of the view. The introduction of elements or features that are perceived as negative. Beneficial effects may include the introduction of new views or vistas. The introduction of elements that are perceived as positive and/or the screening off of negative aspects of a view. Neutral effects would represent change that is neither adverse or beneficial or is a combination of both leading to a balance in terms of how the change is perceived. A change that is accepted into the existing townscape or is assimilated into the existing view.
Very Minor to Negligible - None	A very minor change which is not uncharacteristic and maintains the quality and value of the view.

xiv Table 14 IMPORTANCE LEVEL OF EFFECTS (LOCAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL)

Magnitude of Change	Examples
International	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic townscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity.
National	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, historic townscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
Regional	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Designated or undesignated special historic townscapes and townscapes which are well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s)
County	Undesignated archaeological remains of county importance with the potential to contribute to research objectives and understanding at a County level. Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Designated or undesignated historic townscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s)
Borough	Undesignated assets of borough importance with the potential to contribute to borough and local research objectives. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Local	Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations and with limited potential to contribute to research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic townscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Townscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

PHOTOGRAPHY METHODOLOGY

Our LVIA uses a range of photographic processes and techniques in reference to Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (2019) by the Townscape Institute (LI). Contextual panoramic photographs have also been used that follow a less rigorous format.

The Technical Guidance Note (2019) by the LI recommends Visualisation Types 1-4
- Type 1 Annotated Viewpoint Photograph
- Type 2 3D Wireline / Model
- Type 3 Photomontage / Photowire
- Type 4 Photomontage / Photowire (survey / scale verifiable)

TPM Townscape have considered Type 1 visualisations as being appropriate for this LVIA based on the purpose and users.

Type 1 - Annotated Viewpoint Photograph
Type 1 visualisations are simple, annotated photographic illustrations that focus on the baseline information with annotation of the location of the site.

Photography has been carried out using a Full Frame Sensor camera with 50mm lens. Photography has been stitched where necessary by using Image Composite Editor software. The visualisations have been appropriately sized, scaled and templated using Adobe Photoshop and Indesign software.

Single images that capture the site at 39.6° HFoV wide and 27° VFoV in planar projection are presented at A3. Two baseline panorama at 60° HFoV and 27° VFoV are generated in cylindrical projection and are presented on A3 sheets to help show the location of the full-size single image frame in its context and, as such, are noted as being 'for context only'.

Additional context photographs have also been included to illustrate specific visual receptors or provide a wide contextual panoramic view which follows a less rigourous format.

Viewpoint locations have been recorded using a Garmin GPS 60 unit and locations are illustrated on insets with OS mapping and aerial photography.

The following information has provided for each Type 1 visualisation
- Viewpoint Description
- Visualisation Type
- Projection
- Enlargement factor for intended sheet size
- Date and Time of Captured Photography
- Make and Model of Camera, sensor format
- Focal length of Camera Lens used
- Horizontal field of View (HFoV)
- Description of view