

GARTH WYMOTT 2

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

ON BEHALF OF MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Document Title: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Volume Code: GHX0000 Project Wide

Project Title: Garth Wymott 2

Document Number: 608623-0000-PEG-GHX0000-ZZ-RP-L-0001

Revision: Issue Number P07

Status: S3 - Suitable for Review and Comment

Issue Date: 05/08/2021

Classification: Official



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pegasus Group has been instructed by Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to undertake a landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) in relation to the proposed development of land at HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Lancashire (hereafter referred to as 'the site').
- 1.2 Landscape character assessment is the systematic description and analysis of the landscape resource, including physical features and elements of the landscape, of how their composition forms distinct areas of character, appraisal of quality and sensitivity, and the potential effect of the proposed development on the landscape. These elements include topography and landform, vegetation pattern, land use, hydrology, development and transport patterns and public access.
- 1.3 Visual assessment is the description and analysis of the views experienced by receptors from residential properties, public buildings, public open spaces, public rights of way, open access areas, transport corridors and places of work, and the potential effect of the proposed development on these receptors.
- 1.4 The LVIA aims to identify and describe the effects that are likely to occur including whether they are adverse or beneficial. It aims to assess the likely significance of the effects identified; and it includes proposals for measures designed to avoid, prevent or reduce any significant adverse effects.
- 1.5 Principles and good practice for undertaking LVIA are set out in the Landscape Institute (LI) and the Institute of Environmental Management (IEMA) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA, 2013). The methodology used for this LVIA is based upon this guidance and is included at **Appendix A**.

Site Description and Context

- 1.6 The site comprises ca. 43.53 hectares (ha) of land currently comprising various land uses associated with HMP Wymott. This includes several farm/workshop buildings with associated agricultural field enclosures, the existing energy centre/boiler house (ca. 14m in height), tree belts, a pumping station and the former Wymott Social Club and associated bowling green.
- 1.7 The site was formerly used for WWII ammunition storage. Whilst the development of HMP Garth and HMP Wymott has largely removed such references on the site itself, one former storage bunker is located in the north-eastern corner. There are also several other bunkers outside of the application boundary to the north. The south-eastern area of the site comprises land within the boundary fence line of HMP Wymott and is currently in use as a sports field.
- 1.8 The site, HMP Garth and HMP Wymott and the wider study area are located within a relatively low lying 'coastal plain' landscape, gradually falling to the west. This landscape typically lies between ca. +5-20m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and lies ca. 15km east of the Ribble and Alt Estuaries. The landform rises gradually to the east towards the settlement of Leyland, rising to ca. 40m at Worden Park. Several public rights of way are located in close proximity to the site, including that along Moss Lane, adjacent to the south-eastern boundary.
- 1.9 The immediate landscape context surrounding the site is influenced by HMP Garth to the west and HMP Wymott to the south as well as the residential area of Wymott to the east. It is also influenced by the transition between this and the wider agricultural landscape and urban fringe landscape on the edge of Leyland to the north and north-east.
- 1.10 Additional information and a more detailed description of the physical components, landscape character and visual amenity of the site and study area are set out in later sections of this LVIA.

2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 The approach and methodology used for this LVIA has been developed using best practice guidance, as set out in the following documents:

- Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition.
- Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment;
- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals (September 2019); and
- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations.

2.2 Reference has also been made to several additional sources of data and information; these are referred to in the relevant sections of the baseline information. Several drawings have also been produced as part of this LVIA and are included as **Figures 1 to 7**. Several Verified Views (photomontages) have also been produced and included at **Appendix C**.

Level of assessment

2.3 The third edition of the Guidelines for Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) was published in April 2013. This guidance acknowledges that LVIA can be carried out either as a standalone assessment or as part of a broader EIA. The GLVIA3 note that the overall principles and core steps in the process are the same but that there are specific procedures in EIA with which an LVIA must comply.

2.4 This report has been prepared as a detailed LVIA and addresses matters of individual resources, character areas and representative viewpoints. The LVIA includes analysis of sensitivity of receptors (both landscape and visual) and magnitude of impact and also professional judgements on the consequential likely effects.

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- 2.5 The proposed development incorporates a landscape mitigation strategy which will avoid, reduce or remedy adverse impacts.

Approach

- 2.6 The overall approach to the identification, evaluation and assessment of landscape and visual effects is summarised as follows:

- Determine the scope of the assessment;
- Collate baseline information for landscape and visual receptors, including completing desk study research and undertaking field-based survey work;
- Review the type of development proposed and identify and describe the likely impacts (enabling specific judgments to be made on sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors);
- Establish the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors (balancing judgments on value and susceptibility);
- Determine the magnitude of impacts (balancing judgments on size / scale, duration and reversibility);
- The assessment of the significance of likely landscape and visual effects through a balanced approach and clear description of professional judgments on sensitivity and magnitude; and
- The identification of measures to avoid or remedy impacts and the subsequent re-assessment of likely effects.

Scope of assessment

- 2.7 The spatial scope (or study area) for the LVIA is initially determined by reference to the area of landscape that may be affected and from which the proposed development may be visible.

- 2.8 A 'preliminary study area' for the LVIA was set at an approximate radius of 3km from the site. This was based on the wider setting and context of the site and set the broad parameters for collation of baseline information. This preliminary study area was considered sufficient to account for a range of

landscape and visual effects which would potentially be generated by the proposed development.

- 2.9 The preliminary study area was then refined based on a computer generated 'zone of theoretical visibility' diagram (ZTV) (refer to **Figure 1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility**), and the early stages of desk study and field work.
- 2.10 This provides a greater focus on the key sensitive receptors (both landscape and visual) and the likely significant effects which may arise as a consequent of the proposed development.
- 2.11 Although this process generally refines the spatial scope of the study area, in some specific instances it has been necessary to extend the study area to consider potential for impacts on specific landscape resources or from specific long-distance viewpoints.
- 2.12 The professional judgements in this LVIA consider landscape and visual effects in the short term, at completion, but also in the longer term after fifteen years when mitigation measures (such as planting) will have matured and the mitigation measures are likely to perform the intended function (for example, screening or enhancement of landscape infrastructure).
- 2.13 Landscape features and elements provide the physical environment for flora and fauna and the associated importance of biodiversity assets. This LVIA does not consider the value, susceptibility or importance of ecology and biodiversity, nor does it consider impacts from an ecological stance.
- 2.14 Heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas all contribute to the overall present-day landscape character, context and setting of an area. These aspects have been given consideration in the LVIA in terms of landscape character where relevant. However, this LVIA does not address the historic significance, importance or potential impacts on heritage assets and designations; these assets are assessed in the context of landscape and visual matters only.

Collating baseline information

- 2.15 Information has been collated using a process of desk study and field survey in order to capture a comprehensive description of the baseline position for landscape and visual receptors. The desk study includes reference to published landscape character studies.
- 2.16 Field survey work was completed during March 2021. A series of representative photographs were taken during the field work. The photographs were taken with a digital camera with a 50mm lens (equivalent focal length). These are presented as both a series of contextual panoramic photographs with a 60° horizontal field of view (HFoV), supplemented by a full-size single image centred on the site, with a 39.6° HFoV and a 27° vertical field of view (VFoV), as advised by the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19. These have been used to inform the assessment of both landscape and visual impacts.
- 2.17 With reference to the representative viewpoints, these have been captured in winter and as such professional judgements within this LVIA are based on the 'worst case' scenario in visual terms, when vegetation is not in leaf and presents more limited screening.

Assessment of effects

- 2.18 Having established the relevant baseline position, the assessment process then completes the following specific stages:
- Evaluate the sensitivity of the landscape receptors and visual receptors, specifically in response to the nature of the proposed development (sensitivity is not standard and depends on the nature and type of development proposed and also the value and susceptibility of the receptor to that type of development);
 - Identify the potential magnitude of impact on the physical landscape, on landscape character and on visual receptors; and

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- Combine judgments on the nature of the receptor (sensitivity) and the nature of the impact (magnitude) to arrive at clear, professional judgments of significance.

2.19 For both landscape effects and visual effects, the final conclusions on significance are based on professional judgements combining the specific analysis of the sensitivity of receptors and detailed predictions on the magnitude of change (or impact). GLVIA3 advocates a balanced justification of these issues using professional judgement rather than formulaic matrices. The rationale for the overall judgement on significance is based on the application of professional analysis and judgement and the subsequent combination of each of the criteria in order to reach a conclusion.

2.20 The detailed thresholds and criteria for each of the stages of analysis and assessment of landscape and visual impacts are included in the detailed methodology (**Appendix A**).

3.0 LANDSCAPE POLICY BACKGROUND

3.1 This section sets out a review of national and local policy relevant to landscape and visual matters.

3.2 In the context of the relevant planning framework, this section also sets out a summary of those policies specific to the landscape and visual issues pertaining to the proposed development (refer to **Figure 2: Site Location and Planning Designations**).

European Landscape Convention

3.3 The European Landscape Convention (ELC) promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes. The convention was adopted on 20th October 2000 and came into force on 1st March 2004. The ELC is designed to achieve improved approaches to the planning, management and protection of landscapes and organises cooperation on landscape issues. The convention defines landscape as:

3.4 “...an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors)”

3.5 The importance of this definition is that it focuses on landscape as a resource in its own right and moves beyond the idea that landscapes are only a matter of aesthetics and visual amenity.

National Planning Policy Framework

3.6 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in July 2021, setting out the Government’s planning policies for England and providing a framework within which the appropriate local council can produce local and neighbourhood plans; the NPPF is a material consideration in planning

decisions.

- 3.7 The NPPF sets out three dimensions to achieving sustainable development that include economic, social and environmental considerations. It places an onus on the planning system to perform a role in relation to the environment that 'contributes to the protection and enhancement of our natural, built and historic environment...' going on to note that sustainable solutions should take account of local circumstances and reflect the character of each area. This underpins the strategic guidance set out in the NPPF in relation to landscape and visual matters.
- 3.8 In relation to landscape and visual matters, achieving well-designed places (Section 12) aims to ensure that developments are 'visually attractive', are sympathetic to local character (including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting) and to establish and maintain a strong sense of place.
- 3.9 Section 12 also makes specific reference to the use of tree planting, which it states, *"make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change."*
- 3.10 Section 15 of the NPPF addresses on 'conserving and enhancing the natural environment' stating that policies and decisions should contribute to this by 'protecting and enhancing valued landscapes (noting that this should be commensurate with a statutory status or identified quality identified in a development plan) and also recognising the 'intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside'.
- 3.11 The NPPF also notes the importance that designs 'evolve' in response to local issues and to the views of the community.

National Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.12 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is a web-based resource prepared by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

The NPPG sets out guidance across various topics and effectively supersedes previous guidance on many aspects of planning; topics are updated as required.

3.13 The PPG for the 'Natural Environment' (updated July 2019) addresses agricultural land, green infrastructure, biodiversity and landscape.

3.14 In relation to green infrastructure (GI) the PPG acknowledges how a 'range of spaces and assets' can provide 'environmental and wider benefits'. The PPG states that GI can include:

3.15 "...parks, playing fields, other areas of open space, woodland, allotments, private gardens, sustainable drainage features, green roofs and walls, street trees and 'blue infrastructure' such as streams, ponds, canals and other water bodies."

3.16 The PPG goes on to recognise how GI can help achieve well designed spaces, and conservation and enhancement of the natural environment. The PPG also recognises the benefit of considering GI 'at the earliest stage of development proposals, as an integral part of development and infrastructure provision, and taking into account existing natural assets'.

3.17 In relation to landscape, the PPG reiterates the requirements of the NPPF in terms of 'recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside'. The PPG states that:

3.18 "Where landscapes have a particular local value, it is important for policies to identify their special characteristics and be supported by proportionate evidence. Policies may set out criteria against which proposals for development affecting these areas will be assessed. Plans can also include policies to avoid adverse impacts on landscapes and to set out necessary mitigation measures, such as appropriate design principles and visual screening, where necessary."

3.19 The PPG also notes the relevance of landscape character assessment,

landscape sensitivity/capacity assessment and landscape and visual impact assessment. However, whilst recognising these different aspects of landscape analysis, the PPG does not reflect the subtle variations in these and potential overlap between their different uses and requirements.

- 3.20 This LVIA includes reference to published landscape character assessments which have been prepared at a range of scales and detail. Reference has also been made to the local landscape character by reference to the key characteristics of the site and its immediate context, including existing, enhanced and potentially new green infrastructure. Therefore, this LVIA responds fully to the requirement of the PPG.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.21 The following section sets out the local planning policy background relevant to the site. The site is located within the administrative area of Chorley Council (CC).

Chorley Local Plan 2012-2026

- 3.22 At the time of writing, the planning context for the area is set out in Chorley Local Plan 2012-2026 (adopted July 2015). Policies contained within the Chorley Local Plan relevant to a study of landscape and visual issues are set out in **Table 1** as follows.

Table 1: Summary of relevant policies of the Chorley Local Plan

Policy	Summary
Policy V1: Model Policy	This policy sets out the Council’s positive approach to sustainable development. It states that, unless material considerations demonstrate otherwise, the Council will approve new developments which enhance conditions including

	environmental.
Policy ST1: New Provision or Improvements of Footpaths, Cycleways, Bridleways and their associated facilities in existing networks and new development	A 'New Cycle Route', as proposed by the Council, is located adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. This is referred to within the policy as 'Cycle link from Croston,Ulnes Walton to Leyland'.
Policy BNE1: Design Criteria for New Development	<p>This policy sets out design criteria for new developments, these include:</p> <p><i>"a. The proposal does not have a significantly detrimental impact on the surrounding area by virtue of its density, siting, layout, building to plot ratio, height, scale and massing, design, orientation and use of materials;</i></p> <p><i>b. The development would not cause harm to any neighbouring property by virtue of overlooking, overshadowing, or overbearing;</i></p> <p><i>c. The layout, design and landscaping of all elements of the proposal, including any internal roads, car parking, footpaths and open spaces, are of a high quality and respect the character of the site and local area; and</i></p> <p><i>f. The proposal would not have a detrimental impact on important natural habitats and landscape features such as historic landscapes, mature trees, hedgerows, ponds and watercourses. In some circumstances where on balance it is considered acceptable to remove one or more of these features then mitigation measures to replace the feature/s will be required on or off-site".</i></p>
Policy BNE5: Redevelopment of Previously Developed Sites in the Green Belt	This policy sets out criteria for re-use, infill or redevelopment for previously developed sites in the Green Belt. In relation to landscape matters, the policy encourages that developments should respect the character of the landscape and have regard to the need to integrate the development with its surroundings.

Policy BNE6: Light Pollution	<p>This policy highlights the importance of a lighting scheme and states that:</p> <p><i>"There will be no nuisance to neighbours or adverse effect on the character of an area".</i></p>
Policy BNE10: Trees	<p>This policy states that:</p> <p><i>"Proposals that would result in the loss of trees, woodland areas or hedgerows which make a valuable contribution to the character of the landscape, a building, a settlement or the setting thereof will not be permitted".</i></p> <p>The policy also advocates replacement planting where the benefits of the loss of tree or hedgerow vegetation is considered to outweigh the loss. It also notes that tree planting is required as part of new developments.</p>

Central Lancashire Core Strategy 2010-2026

3.23 The Central Lancashire Core Strategy was adopted in July 2012 and is also used by CC to guide planning decisions. This document 'sets out the long term spatial vision for Central Lancashire and the overall strategy for delivering that vision'. Policies contained within the Central Lancashire Core Strategy relevant to a study of landscape and visual issues are set out in **Table 2** as follows.

Table 2: Summary of relevant policies of the Central Lancashire Core Strategy

Policy	Summary
Policy 18: Green Infrastructure	This policy sets out a Green Infrastructure approach which includes protecting and enhancing the existing natural environment where it provides benefits as well as

	improving where possible and providing mitigation where the Green Infrastructure is damaged/lost as part of a new development.
Policy 21: Landscape Character Areas	This policy states that: <i>"New development will be required to be well integrated into existing settlement patterns, appropriate to the landscape character type and designation within which it is situated and contribute positively to its conservation, enhancement or restoration or the creation of appropriate new features"</i> .

Designations

- 3.24 The site is not subject to any specific landscape designations. There are a limited number of landscape specific designations in the wider study area, and also some related designations present across the wider landscape (refer to **Figure 2: Site Location and Planning Designations**).
- 3.25 The site is located within the North West Green Belt. Except for an area of the north-eastern extent of the site and an area directly south of the existing HMP Garth and HMP Wymott (where a new bowling green is proposed), the majority of the site lies within an area identified in the Local Plan as *Previously Developed Sites in the Green Belt*.
- 3.26 These matters are considered in judgements on landscape value as part of this LVIA. A summary of the relevant designations within the surrounding area is set out in the following table.

Table 3: Designations relevant to landscape and visual issues

Designation	Description
Ancient Woodland	The closest Ancient Woodland is that at Croston Big Wood, located ca. 2.8km to the south-west.
Scheduled Monument	None within 2km of the site, the the closest being 'Ingrave Farm moated site, moated site 100m W of Ingrave Farm and connecting channel, Eccleston', located 2.3km to the south-east.
Listed Buildings	Several across the surrounding area but only two within 500m of the site, the closest being 'Norris Farmhouse and Attached Barn' (Grade II), ca. 500m to the south-east.
Conservation Area	Several in the surrounding area, the closest being Croston Conservation Area, located ca. 2km to the south-west.
Registered Parks and Gardens	Worden Hall (Grade II) located ca. 2.5km to the east.

4.0 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL BASELINE

Physical Landscape Elements and Features

- 4.1 The following section describes the individual components of the physical landscape that are present in the study area. These have been described in order to establish an understanding of the specific landscape baseline, including individual elements and more distinctive features which together contribute to landscape character.

Topography and landform

- 4.2 The topography of the site overall is relatively level and broadly lies between ca. +10-12m AOD. The northern, eastern and central parts of the site generally lie at ca. +11-12m AOD, and the southern extent of the site, near to Johnson House Farm lies at ca. 10m AOD. The landform beyond the site boundary rises to the east, to ca. 14m AOD just south of the residential area of Wymott.
- 4.3 In the wider landscape, the 'coastal plain' landscape within which the site is located is again relatively level and without noticeable undulations. The site lies ca. 15km east of the Ribble and Alt Estuaries. The topography falls to the south-west and continues to rise to the east (refer to **Figure 3: Topography**) until at the settlement edge of Leyland it reaches ca. 40m at Worden Park.

Hydrology and water features

- 4.4 In terms of hydrology, there is a drainage ditch located along the north-eastern boundary of the site that follows the outer perimeter of HMP Garth to the west, and also connects into the north-eastern part of the site, passing south thorough the centre. Another drainage ditch is located along Pump House Lane. To the south, there are two small field ponds within the area of the site proposed for the bowling green. Several minor waterbodies and field ponds lie in close proximity to the site, including a small fishing lake to the north of HMP

Garth.

- 4.5 In the wider context minor waterbodies, field ponds, drainage ditches and streams are characteristic of this low lying landscape. Parts of the surrounding landscape are also characterised by peat moss and marsh, including Much Hoole Moss ca. 1.5km to the north-west of the site. Several rivers and brooks pass through the wider landscape, including the River Lostock which lies ca. 630m to the south of the site and Wymott Brook ca. 440m to the north-west. A few larger waterbodies exist, including a fishery on the western edge of Croston to the south-west of the site.

Land Use

- 4.6 The site comprises various elements of built form, largely associated with the existing HMP Garth and HMP Wyatt, including ancillary buildings, car parking areas and access roads, a sports pitch, tenant farm buildings, the former Wymott Social Club and a boiler house. Other land uses include the existing bowling green, as well as several agricultural field enclosures to the north-east and to the south. The site also comprises some areas of mature woodland.
- 4.7 Beyond the boundaries of the site, there is a small area of recreational land use at Wymott Park to the east and the residential area of Wymott itself also lies to the east. Numerous former WWII ammunition storage structures (typically enclosed by bunkers/mature vegetation) are located in the agricultural landscape immediately to the north of the site.
- 4.8 The wider landscape is characterised by a mixture of arable and grazed field enclosures. These are generally irregular in shape and tend to be small to medium in scale. Ribbon development along local roads and individual farmsteads are also common in the surrounding area.

Vegetation

- 4.9 There are various elements of vegetation across the site. This includes hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees adjacent to Pump House Lane. There are also linear belts of woodland, notably the large triangular area of woodland in the north-western area of the site, as well as individual trees and groupings of trees.
- 4.10 Linear mature tree groupings and blocks of woodland are common in the immediate landscape surrounding the site, including Stanning's Folly to the south-west. The majority of agricultural field enclosures in the surrounding landscape are bound by native hedgerows with mature hedgerow tree groupings. In the wider context, woodland blocks and mature vegetation are also associated with the River Lostock on the western edge of Leyland and Croston Big Wood to the south-east of Croston.

Development and Transport Pattern

- 4.11 The site is contiguous with the northern and eastern extent of HMP Wymott and HMP Garth respectively. The residential area of Wymott also lies to the north-east of the site, adjacent to the existing prison complex. The western edge of the settlement of Leyland lies ca. 500m to the north-east of the site at its closest point, separated by several agricultural field enclosures.
- 4.12 In the wider landscape, there are several settlements and some ribbon development along local roads. Leyland is located to the north-east of the study area. The A581 and A59 road corridors are main transport corridors and lie ca. 1.6km to the south and ca. 3.7km to the north-west of the site respectively. There is a network of secondary routes within the surrounding area. A railway line lies ca. 500m to the north-west of the site and passes through the settlement of Croston to the south-west.

Public Access

- 4.13 A public footpath extends west from Ulnes Walton Lane towards the residential area of Wymott, east of the site (9-23-FP 7) and further north, another public footpath extends west from Ulnes Walton Lane (9-23-FP 13). Both routes continue east to join the local PROW network at the western edge of the settlement of Leyland. To the south-west of HMP Garth, a pathway extends to a public footpath through the woodland to Ridley Lane.
- 4.14 In the wider landscape, there is an extensive network of public rights of way (PROW) connecting and within the various settlement areas (refer to **Figure 5: Viewpoint Locations and PROW**). This includes alongside many of the watercourses, including the River Lostock as it flows through the landscape to the south of the site and east into the settlement edge of Leyland. National Cycle Network Route 62 lies ca. 1.8km to the west of the site at its closest point.

Lighting Context

- 4.15 Light sources in the area are frequent within and around HMP Wymott and HMP Garth, including lighting associated with the prisons themselves both internally and along their perimeters. There are also some floodlights associated with Wymott Bowling Club bowling green in the north-eastern area of the site. The residential area of Wymott to the east is also lit by smaller scale, more traditional lighting columns.

Landscape Character

- 4.16 Reference has been made to published guidance on landscape character for the area. The site is located in the following landscape character types/areas (LCT/As) (refer to **Figure 4: Landscape Character**):
- National level: National Character Area (NCA) 32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain; and

- County level: A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire – 15: Coastal Plain Landscape Character Type (LCT) and 15c: Croston-Mawdesley Landscape Character Area (LCA).

4.17 The following sections set out a summary of the characteristics contained in published guidance, relevant to the site and study area.

National Landscape Character

4.18 The site is located within NCA 32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain. This NCA covers an extensive area from Morecambe Bay in the north to Liverpool in the south. Within the 'Statements of Environmental Opportunity' (SEO) identified in the study for NCA 32, part of SEO 3 states:

"Manage urban fringe development to ensure that it does not negatively impact the rural character of the area and ensure that all development is of an appropriate type and scale".

4.19 Whilst the key characteristics of the NCA tend to be more generalised across the wider area, there are some descriptors which are relevant to the site and study area, including:

- *"A rich patchwork of pasture, arable fields and drainage ditches, on a relatively flat to gently undulating coastal landscape;*
- *Extensive views across the plain, within which small to medium-sized blocks of mixed woodland...provide punctuation and vertical accents;*
- *Mosses and meres (now mainly remnants);*
- *Medium-sized to large fields form an open, large-scale agricultural landscape. Pasture is more dominant north of the Ribble Estuary, with arable to the south. There is a high density of relict pastoral field ponds on the eastern side of the NCA;*
- *Localised areas of intensive market gardening provide seasonally varied colours and textures;*
- *A complex network of wide meandering rivers, raised drainage ditches and dykes divide and drain the landscape. Along with fragmented relicts of*

reedbeds and mosses;

- *Urban settlement is concentrated in the planned Victorian coastal resorts (including Blackpool) and inland towns (the largest of which is Preston);*
- *Designed landscapes associated with large houses are locally common in the south, where they provide enclosure in an otherwise open landscape; and*
- *A rectilinear network of lanes and tracks – usually without fences or hedges – subdivides the landscape, and isolated brick farmsteads occur in rural areas”.*

4.20 Given the scale of the NCA and the diversity of the key characteristics, the landscape components which define the character at this regional level are represented across the wider context of the NCA. Therefore, in this context changes at a site level will be small scale and not likely to impact upon landscape character as defined by the NCAs.

4.21 To complete a more detailed appraisal of potential landscape and visual issues, reference has been made to the published landscape character assessment prepared at a finer grain and more local scale.

County Landscape Character

4.22 *A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire* consists of a Landscape Character Assessment and a Landscape Strategy. The site is located within the Coastal Plain Landscape Character Type and 15c: Croston-Mawdesley Landscape Character Area (LCA). The published assessment describes LCA 15c as follows:

"The sandstone which underlies this character area exerts a strong influence over the landscape; it is a gently undulating agricultural landscape with steep sided shallow valleys and hedged fields which support rich pasture or arable crops. The landscape is relatively well wooded, with small farm woods and wooded valleys, for example at Yarrow Valley Park. Field hedges are notable for their hedgerow oaks and high proportion of holly. Country halls, moated farms and designed landscapes provide historic and cultural links. Red brick is used throughout the area; the subdued tones of the older brick houses and

farmsteads are well integrated within the landscape. Villages are traditionally clustered, but show signs of rapid expansion with ribbon development. New housing on the outskirts of settlements, which is often built of imported bricks, creates a harsh edge to villages when viewed from the surrounding countryside. Where screen planting is attempted, it often incorporates alien plant species, which further urbanises the attractive rural setting. In addition to its historic rural agricultural land use, the landscape has more recently been influenced by urban fringe activities such as nurseries, schools, camp sites, hotels, equestrian centres, golf courses, traffic and built development, which indicate its proximity to the western edge of Chorley. Urbanising influences such as kerbs and lighting are increasingly evident on major roads."

- 4.23 The landscape strategy for the wider Coastal Plan LCT sets out several recommendations. Those relevant to the site, its context and the proposed development are summarised in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Strategy and Recommendations for the Coastal Plain LCT

Strategy	Recommendations
Conserve distinctive field patterns and related landscape features and landforms	<i>"Encourage retention and enhancement of hedgerows and hedgerow trees especially in relation to hedgerows of visual, historic and wildlife importance; and Initiate programmes of tree planting, particularly on the fringes of settlements and in locations where trees will help to screen infrastructure and other developments".</i>
Conserve remaining field ponds	<i>"Ensure new development retains field ponds; and Wherever possible, create new field ponds."</i>
Enhance landscapes associated with major infrastructure developments	<i>"Consider tree planting in areas where it can integrate new development or infrastructure, but take care to avoid mass tree planting in characteristic open landscapes and avoid screening key views".</i>
Restore, retain, manage and replant hedgerows and	<i>"Encourage hedgerow laying, replanting and gapping up, giving priority to those hedgerows which contribute to the overall hedgerow pattern</i>

hedgerow trees	<i>and those which provide links between hedgerows and to semi-natural habitats".</i>
Restore broadleaved woodlands	<i>"Conserve and restore ancient semi-natural woodland".</i>

Landscape Character of the Site and its Local Landscape Context

- 4.24 The published landscape character assessments are usefully informative insofar as they offer context and descriptions of the prevailing landscape. Whilst the site and study area do share some commonality with the published assessments, it is useful to go a step further and consider the site and its more local landscape character in order to understand what if any further influences are at play.
- 4.25 The local landscape context of the site is considered within this LVIA to be: the existing HMP Garth and HMP Wymott prisons; the residential estate to the east; the wider agricultural field network, including that characterised by wartime storage structures to the north, influenced by ribbon development along Ulnes Walton Lane to the east, and by the railway line/Wymott Brook corridor to the west (refer to Landscape and Visual Analysis, **Figure 7**).
- 4.26 The site itself comprises some existing built form, including the existing boiler house (ca. 14m in height), and a collection of farm buildings to the north-east. The former Wymott Social Club building is also located to the north-east. In the centre of the site there are various car parking areas and smaller buildings associated with the two existing prisons.
- 4.27 Beyond the boundary of the site itself to the north, there are several remnant wartime storage buildings (and tracks leading to them), usually surrounded by mature vegetation, present within the agricultural field network. Directly east of the northern part of the site is the residential area of Wymott.
- 4.28 The agricultural field network is generally of medium to small scale and defined

by mature hedgerows or tree belts, some of which are fragmented or have grown out (refer to Viewpoint 7, **Figure 6**). Due to the broadly level topography of the local landscape however the 'layering' of field boundary vegetation serves to provide some localised visual containment.

4.29 In terms of the perception of the existing prison-built form in this piece of landscape, the existing prison buildings are visible to a greater or lesser extent across the local landscape depending on the 'layering' of intervening vegetation coinciding with the generally level topography of the local landscape. This often means views are limited, even in winter. There are also several large woodland blocks to the south-east and east of the site that serve to contain the broader prison complex from the wider landscape.

4.30 As set out in published guidance, the local landscape is characterised by small woodlands, and this is the case in relation to the landscape character of the site its immediate context. There is considerable woodland and mature vegetation to the west, south and east of the existing prison complex. There are also woodland blocks/mature vegetation further to the north of the site, associated with field boundaries, Wymott Brook and the south-western edge of the settlement of Leyland. In combination with existing built form, this vegetation network provides some localised visual and physical containment of the site, which contrasts somewhat with the 'long views' across this landscape identified in published guidance.

Landscape Character Summary

4.31 The landscape components identified in baseline character are taken forward to the evaluation of constraints and opportunities in relation to the site. The design evolution for the site masterplan is then able to respond appropriately to the context of the local landscape character where possible. Furthermore, the design of the site masterplan can incorporate measures which respond to the more specific guidance set out by published landscape character assessments.

4.32 The site is located in a transitional area in terms of landscape character as it is

close to the boundaries of adjacent LCAs at county level published guidance. This highlights the transition from the settlement edge of Leyland to the north-east into the urban fringe landscape in which the site is located which is characterised by interspersed pockets of development and more substantial areas including the existing prison complex and residential estate adjacent to the site.

4.33 The local landscape context is influenced by existing built form which is partially visible across the relatively flat surrounding landscape. The landscape in which the site is located contains mature vegetation and woodland blocks, notably to the south-west of the existing prison complex and along Wymott Brook to the north. This vegetation, in combination with existing built form, aids localised visual and physical containment of the site from the wider landscape.

4.34 Matters identified in the published landscape character assessments which can influence the design of a proposed development can be summarised as:

- Use of native species for screening of new developments;
- Encourage the retention and enhancement of hedgerow and hedgerow trees;
- New tree planting, especially in locations where trees will help to screen development, noting to avoid mass tree planting in characteristic open landscapes and avoid screening key views; and
- Conserve and restore woodland.

4.35 This analysis of the local landscape character of the site and its context is taken through to inform judgements on value, susceptibility and overall landscape sensitivity, included later in this LVIA.

Visual Amenity

4.36 This section provides a description of the nature and extent of the existing views from, towards and between the site and the surrounding area. It also includes reference to specific locations that will be subject to impacts as a result

of the proposed development (refer to **Figure 5: Viewpoint Locations and Public Rights of Way** and **Figure 6: Viewpoint Photographs**).

4.37 Establishing the specific nature of these views identifies the context and setting of representative viewpoints and also the nature of views in terms of distance, angle of view, and seasonal constraints associated with specific visual receptors.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

4.38 To further test the visibility of the proposed development, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) was prepared (refer to **Figure 1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility**).

4.39 Digital information inputs into the ZTV include:

- Input from OS mapping and LIDAR data for topography, existing buildings and blocks of vegetation; and
- The proposed development height (set at a maximum of 17.4m - reflecting the proposed height of the house blocks, the tallest buildings on this part of the site).

4.40 A ZTV is not a conclusive product in terms of determining the visibility of a given development proposal; nor does a ZTV define the degree of change or impact. Instead, the ZTV is used as a tool that provides an indication of 'potential' visibility, which then guides the spatial extent of a study, informs the nature and location of potential receptors and contributes to an understanding of scale of impacts (in terms of area covered).

4.41 The ZTV has been modelled upon a screened model scenario which adds existing buildings and existing blocks of vegetation, as identified by OS mapping and LIDAR data.

4.42 It should be noted that GLVIA3 acknowledges that ZTV is the desk study

component of the visibility analysis and that several landscape components that effect visibility may be difficult to add to digital models accurately. Input to ZTVs for existing vegetation includes only data quantified in LIDAR and OS data; therefore, only larger blocks of woodland are included as input to the model, whilst hedgerow trees and linear tree belts tend to be excluded.

- 4.43 This initial appraisal of theoretical visibility has then been used to inform the field work, subsequent assessment and input into design and mitigation.

Visual Envelope

- 4.44 The visual envelope is the area of landscape from which a site or proposed development will potentially be visible. It accounts for general judgements on the theoretical visibility of a site or proposed development and sets a broad context for the study area within which to address landscape and visual impacts.

- 4.45 The extent of a visual envelope will be influenced by the physical landscape components of an area, such as topography, hedgerows, woodlands or buildings and can also be influenced by distance from a site.

- 4.46 The visual envelope is described broadly as:

- To the north, the visual envelope is largely limited to an area to the south of vegetation adjacent to Wymott Brook and vegetation and built form associated with the western settlement edge of Leyland. There is little public access in this area. There are some occasional mid-distance, filtered views through gaps in intervening vegetation;
- To the east, the visual envelope is restricted somewhat by mature vegetation on part of the eastern site boundary and the built form of the residential area of Wymott, as well as that along Ulmes Walton Lane. There are some filtered views available from the local PROW and road network west of Ulmes Walton Lane;
- To the south, the visual envelope is limited by intervening field boundary,

several areas of woodland and the existing built form of HMP Wymott. As a result filtered views are generally only available from very close to the boundaries of the site, from along Moss Lane and from along the access road to the south of HMP Wymott; and

- To the west, the visual envelope is limited due to the built form of HMP Garth and the mature tree belts that wrap around the western boundary of the site, including Stanning's Folly. Middle-distance, filtered views are available from the local road and PROW network to the north-west.

4.47 This analysis forms part of the process for determining receptors and selection representative viewpoints.

Representative Viewpoints and Visual Receptors

4.48 The visual assessment references a series of viewpoints that are representative of visual receptors in the area. These illustrate views towards the site in the context of the surrounding landscape and are used to inform judgements on impacts for specific receptors.

4.49 Representative visual receptors include:

- Residential receptors, including those located in close proximity to the site within the residential estate to the east;
- Recreational receptors such as walkers, cyclists and horse-riders, using public rights of way in the area, including the public footpaths to the east of the site on the edge of the settlement of Leyland; and
- Road users, including those using local roads such as Moss Lane and Ulnes Walton Lane.

4.50 The selection of the representative viewpoints has been informed by desk study and field work, as well as consultation with Chorley Council's Open Space Strategy Officer.

4.51 A detailed description for each of the locations identified as receptors for this LVIA, including judgements on value, susceptibility and overall sensitivity of

visual receptors, is included in later sections of this report under the assessment of visual effects.

5.0 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

5.1 Over the period of the development of the proposed layout and the associated environmental work, and through the iterative LVIA process, the proposed development has been influenced where operationally possible by the landscape and visual constraints, which are apparent on the site and in the surrounding area.

5.2 This process helps to ensure that the location, scale and character of the proposed development evolves in response to local landscape character and visual amenity and will be acceptable in landscape and visual terms.

Development proposals

5.3 This LVIA has been written to accompany a Hybrid planning application seeking: Outline planning permission (with all matters reserved except for access, parking and landscaping) for a new prison (up to 74,531.71 sqm GEA) (Class C2A) within a secure perimeter fence following demolition of existing buildings and structures and together with associated engineering works; Outline planning permission for a replacement boiler house (with all matters reserved except for access); and Full planning permission for a replacement bowling green and club house (Class F2(c)).

5.4 The indicative site layout proposes a range of buildings and facilities typical of a Category C resettlement prison, including:

- Seven new houseblocks each accommodating around 245 prisoners (1,715 prisoners in total), totalling c.53,472 sqm GEA 245;
- Supporting development including kitchen, workshops, kennels, Entrance Resource Hub, Central Services Hub and support buildings, totalling c. 21,060 sqm GEA; and
- Ancillary development including car parking (c. 525 spaces), internal road layout and perimeter fencing totalling 1326 linear meters enclosing a secure perimeter area of 10.5 ha.

- 5.5 The house blocks will be four storeys (plus pitched roof) in height, whilst the other buildings will range from one to three storeys.
- 5.6 The new prison will be designed and built to be highly sustainable and to exceed local and national planning policy requirements in terms of sustainability. MoJ's aspirations include targeting near zero carbon operations, 10% biodiversity net gain, and at least BREEAM 'Excellent' certification, with endeavours to achieving BREEAM 'Outstanding'.
- 5.7 Parameters for the bowling club are as follows:
- Single storey in height
 - Floorspace = 72 sqm GEA
 - Car parking spaces = 37 no
- 5.8 Parameters for the boiler house are as follows:
- Footprint of boiler house and associated service yard = Approximately 14m x 41m
 - Height = Approximately 9m
 - Combined flue height = Approximately 22m

Site layout

- 5.9 The positioning of the proposed buildings for the main new prison area is a functional response to an extensive set of operational and security requirements necessary to create a facility which is operationally safe. The overall site layout comprises the following zones:
- Residential Area;
 - Central Facilities Area; and
 - Public Area.

-
- 5.10 These zones are organised so that they work together to achieve pedestrian and vehicle circulation that is easily navigable. The overall aim is to provide a prison environment that has a higher degree of prisoner autonomy, allowing residents to take advantage of improved access to services.
- 5.11 Good visibility in areas where a lot of residents will pass is also important to achieve operational safety. The routes from residential areas to the central hub retain clear sightlines wherever possible to allow unimpeded visual control from nearby buildings bordering these spaces.
- 5.12 As a result of these constraints and others, the site layout and proximity of the various zones is relatively fixed. Notwithstanding this, where possible the design process has taken account of the landscape and visual constraints on and around the site.
- 5.13 As set out in earlier sections of this LVIA, the site and its local context are situated within a low-lying, generally level landscape and so intervening vegetation and existing built form offer considerable containment from the wider area. To take advantage of this, the tallest buildings (houseblocks) are located within the north-western part of the site, which is contained to the south and west by existing built form. The proposals for the boiler house include a ca. 22m high flue. This has also been located centrally, away from the site's interface with the wider landscape, in order to help reduce impacts.

Strategy for existing vegetation

- 5.14 Consideration has been given to the existing vegetation (including trees, woodland, hedgerows and hedgerow trees). Wherever possible these landscape elements have been retained, including along the northern boundary of the site. This approach includes appropriate stand offs to trees and hedgerows which will assist in avoiding potential impacts on the root protection zones of these elements during implementation of the proposed development.
- 5.15 There will inevitably be some losses of vegetation across the site as a result of

the proposed development. Overall, where they do occur, they will be balanced by a vegetation retention strategy and by areas of new landscape planting which will be implemented as part of the strategy for green infrastructure and biodiversity.

Proposed landscape strategy

5.16 The Comprehensive Landscape Masterplan (**Appendix B**) sets out the proposed landscape planting strategy across the site. The landscape strategy considers, protects and reinforces existing habitats and vegetation where possible and aims to maximise Biodiversity Net Gain. This includes areas of the site beyond the main development area which are proposed to be seeded in order to create new areas of neutral grassland.

5.17 The landscape strategy will contribute to the aims set out in the Landscape Strategy for Lancashire in relation to the Coastal Plain LCT which recommends tree planting (including along the northern boundary of the site) in order to enhance and assist in screening major infrastructure developments, as well as the creation of ponds where possible. These aspirations are also noted in adopted local planning policy, including Policy BNE10: Trees which advocates tree planting and replacement planting where possible within new developments.

Internal planting

5.18 The overall landscape design approach to the main new prison area is to provide an environment that:

- Promotes mental and physical wellbeing;
- Creates an attractive setting;
- Protects and enhances the sites ecology and biodiversity, noting potential connectivity with mature woodland planting to the west of the site;
- Integrates the site drainage strategy with the layout and landscape; and
- Maintains a safe and secure environment.

- 5.19 The planting communities proposed within the main prison development itself include woodland, wildflower and wetland meadows, marginal plants, amenity grass with trees, ornamental shrubs and orchard trees.

Boundary planting

- 5.20 The existing tree cover along the boundaries of the site will be retained as far as is operationally possible, noting that for security reasons there can be no planting within 15 metres of the perimeter fence.
- 5.21 The existing young woodland planting along the north-eastern boundary of the site along Moss Lane will be retained in the majority. Field boundary vegetation associated with the southern extent of the site (the proposed bowling green area) is also to be retained. There is no vegetation loss anticipated in relation to the proposed boiler house.
- 5.22 However, the existing woodland within the north-eastern area of the site and along its northern boundary will be reduced as a result of the constraints imposed by the operational requirements of constructing and operating a new prison. This includes the loss of ca. 21,550 sqm existing woodland. However, the comprehensive landscape strategy proposes ca. 15,050 sqm of new tree planting, as well as other planting and habitat creation (refer to Comprehensive Landscape Masterplan, Pick Everard, **Appendix B**) in order to help mitigate this loss.
- 5.23 The northern boundary will be supplemented with new woodland planting, including a woodland copse in the north-eastern corner of the site. This new planting will help bolster the filtering and screening of the proposed new built form in views from the north, and provide a robust landscaped boundary to the wider Green Belt in this location.

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

Overview of landscape effects

- 6.1 Landscape sensitivity is a term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements on the value related to a landscape (i.e. the receptor) with the susceptibility of the landscape to the specific type of change proposed. Receptors can include specific landscape elements or features or may be judged at a wider scale and include landscape character parcels, types or areas.
- 6.2 Although a landscape has some intrinsic sensitivity, in LVIA, landscape sensitivity is specific to the location in question (in terms of value) and also to the particular project or development that is being proposed (in terms of the susceptibility of a landscape to the specific type of development).
- 6.3 Consequently, and in accordance with the GLVIA3, to inform a detailed assessment of impacts, landscape sensitivity needs to be determined with reference to the value of the landscape and its susceptibility to change.
- 6.4 In the context of the site, this includes reference to the principally affected area of landscape character defined by the Landscape Strategy for Lancashire: LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley (refer to **Figure 4: Landscape Character**). The assessment is then also applied at a more refined level to consider additional judgements based on the landscape character of the site and its immediate context.

Landscape value

- 6.5 This section determines the value of the defined LCA (and local landscape context) relevant to the site and study area. The considerations and professional judgements used in determining value are summarised in the following tables, with reference to GLVIA3, page 84, Box 5.1.

Value of LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley

Table 5: Determining the value of LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley

Considerations	LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley
Designations	There are no formal designations related to LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley.
Natural and cultural heritage interests	Several Biological Heritage sites lie within the LCA as well as a Scheduled Monument and several Listed Buildings. The published landscape character assessment notes biodiversity declines as a forces for change for the wider LCT.
Landscape condition	<p>Overall, the landscape condition is considered to be moderate. This is due to a disparity between fragmented hedgerow field boundaries in places with woodland blocks and hedgerow trees in good condition which are a typical characteristic of this LCA. Hedgerow removal is also noted in the published character assessment for the wider LCT.</p> <p>There is an urbanising influence across the LCA with continued visual reference to built form due to common development along roads and interspersed in the wider agricultural landscape. There are also frequent electricity pylons and overhead wires across the LCA which are detracting features in terms of scenic quality. The railway line, which forms the boundary of this LCA, is not obvious in the majority of the surrounding area.</p>
Perceptual aspects	The published character assessment notes for the wider LCT that it is an 'open landscape' with 'very large fields and open road verges'. However, for the LCA in the study area field enclosures are generally vegetated and small to medium in size which creates a 'layered' effect and minimises long distance visibility across the generally flat landscape.

	As noted above, development is common in this LCA as well as key transport routes including the A581 and so the sense of tranquillity is reduced.
Rarity and representativeness	The agricultural landscape that makes up the majority of the LCA is generally unremarkable.
Recreational value	The PROW network across the LCA is extensive through the agricultural landscape and extending from the settlement edge of Leyland. Worden Park lies on the southern edge of Leyland.
Associations	The published landscape character assessment notes that the 'country halls, moated farms and designed landscapes provide historic and cultural links'.

6.6 On balance, it is considered that, in the context of the site and wider study area, LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley is of **medium value** in landscape terms.

Value of the site and its local landscape context

Table 6: Determining the value of the site and local landscape context

Considerations	Site and local landscape context
Designations	There are no formal designations related to the site and its local landscape context.
Natural and cultural heritage interests	In respect of the site and its immediate landscape context, there are no immediate conservation interests. There is a Biological Heritage site to the west however this is separated from the site by HMP Garth and agricultural fields/woodland.
Landscape condition	Overall, the landscape condition of the site and its local landscape context is considered to be moderate.

	<p>The agricultural land use is intensive and has resulted in some degradation to the landscape. The mature vegetation along the north-western site boundary and within the western, north-eastern and south-eastern parts of the site is in good condition and benefits containment of the site from the north and east.</p> <p>The scenic quality of the site and its local landscape context is heavily influenced by existing built form on the site, some of which is not currently in use, and the surrounding prison infrastructure. The former ammunition storage built form within the agricultural landscape to the north and north-eastern part of the site also influences the scenic quality.</p>
Perceptual aspects	<p>The site itself feels relatively open in parts due to low hedgerow along Pump House Lane. However, the existing built form and mature vegetation enclose it in parts. There is minimal intervening vegetation between the site and HMP Garth and HMP Wymott to the west and south and so views of existing built form are a prominent feature.</p> <p>There is intervisibility between the eastern part of the site with the agricultural landscape to the north due to minimal existing vegetation on this boundary and so views of the existing built form on the site, residential estate to the east and HMP Wymott are visible which reduces the tranquillity of the local landscape context.</p>
Rarity and representativeness	<p>The site generally contains agricultural field enclosures and prison infrastructure/land use, which are not considered to be particularly unique features. The field hedges and small blocks of woodland are typical of the local area. The former ammunition storage building within the north-eastern part of the site is somewhat rare, however is well represented in the wider agricultural landscape to the north.</p>
Recreational value	<p>Moss Lane is publicly accessible. There is an extensive PROW network in the surrounding area and numerous footpaths extend towards the existing</p>

	prison complex, including a pathway to the south-west of HMP Wymott which extends west to meet a public footpath.
Associations	The site was formerly used as a weapons store in WWII and numerous former ammunition storage buildings remain in the landscape to the north of the site.

6.7 Overall, it is considered that the site and its local landscape context is of **low to medium value** in landscape terms.

Landscape susceptibility

6.8 In LVIA, landscape susceptibility is the ability of a landscape to accommodate change without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Different types of development can affect landscapes in different ways and consequently landscape susceptibility is specific to the type of development proposed (in this case, a new prison development).

6.9 This section determines the susceptibility of the defined LCA as well as the site and its local landscape context. The considerations and professional judgements used in determining susceptibility are summarised in the following tables.

Susceptibility of LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley

Table 7: Determining the susceptibility of LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley

Considerations	LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley
Scale of enclosure	The majority of fields within the LCA are defined by hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees, there are frequent pockets and belts of woodland and

	<p>riparian vegetation along the various watercourses. This 'layered' vegetation network contributes to a localised sense of enclosure within the generally flat landscape. The published landscape character assessment notes the field hedges, hedgerow trees and woodland cover.</p>
Nature of land use	<p>Land use across the LCA is predominantly agricultural. Existing development is common along the road network as well as farmsteads within the local landscape. Urban fringe land uses include a sewage works and an emerging residential estate extending from the southern edge of Leyland. The complex of HMP Garth and HMP Wymott provides existing reference to the type of development proposed.</p>
Nature of existing elements and features	<p>The LCA contains some positive attributes in terms of agricultural field enclosures with strong hedgerow and hedgerow trees in places, which are relatively easy to replace/substitute. HMP Garth and HMP Wymott and electricity powerlines/overhead wires are detracting features in the landscape and are commonly visible through or above intervening 'layered' vegetation.</p>

- 6.10 On balance, it is considered that in the context of the site and wider study area, LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley is of **low susceptibility** in landscape terms.

Susceptibility of the site and its local landscape context

- 6.11 In terms of susceptibility, the landscape character of the site and its local landscape context is strongly influenced by the existing prison land use and former ammunition storage buildings within the landscape to the north.

Table 8: Determining the susceptibility of the site and local landscape context

Considerations	Site and local landscape context
Scale of enclosure	The boundary vegetation of the site to the north-west and east provides some enclosure, as well as the existing built form at HMP Garth and HMP Wymott to the west and south. The existing built form and vegetation within the site also contributes to localised enclosure. The site is relatively open to the north-east and is more exposed.
Nature of land use	Land use across the site itself is dominated by agriculture and built form/infrastructure in existing prison use. There is therefore extensive reference to the type of development proposed. Existing built form is also located to the north of the site in the form of former ammunition storage buildings and residential estate to the east.
Nature of existing elements and features	The site contains some positive landscape features, including woodland vegetation along the north-western and eastern boundaries. The remaining vegetation on site is typical of the surrounding area and is easily replaceable. The existing features on site include built form, some of which are no longer in use and are detracting features. Major infrastructure is present in close proximity at HMP Garth and HMP Wymott to the west and south.

6.12 On balance, it is considered that the site and its local landscape context, is of **low susceptibility** in landscape terms.

Landscape sensitivity

6.13 The following conclusions on sensitivity are based on the detailed description

and justification presented in the previous sections, balancing the professional judgements on value and susceptibility.

Table 9: Summary of Landscape Sensitivity Judgements

Landscape Character	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity
LCA 15c: Croston- Mawdesley	Medium	Low	Low to medium
Site and its local landscape context	Low to medium	Low	Low to medium

6.14 These judgements on sensitivity are taken forward to judgements regarding magnitude of change (or impact) and the subsequent balance to determine significance of effects.

Landscape impacts: construction

Physical Landscape Impacts

6.15 This section describes the likely demolition and construction impacts as a result of the proposed development. It is important to note that, for this LVIA it is necessary to break down various processes into clear components to be assessed; in reality the works will be undertaken as a series of discrete phases that potentially overlap.

6.16 The initial construction activities for the site are likely to comprise the phased introduction of infrastructure and enabling works, including:

- Highway works along Moss Lane, for access into the site;
- Temporary access, site compounds and car parking;
- Utilities works including diversions, upgrades and new provision; and
- The creation of practical development platforms.

6.17 On-going construction works are likely to include the following:

- The creation of internal access roads with associated service provision;
- The construction of new prison buildings, the boiler house and the bowling green, and associated facilities and security measures; and
- The early implementation of the structural landscape scheme, where appropriate.

6.18 The construction phase will generate a variety of vehicle movements including on site machinery such a general plant, forklifts, cranes and lifting equipment. Off-site movements are likely to include light and heavy haulage, commercial vehicles and site staff vehicles. Site hoarding, temporary signage and porta-cabins are likely to be erected. Construction hazard lighting will also be visible and there also likely to be the aural intrusion of vehicle reversing alarms.

Effects on Landscape Character

6.19 The main effect on landscape character during the construction phase is likely to be the gradual transformation of the site from its current open context to a development site and emerging new prison development, boiler house and bowling green over a period of time. The effects on landscape character associated with this change will be temporary.

6.20 There will be direct impacts on the landform of the site and although the broad character of the landform will remain, appropriate development platforms will result in some earthworks. Preparation of site levels will require the removal and appropriate storage of topsoil followed by the cut and fill process to create development areas where larger buildings are to be sited. Material would be temporarily stockpiled in appropriate locations to avoid visual disturbance on sensitive receptors.

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- 6.21 Site compounds will be located within the construction zone and areas to be retained as green infrastructure will be protected in accordance with standard practice.
- 6.22 Existing green infrastructure on site consists of some boundary hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees, tree groups, areas of woodland, individual trees and linear belts of woodland. The proposed development will seek to retain these resources where possible, replacing losses and providing enhancement where possible in accordance with the landscape and green infrastructure strategy (refer to **Appendix B: Comprehensive Landscape Masterplan, Pick Everard**).
- 6.23 The proposed development will be subject to a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) and throughout the construction phase, good practice shall ensure that on-site works adhere to this. Furthermore, advanced planting works in areas of any land not to be affected by the construction phases should be considered.
- 6.24 Overall, it is considered that the magnitude of impact on local landscape character during construction as a result of the proposed development is **high**, which combined with the **low to medium sensitivity** of the local landscape character in this location, gives rise to a **moderate to major adverse effect** in the short term.
- 6.25 With regards to LCA 15c: Croston–Mawdesley:, it is considered that the magnitude of impact during construction is **medium** given the context of the site in the wider landscape character area and which combined with the **low to medium sensitivity** of the LCA, gives rise to a **moderate adverse effect** in the short term.

Landscape Impacts: Operation

Physical Landscape Impacts

- 6.26 Across the site there will be direct impacts on the landform. These will be generated by the cut and fill operations associated with the formation of a series of practical, working areas for construction. Additional impacts will occur as a result of earthworks required for the implementation of the drainage strategy, which will include some excavations associated with diverting the existing drainage on site.
- 6.27 There will be a comprehensive change to the land use of large areas of the site. The existing field enclosures to the north-east will be altered on a permanent basis. Those to the south will be impacted much less as a result of the small-scale development of the bowling green and its pavilion.
- 6.28 Although a large proportion of the site will become new prison buildings and infrastructure, there will also be a network of green infrastructure, including new structural planting and ecological enhancement features (refer to **Appendix B: Comprehensive Landscape Masterplan, Pick Everard**). In the context of the wider landscape, the current field enclosures present on site are also represented in areas across the wider landscape, and therefore loss of this land use will be minimal in the wider context.
- 6.29 In the context of the site and the wider landscape, impacts on vegetation will include the removal of areas of woodland and other vegetation. These losses, as described in previous sections of this LVIA, will be balanced through a programme of replanting as part of the landscape strategy (see section 5). Suitable native species that reflect local character will be utilised.
- 6.30 In summary, the direct changes will be restricted to the site itself. These will include:
- The removal of existing vegetation to allow for the construction of the new

prison, balanced by the introduction of new planting and the retention of existing trees and hedgerows where possible.

- The introduction of new built prison infrastructure, including 7 no. four storey house blocks, an entrance hub, a central services hub, a workshop, kitchen and other support buildings.
- The introduction of a new boiler house and associated flue.
- The introduction of a new bowling green and associated car park.
- New landscape planting and allotments.
- New areas of storm water attenuation.

6.31 Overall, the physical landscape impacts are considered to be direct. There will be no additional direct impacts on the wider landscape context.

6.32 The physical changes to the landscape elements and features described above give rise to changes in the perceived character of the landscape. These are considered in the following sections.

Effects on Landscape Character

6.33 Impacts during operation are concerned with the long-term alteration of the landscape character from the existing field enclosures/recreational area on site to the future scenario of a new prison development with associated infrastructure.

LCA 15c: Croston–Mawdesley

6.34 The site forms a relatively small area of land within the wider context of LCA LCA 15c: Croston–Mawdesley, which extends considerably further east and south-east on the southern edge of the urban area of Leyland. Furthermore, this part of the LCA is already influenced by the type of development proposed, as the site is located directly adjacent to the existing HMP Garth and HMP Wymott (refer to **Figure 4: Landscape Character**).

6.35 Having considered the scale of the proposed development (and site) in relation

to the scale of impact on the wider LCA, it is also necessary to differentiate between the nature of the influence of potential impacts on landscape character.

- 6.36 In respect of the LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley, at operation the proposed development will result in the introduction of new prison infrastructure, including large scale four storey buildings (houseblocks), a boiler house with a ca. 22m high flue, a new bowling green and pavilion, as well as other built form and areas of hard standing, including car parking. This will be set within the context of the existing prison complex of HMP Garth to the north-west, HMP Wymott to the east and the residential area of Wymott to the north-east.
- 6.37 The published character assessment notes small woods are a characteristic feature of the LCA, and this is apparent on the site and across its local context. Existing woodland will be retained where operationally possible along the northern site boundary and along the south-eastern boundary adjacent to Moss Lane, which extends south along the eastern edge of the existing prison complex.
- 6.38 Other characteristic features set out by the published assessment include field hedges, country halls and older brick built form. Any removal of field hedges will be balanced through a programme of replanting as part of the landscape strategy and the proposed development will not have an impact of the other features. The published assessment also notes 'alien plant species' used for screen planting as an urbanising feature within the LCA. Proposed landscape planting within the proposed development will be native and appropriate to the locality. The scale of change to characteristics critical to the character of LCA 15c is overall considered to be small.
- 6.39 The proposed development will result in the introduction of built form within a low-lying flat landscape and due to its scale will extend the character of the prison buildings, fencing and other infrastructure further north, influencing the landscape at a local scale. The largest impact will be related to the change in land use from existing field enclosures/recreational area to that of an area of new prison development. Given the large geographical extent of the LCA,

overall the scale of change is considered to be small.

- 6.40 In terms of the duration of impacts, these are considered to be long term given the relatively permanent nature of prisons and the ongoing requirement to expand them as part of national policy.
- 6.41 Overall, the magnitude of impact to the LCA will be **low**. Assessed alongside the **low to medium sensitivity**, this will result in a **minor adverse effect**.

Site and its local landscape context

- 6.42 Effects on the local landscape character are defined as those occurring on the site and its immediate landscape context.
- 6.43 The matters described for the wider LCA in the previous section on landscape effects apply equally to the site and its local context; including the introduction of new prison infrastructure, large scale four storey buildings (houseblocks), a boiler house and ca. 22m high flue, the bowling green and its pavilion as well as other built form and areas of hard standing and car parking, set within the context of the existing HMP Garth and HMP Wymott.
- 6.44 The setting of the site within an area characterised by two existing prisons, both of which comprise large-scale houseblocks similar to that proposed, and other nearby urbanising elements including electricity pylons and overhead wires, has an influence on the landscape's capacity to accommodate this type of development.
- 6.45 In relation to the main prison area and the boiler house, one of the largest impacts will be related to the change in land use from a relatively open area of land to the north of HMP Wymott, characterised by small scale field enclosures, limited built form and woodland belts, to an area of new prison development. This change will occur in the context of the influence of the existing large scale prison development at HMP Garth and HMP Wymott and the containment provided by that built form, in combination with mature tree belts around the

perimeter of the buildings and across the local landscape context. As a result, the geographical extent of the proposed development will influence the landscape at a local scale only. The scale of change is considered to be moderate to large because the presence of the existing prisons means that aesthetically the proposal is not uncharacteristic in this part of the landscape. This is balanced with the removal of landscape elements such as the existing woodland.

- 6.46 In terms of the duration of impacts, these are considered to be long term given the relatively permanent nature of prisons and the ongoing requirement to expand them as part of national policy.
- 6.47 In relation to the introduction of the proposed bowling green, the impact on landscape character will be far less than large scale prison development given that it is much smaller in scale. It will however result in the introduction of an 'urban fringe', recreational land use, into a piece of agricultural landscape at a local level. This will be balanced with the introduction of new landscape planting and its proximity to the existing prison and its access road, which provides some built context.
- 6.48 Overall and on balance, the magnitude of impact on the landscape character of the site and its immediate context will be **medium to high**. Assessed alongside the **low to medium sensitivity** of the site and its local landscape context, this will result in a **moderate adverse effect**.

Residual Effects

Residual Landscape Effects

- 6.49 This assessment has considered landscape and visual effects at the following stages of the proposed development:
- Effects during construction – when the proposed development will be under construction; and

- Effects at Year 1 (operation) – when the proposed development will be complete and based on an assumption that some aspects of structural landscaping (e.g., proposed planting) will be established to different levels but not sufficient to perform a screening function.

6.50 Residual impacts are typically defined as those impacts that remain following the implementation of mitigation measures. Mitigation for landscape and visual impact has been incorporated into the proposed development where possible, noting the operational constraints set out in previous sections of this LVIA. It is anticipated that all proposed landscape mitigation measures will be in place at completion, however, many of the proposed landscape mitigation measures will not, at such an early stage, be sufficiently established to perform their intended landscape function, or will deliver only a part of their intended function.

6.51 Therefore, residual effects pertaining to landscape and visual matters are considered to be those effects that remain once the proposed landscape mitigation measures have been established and are contributing to their intended function, for example softening built form. This stage is defined as follows:

- Effects at Year 15 after completion – to assess the degree of residual impact following the establishment of proposed mitigation measures.

6.52 At year 15 following completion, impacts on landscape character are concerned with the establishment and maturation of the landscaping proposals on the site. The impacts are considered to be long term and reversible.

6.53 At this stage new planting proposed as part of the landscape strategy will be established to a minimum of 15 years, potentially longer where proposals have been implemented at the outset of construction or in early phases of the proposed development. On this basis it is anticipated that new hedgerows will be continuous and well maintained with a diverse number of native species. Trees and woodland will have reached between 8m and 10m height and will make a meaningful contribution to visual containment where appropriate.

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- 6.54 The proposed prison buildings, car park, associated infrastructure, boiler house and bowling green will be complete and in place. Elements of the landscape design associated with structural planting and internal planting will also be established. Where existing vegetation has been retained as part of the proposed development this will remain in situ and be subject to regular maintenance and management regimes that are consistent with open space in urban environments. A Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) will be produced at the detailed design stage.
- 6.55 At a local landscape level, at year 15 after completion, the magnitude of impact on the landscape character of the site and its local landscape context will reduce to **medium**. This is due to proposed native landscape planting along the north-eastern edge of the site in particular, which will have reached a sufficient height to filter, soften and screen the proposed main prison buildings from the north and east, similar to that which helps to filter and screen views of the existing HMP Garth. Assessed alongside the **low to medium sensitivity** of the landscape in this area, this will result in a **minor to moderate adverse effect** in the long term at a local level. Elsewhere, including in relation to the proposed bowling green to the south, the landscape mitigation measures will reflect positively on the existing landscape context and help to assimilate the proposed bowling green facility.
- 6.56 At year 15 after completion, the magnitude of impact on LCA 15c: Croston-Mawdesley will reduce to **negligible to low**. Assessed alongside the **low to medium sensitivity** of this LCA, this will result in a **negligible to minor to adverse effect** in the long term. This is due to the establishment of the proposed landscape mitigation strategy, helping to assimilate the proposed development into the landscape over time.

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS

- 7.1 The sensitivity of a visual receptor is a function of the value attached to a view, balanced with the susceptibility of the visual receptor to changes in a view and/or visual amenity.
- 7.2 The definitions of these are set out in the methodology, however for some receptors, professional judgement is used to reconsider the visual sensitivity of specific locations or receptors, where typical levels of value or susceptibility might alter (for example, a typical public footpath of 'high' sensitivity might be judged as lower sensitivity where these pass through an industrial estate, on the basis of the lower value and lower susceptibility).
- 7.3 Visual impacts are considered separately to landscape impacts. For landscape impacts it is necessary to understand the combination of direct and indirect impacts on the landscape resources potentially affected by a proposed development and therefore it is possible to provide a description and overview of the key impacts that are likely to affect the study area.
- 7.4 However, for visual receptors it is necessary to understand the specific, direct impacts on each view. Therefore, the causes of impact are considered on the basis of individual receptors and are set out in the following sections as an integral part of the assessment of visual effects.
- 7.5 Once completed, the main visual impacts generated by the proposed development at operation (i.e. upon completion of the new prison, boiler house and bowling green) include those where changes in the landscape have been apparent as the proposed built form becomes a prominent feature within views i.e. reference to the likely significance of effect on specific visual receptors. Several representative viewpoints were captured during the field work and these are presented on **Figure 6: Viewpoint Photographs**. Several viewpoint locations are also subject to verified visualisations (refer to **Appendix C: Verified Views**).

Effects on Visual Amenity: Construction

7.6 During construction works, there are likely to be effects on the visual amenity of the local area. This will be influenced where possible through the implementation of a construction management plan. Construction activities are likely to comprise:

- Excavation works, bare earth and stockpiled soils;
- Site hoarding/perimeter fencing;
- Signage;
- Low level floodlights;
- Construction traffic with flashing hazard lights;
- Temporary site infrastructure including porta-cabins, haulage routes and material stockpiling;
- The gradual erection of built-form; and
- Site plant/large scale machinery.

7.7 All visual effects during construction would be indirect, temporary and local in scale.

7.8 A detailed analysis has been completed for the construction phase for each of the representative viewpoints. This includes reference to the sensitivity of the visual receptors and the nature and degree of the likely changes to the view. **Table 10** sets out the detailed visual impact assessment in relation to construction.

Table 10: Visual Effects during Construction

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>Viewpoint 1: View looking west from Wray Crescent.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of views from occupiers of residential properties.</p>	High	<p>The existing view comprises residential properties along Wray Crescent and associated front gardens, road infrastructure, lighting and grass verges. The site lies beyond these properties and existing mature trees beyond. There are no direct views of the ground plane of the site due to the intervening built form and vegetation.</p> <p>From this location, there will be close, direct views of the upper extents of construction activity from the rear of properties along Wray Crescent. There may also be views of taller plant from Wray Crescent itself.</p>	Occupiers of residential properties: Very high	Occupiers of residential properties: Major adverse
<p>Viewpoint 2: View looking west from junction of Willow Road and Pump House Lane adjacent to the eastern site boundary.</p>	Occupiers of residential properties: High Users of the local road	<p>The existing view includes Willow Road and the curtilage of the former Wymott Social Club in the foreground, and the social club building which serves to limit views further west and north. Floodlighting associated with the existing bowling green is also visible behind the building. The perimeter fence to HMP Wymott is visible to the left of the view. In the background of the view, the existing</p>	Occupiers of residential properties: Very high Users of the local road network:	Occupiers of residential properties: Major adverse Users of the local road network:

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>This viewpoint is representative of short-distance views from residential properties on the edge of the estate immediately to the east of the site.</p> <p>The viewpoint is also representative of users of the local road network.</p>	<p>network: Medium</p>	<p>houseblocks of HMP Garth are visible.</p> <p>From this location, there will be direct, very close views of construction activity in the foreground and middle distance. This will include the demolition of the former Wymott Social Club which will open up views to the remainder of the north-eastern extent of the site. Construction activity will also include the earthworks necessary to create development platforms for the proposed houseblocks and other buildings.</p>	<p>Very high</p>	<p>Moderate to major adverse</p>
<p>Viewpoint 3: View looking north-west from Moss Lane adjacent to the eastern and southern site boundaries.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of short-distance views from</p>	<p>Occupiers of residential properties: High</p> <p>Users of the local road network: Medium</p>	<p>The existing view comprises Moss Lane and associated street lighting in the foreground. A well-established, young tree belt lines the eastern site boundary and serves to screen and filter views from this location towards the existing HMP Wymott and the site. Beyond the tree belt is an open grassed area in use as a sports field. Further north, the residential area of Wymott is visible, including properties off Moss Lane.</p>	<p>Occupiers of residential properties: High</p> <p>Users of the local road network: High</p>	<p>Occupiers of residential properties: Moderate to major adverse</p> <p>Users of the local road network: Moderate adverse</p>

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>users of the local road network.</p> <p>The viewpoint is also representative of occupiers of a residential dwelling (Windy Harbour) east of Moss Lane.</p>		<p>From this location, there will be filtered views of construction activity within the eastern part of the site beyond the existing tree belt. This will include that required to implement the proposed car parking area and new access road. There are likely to be limited views of taller construction plant in the middle-distance through and above the intervening vegetation.</p>		
<p>Viewpoint 4: View looking north-west from Moss Lane near to junction with Ulnes Walton Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network.</p>	Medium	<p>The existing view comprises Moss Lane and associated grass verges, mature trees and street lighting. Existing built form at HMP Wymott is visible in the middle ground, which in combination within mature vegetation along the eastern site boundary, serves to screens views towards the centra, eastern and northern parts of the site. Existing residential properties off Willow Road are also visible further north.</p> <p>From this location, there will be views of construction activity in the middle distance, including that required to implement the proposed car parking area and new access road in the eastern part of the site. There are also likely</p>	Medium to high	Moderate adverse

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
		to be filtered views of taller construction plant in the background of the view.		
<p>Viewpoint 5: View looking north-east from internal road network, within the site.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network.</p>	Medium	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the access road to HMP Wymott and HMP Garth and associated traffic island, grass mounding, mature trees, street lighting and signage in the foreground. The existing large-scale built form of HMP Wymott is visible in the middle distance, including the rooflines of existing accommodation blocks. Car parking areas are also visible in the middle distance. This viewpoint is taken from a central point within the site itself. The existing boiler house is visible in the background of the view and mature tree belts in the north-eastern part of the site are also visible beyond it.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be views of construction activities in the middle distance, associated with the construction of the boiler house, the demolition of the existing boiler house and views of taller plant beyond, associated with the construction of the main new prison built form.</p>	Medium	Minor to moderate adverse

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>Viewpoint 6: View looking south-west from Pump House Lane (along route of proposed new cycle route).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network between the existing prison complex and settlement edge of Leyland, including those recreational users of the proposed new cycle route.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises Pump House Lane and associated mature hedgerow in the foreground. The view also comprises agricultural land to the north of HMP Wymott, including some buildings associated with WWII ammunition storage. There are direct views of existing large-scale built form at HMP Wymott, including existing accommodation blocks in the background of the view. There are also filtered views of existing built form at HMP Garth, seen through the mature tree belt along its northern boundary. The existing boiler house is also seen behind the tree line.</p> <p>From this location, there will be direct views of construction activity within the eastern and north-eastern parts of the site which will include the earthworks necessary to create development platforms for new buildings. There are also likely to be filtered views of taller construction plant above and through intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Moderate to major adverse</p>

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>Viewpoint 7: View looking south-west from public footpath west of Ulnes Walton Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network to the north of HMP Wymott, defined by a mix of fragmented/grown and well-maintained hedgerows. Mature tree belts along the northern extent of the residential area of Wymott are visible in the middle distance. Residential properties off Wade Brook Road are visible through gaps in the tree belt. This vegetation in combination with that along Pump House Lane serve to filter and screen views towards the site. Several WWII ammunition storage structures are visible east of Pump House Lane.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be relatively close, partially filtered views of construction activity filtered by intervening vegetation, which will include the earthworks necessary to create development platforms for new buildings. There are also likely to be views of taller construction plant in the background of the view.</p>	<p>Medium to high</p>	<p>Moderate adverse</p>

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>Viewpoint 8: View looking west from public footpath east of Ulnes Walton Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises an agricultural field enclosure in the foreground, characterised by wet meadow species. There are filtered views of existing residential properties off Ulnes Walton Lane in the background of the view and mature vegetation along field boundaries. The 'layering' of intervening vegetation along field boundaries and road corridors heavily screen views towards the site, which is compounded by the generally level topography in this location.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be limited views of taller construction plant above the tree line in the background of the view.</p>	Low	Minor to moderate adverse
<p>Viewpoint 9: View looking north-west from Holker Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views</p>	Medium	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network in the foreground. There are filtered views of existing built form in the middle-ground, including an existing residential property off Ulnes Walton Lane and Cleveland's Farm. In the background, there are heavily filtered views of the rooflines of existing built form at HMP Wymott, seen through the 'layering' of mature</p>	Low	Minor adverse

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
from users of the local road network.		<p>field boundary vegetation.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be some limited views of taller construction plant above the tree line in the background of the view.</p>		
<p>Viewpoint 10: View looking north from public footpath north of Moor Road.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network in the foreground. The 'layering' of the mature vegetation framework including field boundary vegetation and vegetation lining water courses such as the River Lostock serves to filter views across the landscape from this location. The large-scale built form at HMP Wymott is however visible in the middle distance, partly filtered by several mature trees.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be some filtered views of construction activity associated with the implementation of the proposed bowling green pavilion. There may also be some taller construction plant visible above the existing built form at HMP Wymott in the background.</p>	Low	Minor to moderate adverse

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>Viewpoint 11: View looking south-east from public footpath off North Road (B5248).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network in the foreground. Mature vegetation along the railway line and along Wymott Brook, combined with substantial woodland blocks to the west of HMP Garth, serve to limit views further east from this location. The existing built form of HMP Garth is just visible in the background through the tree cover in winter only. The site is located beyond the intervening vegetation and is not visible.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be very limited views of taller construction plant above and through the tree line in the background, in winter only.</p>	Negligible	Minor adverse
<p>Viewpoint 12: View looking south-east from bridge over railway line along Cocker Bar Road (B5248) (along route of proposed new cycle route).</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises an agricultural field enclosure, defined to the south by a grown-out hedgerow and a post and wire fence. Similar fields extend into the middle distance with boundary vegetation serving to filter views across the landscape from this location. There are limited, heavily filtered views through intervening vegetation of built form at HMP Wymott.</p>	Low	Minor to moderate adverse

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network, including those recreational users of the proposed new cycle route.</p>		<p>From this location, there are likely to be very limited views of taller construction plant above and through the tree line in the background, in winter only.</p>		
<p>Viewpoint 13: View looking south-east from public footpath east of Twenty Acre Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises a large, open agricultural field enclosure in the foreground. The bridge over the railway line is visible in the middle-ground which, in combination with mature intervening vegetation, serves to filter views towards the site. The rooflines of buildings at HMP Garth are visible through intervening vegetation in the middle distance.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be limited views of the construction plant above the bridge and tree line in the background of the view.</p>	Low	Minor to moderate adverse

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>Viewpoint 14: View looking south-east from public footpath south of Twenty Acre Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises a large, open agricultural field enclosure in the foreground, defined to the east by mature hedgerow and tree belts. Several large agricultural buildings are visible, including that at 'Manor House'. Further south, Moss Plantation woodland is visible. In the middle-distance gaps in the vegetation allow views further south-east towards buildings along Cocker Bar Road. The background of the view comprises 'layers' of mature vegetation. The existing built form of HMP Wymott and HMP Garth is not perceivable in views from this location.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be very limited views of taller construction plant above and through the tree line in the background, in winter only.</p>	Negligible	Neutral
<p>Viewpoint 15: View looking south-east from Moss House Lane (National Cycle Network Route 62).</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises Moss House Lane, agricultural field enclosures and an existing farmstead in the foreground. The rising landform and mature vegetation in the middle distance serves to limit views further south-east and there is no view towards the site.</p>	Nil	Nil

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local road network and National Cycle Network.</p>		<p>Due to the distance between the receptor and the site (ca. 3.11km) combined with local undulations in topography, as well as intervening vegetation, there will be no views of construction activities associated with the proposed development.</p>		
<p>Viewpoint 16: View looking south-east from public footpath south of Midge Hall Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises agricultural field enclosures in the foreground as well as blocks of mature vegetation which frames the view. An existing farmstead and wind turbine are visible in the middle-distance. Long-distance views towards the site are screened by intervening vegetation along field boundaries and water courses, as well as the railway line that passes through the landscape to the south.</p> <p>Due to the distance between the receptor and the site (ca. 2.16km) as well as intervening vegetation, there will be no views of construction activities associated with the proposed development.</p>	Nil	Nil

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>Viewpoint 17: View looking west from public footpath along Altcar Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local PROW and road networks.</p>	<p>Users of the local PROW network: High</p> <p>Users of the local road network: Medium</p>	<p>The foreground comprises an agricultural field enclosure, defined by post and wire fencing along Altcar Lane to the left of the view, and another field enclosure to the right. A residential development under construction is visible in the middle-distance. In the background, above intervening vegetation and built form, there are filtered views of existing built form at HMP Wymott and the existing boiler house.</p> <p>From this location, there are potentially very distant views of the taller construction plant above the tree line.</p>	Negligible	Negligible adverse
<p>Viewpoint 18: View looking west from pathway through Worden Park (within Worden Park Registered Park and Garden).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from</p>	Very high	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the recreational open space of Worden Park in the foreground. The view is framed by stands of mature tree planting. In the middle distance, residential properties along the edge of the Wade Hall area of Leyland are visible. The background of the view comprises a wooded horizon. There are no views of the existing built form of HMP Garth and HMP Wymott.</p> <p>Due to the distance between the receptor and the site</p>	Nil	Nil

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
users of Worden Park.		(ca. 3.17km) as well as intervening vegetation, there will be no views of construction activities associated with the proposed development.		
<p>Viewpoint 19: View looking south-west from Ulnes Walton Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network.</p> <p>The viewpoint is also partially representative of residential properties along Ulnes Walton Lane.</p>	<p>Occupiers of residential dwellings: High</p> <p>Users of the local road network: Medium</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises a flat agricultural field enclosure in the foreground. There are filtered views to existing residential properties at Wymott to the north-east of the site. Several former WWII ammunition storage buildings and structures are visible in the across the agricultural landscape in the middle distance. The existing mature tree belts along the northern and north-eastern parts of the site are visible in the background and serve to screen and filter views of the existing built form of HMP Wymott and HMP Garth.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be some partially filtered views of construction activity, which will include the earthworks necessary to create development platforms for new buildings. There are also likely to be views of taller construction plant in the background of the view.</p>	Medium to high	Moderate to major adverse

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
<p>Viewpoint 20: View looking south from track to south of internal road network within the site.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of views from users of the local road network.</p>	Medium	<p>From this location the view comprises two small scale field enclosures divided by an access track with a small bridge structure in the middle ground. The field enclosures are defined by mature vegetation to the west, but the eastern boundary is less well defined.</p> <p>From this location, there will be views of construction activities associated with the implementation of the proposed bowling green and pavilion.</p>	High	Moderate to major adverse
<p>Viewpoint 21: View looking south-east from Cocker Bar Road (B5248).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network.</p>	Medium	<p>The existing view from this location comprises a large arable field in the foreground. Mature vegetation, including that alongside Wymott Brook and associated with Broadfield Farm in the middle distance , in combination with tree belts and woodland along the western extent of HMP Garth, serve to filter and screen views of existing prison buildings. The rooflines of existing houseblocks at HMP Garth are however just visible, in winter.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be views of the taller construction plant above and through the tree line</p>	Medium	Moderate adverse

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during construction	Magnitude of impact (Construction)	Significance of effect (Construction)
		in the background.		

7.9 Visual impacts at operation for the identified representative visual receptors are set out in the following table, both at completion and at 15 years after completion (Table 11).

Table 11: Assessment of Visual Effects: Operation

Representative Visual Receptor	Sensitivity	Nature of change during operation	Magnitude of impact and significance of effects Completion	Magnitude of impact and significance of effects Year 15
<p>Viewpoint 1: View looking west from Wray Crescent.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of views from occupiers of residential properties.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The existing view comprises residential properties along Wray Crescent and associated front gardens, road infrastructure, lighting and grass verges. The site lies beyond these properties and existing mature trees beyond. There are no direct views of the ground plane of the site due to the intervening built form and vegetation.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be views of the rooflines of the proposed development, including the Central Services Hub building, Entrance Resource Hub building and new houseblocks (ca. 17.4m in height) from the rear of properties along Wray Crescent. Views of the proposed buildings from residential receptors will generally be from first floor rear windows and potentially from rear garden spaces which will be filtered somewhat by existing vegetation on the eastern edge of the site. Whilst there is existing built form present in the foreground of the existing</p>	<p>Magnitude: High</p> <p>Significance of effect: Major to moderate adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: High</p> <p>Significance of effect: Major to moderate adverse</p>

		<p>view, the introduction of new prison buildings and security features such as the perimeter fence will result in a substantial change, in views at close proximity. The experience of receptors within the residential area of Wymott more generally will be less affected, as the proposed built form will sit behind intervening built form and vegetation, as demonstrated in Verified View 1, Appendix C.</p> <p>In this location, the operational constraints of the site mean that the perimeter fence clearance zone does not allow for supplementary planting to take place along the eastern boundary. The majority of existing vegetation in this location will however be maintained.</p>		
<p>Viewpoint 2: View looking west from junction of Willow Road and Pump House Lane, adjacent to the eastern site boundary.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of views from occupiers of</p>	<p>Occupiers of residential properties: High</p> <p>Users of the local road network: Medium</p>	<p>The existing view includes Willow Road and the curtilage of the former Wymott Social Club in the foreground, and the social club building which serves to limit views further west and north. Floodlighting associated with the existing bowling green is also visible behind the building. The perimeter fence to HMP Wymott is visible to the left of the view. In the background of the view, the existing houseblocks of HMP Garth are visible.</p> <p>From this location, there will be direct, close views of the</p>	<p>Occupiers of residential properties: Magnitude: High</p> <p>Significance of effect: Major to moderate adverse</p>	<p>Occupiers of residential properties: Magnitude: High</p> <p>Significance of effect: Major to moderate adverse</p>

<p>residential properties at Wymott. It is also representative of users of the local road network.</p>		<p>Entrance Resource Hub and Central Services hub buildings set behind the perimeter fence, as well as the 7no. house blocks above their rooflines. The existing social club building will have been removed. The proposed car parking areas will also be visible to the left of the view in the foreground. Views of the proposed buildings from residential receptors will generally be from first floor rear windows and potentially from rear garden spaces which will be filtered somewhat by existing vegetation on the eastern edge of the site. Whilst there is existing built form present in the foreground of the existing view, the introduction of new prison buildings and security features such as the perimeter fence will result in a substantial change, in views at close proximity.</p> <p>In this location, the operational constraints of the site mean that the perimeter fence clearance zone does not allow for supplementary planting to take place along the eastern boundary. The existing vegetation in this location will however be maintained.</p>	<p>Users of the local road network: Magnitude: Medium to high</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor to moderate adverse</p>	<p>Users of the local road network: Magnitude: Medium to high</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor to moderate adverse</p>
<p>Viewpoint 3: View looking north-west from Moss Lane adjacent to the eastern and</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The existing view comprises Moss Lane and associated street lighting in the foreground. A well-established, young tree belt lines the eastern site boundary and serves to screen and filter views from this location towards the</p>	<p>Magnitude: Low to medium</p> <p>Significance of</p>	<p>Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor</p>

<p>southern site boundaries.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of views from users of the local road network.</p>		<p>existing HMP Wymott and the site. Beyond the tree belt is an open grassed area in use as a sports field. Further north, the residential area of Wymott is visible, including properties off Moss Lane.</p> <p>From this location, the proposed car parking area within the south-eastern part of the site will be partly visible through the existing, retained tree belt along the eastern boundary of the site. The access from Moss Lane will also be visible and will result in the removal of a small area of vegetation. There may also be some limited views of new built form in the background of the view, but overall the size and scale of change is considered to be small.</p> <p>Over time, the proposed landscape planting within and across the proposed development, including the car park, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.</p>	<p>effect: Minor to moderate adverse</p>	<p>adverse</p>
<p>Viewpoint 4: View looking north-west from Moss Lane near to junction with Ulnes Walton Lane.</p>	<p>Occupiers of residential properties: High</p>	<p>The existing view comprises Moss Lane and associated grass verges, mature trees and street lighting. Existing built form at HMP Wymott is visible in the middle ground, which in combination within mature vegetation along the eastern site boundary, serves to screens views towards the</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible to low</p> <p>Significance of</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect:</p>

<p>This viewpoint is representative of users of the local road network.</p> <p>The viewpoint is also representative of occupiers of a residential dwelling (Windy Harbour) east of Moss Lane.</p>	<p>Users of the local road network: Medium</p>	<p>central, eastern and northern parts of the site. Existing residential properties off Willow Road are also visible further north.</p> <p>From this location, the proposed car parking area and eastern edge of the site will be largely screened by the existing tree belt along the eastern boundary of the site. Verified View 4 (refer to Appendix C) demonstrates that as a result of the proposed levels and intervening built form and vegetation, there will only be very limited, glimpsed views of the main new prison buildings from this location. As such, it is considered that the size and scale of change is very small.</p> <p>Over time, the proposed landscape planting within and across the proposed development, including the car park, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.</p>	<p>effect: Negligible to minor adverse</p>	<p>Negligible adverse</p>
<p>Viewpoint 5: View looking north-east from internal road network within the site.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the access road to HMP Wymott and HMP Garth and associated traffic island, grass mounding, mature trees, street lighting and signage in the foreground. The existing large-scale built form of HMP Wymott is visible in the middle distance,</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium to high</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor to</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor</p>

<p>This viewpoint is representative of users of the local road network.</p>		<p>including the rooflines of existing accommodation blocks. Car parking areas are also visible in the middle distance. This viewpoint is taken from a central point within the site itself. The existing boiler house is visible in the background of the view and mature tree belts in the north-eastern part of the site are also visible beyond it.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be some direct, close views of the proposed boiler house and associated flue, as well as the proposed CASU and houseblocks behind it. The proposed development will introduce additional prison buildings into a view which is already characterised by prison built form.</p> <p>In this location, the operational constraints of the site mean that the perimeter fence clearance zone does not allow for supplementary planting to take place along the southern edge of the proposed main prison development, nor does it allow for any new planting associated with the boiler house, although that which is to be retained will help to filter views of new built form.</p>	<p>moderate adverse</p>	<p>adverse</p>
<p>Viewpoint 6: View looking south-west from Pump House Lane</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises Pump House Lane and associated mature hedgerow in the foreground. The view also comprises agricultural land to the north of</p>	<p>Magnitude: High</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium to high</p>

<p>(along route of proposed new cycle route).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network between the existing prison complex and settlement edge of Leyland, including those recreational users of the proposed new cycle route.</p>		<p>HMP Wymott, including some buildings associated with WWII ammunition storage. There are direct views of existing large-scale built form at HMP Wymott, including existing accommodation blocks in the background of the view. There are also filtered views of existing built form at HMP Garth, seen through the mature tree belt along its northern boundary. The existing boiler house is also seen behind the tree line.</p> <p>From this location, and as demonstrated by Verified View 6 (Appendix C) there will be direct views of the proposed new prison buildings in the middle ground, set in front of the existing HMP Wymott buildings and behind some intervening vegetation and a WWII structure along a field boundary south of the viewpoint. The majority of the proposed houseblocks will be located behind the area of existing woodland to be retained along the northern boundary of the site, although there are likely to be filtered views of these buildings in winter. The flue associated with the boiler house will also be visible above the tree line. The proposed development will extend large scale built form across the view, in close proximity. This is balanced with the existing context of HMP Wymott and HMP Garth. The size and scale of change is considered to be substantial.</p> <p>Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the</p>	<p>Significance of effect: Moderate to major adverse</p>	<p>Significance of effect: Moderate adverse</p>
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		northern-eastern boundary, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.		
<p>Viewpoint 7: View looking south-west from public footpath west of Ulmes Walton Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network to the north of HMP Wymott, defined by a mix of fragmented/grown and well-maintained hedgerows. Mature tree belts along the northern extent of the residential area of Wymott are visible in the middle distance. Residential properties off Wade Brook Road are visible through gaps in the tree belt. This vegetation in combination with that along Pump House Lane serve to filter and screen views towards the site. Several WWII ammunition storage structures are visible east of Pump House Lane.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be partially filtered views of the proposed development, including the larger scale houseblocks in the northern extent of the site, behind the existing mature vegetation. The rooflines of the proposed houseblocks are likely to be just visible above the tree line. Intervening vegetation means there is limited reference to existing built form in the view, and as such it is considered that the alteration to the view is fair to</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium to high</p> <p>Significance of effect: Moderate adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor to moderate adverse</p>

		<p>substantial.</p> <p>Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the northern boundary, including a proposed woodland block to the north-eastern corner of the site, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.</p>		
<p>Viewpoint 8: View looking west from public footpath east of Ulnes Walton Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises an agricultural field enclosure in the foreground, characterised by wet meadow species. There are filtered views of existing residential properties off Ulnes Walton Lane in the background of the view and mature vegetation along field boundaries. The 'layering' of intervening vegetation along field boundaries and road corridors heavily screen views towards the site, which is compounded by the generally level topography in this location.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be filtered views of the upper extents of proposed built form through the layers of intervening vegetation that characterise views from this location. Whilst residential buildings are visible from this location, there is little existing reference to prison built form and so the alteration in the view is considered to</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor to moderate adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: Low to medium</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor adverse</p>

		<p>be intermediate.</p> <p>Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the northern boundary, including a proposed woodland block to the north-eastern corner of the site, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.</p>		
<p>Viewpoint 9: View looking north-west from Holker Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local road network.</p>	Medium	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network in the foreground. There are filtered views of existing built form in the middle-ground, including an existing residential property off Ulmes Walton Lane and Cleveland's Farm. In the background, there are heavily filtered views of the rooflines of existing built form at HMP Wymott, seen through the 'layering' of mature field boundary vegetation.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be very limited views of the rooflines of the proposed houseblocks in the northern part of the site, and the flue associated with the proposed boiler house in the central part of the site. These elements will be seen behind those buildings at HMP Wymott visible in the background of the view. There will be no views of the proposed bowling green pavilion from this</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible to low</p> <p>Significance of effect: Negligible to minor adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible to low</p> <p>Significance of effect: Negligible to minor adverse</p>

		location due to its relatively small scale combined with the distance from the receptor (ca. 930m). The size and scale of change is considered to be very small.		
<p>Viewpoint 10: View looking north from public footpath north of Moor Road.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	High	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network in the foreground. The 'layering' of the mature vegetation framework including field boundary vegetation and vegetation lining water courses such as the River Lostock serves to filter views across the landscape from this location. The large-scale built form at HMP Wymott is however visible in the background of the view, partly filtered by several mature trees.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be very limited views of the rooflines of the proposed houseblocks in the northern part of the site, and the flue associated with the proposed boiler house in the central part of the site. These elements will be seen behind those buildings at HMP Wymott visible in the background of the view. There will be no views of the proposed bowling green pavilion from this location due to its relatively small scale combined with the distance from the receptor (ca. 1.2km). The size and scale of change is considered to be very small.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible to low</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible to low</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor adverse</p>

<p>Viewpoint 11: View looking south-east from public footpath off North Road (B5248).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network in the foreground. Mature vegetation along the railway line and along Wymott Brook, combined with substantial woodland blocks to the west of HMP Garth, serve to limit views further east from this location. The existing built form of HMP Garth is just visible in the background through the tree cover in winter only. The site is located beyond the intervening vegetation and is not visible.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be very limited, filtered views of the rooflines of the proposed houseblocks in winter only, set behind substantial areas of existing mature woodland, and the built form of HMP Garth. There may also be very limited views of the upper extent of the flue associated with the proposed boiler house. The size and scale of change is considered to be very small. This is demonstrated by Verified View 11, Appendix C.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible to low</p> <p>Significance of effect: Negligible to minor adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible to low</p> <p>Significance of effect: Negligible to minor adverse</p>
<p>Viewpoint 12: View looking south-east from bridge over railway line along Cocker Bar Road (B5248) (along route of</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises an agricultural field enclosure, defined to the south by a grown-out hedgerow and a post and wire fence. Similar fields extend into the middle distance with boundary vegetation serving to filter views across the landscape from</p>	<p>Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Significance of</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible to low</p> <p>Significance of</p>

<p>proposed new cycle route).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network.</p>		<p>this location. There are limited, heavily filtered views through intervening vegetation of built form at HMP Wymott.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be heavily filtered views of the proposed new prison buildings located within the northern extent of the site, including proposed houseblocks. Views will be limited to glimpses of their rooflines through the 'layering' of existing mature vegetation across the landscape. The scale of change is considered to be small.</p> <p>Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the northern boundary, including a proposed woodland block to the north-eastern corner of the site, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.</p>	<p>effect: Negligible to minor adverse</p>	<p>effect: Negligible adverse</p>
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<p>Viewpoint 13: View looking south-east from public footpath east of Twenty Acre Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises a large, open agricultural field enclosure in the foreground. The bridge over the railway line is visible in the middle-ground which, in combination with mature intervening vegetation, serves to filter views towards the site. The rooflines of buildings at HMP Garth are visible through intervening vegetation in the middle distance.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be heavily filtered views of the proposed new prison buildings located within the northern extent of the site, including proposed houseblocks. Views will be limited to glimpses of their rooflines through the 'layering' of existing mature vegetation across the landscape. The scale of change is considered to be small.</p> <p>Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the northern boundary, including a proposed woodland block to the north-eastern corner of the site, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Low</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible to low</p> <p>Significance of effect: Negligible to minor adverse</p>
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<p>Viewpoint 14: View looking south-east from public footpath south of Twenty Acre Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises a large, open agricultural field enclosure in the foreground, defined to the east by mature hedgerow and tree belts. Several large agricultural buildings are visible, including that at 'Manor House'. Further south, Moss Plantation woodland is visible. In the middle-distance gaps in the vegetation allow views further south-east towards buildings along Cocker Bar Road. The background of the view comprises 'layers' of mature vegetation and in the distance, the rising landform to the south of Leyland is visible (refer to Verified View 14, Appendix C). The existing built form of HMP Wymott and HMP Garth is not perceivable in views from this location.</p> <p>From this location, there will be potential glimpsed views of the proposed new prison buildings through the tree line, in winter only. Verified View 14 (refer to Appendix C) demonstrates that intervening vegetation limits views from this location such that it is likely the proposed development would be barely perceptible. The scale of change is considered to be very small and the proportion of visibility very limited from this distance.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect: Neutral</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect: Neutral</p>
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<p>Viewpoint 15: View looking south-east from Moss House Lane (National Cycle Network Route 62).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local road network and National Cycle Network.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises Moss House Lane, agricultural field enclosures and an existing farmstead in the foreground. The rising landform and mature vegetation in the middle distance serves to limit views further south-east and there is no view towards the site.</p> <p>Due to the distance between the receptor and the site (ca. 3.11km) combined with local undulations in topography, as well as intervening vegetation, there will be no views of the proposed development. This is demonstrated by Verified View 15 (refer to Appendix C).</p>	<p>Magnitude: Nil</p> <p>Significance of effect: Nil</p>	<p>Magnitude: Nil</p> <p>Significance of effect: Nil</p>
<p>Viewpoint 16: View looking south-east from public footpath south of Midge Hall Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local PROW network.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises agricultural field enclosures in the foreground as well as blocks of mature vegetation which frames the view. An existing farmstead and wind turbine are visible in the middle-distance. Long-distance views towards the site are screened by intervening vegetation along field boundaries and water courses, as well as the railway line that passes through the landscape to the south.</p> <p>From this location, there will be potential glimpsed views of the proposed new prison buildings in the distance.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect: Neutral</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect: Neutral</p>

		Intervening vegetation limits views from this location such that it is likely the proposed development would be barely perceptible. The scale of change is considered to be very small and the proportion of visibility very limited from this distance		
<p>Viewpoint 17: View looking west from public footpath along Altcar Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local PROW and road networks.</p>	<p>Users of the local PROW network: High</p> <p>Users of the local road network: Medium</p>	<p>The foreground comprises an agricultural field enclosure, defined by post and wire fencing along Altcar Lane to the left of the view, and another field enclosure to the right. A residential development under construction is visible in the middle-distance. In the background, above intervening vegetation and built form, there are filtered views of existing built form at HMP Wymott and the existing boiler house.</p> <p>From this location, there are likely to be views of the upper extents of the larger elements of the proposed new prison area to the north of HMP Wymott in the background of the view. The existing boiler house will be removed however the 22m high flue associated with the proposed boiler house is likely to be just visible above the tree/building line. The proposed development will introduce some additional built form however at this distance and taking into account the screening provided by intervening built form and vegetation, it will comprise a very limited</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect: Neutral</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Significance of effect: Neutral</p>

		proportion of the view.		
<p>Viewpoint 18: View looking west from pathway through Worden Park (within Worden Park Registered Parks and Garden).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of Worden Park.</p>	Very high	<p>The existing view from this location comprises the recreational open space of Worden Park in the foreground. The view is framed by stands of mature tree planting. In the middle distance, residential properties along the edge of the Wade Hall area of Leyland are visible. The background of the view comprises a wooded horizon. There are no views of the existing built form of HMP Garth and HMP Wymott.</p> <p>Due to the distance between the receptor and the site (ca. 3.17km) as well as intervening vegetation, there will be no views of the proposed development. This is demonstrated by Verified View 18, Appendix C.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Nil</p> <p>Significance of effect: Nil</p>	<p>Magnitude: Nil</p> <p>Significance of effect: Nil</p>
<p>Viewpoint 19: View looking south-west from Ulnes Walton Lane.</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views</p>	<p>Occupies of residential properties: High</p> <p>Users of the local road</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises a flat agricultural field enclosure in the foreground. There are filtered views to existing residential properties at Wymott to the north-east of the site. Several former WWII ammunition storage buildings and structures are visible in the across the agricultural landscape in the middle distance. The existing mature tree belts along the northern</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium to high</p> <p>Significance of effect: Moderate adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor to moderate adverse</p>

<p>from users of the local road network.</p> <p>The viewpoint is also representative of residential properties along Ulnes Walton Lane.</p>	<p>network: Medium</p>	<p>and north-eastern parts of the site are visible in the background and serve to screen and filter views of the existing built form of HMP Wymott and HMP Garth.</p> <p>From this location, there will be partially filtered views of the main new prison buildings located within the north-eastern area of the site, and views of the upper extents of the proposed houseblocks seen above. New built form will break the skyline to some extent from this location but will be seen in the context of the built form at Wymott and will also be contained by existing woodland to the north-west of the residential area.</p> <p>Over time, the proposed woodland planting along the northern-eastern boundary, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.</p>		
<p>Viewpoint 20: View looking south from track to south of internal road network within the site.</p> <p>This viewpoint is</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>From this location the view comprises two small scale field enclosures divided by an access track with a small bridge structure in the middle ground. The field enclosures are defined by mature vegetation to the west, but the eastern boundary is less well defined.</p> <p>The proposed development in this location will comprise a</p>	<p>Magnitude: High</p> <p>Significance of effect: Moderate adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium to high</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor to moderate adverse</p>

<p>representative of views from users of the local road network.</p>		<p>new bowling green, small pavilion building and associated car parking area. New native hedgerow planting and tree planting will surround the northern, southern and western extents of the bowling green. The proposed development will introduce new built form into a view characterised by the agricultural field network, at close proximity. Views across the landscape to the south will however be retained. The size and scale of change is considered to be substantial.</p> <p>Over time, the proposed landscape planting associated with the bowling green will become established and serve to help soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.</p>		
<p>Viewpoint 21: View looking south-east from Cocker Bar Road (B5248).</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The existing view from this location comprises a large arable field in the foreground. Mature vegetation, including that alongside Wymott Brook and associated with Broadfield Farm in the middle distance , in combination with tree belts and woodland along the western extent of HMP Garth, serve to filter and screen views of existing prison buildings. The rooflines of existing houseblocks at HMP Garth are however just visible, in winter.</p> <p>This view is similar to that at Viewpoint 11, however here</p>	<p>Magnitude: Low to medium</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor adverse</p>	<p>Magnitude: Low to medium</p> <p>Significance of effect: Minor adverse</p>

		<p>receptors are ca. 4m higher than the footpath to the south and the angle of the view means that the magnitude of change is likely to be slightly increased. As such, from this location, there are likely to be limited, filtered views of the rooflines of the proposed houseblocks, set behind existing mature woodland. There are also likely to be limited views of the upper extent of the flue associated with the proposed boiler house. The size and scale of change is considered to be small.</p>		
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Overview of Visual Effects

7.10 The following section provides an overview of visual effects.

Views from the local public right of way network

7.11 The local PROW network in the wider landscape surrounding the site is relatively extensive. Due to the containment provided by HMP Wymott and HMP Garth to the south and west and mature vegetation in the vicinity of the site, views from the PROW network across the broadly flat landscape towards the site are largely filtered by intervening field boundary vegetation (refer to **Viewpoints 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13, Figure 6: Viewpoint Photographs**). Potential views of the main prison buildings are likely to be limited to the upper extents above the tree line in most cases, and from some locations will be heavily filtered.

7.12 Longer-distance views of proposed built form from the PROW network will also be heavily filtered and limited to upper extents (refer to **Viewpoints 14, 16 and 17, Figure 6**). At this distance, the scale of change will be very small and the proportion of visibility very limited.

7.13 Over time, proposed landscape planting along the northern boundary will become more established and further screen views of the proposed prison infrastructure.

Views from settlements and adjacent neighbours

7.14 Views from occupiers of residential properties include those from the residential area of Wymott to the east. From this location, views of the upper extents of proposed built form are likely above the existing residential properties and will be somewhat filtered by existing and proposed vegetation on the eastern edge of the site (refer to **Viewpoint 1, Figure 6**). Views from along Willow Road

will comprise direct, close views of proposed built form (refer to **Viewpoint 2, Figure 6**).

- 7.15 Views from the settlement edge of Leyland include from Ulnes Walton Lane in the middle-distance from where filtered views of proposed built form are likely (refer to **Viewpoint 19, Figure 6**). Such views will be above the tree line of existing and proposed vegetation on the north-eastern edge of the site and set within the context of existing built form. Longer-distance views from the settlement edge of Leyland considered in this LVIA include from Worden Park (refer to **Viewpoint 18, Figure 6**). Due to intervening vegetation and distance, there are unlikely to be views of the proposed development (refer also to Verified View 18, **Appendix C**).

Views from the local road network

- 7.16 There are likely to be views of the upper extents of proposed built form in the context of existing prison infrastructure from the internal road network through the existing prison complex (refer to **Viewpoints 4 and 5, Figure 6**). There are also likely to be filtered views of proposed built form from Pump House Lane on the approach to the prison complex from the north, screened somewhat by existing and proposed mature vegetation on the northern edge of the site and again within the context of existing prison infrastructure (refer to **Viewpoint 6, Figure 6**).
- 7.17 Other views from the local road network of the proposed built form are likely to be limited to upper extents above the intervening tree line and generally within the context of existing built form (refer to **Viewpoints 9, 12 and 21, Figure 6**). Longer-distance views of proposed built form, including those travelling from Much Hoole along Moss House Lane (refer to **Viewpoint 15, Figure 6**), are unlikely due to distance and intervening vegetation. There will be views just south of the existing prison complex of the proposed bowling green and associated car parking.

Visual Amenity and Lighting

- 7.18 As set out in section 4 of this LVIA, light sources in the area are frequent within and around HMP Wymott and HMP Garth. The site is also in proximity to the existing settlement edge of Leyland and as such is considered to be in an area with existing sky glow from surrounding light sources and is not considered to have particularly 'dark skies'.
- 7.19 The External Lighting Layout identifies the Environmental Zone in terms of the existing lighting environment in this location as E3: Suburban / Medium District Brightness. The proposed development will introduce additional sources of light into an area already subject to the lighting of the existing prison facilities. The lighting design for the proposed development has been developed with the aim of reducing night-time light pollution as a result of new lighting, in accordance with BREEAM New Construction 2018 (refer to External Lighting Layout 608623-0000-PEV-GHX0011-ZZ-DR-E-6310, Pick Everard). The retention of vegetation and the retention of existing tree cover and introduction of new landscape buffer planting along the boundaries of the site will also help to reduce the impact of new lighting on the wider landscape.

Summary of Visual Effects

- 7.20 Overall, the greater degree of visual impact will be from the local PROW network within the wider agricultural landscape to the west and east of the site where there is less reference to existing built form and prison infrastructure. There will also be a greater degree of visual impact on residential receptors located within the residential area of Wymott immediately east of the site, however some of these views are already influenced by existing prison infrastructure and other built form. Potential views of the proposed development will be softened and filtered by landscape mitigation planting on the edges of the site, notably along the northern and north-eastern edge, combined with the woodland belt being retained in this location.

7.21 The majority of views from the local PROW and road networks are within the context of interspersed development along the local road network, predominantly farmsteads, and existing prison infrastructure in the surrounding landscape (refer to **Figure 7: Landscape and Visual Analysis**).

8.0 GREEN BELT

Overview of Green Belt Matters

8.1 Green Belt designation is one of land use control, with policy designed to retain the essential characteristics of Green Belts: their openness and their permanence (NPPF para. 137). Green Belt is not a designation that seeks to protect a landscape of any particular quality or amenity value.

8.2 Notwithstanding the differentiation, the PPG on Green Belt (updated July 2019) recognises a connection between landscape and visual matters. The PPG addresses three areas in respect of Green Belt, including factors to be considered for potential impacts on openness, potential for compensatory measures to offset impact of removing land from the Green Belt; and mechanisms for securing such measures. The PPG states that:

"...openness is capable of having both spatial and visual aspects - in other words, the visual impact of the proposal may be relevant, as could its volume..."

8.3 The previous sections of this report have dealt with the issues of landscape resources (i.e. elements and features), character and visual amenity. This section considers the site and its landscape context in relation to openness and the purposes of the Green Belt.

Openness

8.4 Openness is not defined in the NPPF. It is commonly taken to be "an absence of development". Development can mean built form of many types, to include buildings of various function, style, scale and merit; engineering operations; infrastructure to include roads and the highways network in general together with supporting infrastructure including lighting and signage; and utilities including electricity pylons and line, or telegraph poles and lines. The overall

scale and presence/absence of these elements, and how they present themselves in a given part of a Green Belt, serves to generate an understanding of the spatial dimension of openness.

- 8.5 Visual connectivity, view corridors, and public views can also contribute to a visual dimension; in terms of what can be seen from specific locations, including public viewpoints, and how this serves to influence the openness of the Green Belt.
- 8.6 In the vicinity of the site, the spatial dimension of the openness of the Green Belt is influenced locally by the existing built elements within the site itself including the energy centre, associated hardstanding and storage areas, farm buildings and stables, the former social club building, the pumping station, Pump House Lane itself, the security fence to HMP Wymott and the sports pitches and associated building contained therein. Tree belts within and along the boundary of the site to the north also have an influence. Outside of the site boundary, the large-scale built form of HMP Garth to the west and HMP Wymott to the south, the adjacent residential area of Wymott to the east and the remnant built elements of WWII ammunition storage to the north also have an influence on the spatial dimension of openness in this location.
- 8.7 To the south, where the proposed bowling green is to be located, the spatial dimension of the openness of the Green Belt is influenced by an access track and bridge structure, and is otherwise undeveloped.
- 8.8 In the wider context, the spatial dimension is influenced by the settlement edge of Leyland to the north-east, ribbon development along Ulnes Walton Lane, the railway line passing through the landscape to the west and the network of minor roads also passing through the landscape across the area.
- 8.9 In the vicinity of the site, the visual dimension is somewhat enclosed by virtue of the established woodland / tree belt along the northern boundary and through the centre of the site, and other areas of mature vegetation, including

that along the north-western edge of Wymott, and that associated with the fishing lake to the north-west. This in combination with the low-lying nature of the local landform, which lacks any particular topographic undulations that may result in the site being more visually exposed, provides containment. Viewpoints 21, 11 and 7 illustrate local views across the Green Belt, which are characterised by the 'layering' of intervening vegetation across relatively level topography.

8.10 To the south, the visual dimension is influenced by the existing field boundary vegetation and tree belt that 'wraps around' the field enclosure within which the bowling green is located.

8.11 In the wider context, the visual dimension varies but generally the lack of topographic high points means there is limited opportunity for wide ranging views across the landscape. Typically, views from the wider context are characterised by medium-distance views filtered by mature vegetation.

Impacts on the Green Belt

8.12 The following analysis provides an appraisal of the sites contribution towards Green Belt purposes in respect of landscape and visual matters. The analysis considers the potential impact of change on the site in terms of introducing built form to the scale and character of that proposed.

8.13 The NPPF sets out under paragraph 138, the five purposes of the Green Belt, as follows:

- To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
- To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land

8.14 Each of the purposes of the Green Belt are considered in **Table 13**, as follows.

Table 13: Appraisal of the site's contribution to Green Belt purposes and impact of the proposed development

Green Belt purpose	Contribution of the site to Green Belt purpose	Impact on Green Belt purpose
<p>To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas</p>	<p>The site is located directly adjacent to the existing built infrastructure of HMP Garth and HMP Wymott. The majority of the site is identified in the Local Plan as a 'Previously Developed Green Belt Site', with only the north-eastern corner of the site and an area of land to the south extending beyond this. The site is located ca. 520m south-west (at its nearest point) of the settlement of Leyland.</p> <p>The main area of proposed development (new prison buildings) is defined to the south by the existing prison fence line. It is defined to the north in part by an established tree belt and track that connects Ridley Lane to the west and Pump House Lane to the east. To the east it is</p>	<p>Whilst the proposed development does lie adjacent to some large-scale built form (HMP Garth and HMP Wymott), it is separated from the settlement / built-up area of Leyland and will be well contained by a combination of new and existing landscape infrastructure. It will therefore not result in any 'unrestricted sprawl' in that context.</p> <p>At a site level, the containment of the site by existing built infrastructure of varying types, as well as robust green infrastructure, effectively contains any perception of sprawl that might otherwise arise from the proposed development, acknowledging that the northern/north-eastern edges of the site are less contained and in landscape terms require</p>

	defined by Moss Road in part. The only boundary currently physically undefined is the north-eastern edge. To the south, the site boundary is defined by a mix of hedgerows, mature trees and linear tree belts.	<p>some reinforcement.</p> <p>Overall, in landscape and visual terms the proposed development will not conflict with the purpose of checking unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas.</p>
To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another	The site lies adjacent to the residential area of Wymott to the east. It is located ca. 520m south-west (at its nearest point) of the urban area of Leyland.	<p>Whilst the proposed development will extend new built form closer to the residential area of Wymott, it will be well contained by a combination of new and existing landscape infrastructure. The area of Green Belt between Wymott and the larger settlement of Leyland to the east and north-east will be unaffected.</p> <p>Overall, in landscape and visual terms, the proposed development will not conflict with the purpose of preventing neighbouring towns merging into one another.</p>
To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment	The majority of the site is identified in the Local Plan as a 'Previously Developed Green Belt Site', with only the north-eastern corner of the site and an area of land to the south extending beyond this.	Of those areas of the site that lie beyond the 'Previously Developed Green Belt Site' boundary, the north-eastern area comprises the edge of the new prison, including part of the proposed workshops building, a support building and the relocated pump house, as well as associated access roads. This area will

	<p>and whilst the northern/north-eastern edges of the site are less contained, there is an opportunity to introduce a new landscape boundary to the wider green belt in this location.</p>	<p>however be well contained in the longer term from the wider landscape by a combination of proposed and existing woodland and tree belts, thus limiting any sense of encroachment in this location. The proposed landscape strategy effectively introduces a new landscape boundary to the Green Belt in this location.</p> <p>To the south, the proposed bowling green facility will also be well contained by new and existing woodland planting and new hedgerow planting. It is also well set back from the site boundary, adjacent to the previously developed green belt area.</p> <p>All forms of development are likely to comprise encroachment into the countryside to a greater or lesser extent. In this case, the extent of the site outside of the previously developed green belt land is not large relative to the wider green belt context, limiting this prospect.</p> <p>Overall, in landscape and visual terms, the proposed development will have a limited impact on the purpose of safeguarding the countryside from encroachment.</p>
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<p>To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns</p>	<p>The site does not play a role in preserving the setting and special character of an historic town.</p>	<p>Overall, in landscape and visual terms, the proposed development will not conflict with the purpose of preserving the setting and special character of historic towns.</p>
<p>To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land</p>	<p>This purpose, and the principles behind it, are applicable to all sites within the Green Belt.</p>	<p>The majority of the proposed development lies within previously developed green belt land. Where it does extend beyond this, it does so in a way that seeks to limit its impact on the purposes of the Green Belt overall via a comprehensive landscape strategy.</p> <p>Overall, in landscape and visual terms, the proposed development will not conflict with the purpose of assisting in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.</p>

Impacts on Openness

Spatial dimension

- 8.15 It is considered that at a local level, the existing built form and hardstanding on site (the majority of which is identified in policy as 'previously developed green belt') provides context to the proposed development such that the spatial dimension of openness is already influenced by prison-related infrastructure. This includes some larger scale built form such as the existing energy centre and other prison-specific elements such as security fencing. Whilst the loss of some areas of existing tree cover within the boundary of the site, the introduction of larger scale buildings such as the proposed houseblocks and the extended footprint of development across some areas of grazed paddocks will inevitably have an impact on the spatial openness of the Green Belt, it is considered that the introduction of new built form within the site would not be entirely uncharacteristic given the existing references, including the presence of HMP Garth and HMP Wymott to the west and south respectively.
- 8.16 To the south, where the proposed bowling green is to be located, the introduction of a new building and car parking area will also have an impact on the spatial dimension of openness, however the scale of this, set against the context of larger scale existing built form directly north, will be relatively minor.
- 8.17 In the wider context, the spatial dimension is influenced by the settlement edge of Leyland to the north-east, ribbon development along Ulnes Walton Lane, the railway line passing through the landscape to the west and the network of minor roads also passing through the landscape across the area. It is not considered that the proposed development will have any direct impact on the spatial dimension of the wider Green Belt context.
- 8.18 Overall, the impact on the spatial dimension of openness of this part of the Green Belt as a result of the proposed development is considered to be limited.

Visual dimension

- 8.19 The visual dimension of the openness of the Green Belt at a local level is characterised by medium distance views characterised by the 'layering' of intervening vegetation across relatively level topography. As previously described, views are generally limited by this and the large scale built form of HMP Garth and HMP Wymott to the west and south respectively.
- 8.20 The introduction of new built form and the removal and replanting of landscape infrastructure will have an impact on the visual openness of the Green Belt in that the proposed development will result in an increase in built form being visible in this location. However, the proposed development is located directly adjacent to the existing HMP Wymott and HMP Garth and seeks to retain as much of the boundary tree belt as possible, and introduce new woodland planting along the northern and north-eastern parts of the site, including across the area of the site that lies outside of the 'previously developed green belt' area, so as to contain new development behind a robust landscape boundary. The effect of this is set out in the visual assessment section of this LVIA (section 7) which demonstrates mitigation planting will reduce visual impact over time. This will preserve the visual dimension of the openness of the Green Belt on a local level as far as possible.
- 8.21 To the south, where the proposed bowling green is to be located, the introduction of a new building and car parking area will also have an impact on the visual dimension of openness, but only from very close range, given that there are very limited opportunities for views towards this area of the site.
- 8.22 In the wider context, there is limited opportunity for wide ranging views across the landscape. Typically, views from the wider context are characterised by medium-distance views filtered by mature vegetation. There will still be views of the proposed development from limited locations in the wider landscape to the north. However, mitigation planting will serve to reduce the visual impact such that the visual dimension of the openness of the wider Green Belt will

largely be preserved.

- 8.23 Overall, the impact on the visual dimension of openness of this part of the Green Belt as a result of the proposed development is also considered to be limited.

Summary

- 8.24 Insofar as landscape and visual matters are concerned, it is considered that the proposed development is likely to result in limited harm on the openness of this part of the Green Belt, and will not unacceptably affect the purposes of the Green Belt.

9.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Overview

- 9.1 This landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) has been prepared to determine the likely landscape and visual effects of the proposed development on the site at HMP Garth Wymott, Leyland.
- 9.2 Landscape assessment is the systematic description and analysis of the landscape resource, including physical features and elements of the landscape, of how their composition forms distinct areas of character, appraisal of quality and sensitivity, and the potential effect of the proposed development on the landscape. These elements include topography and landform, vegetation pattern, land use, hydrology; settlement pattern and transport; and public access.
- 9.3 Visual assessment is the description and analysis of the views experienced by receptors from residential properties, public buildings, public open spaces, public rights of way, open access areas and transport corridors and the potential effect of the proposed development on these receptors.
- 9.4 Principles and good practice for undertaking LVIA are set out in the Landscape Institute (LI) and the Institute of Environmental Management (IEMA) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA, 2013). The methodology used for this LVIA is based upon this guidance.

Assessment of Significance of Identified Effects

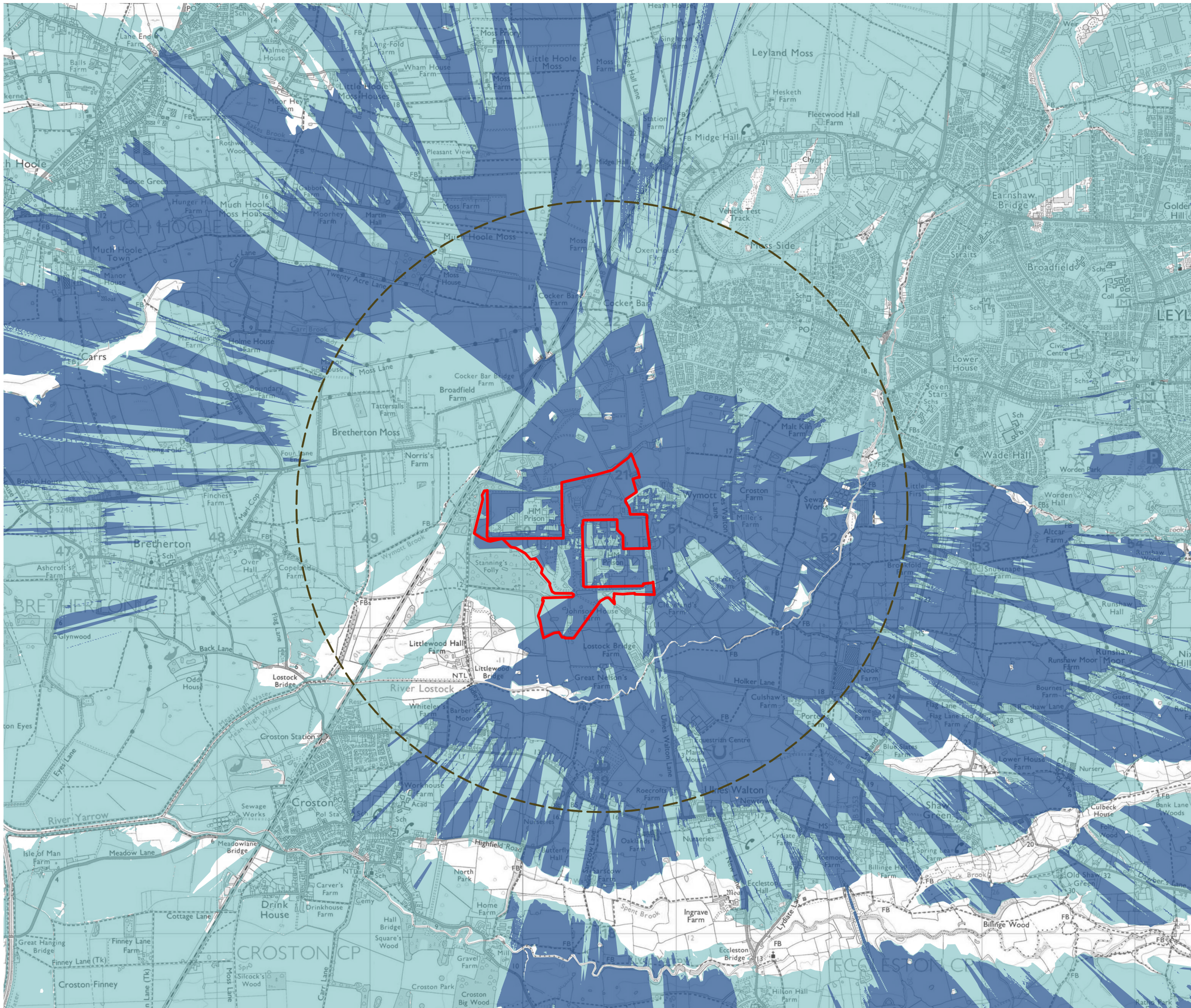
- 9.5 For both landscape and visual effects, the final conclusions on those effects are based on the combination of the sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of change (or impact). The rationale for the overall judgement on significance is based on the sequential combination of each of the criteria individually leading to the balance and justification of these. Detailed assessment is a means of

drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed development; however not all landscape and visual effects arising will be significant.





- 9.6 Determination of the significance of an effect requires the application of professional judgement to weigh the findings of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the predicted impacts.
- 9.7 In terms of landscape receptors, this LVIA has identified the likely impact of the proposed development and significance of effect for LCA 15c: Croston–Mawdesley as minor to moderate adverse in the short term, reducing to minor adverse in the longer term as the proposed mitigation along the outer extent of the new prison matures and establishes.
- 9.8 At the level of the site and its immediate context the significance of effect is found to be moderate adverse, reducing to minor to moderate adverse in the longer term. At this more local level however, notwithstanding the presence of large-scale built form across the site, the landscape mitigation measures will reflect positively on the existing landscape context.
- 9.9 In terms of visual effects, the LVIA has identified the likely impact of the proposed development and significance of effect for a range of representative visual receptors. The LVIA has concluded some major to moderate adverse effects in the longer term for sensitive visual receptors (including occupiers of residential properties) close to the site. Further from the site, visual effects reduce to moderate adverse where there is extensive existing reference to prison built form, or at middle distances. In the wider landscape, visual effects reduce to minor adverse, negligible, neutral and nil (for the most distant potential receptors).
- 9.10 Significance can only be defined in relation to each development and its specific location, and in landscape and visual terms there are no definitive rules as to what constitutes a significant effect. GLVIA3 does not define 'significant'. More significant landscape effects include the major loss or irreversible adverse effects, over an extensive area, on key elements of landscape resource and/or

character, to valued landscapes. Less significant landscape effects include the loss of more uniform or homogenous elements in areas of poorer condition of degraded character. In this instance, it is considered that the likely effects, as concluded in the LVIA, are not significant.

FIGURES



KEY

-  Site boundary
-  2km radius
-  Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility - 17.4m
-  Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility - 17.4m

ZTV Production Information -
 - DTM data used in calculations is OS Terrain 5
 - Calculations based on a bare earth survey
 - Viewer height set at 1.7m
 - Calculations include earth curvature and light refraction

N.B. This Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) image illustrates the theoretical extent of where the development will be visible from, assuming 100% visibility. It is generated using terrain data only and does not account for screening that vegetation or the built environment may provide. It is, as such, 'a worst case' ZTV and the actual extents of visibility are likely to be less extensive.

Screened ZTV Production Information -
 - DTM data used in calculations is OS Terrain 5 that has been combined with OS Open Map Local data for woodland and buildings to create a Digital Surface Model (DSM).

- Indicative Woodland and Building heights are modelled at 15m and 8m respectively
 - Viewer height set at 1.7m
 - Calculations include earth curvature and light refraction

N.B. This Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) image illustrates the theoretical extent of where the development will be visible from, assuming 100% visibility, and includes the screening effect from vegetation and buildings, based on the assumptions stated above.

Note: Development Envelope based on 'Site Block Plan Proposed' [Drawing Number: 608623-000-PEV-GHX0011-ZZ-DR-A-0201]

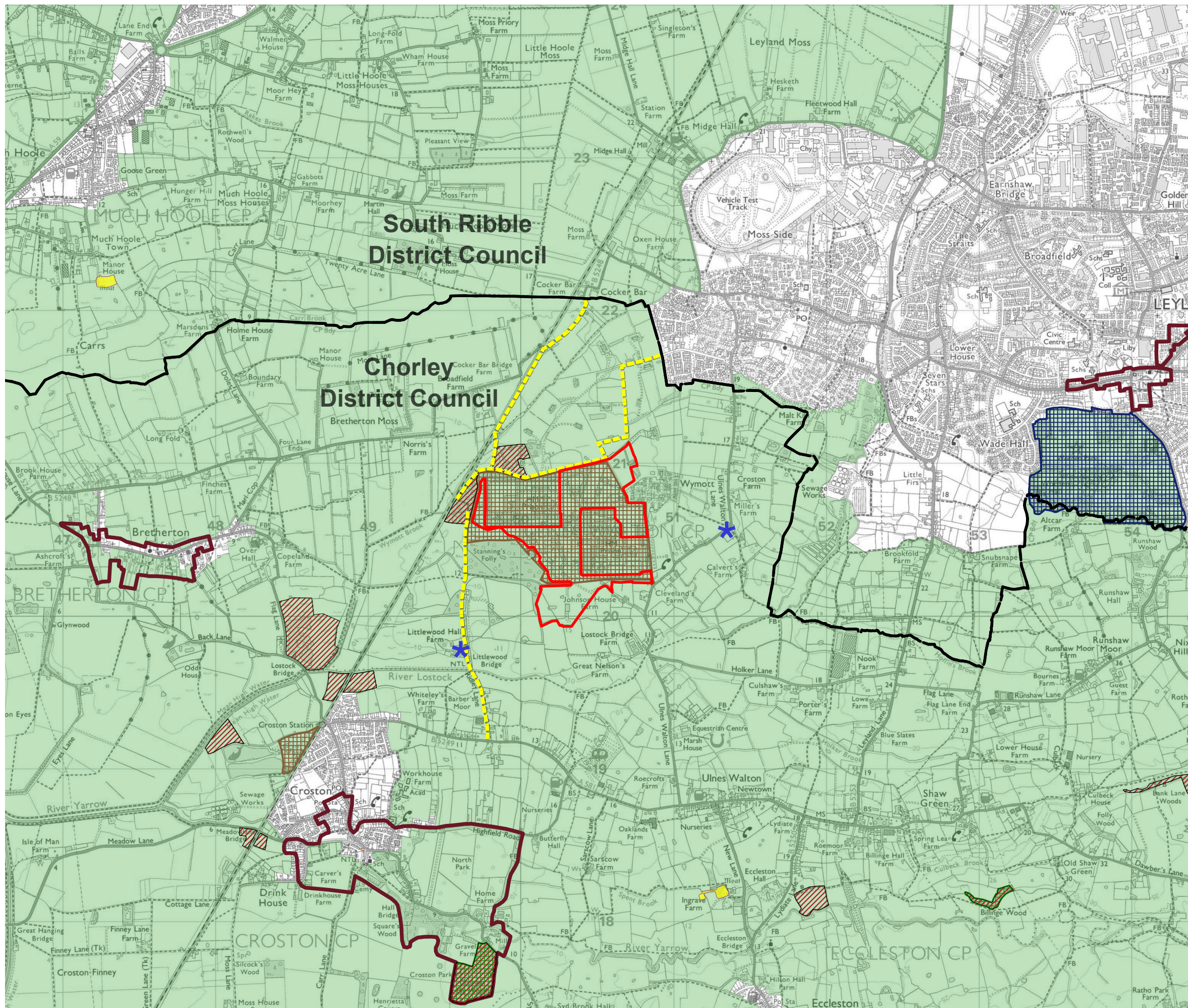
Garth Wymott 2

Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE












Fig. 1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Drawing no. : P21-0042_01
 Date : 29/03/2021
 Drawn by : CLW
 Checked by : KM
 Scale : 1 : 25000 @ A3





KEY

-  Site boundary
-  LPA boundary***
-  North West Green Belt***
-  Conservation Area Boundary**
-  Listed Building***
-  Scheduled Monuments***
-  Registered Parks and Gardens***
-  Ancient Woodland***
-  BNE5 - Previously Developed Sites in the Green Belt*
-  Biological Heritage Sites*
-  ST1 - New Cycle Routes*

Sources:
 * Chorley Local Plan 2012-2026 (adopted 2015)
 ** South Ribble Local Plan (adopted July 2015)
 *** www.magic.gov.uk

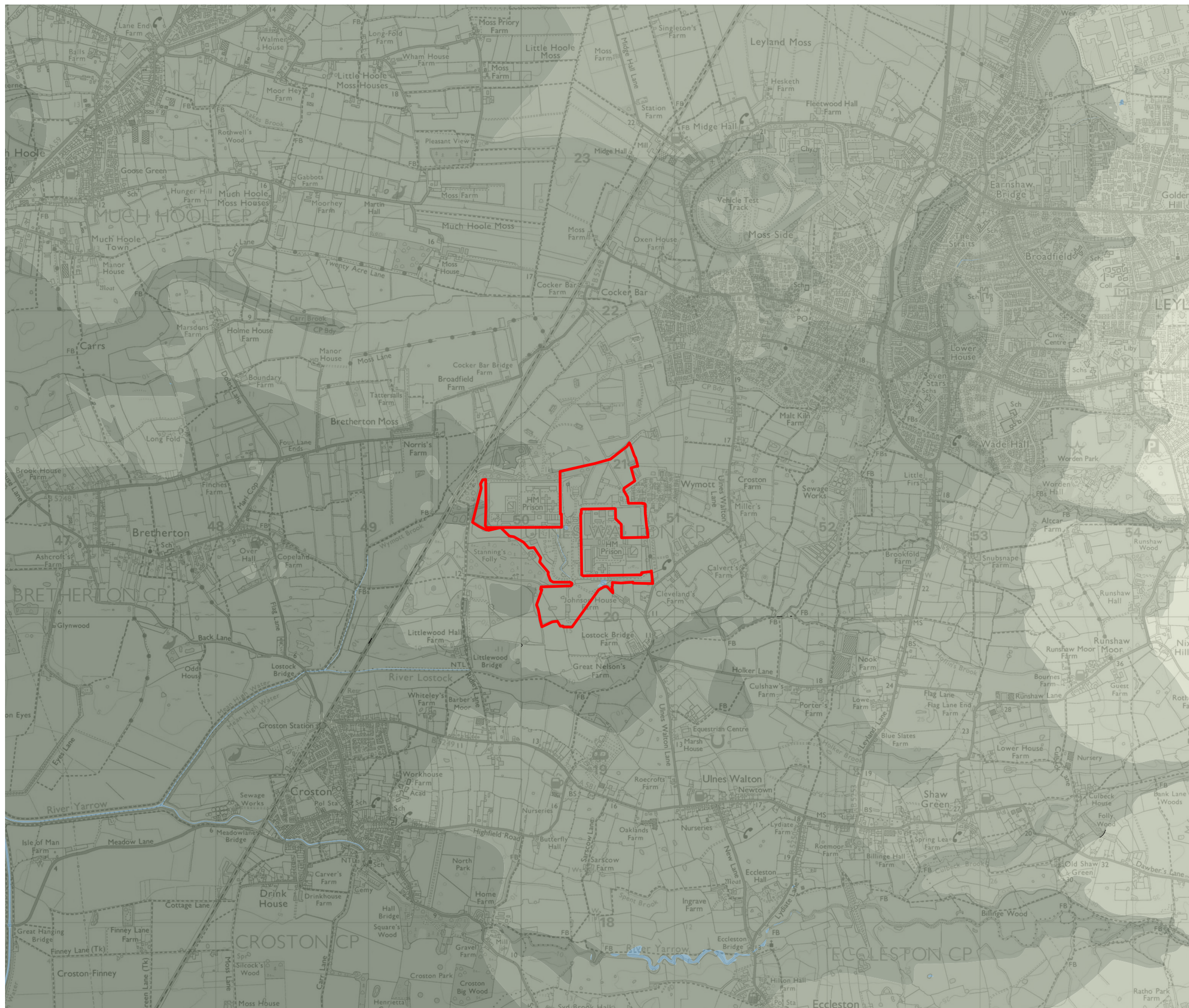
Garth Wymott 2

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Fig. 2: Site Location and Planning Designations

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 Date : 23/06/2021
 Drawn by : JT
 Checked by : KM
 Scale : 1 : 25000 @ A3





KEY

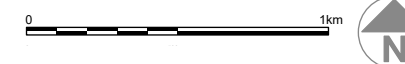
-  Site boundary
-  50 - 60m AOD
-  40 - 50m AOD
-  30 - 40m AOD
-  20 - 30m AOD
-  10 - 20m AOD
-  0 - 10m AOD
-  Water body

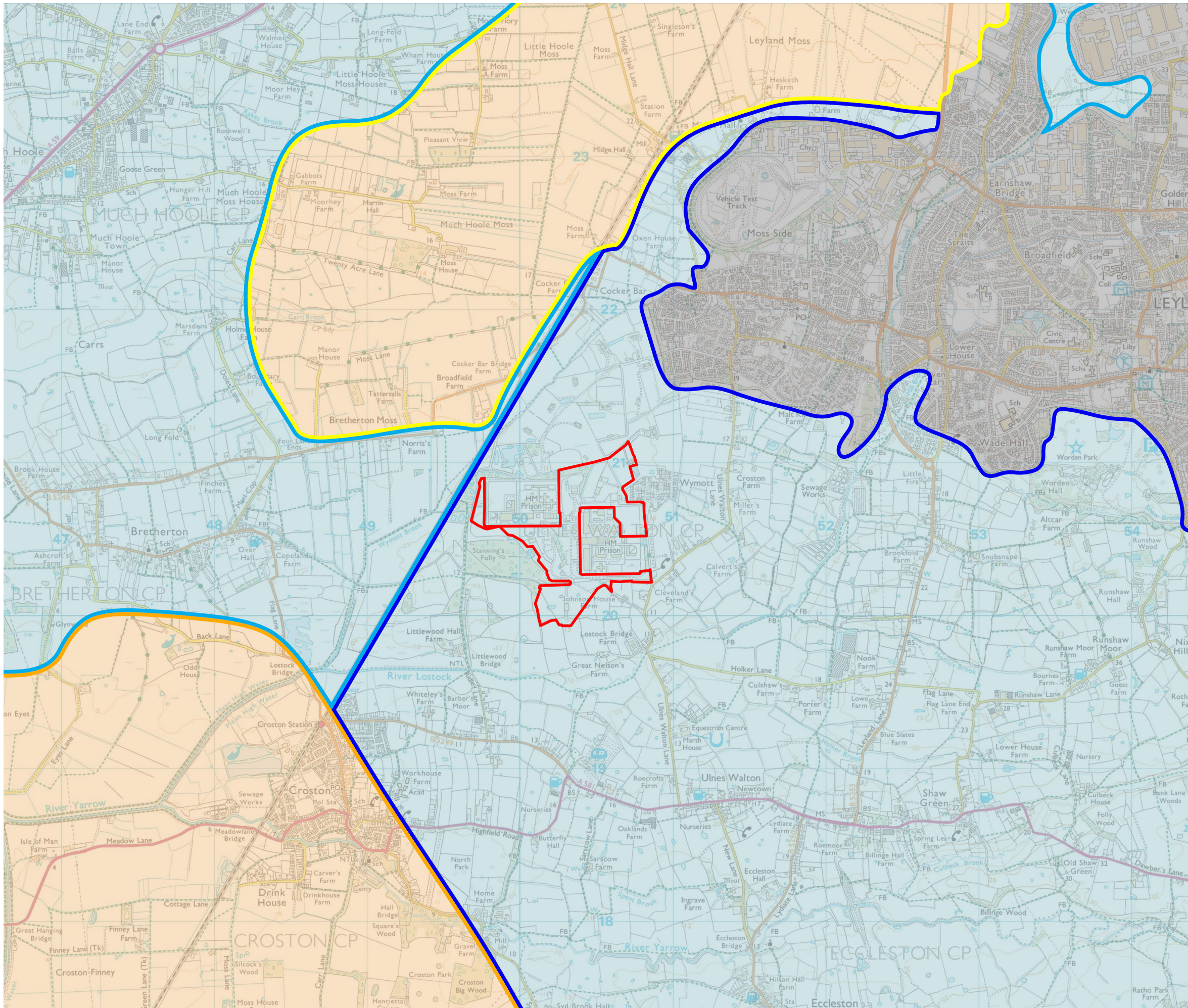
Garth Wymott 2

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Fig. 3: Topography

Drawing no. : P21-0042_03
 Date : 23/06/2021
 Drawn by : JT
 Checked by : KM
 Scale : 1 : 25000 @ A3








KEY

 Site boundary

National Character Area
The whole study area is located within NCA32 Lancashire and Amounderness Plain

A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire
Landscape Character Assessment (2000)

Landscape Character Type

-  15: Coastal Plains
-  16: Mosslands
-  Suburban

Landscape Character Area

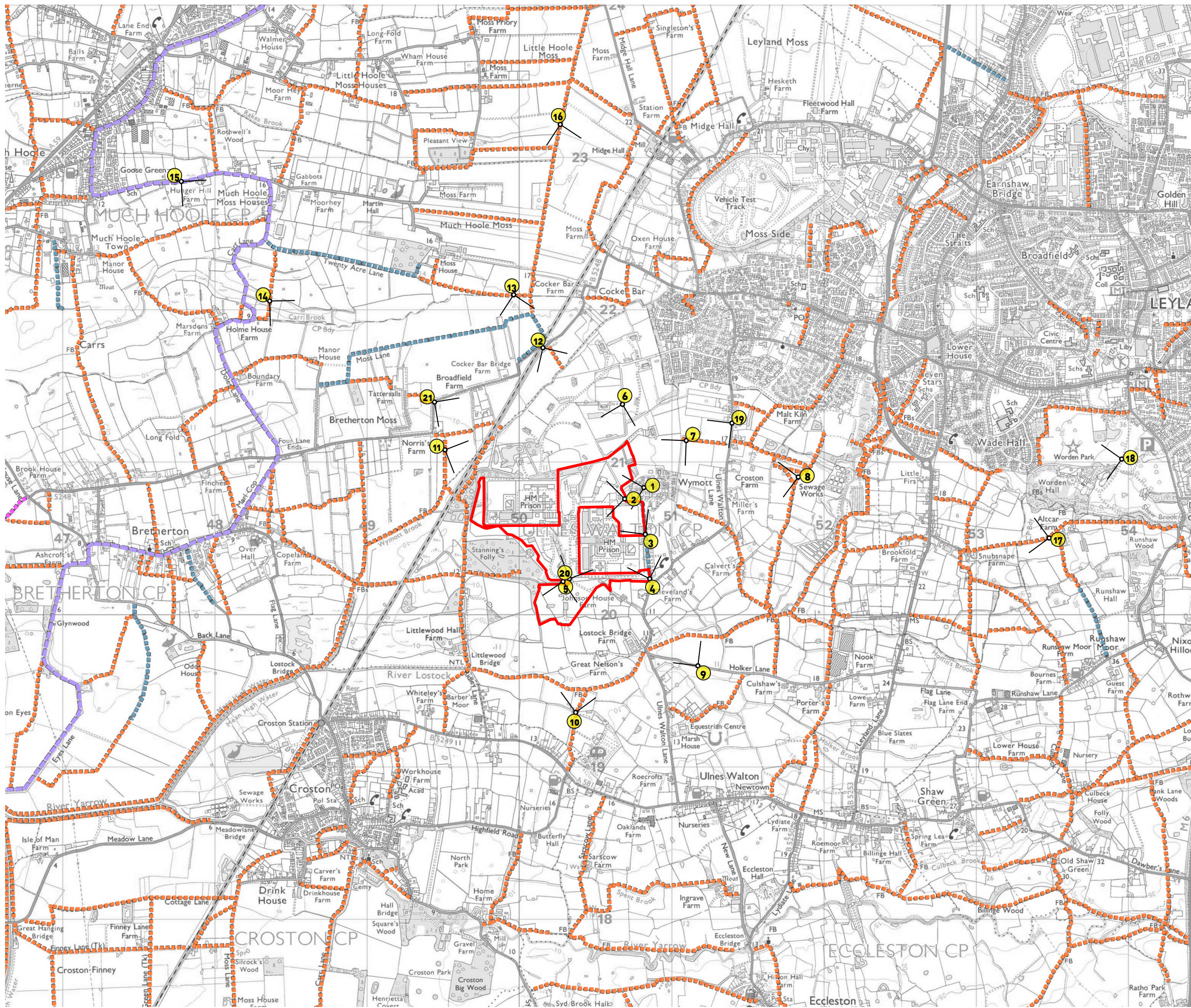
-  15b. Longton-Bretherton
-  15c. Croston-Mawdesley
-  16c. Tarleton Mosses
-  16g. Hoole and Farington Mosses

Garth Wymott 2







Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Fig. 4: Landscape Character

Drawing no. : P21-0042_04
Date : 23/06/2021
Drawn by : JT
Checked by : KM
Scale : 1 : 25000 @ A3



KEY

-  Site boundary
-  Representative viewpoints
-  Public footpath
-  Public bridleway
-  Other routes with public access
-  National Cycle Network

Garth Wymott 2
 Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
Fig. 5: Viewpoint Locations and Public Rights of Way
 Drawing no. : P21-0042_05
 Date : 29/03/2021
 Drawn by : CLW
 Checked by : KM
 Scale : 1 : 25000 @ A3

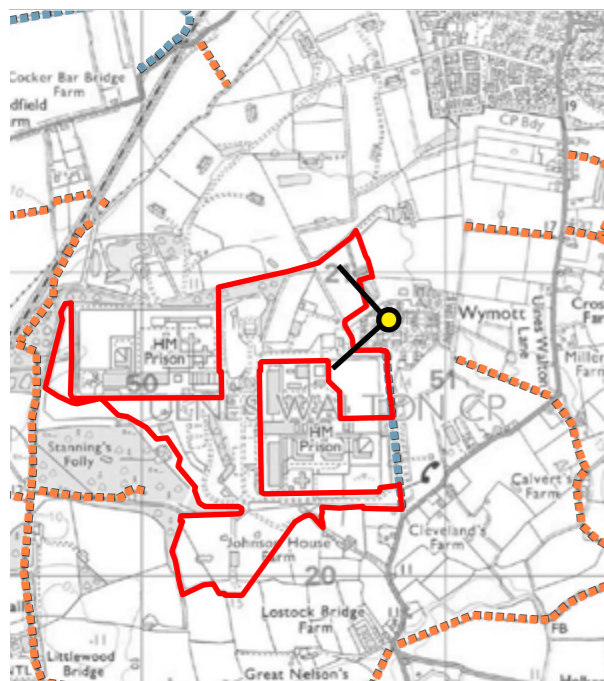
 DESIGN
  ENVIRONMENT
  PLANNING
  ECONOMICS
  HERITAGE








Viewpoint 1: View looking west from Wray Crescent.



Sensitivity: High
This viewpoint is representative of views from occupiers of residential properties.

Baseline:

The existing view comprises residential properties along Wray Crescent and associated front gardens, road infrastructure, lighting and grass verges. The site lies beyond these properties and existing mature trees beyond. There are no direct views of the ground plane of the site due to the intervening built form and vegetation.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be views of the rooflines of the proposed development, including the Central Services Hub building, Entrance Resource Hub building and new houseblocks (ca. 17.4m in height) from the rear of properties along Wray Crescent. Views of the proposed buildings from residential receptors will generally be from first floor rear windows and potentially from rear garden spaces which will be filtered somewhat by existing vegetation on the eastern edge of the site. Whilst there is existing built form present in the foreground of the existing view, the introduction of new prison buildings and security features such as the perimeter fence will result in a substantial change, in views at close proximity. The experience of receptors within the residential area of Wymott more generally will be less affected, as the proposed built form will sit behind intervening built form and vegetation, as demonstrated in Verified View 1, Appendix C.

In this location, the operational constraints of the site mean that the perimeter fence clearance zone does not allow for supplementary planting to take place along the eastern boundary. The majority of existing vegetation in this location will however be maintained.

Magnitude:

Construction = Very high
Year 1 = High
Year 15 = High

Significance:

Construction = Major adverse
Year 1 = Major to moderate adverse
Year 15 = Major to moderate adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50834 20822
Approx. elevation	+12m AOD
Distance to site	c. 90m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 2: View looking west from junction of Willow Road and Pump House Lane, adjacent to the eastern site boundary.

Baseline:

The existing view includes Willow Road and the curtilage of the former Wymott Social Club in the foreground, and the social club building which serves to limit views further west and north. Floodlighting associated with the existing bowling green is also visible behind the building. The perimeter fence to HMP Wymott is visible to the left of the view. In the background of the view, the existing houseblocks of HMP Garth are visible.

Change:

From this location, there will be direct, close views of the Entrance Resource Hub and Central Services hub buildings set behind the perimeter fence, as well as the 7no. house blocks above their rooflines. The existing social club building will have been removed. The proposed car parking areas will also be visible to the left of the view in the foreground. Views of the proposed buildings from residential receptors will generally be from first floor rear windows and potentially from rear garden spaces which will be filtered somewhat by existing vegetation on the eastern edge of the site. Whilst there is existing built form present in the foreground of the existing view, the introduction of new prison buildings and security features such as the perimeter fence will result in a substantial change, in views at close proximity.

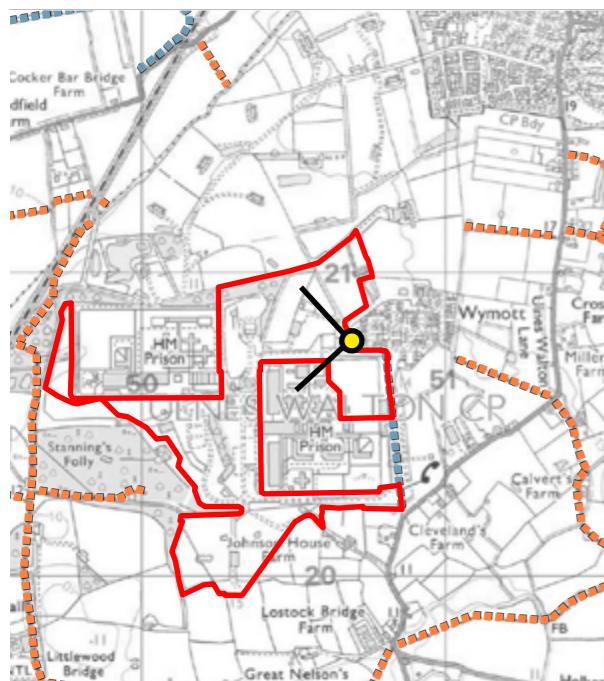
In this location, the operational constraints of the site mean that the perimeter fence clearance zone does not allow for supplementary planting to take place along the eastern boundary. The existing vegetation in this location will however be maintained.

Magnitude:

Construction = Occupiers of residential properties: Very high / Users of the local road network: Very high
 Year 1 = Occupiers of residential properties: High / Users of the local road network: Medium to high
 Year 15 = Occupiers of residential properties: High / Users of the local road network: Medium to high

Significance:

Construction - Occupiers of residential properties: Major adverse / Users of the local road network: Moderate to major adverse
 Year 1 = Major to moderate adverse / Minor to moderate adverse
 Year 15 = Major to moderate adverse / Minor to moderate adverse



Sensitivity:
 Occupiers of residential properties: High
 Users of the local road network: Medium



Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50699 20750
Approx. elevation	+12m AOD
Distance to site	On site boundary
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
 Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

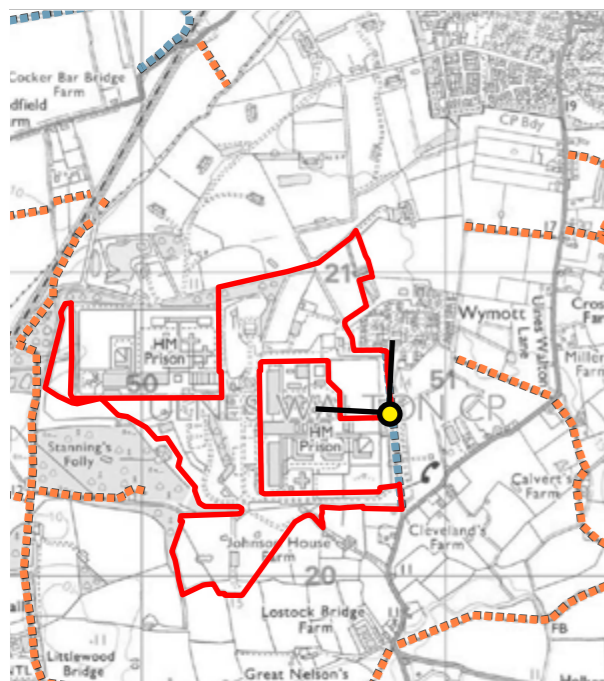
Date : 19/03/21
 Drawn by : CLW
 Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 3: View looking north-west from Moss Lane adjacent to the eastern and southern site boundaries.



Sensitivity: Medium
This viewpoint is representative of views from users of the local road network.

Baseline:

The existing view comprises Moss Lane and associated street lighting in the foreground. A well-established, young tree belt lines the eastern site boundary and serves to screen and filter views from this location towards the existing HMP Wymott and the site. Beyond the tree belt is an open grassed area in use as a sports field. Further north, the residential area of Wymott is visible, including properties off Moss Lane.

Change:

From this location, the proposed car parking area within the south-eastern part of the site will be partly visible through the existing, retained tree belt along the eastern boundary of the site. The access from Moss Lane will also be visible and will result in the removal of a small area of vegetation. There may also be some limited views of new built form in the background of the view, but overall the size and scale of change is considered to be small.

Over time, the proposed landscape planting within and across the proposed development, including the car park, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.

Magnitude:

Construction - Occupiers of residential properties: High / Users of the local road network: High
Year 1 = Low to medium
Year 15 = Low

Significance:

Construction - Occupiers of residential properties: Moderate to major adverse / Users of the local road network: Moderate adverse
Year 1 = Minor to moderate adverse
Year 15 = Minor adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50838 20526
Approx. elevation	+11m AOD
Distance to site	c. 5m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM





Approximate extent of site



Viewpoint 4: View looking north-west from Moss Lane near to junction with Ulnes Walton Lane.

Baseline:

The existing view comprises Moss Lane and associated grass verges, mature trees and street lighting. Existing built form at HMP Wymott is visible in the middle ground, which in combination with mature vegetation along the eastern site boundary, serves to screen views towards the central, eastern and northern parts of the site. Existing residential properties off Willow Road are also visible further north.

Change:

From this location, the proposed car parking area and eastern edge of the site will be largely screened by the existing tree belt along the eastern boundary of the site. Verified View 4 (refer to Appendix C) demonstrates that as a result of the proposed levels and intervening built form and vegetation, there will only be very limited, glimpsed views of the main new prison buildings from this location. As such, it is considered that the size and scale of change is very small.

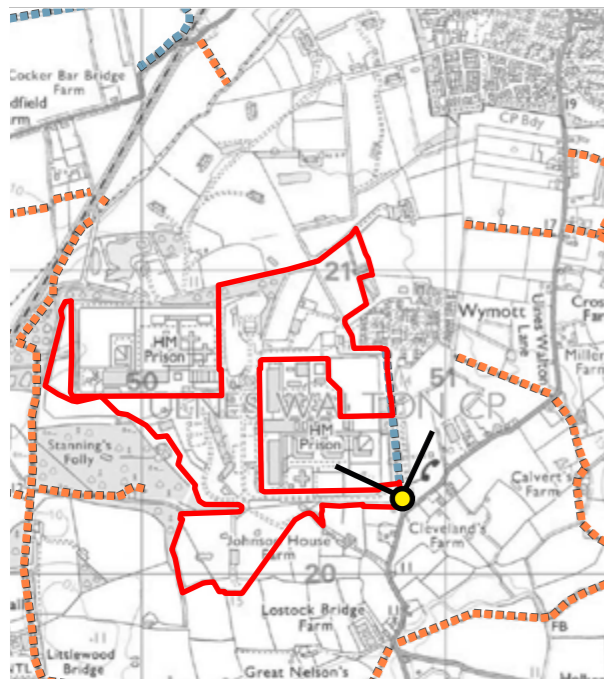
Over time, the proposed landscape planting within and across the proposed development, including the car park, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.

Magnitude:

Construction = Medium to High
 Year 1 = Negligible to low
 Year 15 = Negligible

Significance:

Construction = Moderate adverse
 Year 1 = Negligible to minor adverse
 Year 15 = Negligible adverse



Sensitivity: Occupiers of residential properties: High, Users of the local road network: Medium
 This viewpoint is representative of users of the local road network. The viewpoint is also representative of occupiers of a residential dwelling (Windy Harbour) east of Moss Lane.



Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50862 20229
Approx. elevation	+11m AOD
Distance to site	c. 295m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
 Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
 Drawn by : CLW
 Checked by : KM





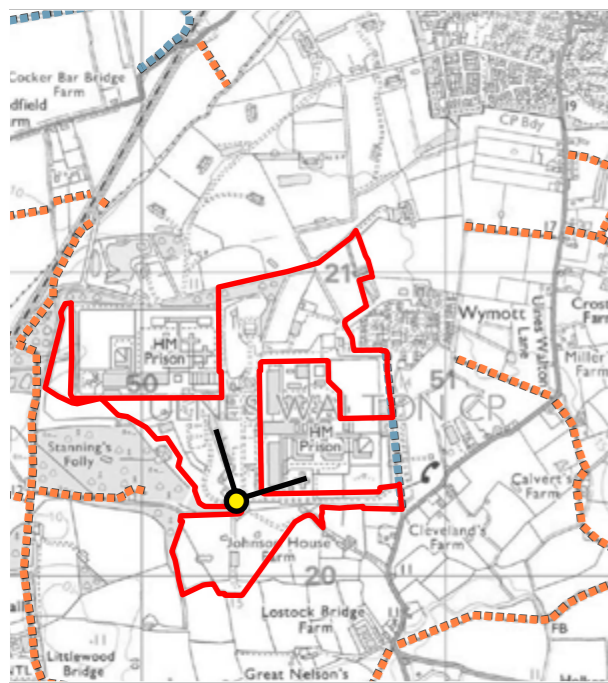
Approximate extent of site

Internal road network within HMP Wymott site

Existing buildings at HMP Wymott



Viewpoint 5: View looking north-east from internal road network within the site.



Sensitivity: Medium
This viewpoint is representative of users of the local road network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises the access road to HMP Wymott and HMP Garth and associated traffic island, grass mounding, mature trees, street lighting and signage in the foreground. The existing large-scale built form of HMP Wymott is visible in the middle distance, including the rooflines of existing accommodation blocks. Car parking areas are also visible in the middle distance. This viewpoint is taken from a central point within the site itself. The existing boiler house is visible in the background of the view and mature tree belts in the north-eastern part of the site are also visible beyond it.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be some direct, close views of the proposed boiler house and associated flue, as well as the proposed CASU and houseblocks behind it. The proposed development will introduce additional prison buildings into a view which is already characterised by prison built form.

In this location, the operational constraints of the site mean that the perimeter fence clearance zone does not allow for supplementary planting to take place along the southern edge of the proposed main prison development, nor does it allow for any new planting associated with the boiler house, although that which is to be retained will help to filter views of new built form.

Magnitude:

Construction = Medium
Year 1 = Medium to high
Year 15 = Medium

Significance:

Construction = Minor to moderate adverse
Year 1 = Minor to moderate adverse
Year 15 = Minor adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50341 20235
Approx. elevation	+11m AOD
Distance to site	c. 440m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

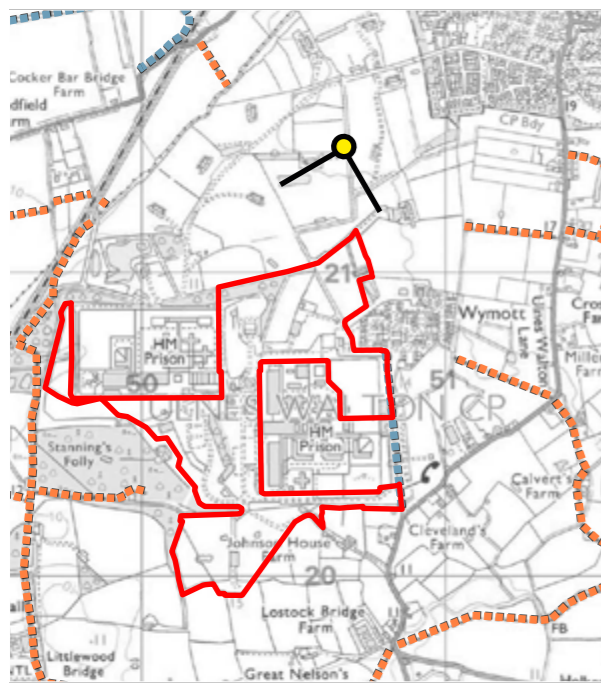
Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 6: View looking south-west from Pump House Lane (along route of proposed new cycle route).



Sensitivity: High
 This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local road network between the existing prison complex and settlement edge of Leyland, including those recreational users of the proposed new cycle route.



Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises Pump House Lane and associated mature hedgerow in the foreground. The view also comprises agricultural land to the north of HMP Wymott, including some buildings associated with WWII ammunition storage. There are direct views of existing large-scale built form at HMP Wymott, including existing accommodation blocks in the background of the view. There are also filtered views of existing built form at HMP Garth, seen through the mature tree belt along its northern boundary. The existing boiler house is also seen behind the tree line.

Change:

From this location, and as demonstrated by Verified View 6 (Appendix C) there will be direct views of the proposed new prison buildings in the middle ground, set in front of the existing HMP Wymott buildings and behind some intervening vegetation and a WWII structure along a field boundary south of the viewpoint. The majority of the proposed houseblocks will be located behind the area of existing woodland to be retained along the northern boundary of the site, although there are likely to be filtered views of these buildings in winter. The flue associated with the boiler house will also be visible above the tree line. The proposed development will extend large scale built form across the view, in close proximity. This is balanced with the existing context of HMP Wymott and HMP Garth. The size and scale of change is considered to be substantial.

Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the northern-eastern boundary, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.

Magnitude:

Construction = High
 Year 1 = High
 Year 15 = Medium to high

Significance:

Construction = Moderate to major adverse
 Year 1 = Moderate to major adverse
 Year 15 = Moderate adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50682 21389
Approx. elevation	+14m AOD
Distance to site	c. 243m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
 Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

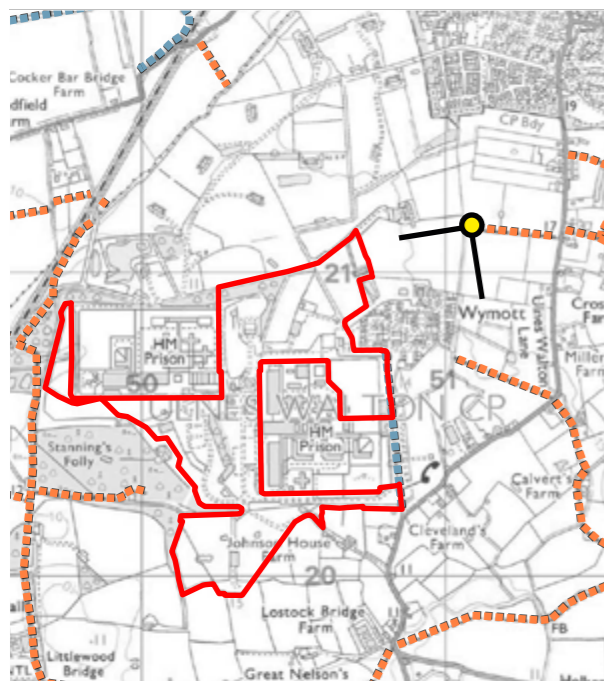
Date : 19/03/21
 Drawn by : CLW
 Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 7: View looking south-west from public footpath west of Ulnes Walton Lane.



Sensitivity: High
This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local PROW network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network to the north of HMP Wymott, defined by a mix of fragmented/grown and well-maintained hedgerows. Mature tree belts along the northern extent of the residential area of Wymott are visible in the middle distance. Residential properties off Wade Brook Road are visible through gaps in the tree belt. This vegetation in combination with that along Pump House Lane serve to filter and screen views towards the site. Several WWII ammunition storage structures are visible east of Pump House Lane.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be partially filtered views of the proposed development, including the larger scale houseblocks in the northern extent of the site, behind the existing mature vegetation. The rooflines of the proposed houseblocks are likely to be just visible above the tree line. Intervening vegetation means there is limited reference to existing built form in the view, and as such it is considered that the alteration to the view is fair to substantial.

Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the northern boundary, including a proposed woodland block to the north-eastern corner of the site, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.

Magnitude:

Construction - Medium to high
Year 1 = Medium to high
Year 15 = Medium

Significance:

Construction - Moderate adverse
Year 1 = Moderate adverse
Year 15 = Minor to moderate adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 51091 21141
Approx. elevation	+14m AOD
Distance to site	c. 373m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM



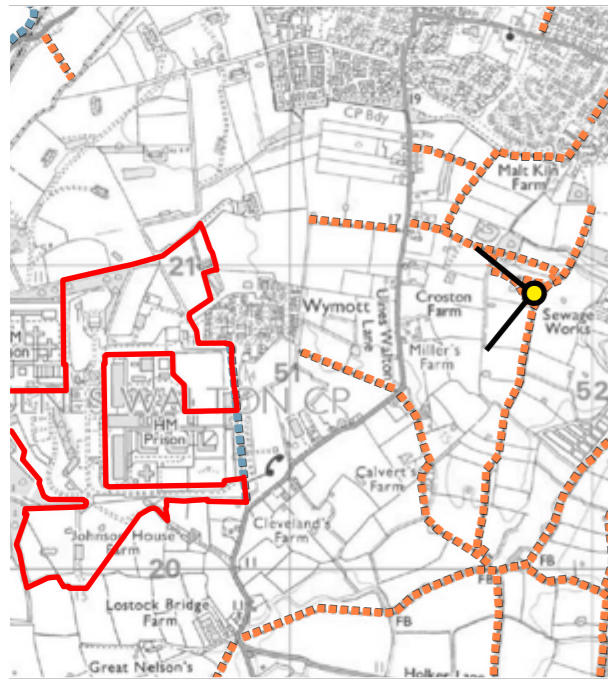


Approximate extent of site

Existing residential properties
off Ulnes Walton Lane



Viewpoint 8: View looking west from public footpath east of Ulnes Walton Lane.



Sensitivity: High
This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local PROW network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises an agricultural field enclosure in the foreground, characterised by wet meadow species. There are filtered views of existing residential properties off Ulnes Walton Lane in the background of the view and mature vegetation along field boundaries. The 'layering' of intervening vegetation along field boundaries and road corridors heavily screen views towards the site, which is compounded by the generally level topography in this location.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be filtered views of the upper extents of proposed built form through the layers of intervening vegetation that characterise views from this location. Whilst residential buildings are visible from this location, there is little existing reference to prison built form and so the alteration in the view is considered to be intermediate.

Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the northern boundary, including a proposed woodland block to the north-eastern corner of the site, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.

Magnitude:

Construction - Low
Year 1 = Medium
Year 15 = Low to Medium

Significance:

Construction - Minor to moderate adverse
Year 1 = Minor to moderate adverse
Year 15 = Minor adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 51837 20899
Approx. elevation	+13m AOD
Distance to site	c. 1.10km
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

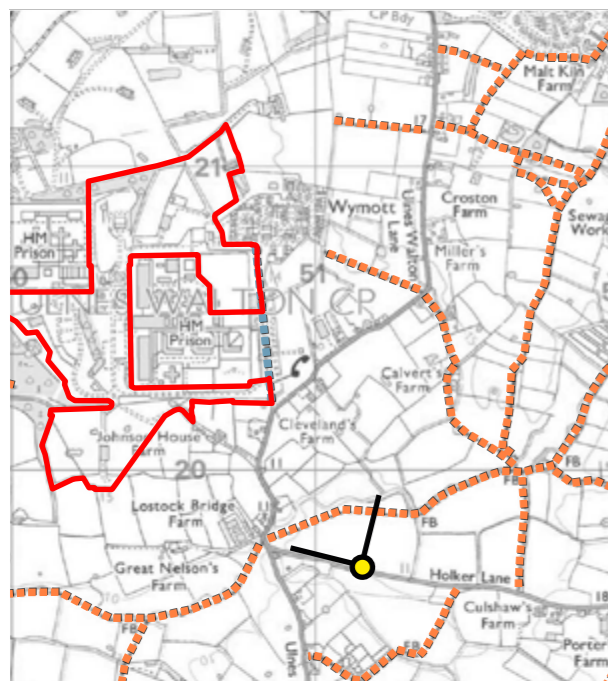
Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 9: View looking north-west from Holker Lane



Sensitivity: Medium
This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local PROW network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network in the foreground. There are filtered views of existing built form in the middle-ground, including an existing residential property off Ulmes Walton Lane and Cleveland's Farm. In the background, there are heavily filtered views of the rooflines of existing built form at HMP Wymott, seen through the 'layering' of mature field boundary vegetation.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be very limited views of the rooflines of the proposed houseblocks in the northern part of the site, and the flue associated with the proposed boiler house in the central part of the site. These elements will be seen behind those buildings at HMP Wymott visible in the background of the view. There will be no views of the proposed bowling green pavilion from this location due to its relatively small scale combined with the distance from the receptor (ca. 930m). The size and scale of change is considered to be very small.

Magnitude:

Construction - Low
Year 1 = Negligible to low
Year 15 = Negligible to low

Significance:

Construction - Minor adverse
Year 1 = Negligible to minor adverse
Year 15 = Negligible to minor adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	6th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 51181 19665
Approx. elevation	+10m AOD
Distance to site	c. 934m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

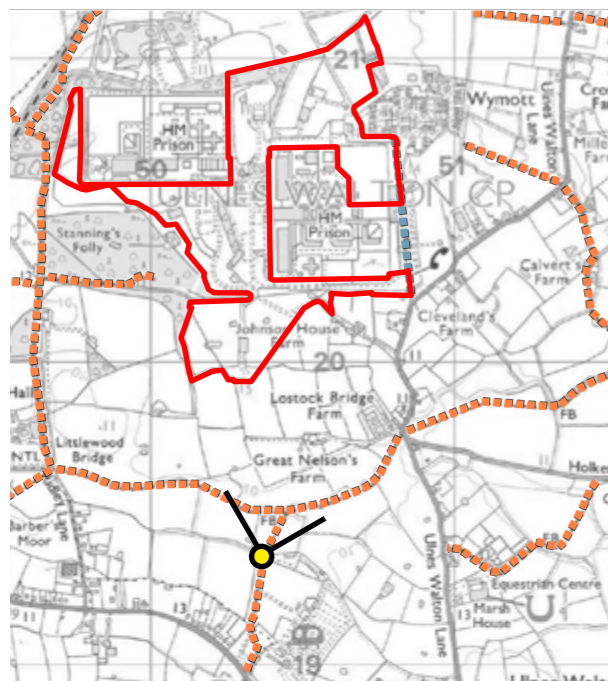
Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 10: View looking north from public footpath north of Moor Road.



Sensitivity: High
This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local PROW network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network in the foreground. The 'layering' of the mature vegetation framework including field boundary vegetation and vegetation lining water courses such as the River Lostock serves to filter views across the landscape from this location. The large-scale built form at HMP Wymott is however visible in the background of the view, partly filtered by several mature trees.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be very limited views of the rooflines of the proposed houseblocks in the northern part of the site, and the flue associated with the proposed boiler house in the central part of the site. These elements will be seen behind those buildings at HMP Wymott visible in the background of the view. There will be no views of the proposed bowling green pavilion from this location due to its relatively small scale combined with the distance from the receptor (ca. 1.2km). The size and scale of change is considered to be very small.

Magnitude:

Construction - low
Year 1 = Negligible to low
Year 15 = Negligible to low

Significance:

Construction - Minor to moderate adverse
Year 1 = Minor adverse
Year 15 = Minor adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	6th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50375 19356
Approx. elevation	+10m AOD
Distance to site	c. 1.21km
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

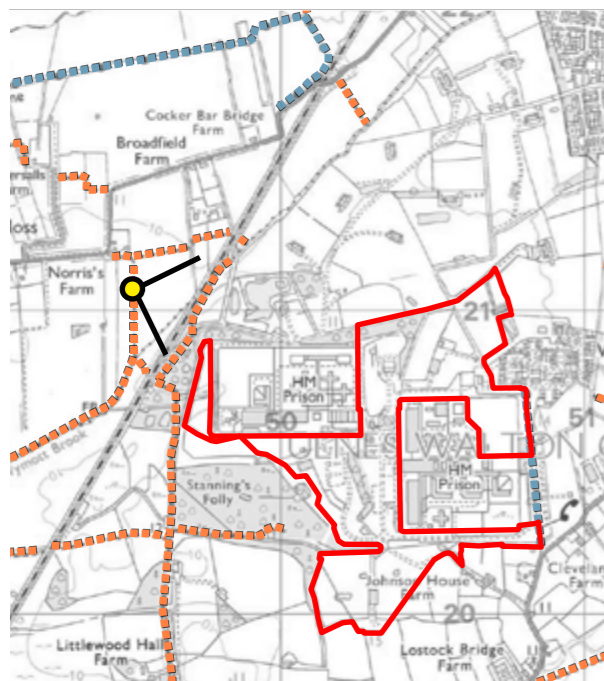
Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 11: View looking south-east from public footpath off North Road (B5248).



Sensitivity: High
This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local PROW network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises the agricultural field network in the foreground. Mature vegetation along the railway line and along Wymott Brook, combined with substantial woodland blocks to the west of HMP Garth, serve to limit views further east from this location. The existing built form of HMP Garth is just visible in the background through the tree cover in winter only. The site is located beyond the intervening vegetation and is not visible.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be very limited, filtered views of the rooflines of the proposed houseblocks in winter only, set behind substantial areas of existing mature woodland, and the built form of HMP Garth. There may also be very limited views of the upper extent of the flue associated with the proposed boiler house. The size and scale of change is considered to be very small. This is demonstrated by Verified View 11, Appendix C.

Magnitude:

Construction - Negligible
Year 1 = Negligible to low
Year 15 = Negligible to low

Significance:

Construction - Minor adverse
Year 1 = Negligible to minor adverse
Year 15 = Negligible to minor adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 49522 21084
Approx. elevation	+8m AOD
Distance to site	c. 760m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

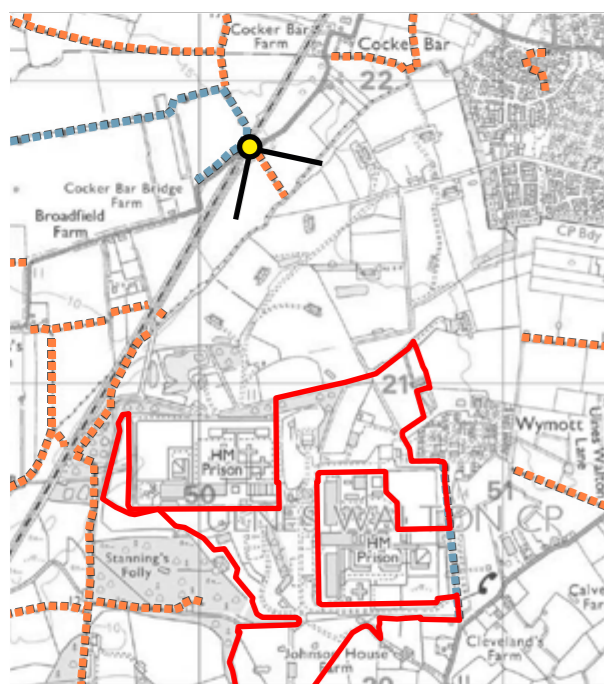
Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 12: View looking south-east from bridge over railway line along Cocker Bar Road (B5248) (along route of proposed new cycle route).



Sensitivity: Medium
This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local road network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises an agricultural field enclosure, defined to the south by a grown-out hedgerow and a post and wire fence. Similar fields extend into the middle distance with boundary vegetation serving to filter views across the landscape from this location. There are limited, heavily filtered views through intervening vegetation of built form at HMP Wymott.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be heavily filtered views of the proposed new prison buildings located within the northern extent of the site, including proposed houseblocks. Views will be limited to glimpses of their rooflines through the 'layering' of existing mature vegetation across the landscape. The scale of change is considered to be small.

Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the northern boundary, including a proposed woodland block to the north-eastern corner of the site, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.

Magnitude:

Construction - Low
Year 1 = Low
Year 15 = Negligible to low

Significance:

Construction - Minor to moderate adverse
Year 1 = Negligible to minor adverse
Year 15 = Negligible adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50163 21750
Approx. elevation	+13m AOD
Distance to site	c. 800m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

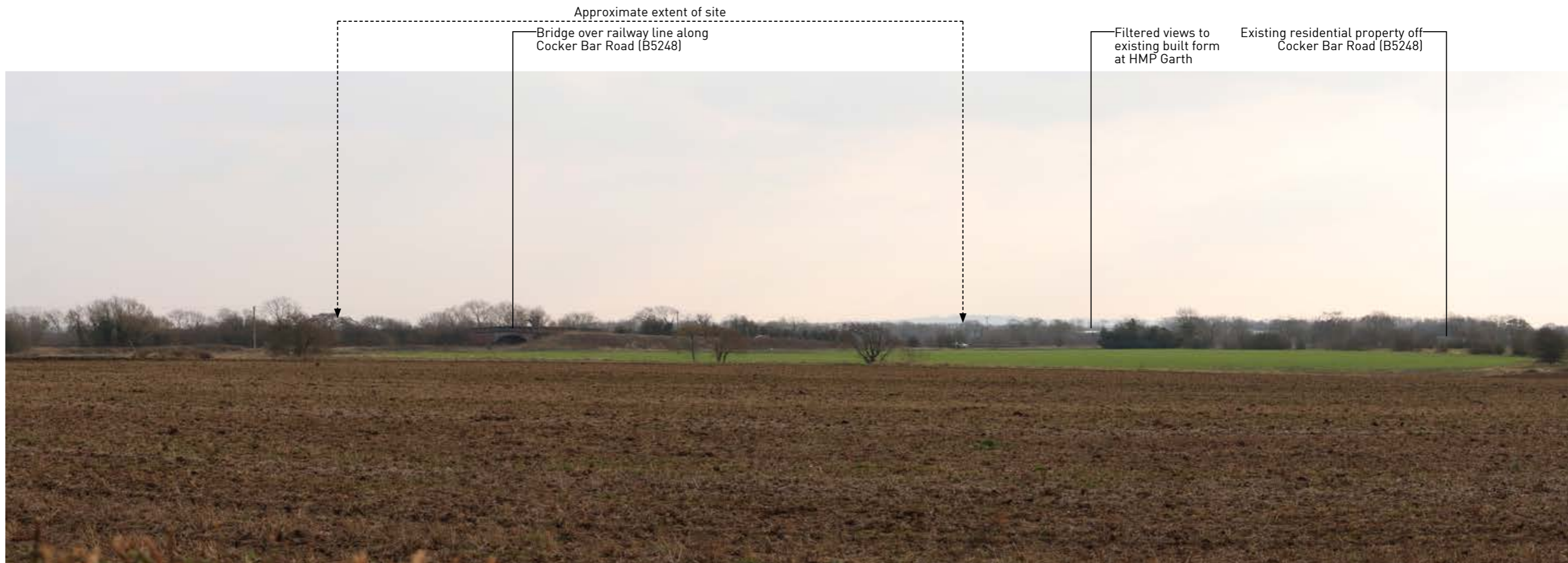
Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

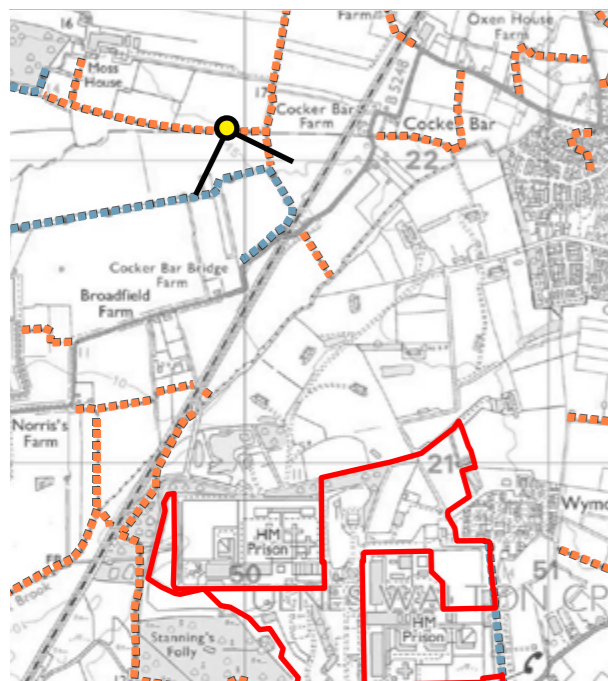
Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 13: View looking south-east from public footpath east of Twenty Acre Lane.



Sensitivity: High

This viewpoint is representative of middle-distance views from users of the local PROW network.



Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises a large, open agricultural field enclosure in the foreground. The bridge over the railway line is visible in the middle-ground which, in combination with mature intervening vegetation, serves to filter views towards the site. The rooflines of buildings at HMP Garth are visible through intervening vegetation in the middle distance.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be heavily filtered views of the proposed new prison buildings located within the northern extent of the site, including proposed houseblocks. Views will be limited to glimpses of their rooflines through the 'layering' of existing mature vegetation across the landscape. The scale of change is considered to be small.

Over time, the proposed landscape planting along the northern boundary, including a proposed woodland block to the north-eastern corner of the site, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.

Magnitude:

- Construction - Low
- Year 1 = Low
- Year 15 = Negligible to low

Significance:

- Construction - Minor to moderate adverse
- Year 1 = Minor adverse
- Year 15 = Negligible to minor adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	6th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 49961 22090
Approx. elevation	+15m AOD
Distance to site	c. 1.18km
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

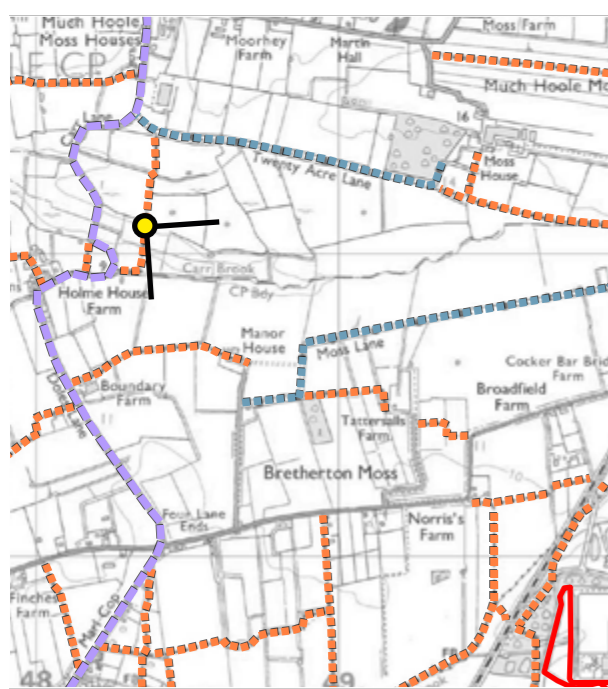
Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 14: View looking south-east from public footpath south of Twenty Acre Lane.



Sensitivity: High
This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local PROW network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises a large, open agricultural field enclosure in the foreground, defined to the east by mature hedgerow and tree belts. Several large agricultural buildings are visible, including that at 'Manor House'. Further south, Moss Plantation woodland is visible. In the middle-distance gaps in the vegetation allow views further south-east towards buildings along Cocker Bar Road. The background of the view comprises 'layers' of mature vegetation and in the distance, the rising landform to the south of Leyland is visible (refer to Verified View 14, Appendix C). The existing built form of HMP Wymott and HMP Garth is not perceivable in views from this location.

Change:

From this location, there will be potential glimpsed views of the proposed new prison buildings through the tree line, in winter only. Verified View 14 [refer to Appendix C] demonstrates that intervening vegetation limits views from this location such that it is likely the proposed development would be barely perceptible. The scale of change is considered to be very small and the proportion of visibility very limited from this distance.

Magnitude:

Construction - Negligible
Year 1 = Negligible
Year 15 = Negligible

Significance:

Construction - Neutral
Year 1 = Neutral
Year 15 = Neutral

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	6th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 48358 22076
Approx. elevation	+9m AOD
Distance to site	c. 2.19km
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 15: View looking south-east from Moss House Lane (National Cycle Network Route 62).



Sensitivity: High
This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local road network and National Cycle Network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises Moss House Lane, agricultural field enclosures and an existing farmstead in the foreground. The rising landform and mature vegetation in the middle distance serves to limit views further south-east and there is no view towards the site.

Change:

Due to the distance between the receptor and the site (ca. 3.11km) combined with local undulations in topography, as well as intervening vegetation, there will be no views of the proposed development. This is demonstrated by Verified View 15 (refer to Appendix C).

Magnitude:

Construction - Nil
Year 1 = Nil
Year 15 = Nil

Significance:

Construction - Nil
Year 1 = Nil
Year 15 = Nil

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	6th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 47768 22845
Approx. elevation	+13m AOD
Distance to site	c. 3.11km
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM





Existing farmstead off Dunkirk Lane (Moss Farm) Approximate extent of site Route of public footpath



Viewpoint 16: View looking south-east from public footpath south of Midge Hall Lane.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises agricultural field enclosures in the foreground as well as blocks of mature vegetation which frames the view. An existing farmstead and wind turbine are visible in the middle-distance. Long-distance views towards the site are screened by intervening vegetation along field boundaries and water courses, as well as the railway line that passes through the landscape to the south.

Change:

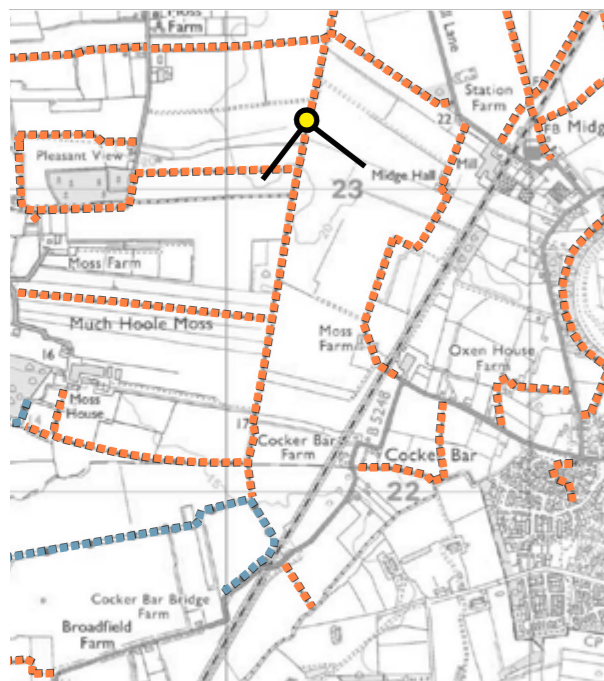
From this location, there will be potential glimpsed views of the proposed new prison buildings in the distance. Intervening vegetation limits views from this location such that it is likely the proposed development would be barely perceptible. The scale of change is considered to be very small and the proportion of visibility very limited from this distance

Magnitude:

Construction - Nil
Year 1 = Negligible
Year 15 = Negligible

Significance:

Construction - Nil
Year 1 = Neutral
Year 15 = Neutral



Sensitivity: High
This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local PROW network.

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	6th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50345 23517
Approx. elevation	+22m AOD
Distance to site	c. 2.16km
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 17: View looking west from public footpath along Altcar Lane.



Sensitivity:
 Users of the local PROW network: High
 Users of the local road network: Medium
 This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of the local PROW and road networks.



Baseline: :

The foreground comprises an agricultural field enclosure, defined by post and wire fencing along Altcar Lane to the left of the view, and another field enclosure to the right. A residential development under construction is visible in the middle-distance. In the background, above intervening vegetation and built form, there are filtered views of existing built form at HMP Wymott and the existing boiler house.

Change:

From this location, there are likely to be views of the upper extents of the larger elements of the proposed new prison area to the north of HMP Wymott in the background of the view. The existing boiler house will be removed however the 22m high flue associated with the proposed boiler house is likely to be just visible above the tree/building line. The proposed development will introduce some additional built form however at this distance and taking into account the screening provided by intervening built form and vegetation, it will comprise a very limited proportion of the view.

Magnitude:

Construction - Negligible
 Year 1 = Negligible
 Year 15 = Negligible

Significance:

Construction - Negligible adverse
 Year 1 = Neutral
 Year 15 = Neutral

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	6th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 53505 20516
Approx. elevation	+32m AOD
Distance to site	c. 2.66km
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
 Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
 Drawn by : CLW
 Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 18: View looking west from pathway through Worden Park (within Worden Hall Registered Parks and Garden).

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises the recreational open space of Worden Park in the foreground. The view is framed by stands of mature tree planting. In the middle distance, residential properties along the edge of the Wade Hall area of Leyland are visible. The background of the view comprises a wooded horizon. There are no views of the existing built form of HMP Garth and HMP Wymott.

Change:

Due to the distance between the receptor and the site (ca. 3.17km) as well as intervening vegetation, there will be no views of the proposed development. This is demonstrated by Verified View 18, Appendix C.

Magnitude:

Construction - Nil
 Year 1 = Nil
 Year 15 = Nil

Significance:

Construction - Nil
 Year 1 = Nil
 Year 15 = Nil



Sensitivity: Very high
 This viewpoint is representative of long-distance views from users of Worden Park.

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	6th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 53959 21019
Approx. elevation	+39m AOD
Distance to site	c. 3.17km
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
 Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
 Drawn by : CLW
 Checked by : KM

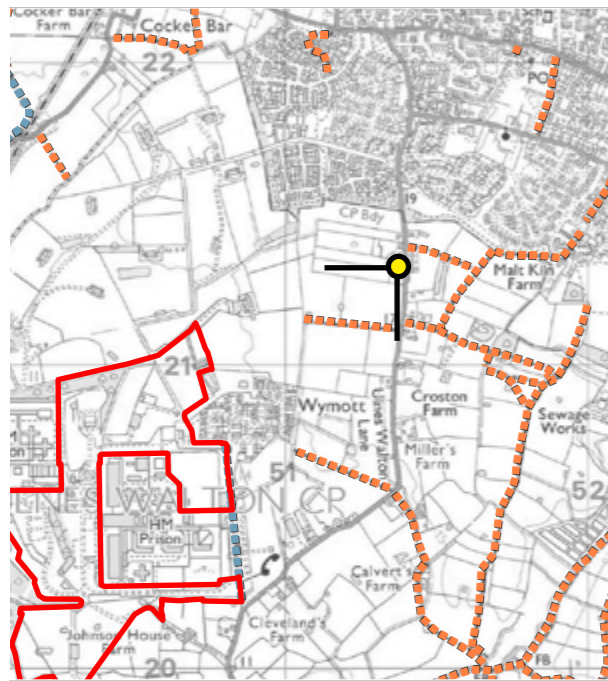




Approximate extent of site



Viewpoint 19: View looking south-west from Ulnes Walton Lane.



Sensitivity:
 Occupies of residential properties: High
 Users of the local road network: Medium
 This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local road network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises a flat agricultural field enclosure in the foreground. There are filtered views to existing residential properties at Wymott to the north-east of the site. Several former WWII ammunition storage buildings and structures are visible in the across the agricultural landscape in the middle distance. The existing mature tree belts along the northern and north-eastern parts of the site are visible in the background and serve to screen and filter views of the existing built form of HMP Wymott and HMP Garth.

Change:

From this location, there will be partially filtered views of the main new prison buildings located within the north-eastern area of the site, and views of the upper extents of the proposed house-blocks seen above. New built form will break the skyline to some extent from this location but will be seen in the context of the built form at Wymott and will also be contained by existing woodland to the north-west of the residential area.

Over time, the proposed woodland planting along the northern-eastern boundary, will become established and serve to further soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.

Magnitude:

Construction - Medium to high
 Year 1 = Medium to high
 Year 15 = Medium

Significance:

Construction - Moderate to major adverse
 Year 1 = Moderate adverse
 Year 15 = Minor to moderate adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. Grid ref	SD 51397 21262
Approx. Elevation	+15m AOD
Distance to site	c. 691m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
 Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

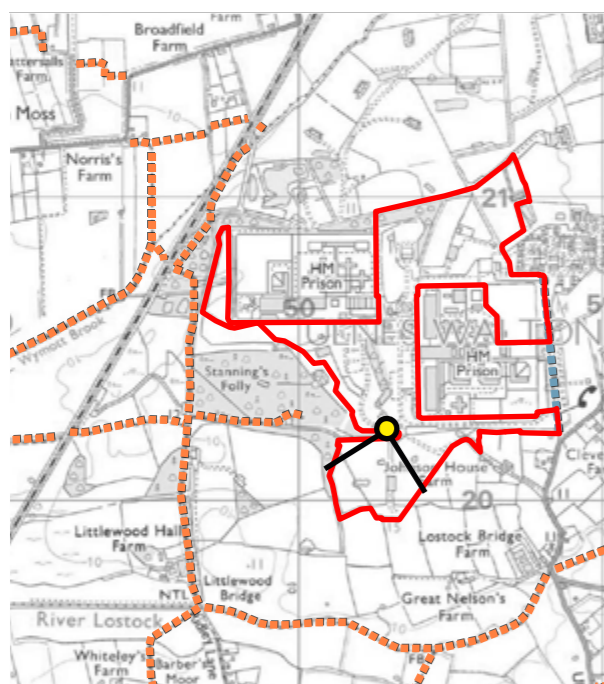
Date : 19/03/21
 Drawn by : CLW
 Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 20: View looking south from track to south of internal road network within the site.



Sensitivity: Medium
This viewpoint is representative of users of the local road network.

Baseline:

From this location the view comprises two small scale field enclosures divided by an access track with a small bridge structure in the middle ground. The field enclosures are defined by mature vegetation to the west, but the eastern boundary is less well defined.

Change:

The proposed development in this location will comprise a new bowling green, small pavilion building and associated car parking area. New native hedgerow planting and tree planting will surround the northern, southern and western extents of the bowling green. The proposed development will introduce new built form into a view characterised by the agricultural field network, at close proximity. Views across the landscape to the south will however be retained. The size and scale of change is considered to be substantial.

Over time, the proposed landscape planting associated with the bowling green will become established and serve to help soften the appearance of new built form, reducing the magnitude of impact as a result.

Magnitude:

Construction - High
Year 1 = High
Year 15 = Medium to high

Significance:

Construction - Moderate to major adverse
Year 1 = Moderate adverse
Year 15 = Minor to moderate adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 50317 20208
Approx. elevation	+11m AOD
Distance to site	c. 473m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs

Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

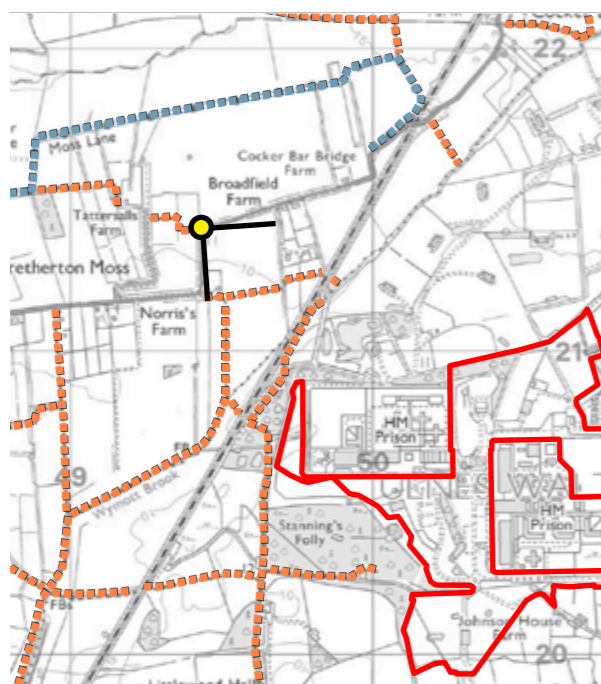
Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







Viewpoint 21: View looking south-east from Cocker Bar Road (B5248).



Sensitivity: Medium
This viewpoint is representative of medium-distance views from users of the local road network.

Baseline:

The existing view from this location comprises a large arable field in the foreground. Mature vegetation, including that alongside Wymott Brook and associated with Broadfield Farm in the middle distance, in combination with tree belts and woodland along the western extent of HMP Garth, serve to filter and screen views of existing prison buildings. The rooflines of existing houseblocks at HMP Garth are however just visible, in winter.

Change:

This view is similar to that at Viewpoint 11, however here receptors are ca. 4m higher than the footpath to the south and the angle of the view means that the magnitude of change is likely to be slightly increased. As such, from this location, there are likely to be limited, filtered views of the rooflines of the proposed houseblocks, set behind existing mature woodland. There are also likely to be limited views of the upper extent of the flue associated with the proposed boiler house. The size and scale of change is considered to be small.

Magnitude:

Construction - Medium
Year 1 = Low to medium
Year 15 = Low to medium

Significance:

Construction - Moderate adverse
Year 1 = Minor adverse
Year 15 = Minor adverse

Camera type	Canon EOS 6D with 50mm lens
Date	12th March 2021
Approx. grid ref	SD 49443 21401
Approx. elevation	+11m AOD
Distance to site	c. 932m
Approx. H FoV	60°

Garth Wymott 2

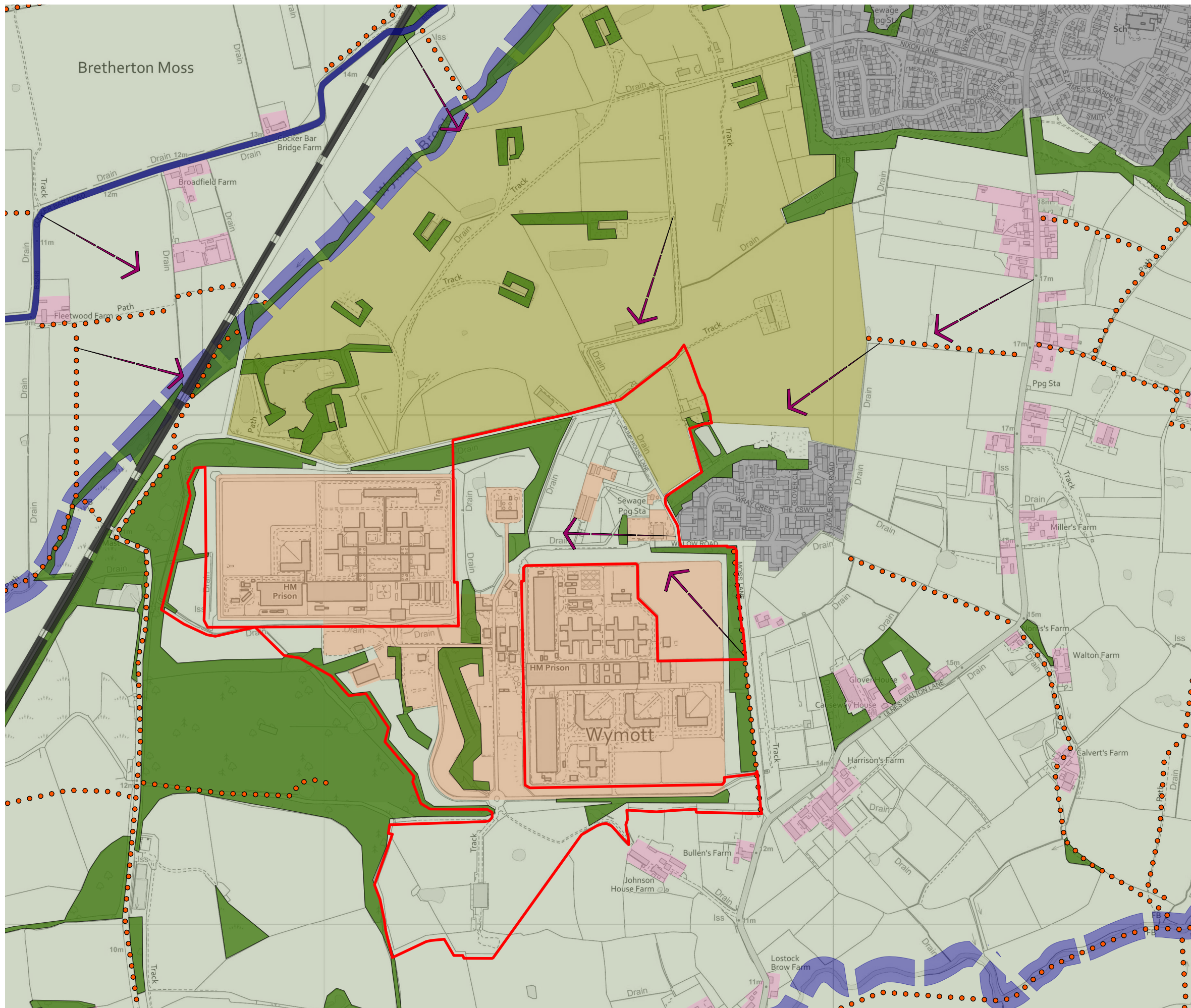
Fig. 6: Viewpoint Photographs













Drawing Ref: P21-0042_06
Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Date : 19/03/21
Drawn by : CLW
Checked by : KM







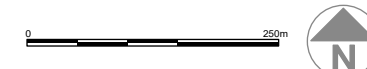
- KEY**
-  Site boundary
 -  Existing prison infrastructure
 -  Existing residential/settlement areas
 -  Interspersed development along the local road network
 -  Wider agricultural landscape
 -  Agricultural land with former ammunition storage built form
 -  Existing mature vegetation network providing containment
 -  Main transport route (B5248)
 -  Railway line
 -  Public right of way network
 -  River/Brook corridors
 -  Filtered views towards the site

Garth Wymott 2

Client: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Fig. 7: Landscape and Visual Analysis

Drawing no. : P21-0042_07
 Date : 23/06/2021
 Drawn by : CLW
 Checked by : KM
 Scale : 1 : 7500 @ A3



APPENDIX A:

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

A. Appendix A: Landscape and visual effects detailed methodology (GLVIA3)

A.1. INTRODUCTION

A.1.1 This assessment aims to determine the likely effects of the proposed development on the existing landscape and visual receptors in the study area. The following landscape resources and visual receptors have been addressed:

- Physical landscape features and elements;
- Landscape character; and
- Views and visual amenity experienced by residents, recreational users (including visitors and tourists) and road users.

A.1.2 This assessment details the impacts that may result as a consequence of the proposed development and considers the likely significance of effect arising as a result.

A.2. APPROACH

A.2.1 The approach and methodology used for this assessment has been developed in accordance with the guidance in the following documents:

- Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (April 2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition;
- Natural England (October 2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment;
- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals; and
- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations.

A.2.2 The overall approach to the identification and assessment of landscape and visual effects is summarised as follows:

- determining the scope of the assessment;
- collating baseline information for landscape and visual receptors, including completing desk study research and undertaking field-based survey work;
- review the proposed development and identify and describe the likely impacts of the proposed development (enabling specific judgments to be made on sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors);

- establish the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors (balancing judgments on susceptibility and value);
- determine the magnitude of impacts (balancing judgments on size / scale, duration and reversibility);
- the assessment of the likely significance of landscape and visual effects through a balanced approach and clear description of judgments on sensitivity and magnitude; and
- the identification of measures to avoid or remedy impacts and the subsequent re-assessment of likely effects.

A.2.3 The following sections provide further detail on this approach.

Determining the Scope of Assessment

Spatial Scope

A.2.4 The spatial scope for the assessment has been determined by a two-staged approach. Firstly, a 'preliminary study area' is identified. This is based on the wider setting and context of the site and sets the broad parameters for collation of baseline information; this scope also accounts for the potential effects that will be generated by the proposed development.

A.2.5 In order to focus on the key sensitive receptors and likely effects the spatial scope of the preliminary study area is then refined through the initial stages of the assessment (i.e. desk study and field survey work).

A.2.6 The visual envelope of the site has been considered through desk top analysis of topographical data combined with field surveys to investigate visual enclosure arising from landform, vegetation and built form.

Collating Baseline Information

A.2.7 In order to capture a comprehensive description of the baseline position for landscape and visual receptors, information has been collated using desk study and field survey work. These processes include reference to published landscape character studies and a range of views and visual receptor types.

Desk Study

A.2.8 The desk study has identified potentially sensitive landscape resources by reference to OS maps and existing published landscape character studies, relevant planning policy guidance and/or designated or protected views. This stage has also enabled the

identification of potential visual receptors such as public rights of way (PROW), residential properties or designated areas.

Field Survey

A.2.9 Detailed field survey work for this LVIA has further identified landscape elements and features that contribute to the landscape character of the area and visual receptors that will have potential views of the site.

A.2.10 A series of representative photographs were taken during the field work. The photographs were taken with a digital camera with a 50mm lens (equivalent focal length). These are presented as both a series of contextual panoramic photographs with a 60° horizontal field of view (HFoV), supplemented by a full-size single image centred on the site, with a 39.6° HFoV and a 27° vertical field of view (VFoV), as advised by the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19. These have been used to inform the assessment of both landscape and visual impacts.

Assessment of Effects

A.2.11 Having established the relevant baseline position the assessment process then completes the following specific stages:

- Evaluate the sensitivity of the landscape receptors and visual receptors, specifically in response to the type of proposed development (sensitivity of landscape resources is not standard and depends on the nature and type of development proposed);
- Identify the potential magnitude of impact on the physical landscape, on landscape character and on visual receptors; and
- Combine professional judgments on the nature of the receptor (sensitivity) and the nature of the change or impact (magnitude) to arrive at a clear and transparent judgment of significance.

A.2.12 For both landscape and visual effects, the final conclusions on significance are based on the combination of sensitivity and magnitude. The overall judgment on significance is based on the combination of each of the criteria. The rationale for the balance and justification for each judgement is expressed in the detailed analysis.

A.2.13 To draw a distinction between different levels of significance, a scale for the degrees of significance, along with criteria and definitions, have been developed. These provide a structure for making judgements which are clear and objective. However, it is necessary to remember that landscapes and interactions in the landscape are both complex and

subtle; as such an element of subjectivity remains. No landscape will fit wholly into any one definition and to try would require extensive and complex criterion.

A.2.14 Consequently, professional judgements draw in conclusions in respect of sensitivity, magnitude and significance are fully and clearly described by the detailed written analysis presented in the LVIA, supported by descriptive thresholds and criteria for each of these stages in relation to landscape impacts and, separately, visual impacts are set out in the following sections.

A.3. ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

Overview of landscape sensitivity

A.3.1 Although landscape has some intrinsic sensitivity, different landscape receptors have different elements and features that can accommodate a variety of development types.

A.3.2 To reliably inform detailed assessment of impacts, landscape sensitivity needs to be determined with reference to the changes arising from the specific type of development in question. Therefore, landscape sensitivity is assessed combining judgements on the value attached to a landscape and the susceptibility to the type of change and nature of the development proposed.

Landscape value

A.3.3 Landscape value is the relative value attached to a potentially affected landscape. Landscape value will vary in relation to the different stakeholders and different parts of society that use or experience a landscape.

A.3.4 Although factors such as formal designations are an important component when determining value, other aspects are also considered as part of the judgement process.

A.3.5 These include issues related natural and cultural heritage (for example ecological, geological or heritage matters), landscape condition, associations (in terms of connections with people, arts or events), distinctiveness (i.e. a sense of unique identity in the landscape), recreational opportunities, perceptual aspects (including scenic quality, wildness and tranquillity) and landscapes with a clearly identifiable role or function.

A.3.6 Even where a landscape is included in the boundaries of a formal designation, landscape value will vary in response to the specific landscape that is being considered based on its condition, sense of seclusion or isolation, the presence or absence of detracting

features, the presence or absence of rare or distinctive elements and features, and, the degree to which these form key characteristics.

A.3.7 Factors that have been considered in making judgements on landscape value include designations (both national and local), local planning documents, status of features (e.g. TPOs or Conservation Areas) and local community and interests (for example local green spaces, village greens or allotments).

A.3.8 The following table sets out the criteria that have been considered for determining landscape value. These are informed by the factors identified the LI TGN 02/21¹.

Table A.1: Factors used for determining landscape value

Value	Factors
High	<p>Designated areas at an International or National level (including, but not limited to, World Heritage Site, National Parks, AONB's) and also considered an important component of the country's character, experienced by high numbers of tourists.</p> <p>Evidence of natural and cultural heritage interests which contribute positively to the landscape are prominent.</p> <p>Landscape condition in respect of the physical state of individual elements or overall structure is good.</p> <p>Landscape associations might be understood in the national.</p> <p>The distinctiveness of the landscape reflects a strong sense of identity.</p> <p>Recreational opportunities where the experience of landscape is important and/or promoted are extensive.</p> <p>Perceptual scenic/visual qualities are objectively considered as good.</p> <p>Perceptual qualities of wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies are elevated.</p> <p>Elements of the landscape make a strong contribution to a clearly identifiable landscape function. Functions themselves are landscape specific.</p>

¹ Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations

Value	Factors
Medium	<p>Designated areas at a Regional or County level (including, but not limited to, green belt, regional scale parks, designated as open space or a Conservation Area in local planning documents) and also considered a distinctive component of the region/county character experienced by a large proportion of its population.</p> <p>Evidence of natural and cultural heritage interests which contribute positively to the landscape are apparent.</p> <p>Landscape condition in respect of the physical state of individual elements or overall structure is fair.</p> <p>Landscape associations might be understood in the local context.</p> <p>The distinctiveness of the landscape reflects a common sense of identity.</p> <p>Recreational opportunities where the experience of landscape is important and/or promoted are available.</p> <p>Perceptual scenic/visual qualities are objectively considered as ordinary.</p> <p>Perceptual qualities of wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies are fair.</p> <p>Elements of the landscape make a fair contribution to a clearly identifiable landscape function. Functions themselves are landscape related.</p>
Low	<p>No formal designations but a landscape of local relevance (including, but not limited to, public or semi-public open spaces, village greens or allotments) and also green infrastructure and open spaces within residential areas likely to be visited and valued by the local community.</p> <p>Evidence of natural and cultural heritage interests which contribute positively to the landscape are discreet.</p> <p>Landscape condition in respect of the physical state of individual elements or overall structure is poor.</p> <p>Landscape associations which might be understood are highly localised or esoteric.</p> <p>The distinctiveness of the landscape reflect a generic sense of identity.</p> <p>Recreational opportunities where the experience of landscape is important and/or promoted are limited.</p> <p>Perceptual scenic/visual qualities are objectively considered as poor.</p> <p>Perceptual qualities of wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies are degraded.</p> <p>Elements of the landscape make a limited contribution to a clearly identifiable landscape function. Functions themselves are generic.</p>

Landscape susceptibility

A.3.9 The second component of landscape sensitivity relates to susceptibility. Landscape susceptibility to change is the ability of a landscape to accommodate change without

undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. In this context, the term landscape receptors can be expanded to cover character areas, particular landscape character types or an individual landscape element or feature. Landscape susceptibility will vary in response to the specific landscape that is being considered and to the nature or type of change that may occur.

A.3.10 The following table sets out the criteria that have been considered for determining landscape susceptibility.

Table A.2: Criteria for landscape susceptibility

Susceptibility	Criteria
High	<p>Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a low capacity to accommodate the type of development proposed due to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover and built form.</p> <p>Nature of land use – landscapes with no or very little existing reference or context to the type of proposed development.</p> <p>Nature of existing elements – landscapes with components that are not easily replaced or substituted (e.g. ancient woodland, mature trees, historic parkland).</p> <p>Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features or major infrastructure is not present or where these are present but their influence on the landscape is limited.</p>
Medium	<p>Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a medium capacity to accommodate the type of development proposed due to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover and built form.</p> <p>Nature of land use – landscapes with some existing reference or context to the type of proposed development.</p> <p>Nature of existing elements – landscapes with components that are easily replaced or substituted.</p> <p>Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features or major infrastructure is present and the influence of these on the landscape is noticeable.</p>
Low	<p>Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a high capacity to accommodate the type of development proposed due to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover and built form.</p> <p>Nature of land use – landscapes with extensive existing reference or context to the type of proposed development.</p> <p>Nature of existing elements – landscapes with components that are easily replaced or substituted, or where there are few/no existing elements present (e.g. cleared brownfield sites).</p> <p>Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features or major infrastructure is present and the influence of these on the landscape is dominant.</p>

Landscape sensitivity

- A.3.11 Landscape sensitivity is a term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor. Receptors can include specific elements or features or may be judged at a wider scale and include landscape character parcels, types or areas.
- A.3.12 Having considered in detail the contributing factors to landscape value and the susceptibility of the site and surrounding area to the type of the development proposed, conclusions on landscape sensitivity can be drawn by balancing the judgements on value and susceptibility.
- A.3.13 As advocated in the GLVIA3, professional judgement is used to balance judgements on value and susceptibility in order to determine sensitivity. Each of these aspects of the analysis will vary subject to the scale and detail of the assessment. Overall judgements on landscape sensitivity are subsequently described as; 'very high', 'high', 'medium', 'low' or 'negligible'.

Magnitude of landscape impacts

- A.3.14 The effect on landscape receptors is assessed in relation to the size or scale of impact, the geographical extent of the change and the duration and the reversibility of the impact. The magnitude of landscape effects has been assessed in accordance with the criteria set out in the following table.

Table A.3: Criteria for determining magnitude of landscape impacts

Magnitude	Criteria
Very high	<p>The size and scale of change is considered very large due to the extent and proportion of loss of existing landscape elements or the degree of alteration to aesthetic or perceptual aspects.</p> <p>The nature and scale of change to key characteristics which are critical to character is considered very large.</p> <p>Where the geographical extent would have a very substantial influence on the landscape at a regional scale, i.e. across several landscape character areas/types.</p> <p>Duration of impacts would be considered very long term and where the potential reversal of the impact is not likely and in practical terms would be very difficult to achieve.</p>

Magnitude	Criteria
High	<p>The size and scale of change is considered large due to the extent and proportion of loss of existing landscape elements or the degree of alteration to aesthetic or perceptual aspects.</p> <p>The nature and scale of change to key characteristics which are critical to character is considered large.</p> <p>Where the geographical extent would have a substantial influence on the landscape at a regional scale, i.e. across several landscape character areas/types.</p> <p>Duration of impacts would be considered long term and where the potential reversal of the impact is not likely and in practical terms would be very difficult to achieve.</p>
Medium	<p>The size and scale of change is considered moderate due to the extent and proportion of loss of existing landscape elements or the degree of alteration to aesthetic or perceptual aspects.</p> <p>The nature and scale of change to key characteristics which are critical to character is considered moderate.</p> <p>Where the geographical extent would influence the landscape at a local scale, i.e. a single landscape character area/type (or potentially multiple areas/types where a site is located on the boundary between areas).</p> <p>Duration of impacts would be considered midterm and where the potential reversal of the impact is likely and in practical terms would be difficult to achieve.</p>
Low	<p>The size and scale of change is considered small due to the extent and proportion of loss of existing landscape elements or the degree of alteration to aesthetic or perceptual aspects</p> <p>The nature and scale of change to key characteristics which are critical to character is considered small</p> <p>Where the geographical extent would influence the landscape in the immediate setting of the site, i.e. limited to the influence of part of a single landscape character area/type</p> <p>Duration of impacts would be considered short term and where the potential reversal of the impact is more likely and in practical terms would easily be achieved</p>
Negligible	<p>The size and scale of change is considered very small due to the extent and proportion of loss of existing landscape elements or the degree of alteration to aesthetic or perceptual aspects</p> <p>The nature and scale of change to key characteristics which are critical to character is considered very small</p> <p>Where the geographical extent would substantially influence the landscape of the site only</p> <p>Duration of impacts would be considered very short term and where the potential reversal of the impact is very likely or committed and in practical terms would very easily be achieved</p>

A.3.15 These judgements are then taken forward to an assessment of the significance of landscape effects.

A.4. ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS

A.4.1 Visual receptors include a particular person or groups of people likely to be affected at a specific viewpoint or series of viewpoints.

Visual sensitivity

A.4.2 Sensitivity of visual receptors is determined through balancing judgements on the value attached to a particular view against the receptors susceptibility to change in a view or visual amenity. Given the need to address the specific issues of the proposed development these factors in the context of visual sensitivity are considered as part of the assessment of visual effects.

A.4.3 The value attached to a view includes recognition of value through formal designations (for example planning designations or heritage assets), indicators of value attached to views by visitors (for example inclusion on maps/guidebooks, provision of facilities, presence of interpretation).

A.4.4 For example, views of higher value are likely to be from designated landscapes where the condition or scenic quality of the view is higher and where distinctive elements or features form a prominent part of a view; views of lower value are likely to be from area of landscapes where the condition and scenic quality of the view is poorer, where there is no reference to distinctive elements or features and where detracting features are prominent in the view.

A.4.5 The susceptibility of different visual receptors to changes in views and visual amenity is judged based on the activity of people experiencing the view at any given time or location and the extent to which their attention would be focused on the view and visual amenity rather than on the activity being undertaken.

A.4.6 For example, views more susceptible to change are likely to be permanent views, in unenclosed or elevated positions in the landscape and where the landscape forms a primary focus for the activity of the receptor; views less susceptible to change are likely to be transient or temporary views, located in enclosed areas of the landscape where the landscape is a secondary focus or consideration to the activity of the receptor.

A.4.7 The following table sets out the definitions of sensitivity for different visual receptors.

Table A.4: Criteria for visual sensitivity

Sensitivity	Definition
Very high	Designated or protected views or views from publicly accessible locations in protected landscapes Tourists and visitors to heritage assets, or other attractions, where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience and visit
High	Occupiers of residential properties People who are engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is likely to be focussed on the landscape People travelling through the landscape on roads, rail or other transport routes where this involves recognised scenic routes and an awareness of views and visual amenity
Medium	People travelling more generally through the landscape on roads, rail or other transport routes People staying in hotels and healthcare institutions People at work and in educational institutions where visual amenity is an important contributor to the setting and quality of working life
Low	People at work and in educational institutions where the visual setting is not important to the quality of working life People engaged in formal sports where the visual setting may play a role, but attention is focused on the activity Views from publicly accessible locations in degraded landscapes

A.4.8 It should be noted that as professional judgement is applied to the balance of value and susceptibility of visual receptors, there may be some instances where a typical receptor is defined a different degree of sensitivity to the guidance included in the table, above.

Magnitude of visual impacts

A.4.9 The effect on visual receptors is also assessed in relation to the size or scale of change, the geographical extent of the change, the duration of the change and the reversibility of the impact. The magnitude of visual impacts has been assessed in accordance with the criteria set out in the following table.

Table A.5: Criteria for determining magnitude of visual impacts

Magnitude	Criteria
Very High	<p>The size and scale of change is considered very substantial due to the extent of loss, addition or alteration of features, the changes to the composition of the view including the proportion of the view occupied by the proposal, the degree of contrast and the nature of the experience</p> <p>The geographical extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of visibility is considered as very extensive</p> <p>Duration of impacts would be considered long term and where the potential reversal of the impact is not likely and in practical terms would not be achievable</p> <p>Alteration in very close proximity</p>
High	<p>The size and scale of change is considered substantial due to the extent of loss, addition or alteration of features, the changes to the composition of the view including the proportion of the view occupied by the proposal, the degree of contrast and the nature of the experience</p> <p>The geographical extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of visibility is considered as extensive</p> <p>Duration of impacts would be considered long term and where the potential reversal of the impact is not likely and in practical terms would be very difficult to achieve</p> <p>Alteration in close proximity</p>
Medium	<p>The size and scale of change is considered fair due to the extent of loss, addition or alteration of features, the changes to the composition of the view including the proportion of the view occupied by the proposal, the degree of contrast and the nature of the experience</p> <p>The geographical extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of visibility is considered as small or intermediate</p> <p>Duration of impacts would be considered medium term and where the potential reversal of the impact is likely and in practical terms would be difficult to achieve</p>
Low	<p>The size and scale of change is considered small due to the extent of loss, addition or alteration of features, the changes to the composition of the view including the proportion of the view occupied by the proposal, the degree of contrast and the nature of the experience</p> <p>The geographical extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of visibility is considered as limited</p> <p>Duration of impacts would be considered short term and where the potential reversal of the impact is very likely and in practical terms would easily be achieved</p>

Magnitude	Criteria
Negligible	The size and scale of change is considered very small due to the extent of loss, addition or alteration of features, the changes to the composition of the view including the proportion of the view occupied by the proposal, the degree of contrast and the nature of the experience The geographical extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of visibility is considered as very limited Duration of impacts would be considered very short term and where the potential reversal of the impact is very likely or committed and in practical terms would very easily be achieved
Nil	There is no view of the proposed development in the view

A.4.10 These judgements are then taken forward to an assessment of the significance of visual effects.

A.5. DEFINING SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS

A.5.1 For both landscape and visual effects, the final conclusion on the significance of an effect is based on the combination of sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of change (or impact). The rationale for the overall judgement on significance is based on the combination of each of the criteria individually leading to the balance and justification of these.

A.5.2 Detailed assessment is a means of drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed development; however not all landscape and visual effects arising will be significant.

A.5.3 Determination of the significance of an effect requires the application of professional judgement to balance the findings in relation to the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the predicted impacts.

A.5.4 The GLVIA3 advocate a move away from formulaic matrices and tables and encourages an approach using professional judgement. Analysis and consideration of value and susceptibility gives rise to a spectrum of judgements on sensitivity, which along with magnitude inform decision making of the effects and help to determine the acceptability of a proposal in landscape and visual terms.

A.5.5 The criteria for determining the significance of effects for landscape and visual impacts are set out in the following tables, below. These criteria are based on guidance provided by the Landscape Institute.

Table A.6: Criteria for determining significance of landscape effects

Significance of Effect	Description The proposed development would:
Major Adverse (Negative) Effect	Be at substantial variance with the character of the receiving landscape. Result in the total loss of a range of characteristic elements and features. Damage the sense of place.
Moderate Adverse (Negative) Effect	Be at variance or inconsistency with the character of the receiving landscape. Degrade or diminish the integrity of a range of characteristic elements and features. Detract from the sense of place.
Minor Adverse (Negative) Effect	Not quite fit the character of the receiving landscape. Have some variance with characteristic elements and features. Have a limited influence on sense of place.
Neutral/Negligible Effect	Maintain the character of the receiving landscape. Blend in with characteristic elements and features. Enable the sense of place to be retained.
Minor Beneficial (Positive) Effect	Complement the character of the receiving landscape. Maintain or enhance characteristic elements and features. Enable some sense of place to be restored.
Moderate Beneficial (Positive) Effect	Improve the character of the receiving landscape. Enable the restoration of characteristic elements and features partially lost or diminished as a result of changes from previous inappropriate management or development. Enable the sense of place to be restored.
Major Beneficial (Positive) Effect	Enhance the character of the receiving landscape. Enable the restoration of characteristic elements and features lost as a result of changes from previous inappropriate management or development. Enable the sense of place to be enhanced.

Table A.7: Criteria for determining significance of visual effects

Significance of Effect	Description
Major Adverse	The proposed development project would cause major deterioration to a view from a highly sensitive receptor, and would constitute a major discordant element in the view.

Significance of Effect	Description
Moderate Adverse	The proposed development would cause obvious deterioration to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, perceptible damage to a view from a receptor of lower sensitivity or limited damage to views to receptors of higher sensitivity.
Minor Adverse	The proposed development would cause limited deterioration to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, or cause greater deterioration to a view from a receptor of lower sensitivity.
Negligible Adverse	The proposed development and associated changes would be barely perceptible in a view. Changes will be negative (adverse) however this degree of change is not likely to be material and therefore no distinction is made.
Neutral	The change in the view would be barely perceptible but would not be apparent as either a positive or negative change.
Nil	There would be no view of the proposed development.
Negligible Beneficial	The proposed development and associated changes would be barely perceptible in a view. Changes will be positive (beneficial) however this degree of change is not likely to be material and therefore no distinction is made.
Minor Beneficial	The proposed development would cause limited improvement to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, or would cause greater improvement to a view from a receptor of lower sensitivity.
Moderate Beneficial	The proposed development would cause obvious improvement to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, perceptible improvement to a view from a receptor of lower sensitivity or limited improvements to views to receptors of higher sensitivity.
Major Beneficial	The proposed development would lead to a major improvement in a view from a highly sensitive receptor.

A.5.6 For both landscape and visual effects, interim categories of 'negligible to minor', 'minor to moderate' and 'moderate to major' are used where the judgements on an effect are determined to fit across the descriptive criteria for significance banding.

APPENDIX B:

COMPREHENSIVE LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN (PICK EVERARD)

KEY

- Site Boundary
- MAJ Ownership Boundary
- Extent of Perimeter Fence Clearance Zone
- Existing Trees / Vegetation To Be Retained
- Other Existing Areas To Be Retained
- Existing Pond

Soft Landscape Proposals

- Proposed Trees
- Proposed Orchard Trees
- Proposed Multi-stemmed Trees
- Proposed Ornamental Shrubs
- Proposed Specimen Shrubs
- Proposed Ready Hedge (Pre-Grown)
- Proposed Woodland Planting
- Proposed Native Hedgerow
- Proposed Amenity Grass
- Proposed Sports Pitch Grass
- Proposed Wildflower Meadow
- Proposed Wetland Meadow
- Proposed Bulb Planting
- Proposed Allotment Plot
- Proposed Pond
- Existing Grassland to be Converted to Neutral Grassland

Hard Landscape Proposals

- Proposed Vehicular Tarmac
- Proposed Pedestrian Tarmac
- Proposed Textured Concrete
- Proposed Utilitarian Concrete
- Proposed Safety Surfacing
- Proposed Self Binding Gravel
- Proposed Reinforced Grass System
- Proposed Concrete Slab Paving
- Proposed Tactile Paving
- Proposed Resin Bound Gravel
- Proposed Decorative Pebble
- Proposed Polymeric Surfacing
- Proposed Timber Seating and Picnic Tables
- Proposed Concrete Ballard
- Proposed Hardwood Timber Planter
- Proposed Softwood Timber Planter
- Proposed Water Feature
- Proposed Pram Shelter
- Proposed Smoking Shelter
- Proposed Polytunnel
- Proposed Garden Shed
- Proposed Cycle Shelter and Cycle Stands
- Proposed Feature Stone
- Proposed Play Equipment
- Proposed Outdoor Fitness Equipment

NOTES

1. Refer to Architect's Proposed Site Layout
2. To be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Survey doc no. 441227-000-TYL-WAX000-XX-RP-X-001 and Arboricultural Impact Assessment by Tyler Grange.

Rev	Date	Description
P06	13/07/2021	Energy Centre and Associated Car Park Updated
P05	05/07/2021	Revised to incorporate received comments. Bus layby added. Cycle storage area expanded.
P04	24/06/2021	Updated with Revised Site Boundary and Ecologists Recommendation for Habitat Recreation and Environment.
P03	27/04/2021	Revised to incorporate Received Comments
P02	16/04/2021	Reference to Arboricultural Reports Added.
P01	13/04/2021	First Issue

This document references the following linked files

File Reference	Status	Revision

Project Status
RIBA Stage 02

Client **Ministry of Justice** Project **New Prisons Programme**

Project Name / Site
New Prisons Programme
Garth & Wymott 2

Project Address
Site Adjacent to HMP Garth & HMP Wymott

Building Type
Site Infrastructure

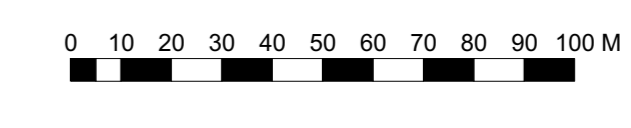
Drawing Title
Comprehensive Landscape Masterplan

Originator Logo **PICKER EVERARD** Drawn By JBY Date 13/04/2021
 Checked By MAO Date 13/04/2021
 Approved By n/a Date 13/04/2021

Drawing Number 608623-000-PEV-GHX0011-XX-DR-L-0301 Delref D0100

Sheet No. 01 of 01 Scale 1:1500 Orig. Sheet Size @ A0 P06

Data Handling Classification OFFICIAL Suitability S3



APPENDIX C:

VERIFIED VIEWS

HMP Garth Wymott 2

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1.0 Introduction

1.1. Verified View / Accurate Visual Representation

- 1.1.1. A Verified View (VV) or Accurate Visual Representation (AVR) is *"a still image, or animated sequence of images, intended to convey reliable visual information about a proposed development to assist the process of visual assessment"*.¹
- 1.1.2. This document applies current good practice in preparing verified views of a proposed development. Views are from what is considered to be the most representative viewpoints in the area surrounding the site.
- 1.1.3. The current practice guides this process is informed by include:
- The Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19 (September 2019)- Visual Representation of Development Proposals
 - 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' Third edition (April 2013), The landscape institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management.
 - 'London View Management Framework' (March 2012) Published by Greater London Authority.
- 1.1.4. When displaying images taken with a 50mm lens at A3, It is advised (within the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19) that the viewing distance for the montages from eye to paper should be 'at arms length' between 50 and 55cm (Landscape Institute TGN 06/19 para 3.8.3) with a Horizontal Field of View of around 39.6°.

2.0 Methodology

2.1. Overview

- 2.1.1. In preparing the verified views/photomontages, accurate photography is required, with survey information recorded, and an accurate model of the application parameters prepared. In simple terms, this allows a 'virtual' viewpoint to be constructed that accurately reflects an actual photograph, which in turn allows a wireline (representing the outline of the proposed development form) or fully rendered image of the proposed development to be accurately superimposed on the existing photograph.

2.2. Photography

- 2.2.1. In accordance with current guidance, on-site photography records the position (as a grid reference), height of camera lens, camera used, lens type and focal length, field of view, date and time. Photographs were recorded at 1.6 metres above ground level to reflect the pedestrian eye height. Photographs are taken with a fixed 50mm focal length lens attached to a SLR camera (Canon EOS 5D MK IV).
- 2.2.2. In assessing the impact of development on the landscape it is often necessary to record a panoramic view. A panorama made up from planar photographs is not strictly a 'true panorama' due to distortion encountered from the rectilinear projection of the lens. This is best described by looking through the viewfinder as you rotate the camera, the objects near the centre get larger as they approach the edge of the frame. Accurate 'stitching software' overcomes this effect by distorting each image into a cylindrical projection before aligning and blending, to reflect as accurately as possible the experience of the human eye. In taking a panoramic photograph it is important to ensure the camera position is set horizontally level.

2.3. Survey Information

- 2.3.1. On site surveying is carried out at the same time that the photographs are taken to record the position and height (Above Ordnance Datum) of the camera and its tripod alongside a range of 6 to 10 physical reference points per viewpoint (such as telegraph poles, road signs, or in the absence of sufficient existing reference points, ranging poles). To ensure the accuracy, the surveyed data was cross-referenced against OS information as well as the topographical site survey. This data is subsequently transferred into computer modelling software to produce an accurate 'virtual' view reflecting the actual panoramic photograph. Reference points are captured by a Total Station (the surveyors on-site equipment) with an electronic distance meter (EDM) which reads slope distances from the instrument to a particular point. These points are used to align the computer image against the photography.

2.4. Scheme Parameters Modelling

- 2.4.1. The Landscape Masterplan on pg5 provides a layout that is reflective of how the proposed application site could be developed, and is therefore considered to be an acceptable basis for verified view production.

The proposed buildings have been formed from the plan and elevation drawings and their FFL (Finished Floor Level) taken from the site section drawing.

The proposed site planting has been shown in line with the Landscape Masterplan and assumes 4-5m at year7 and 8-10m at year15

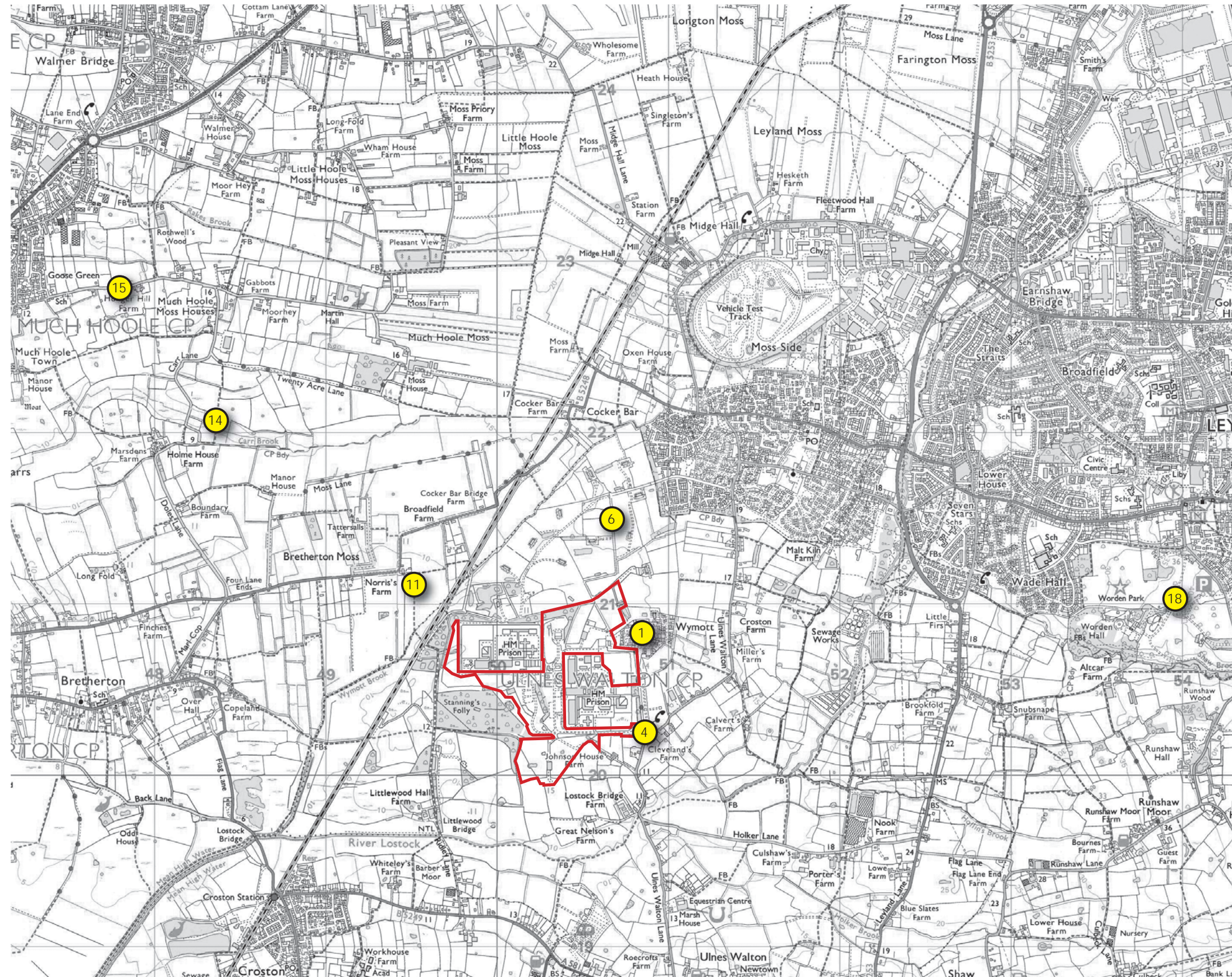
2.5. Camera Matching

- 2.5.1. Having accurately modelled the scheme, a series of computer generated images are constructed from the exact viewpoint locations and have cylindrical projection applied before photo-stitching to match the panoramic photographs, thus creating a 'virtual' panorama of the proposed development. With the virtual and photographic images overlaid with each other, common (surveyed) reference points are used to align both the virtual and photographic image and the wireline drawn/foreground clipping applied.

- The proposed scheme
- - - - - Not visible/Glimpsed

¹ London View Management Framework March 2012

3.0 Location Plan



Legend

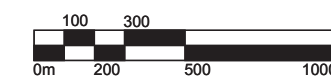
 Site Location

 Viewpoint Location

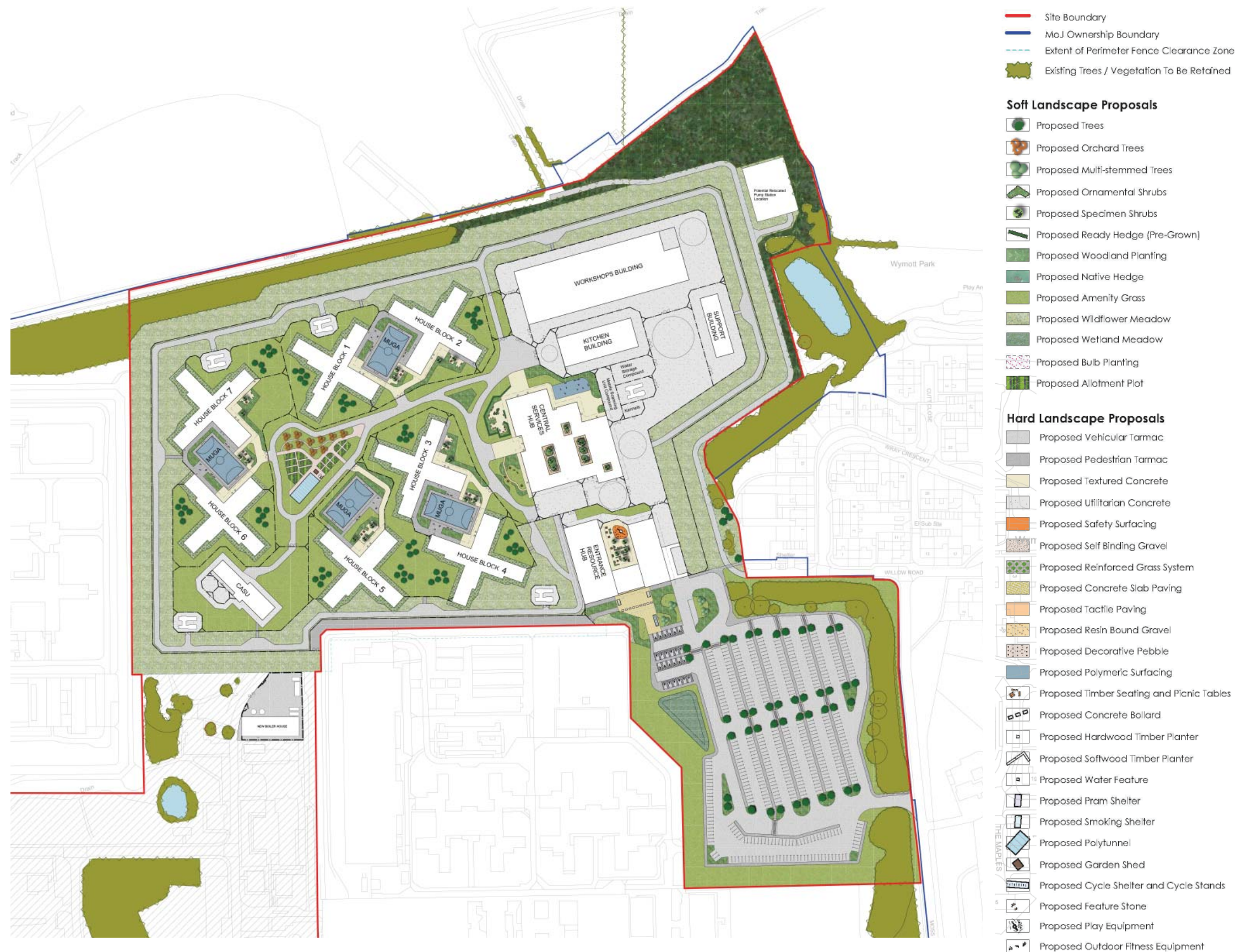
- 1. View looking west from Wray Crescent.
- 4. View looking north-west from Moss Lane near to junction with Ulnes Walton Lane.
- 6. View looking south-west from Pump House Lane (along route of proposed new cycle route).
- 11. View looking south-east from public footpath off North Road (B5248).
- 14. View looking south-east from public footpath south of Twenty Acre Lane.
- 15. View looking south-east from Moss House Lane (National Cycle Network Route 62).
- 18. View looking west from pathway through Worden Park (within Worden Hall Registered Parks and Garden).



SCALE 1:25,000



4.0 Landscape Masterplan



5.0 Viewpoint 1 - View looking west from Wray Crescent.



National Grid Reference:
350838.743, 420821.602

Camera:
SLR Canon EOS 5D MK IV

Lens:
Fixed 50mm

Height of Camera Lens:
16.44 AOD

Horizontal Field of View:
44 °

Date:
26.06.21

Time:
11.09



Existing Panorama

5.1 Viewpoint 1 - Existing Baseline View with wireline of the proposal

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.

- The proposed scheme
- - - Not visible/Glimpsed



6.0 Viewpoint 4 - View looking south-west from Pump House Lane (along route of proposed new cycle route).



National Grid Reference:
350867.632, 420236.860

Camera:
SLR Canon EOS 5D MK IV

Lens:
Fixed 50mm

Height of Camera Lens:
14.04 AOD

Horizontal Field of View:
44 °

Date:
26.06.21

Time:
09.59



Existing Panorama

6.1 Viewpoint 4 - Existing Baseline View with wireline of the proposal

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.

- The proposed scheme
- - - Not visible/Glimpsed



7.0 Viewpoint 6 - View looking south-west from Pump House Lane (along route of proposed new cycle route).



National Grid Reference:
350681.942, 421391.728

Camera:
SLR Canon EOS 5D MK IV

Lens:
Fixed 50mm

Height of Camera Lens:
17.43 AOD

Horizontal Field of View:
44 °

Date:
26.06.21

Time:
10.39



Existing Panorama

7.1 Viewpoint 6 - Existing Baseline View

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.



7.2 Viewpoint 6 - Proposed View at Year 1

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.



7.3 Viewpoint 6 - Proposed View at Year 7

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.



7.4 Viewpoint 6 - Proposed View at Year 15

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.



8.0 Viewpoint 11 - View looking south-east from public footpath off North Road (B5248)



National Grid Reference:
349504.019, 421108.166

Camera:
SLR Canon EOS 5D MK IV

Lens:
Fixed 50mm

Height of Camera Lens:
9.95 AOD

Horizontal Field of View:
44 °

Date:
26.06.21

Time:
13.47



Existing Panorama

8.1 Viewpoint 11 - Existing Baseline View with wireline of the proposal

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.

- The proposed scheme
- - - Not visible/Glimpsed



9.0 Viewpoint 14 - View looking south-east from public footpath south of Twenty Acre Lane



National Grid Reference:
348354.768, 422063.814

Camera:
SLR Canon EOS 5D MK IV

Lens:
Fixed 50mm

Height of Camera Lens:
10.75 AOD

Horizontal Field of View:
44 °

Date:
26.06.21

Time:
11.50



Existing Panorama

9.1 Viewpoint 14 - Existing Baseline View with wireline of the proposal

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.

- The proposed scheme
- - - Not visible/Glimpsed



10.0 Viewpoint 15 - View looking south-east from Moss House Lane (National Cycle Network Route 62)



National Grid Reference:
347776.051, 422840.354

Camera:
SLR Canon EOS 5D MK IV

Lens:
Fixed 50mm

Height of Camera Lens:
15.86 AOD

Horizontal Field of View:
44 °

Date:
26.06.21

Time:
12.19



Existing Panorama

10.1 Viewpoint 15 - Existing Baseline View with wireline of the proposal

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.

- The proposed scheme
- - - Not visible/Glimpsed



11.0 Viewpoint 18 - View looking west from pathway through Worden Park (within Worden Hall Registered Parks and Garden)



National Grid Reference:
353960.662, 421023.973

Camera:
SLR Canon EOS 5D MK IV

Lens:
Fixed 50mm

Height of Camera Lens:
39.25 AOD

Horizontal Field of View:
44 °

Date:
26.06.21

Time:
08.54



Existing Panorama

11.1 Viewpoint 18 - Existing Baseline View with wireline of the proposal

Viewing Distance at **50cm** - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image.

- The proposed scheme
- - - Not visible/Glimpsed

