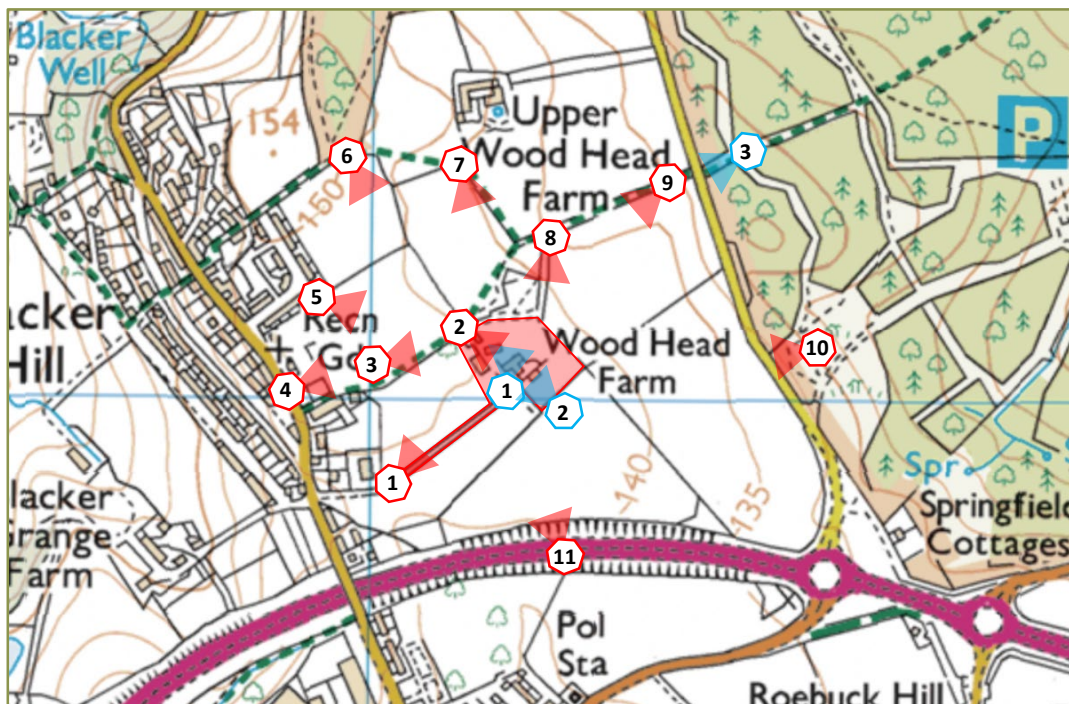


magnitude of change] it would potentially require some very minor changes to the existing topography [**low** magnitude of change]. Overall the significance of effect in terms of topography and drainage is considered to be **neutral**.

Summary of Effects on Landscape Character

- 4.17 The existing character of the site is defined by its setting within an existing farmyard complex and its long established use as a working farm. The proposed restoration and redevelopment of the site for residential development, including the demolition and removal of newer arguably incongruent farm structures would result in minor alterations to some landscape features. However, these alterations would not result in a notable loss and would soften quite quickly once mitigation had been implemented.
- 4.18 The landscape setting of the application site is potentially highly sensitive to change, due to its location within an agricultural setting within the Green Belt. However, the proposed development is anticipated to have limited effects on the local and wider landscape character of the area, or on the openness and purpose of the Green Belt by virtue of its location within an established farmyard.
- 4.19 No substantial adverse effects on landscape character are predicted, the overall effect on the landscape character is considered to be **neutral**.

Diagram 10: Viewpoint Location Plan



Effects on Views

- 4.20 The application site is, as discussed above, located within an agricultural landscape which is protected as Green Belt so there are a number of potentially sensitive receptors in the locality. However, as described in Section 3 above, the visual envelope [ZTV] for the site and development is heavily constrained by the local topography, intervening vegetation and the existing mature site boundary vegetation. There is little if any inter-visibility between the site and the surrounding areas beyond 1.0km due to the local topography and significant areas of woodland to the north, east and west.
- 4.21 The electronic ZTV [Figure 001] identifies a few potential pockets of visibility within and beyond the 2.5km study area. However, the site surveys confirmed that although there may be small elements of the development visible from these areas they would form a very small element of a much wider panorama which contains a significant number of other urban influences and detractors [i.e. retail and commercial parks at Platts Common and Hoyland and the local infrastructure corridors].
- 4.22 The ZTV and representative viewpoints used to illustrate the visual effects of the development in this statement are included on **Figure 001** and in **Appendix C**. These confirm that the site is only visible from a relatively small area within 1.0km of the site [see **Viewpoints 1 – 11**].

Views from the South [Viewpoints 1 and 11]

- 4.23 Views of the site from the local road network, residential and commercial properties in the south are partially screened by the local topography, by the mature tree belts along the southern boundaries of the site and by the existing farm structures [see **Viewpoint 1 and 11**].
- 4.24 The land slopes down approximately 8m to the south, from 146m AOD within the site to 138m AOD on the Dearne Valley Parkway [A6195] [**Viewpoint 11**]. This slope effectively screens views of the lower portion of the site such that only the upper storey and roof can be seen of the closest property [Wood Head Hall]. Views of the Hall itself are heavily filtered by the retained trees on the site southern boundary [even during winter months] whilst the Hall effectively screens view of the farmyard and proposed development beyond.
- 4.25 From **Viewpoint 1** on the access road [and the Blacker Hill Learning Centre] to the Hall, views of the development would be screened by the rising topography, by the retained trees on the site boundary and by the existing farm buildings.

Views from the West [Viewpoints 3, 4 and 5]

- 4.26 Views from the local footpath network, recreational ground and properties on the eastern edge of Blacker Hill, including locations on Pennine View and Wentworth Road, are represented by **Viewpoints 3, 4 and 5**. From these locations the existing farm buildings [Hall and Barn 5] can viewed above and through the mature hedgerow and mature trees lines on the boundary of the site and recreation ground[see **Viewpoint 3**], albeit visibility reduces the further west the viewer is [see **Viewpoint 4**]. Views from these location would be almost entirely screened during the summer months and are partially screened in winter.
- 4.27 The new elements of the development including House 4, House 3a and the extension to Barn 2 would be potentially visible during winter months. House 4 will be seen as an northern extension to the farmyard complex whilst House 3a and the extension to Barn 2 would be seen as a replacement for Barn 5, which is due for demolition. However, it is anticipated that although the new elements would be seen as an extension to the existing farm complex they would be almost entirely screened by the existing retained trees on the eastern boundary during summer months. There is every expectation that the significance of effect on these views would improve within a relatively short period with the introduction of additional vegetation screening on the site boundaries.

Views from the East [Viewpoints 9 and 10]

- 4.28 Views of the application site from the roads [Woodhead Lane], footpaths and amenity areas to the east are represented by **Viewpoints 9 and 10**, which were taken from footpath 25 [and access track to the Hall] and from the car park within the Forestry Commissions Wombwell Wood. Views of the development site from these publicly accessible locations would be almost entirely screened by the intervening rising topography, hedgerows and woodlands. There is some limited potential for heavily filtered and partial views of the roofscape and chimneys of the existing and new built features within the site through the deciduous vegetation during winter months. However, any views of the site would be limited to winter months and would be entirely congruent with the surrounding farmyard complex.

Views from the North [Viewpoints 2, 6, 7 and 8]

- 4.29 Views of the application site from the footpaths [25 and 26] and isolated properties and farmsteads [Upper Wood Head Farm] to the north are represented by Viewpoints 2, 6, 7 and 8, which were all taken from the public rights of way network immediately north of the site. Views from within Wombwell Wood and beyond [i.e. Footpaths 20 and 27 are entirely screened by the intervening topography and vegetation.

- 4.30 Views of the new development site from Viewpoints 6, 7 and 8 would be partially screened and filtered by the intervening hedgerows and mature tree planting surrounding the site, particularly in summer months. However, the new elements of the development [House 4 and Cottages 1, 2 and 3] within the northern portion of the site the development would be visible against the backdrop the existing farm complex, particularly in winter months.
- 4.31 There is some limited potential for filtered and partial views of the new features within the site through the deciduous vegetation during winter months. However, any views of the site would be limited to winter months and would be entirely congruent with the existing farm complex beyond.
- 4.32 Views of the application site from locations in close proximity of the site are represented by **Viewpoint 2**, which taken from footpath 25 and runs along the northern site boundary. The new development would form a significant feature in views from this location. The new dwelling houses and cottages located on the northern boundary will be located in close proximity to the viewer such that their view of the existing farmyard buildings would be screened. More expansive and distant views are already screened by the existing farm buildings, so although the new development will bring the built form closer to the viewer the view does not materially change.

Night-time Views.

- 4.33 The existing farm complex is currently unoccupied but there is/was clearly lighting in and around the complex. Whilst the new development introduce new and additional lighting into the site, external lighting would be limited and light spill from windows is not expected to have a significant effect on night-time views over an above what is currently experienced.

Views from within the Site

- 4.34 Views of the development site from within the site are not publicly accessible and as such would only be experienced by residents and their visitors. The nature of the existing farm complex is such that views of the new elements of the development would be greatly screened by the existing structures. These views are represented by **Context Photographs 1, 2 and 3**
- 4.35 The sensitivity of the internal views would be **low** as they are not publicly accessible and would be experienced by few people who would be residents and their guests. The magnitude of change would be **negligible** as the new features, which would be built in the same vernacular,

would not detract significantly, nor dominate any view, and would be congruent with the existing farm complex setting. This would result in a significance of effect of **neutral**.

4.36 **Table 1** below identifies the eleven [11] representative viewpoints selected to illustrate the effects of the development on the visual resource of the area in line with guidance.

Table 1 – Viewpoint Assessment Table

View	Location/Receptors	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect [
			Construction [C] Winter Yr. 1 [W] Summer Yr15 [S]	
1	Private access track to Wood Head Hall [Pedestrians/Car Users] NGR SE 37013 01889 AOD: 143m Distance: 189m Direction: North-West	Medium	Low [C/W] Negligible [S]	Slight Adverse Neutral
2	Footpath 25 [Pedestrians/Car Users] NGR SE 37120 02096 AOD: 147m Distance: 5m Direction: South-East	High	Medium [C/W/S]	Substantial/Moderate Adverse
3	Footpath 25 and Miners Welfare Recreation Ground [Pedestrians/Amenity Users] NGR SE 36949 02042 AOD: 149m Distance: 146m Direction: East	High	Low/Negligible [C/W] Negligible [S]	Slight Adverse Neutral
4	Wentworth Road and Miners Welfare Recreation Ground [Pedestrians/Amenity/Car Users and Residential] NGR SE 36898 02014 AOD: 143m Distance: 200m Direction: East	High	Low/Negligible [C/W] Negligible [S]	Slight Adverse Neutral
5	Miners Welfare Recreation Ground [Pedestrians/Amenity] NGR SE 36943 02138 AOD: 149m Distance: 167m Direction: South -East	High	Low/Negligible [C/W] Negligible [S]	Slight Adverse Neutral
6	Footpath 34 on the edge of Wombwell Woods [Pedestrians] NGR SE 36996 02307 AOD: 148m Distance: 245m Direction: South	High	Negligible [C/W/S]	Neutral
7	Footpath 26 and Upper Wood Head Farm [Pedestrians] NGR SE 37113 02303 AOD: 143m Distance: 202m Direction: South	High	Low [C/W] Negligible [S]	Moderate/Slight Adverse Neutral
8	Junction of footpaths 25 and 26, [Pedestrians] NGR SE 37227 02217 AOD: 140m Distance: 109m Direction: South-West	High	Low [C/W] Negligible [S]	Moderate/Slight Adverse Neutral
9	Footpath 25 [Pedestrians] NGR SE S7838 02285 AOD: 133m Distance: 245m Direction: South-West	High	Negligible [C/W/S]	Neutral
10	Wombwell Wood [Open Space/Road Users] NGR SE 37562 02073 AOD: 127m Distance: 245m Direction: South-West	Medium	Negligible [C/W/S]	Neutral
11	A6195 Dearne Valley Parkway footway [Pedestrians and Road Users] NGR SE 37229 01801 AOD: 138m Distance: 186m Direction: North	Medium	Negligible [C/W/S]	Neutral

Summary of Effects on Views

4.37 The visual envelope for the proposed development is highly constrained, such that there are few direct unimpeded views into the application site from the wider surrounding areas. Views

from the north will experience some adverse effects; however, these will reduce significantly once mitigation has had time to establish. The majority of residual effects as a result of the development are expected to reduce to **neutral** once mitigation has had time to establish although there will remain glimpsed, partial views of the development during winter months.

- 4.38 The only adverse effects experienced would be from a small section of Footpath 25 [north of the site] due to its proximity. However, although the view will experience a change it will not be incongruent with the existing view of farm buildings, albeit in better condition.

5.0 Recommended Mitigation

- 5.1 The proposed development is anticipated to have few, if any, long term adverse effects on the landscape and views of the study area. The mature setting and farmyard complex character of the site and its immediate environs suggests that there is little requirement for substantial landscape 'screening'. However, it is anticipated that the existing mature trees and hedgerows would be retained, maintained and managed to ensure better screening and longevity.
- 5.2 In addition to the retention and management of existing trees it is also anticipated that additional trees, shrubs and hedgerows will be planted to enhance the existing screening and further limit any adverse visual effects.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

Summary of Residual Effects on Landscape Character

- 6.1 The existing character of the site and its immediate environs are largely defined by its location and by its use and management as farm complex. The proposed development does not involve works that would change or affect, any important landscape features.
- 6.2 The landscape setting of the application site is sensitive to change; however the development would not affect any of the characteristics of the local landscape character or the openness of the Green Belt that are considered to be important.
- 6.3 The proposed development is anticipated to have very limited effects on landscape character. It will have very limited effects on landscape features, will not introduce new features that are significantly different or discordant with the baseline and effects would be contained largely within the application site. No substantial adverse effects on landscape character is predicted, the overall effect on the landscape is considered to be ***neutral***.

Summary of Residual Effects on Views

- 6.4 The extent of visibility for this proposed development is greatly limited by the local topography and the amount of dense mature trees and hedges on the site boundaries and within the wider study area. As a result, the site is well screened, and open views of, and into the site are limited to a few locations on the PRoW network in close proximity to the site particularly from north of the site. The vast majority of receptors will experience no change in their view as a result of the development.
- 6.5 Overall the significance of effect of the development on the visual amenity of the immediate study area [within 1.0km] is considered to be ***Sligh Adverse***. Within the wider study area, beyond 1.0km the significance of effect of the development is considered to be ***neutral***.

Conclusions

- 6.6 National and local level planning policy encourages sustainable development in suitable locations that do not have significant effects on the landscape, the proposed development supports this in that it is on a site which is exceptionally well screened and enclosed which minimises the potential for landscape and visual effects on its surroundings. It is considered that the application site and the receiving environment has the capacity to accommodate the proposed development without any adverse effects on the landscape and visual amenity of the area.

7.0 References

References and Data Sources

- *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, 3rd Edition [2013] Landscape Institute and the Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment;
- *Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland* [2002] Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage;
- *Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment* [2004] Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment;
- The Google Earth website at www.earth.google.com;
- The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside website at: www.magic.gov.uk;
- National Planning Policy Framework [2019]; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government;
- National Landscape Character profiles at www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles
- Ordnance Survey [OS] at 1:25,000 scale;
- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council website; and
- Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership website.

Appendix A – Methods of Assessment

Introduction

The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [LVIA] considers the potential effects of the development on:

- Individual landscape features and elements;
- Landscape character and quality [condition]; and
- Visual amenity and the people who view the landscape.

Distinction between Landscape and Visual Impacts

Landscape and visual effects are two distinct but related areas, which will be assessed separately in accordance with the approach outlined below. Landscape and visual impacts do not necessarily coincide and can be beneficial or adverse. A clear distinction will be drawn between landscape and visual impacts as follows:

- Landscape impacts relate to the effects of the proposal on the physical and other characteristics of the landscape and its resulting character and quality; and
- Visual impacts relate to the effects on views experienced by visual receptors [e.g. residents, footpath users, tourists etc.] and on the visual amenity experienced by those people.

Guidance

The LVIA of the proposed scheme will be undertaken by Landscape Architects with experience of preparing assessments for similar types of development. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with best practice outlined in published guidance:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition [2013] Landscape Institute and the Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment;
- Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland [2002] The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage; and
- Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment [2004] Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment.

LVIA Method

The LVIA will be undertaken in the following stages:

- Baseline data collection via desk-top, consultation and fieldwork;
- Description of the baseline landscape character and visual amenity of the site and surrounding area which identify the relevant landscape and visual receptors [including representative viewpoints] and determine their sensitivity to change;
- Description of the magnitude of change in the landscape and visual amenity as a consequence of the proposal;
- Description of the potential landscape and visual impacts arising from the proposal; and
- Development of strategic mitigation proposals to assist in reducing adverse landscape and visual effects or provide compensation where unavoidable, and where possible enhance and safeguard beneficial effects.

Baseline information regarding landscape features and sensitive visual receptors, and the likely change in the landscape character and visual amenity of the site and its surroundings, will be used to identify potential impacts and inform the final scheme as appropriate.

Strategic mitigation measures will be developed in tandem with the proposal to minimise adverse impacts as part of an iterative design process. Options for screening various components of the scheme will be investigated and adopted as mitigation measures where appropriate.

Criteria thresholds for assessing the degree of change as a result of the scheme will be established and the final layout of the scheme will be reviewed to ascertain the magnitude of change in the landscape and in views. Effects relating to heritage features and the landscape may also need to be considered e.g. effects on views/vistas in designed historic parks or landscapes.

Sensitivity of Receptors, Magnitude of Change and Significance of Effects

The significance of effects of the proposal on both the landscape and visual receptors within the study area are ascertained by cross-referencing the sensitivity of the baseline landscape or visual receptor and the magnitude of change as a result of the development.

The sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors is judged as high, medium or low. The magnitude of change is also judged to be negligible, low, medium or high. Significance of effects is expressed as either slight, moderate or substantial, which may be either beneficial or adverse, or neutral.

Study Area

The individual circumstances of each site and development is considered and a suitable study area defined. For the purposes of this LVIA, a 1.5km study area from the centre of the site has been used as a boundary to assess the effects of the proposals. This has been considered in acknowledgement of the scale of the proposals, the undulating nature of the local topography and the extent of vegetation cover within the immediate environs. This is not to say that there will not be views of the site from outside this study area; however, it is considered that more distant views are likely to be limited and in any event the development would only be seen as a small element of a wider panorama.

Visual Envelope and Zone of Theoretical Visibility

The visual envelope of a scheme defines the broad area from within which it may be possible to see the whole or part of the proposed development and helps to establish the potential for sensitive visual receptors. The site is not considered to be visible outside this area or will be very difficult to perceive, except from occasional higher elevations. There will however still be pockets within the visual envelope from which there are no views of the study area, due to the local screening effects of vegetation and topography or other features such as buildings. Landscape features, which form visual barriers and restrict views towards parts of the study area, such as landform, settlements and woodland, can then be evaluated and significant barriers identified to refine the baseline visibility of the proposal.

A zone of theoretical visibility [ZTV] map was not produced for this development because of the relative low height and modest scale of the development it was deemed likely that the visual envelope would be small.

Representative Viewpoints

Within the extent of the visual envelope, it would not be practical to illustrate the visual impact on every individual visual receptor affected by a scheme. Therefore, representative viewpoints will be used to assess the impacts on the different range of views towards the site. All photography carried out as part of this assessment is in accordance with the following guidance:

- *The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* ['GLVIA3'] [Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013] introduces a range of techniques and how they may be used in LVIA work.
- *Landscape Institute Guidance Note 02-17 Visual Representation* sets out a framework for what type of visual material may be proportionate in differing situations.
- *Landscape Institute Technical Note Guidance [TNG 06/19] Visual Representation of Development Proposals* September 2019 and supporting Technical Notes TIN 07/19 *Visual Representation Glossary*, TIN 08/19 *Camera Auto Settings*, and TIN 09/19 *Earth Curvature*.

Sector or local guidance sometimes stipulates the requirements for material submitted with planning applications. Examples include:

- *Visual Representation of Wind Farms* [Scottish Natural Heritage, 2017].
- *London View Management Framework supplementary planning guidance* [London Plan 2011 Implementation Framework] [Mayor of London, March 2012].

Pendle Borough Council has not published supplementary guidance document relating to the production of photomontages.

Each of the viewpoints presented in the report is made up of several photographs which have been stitched together using photo-stitching software. Pictures are taken using approximately 50% overlap and the software ensures that each photo has between 30-50% overlap with adjacent photographs. This process avoids the distortion that can occur at the edges of pictures.

At the time the baseline photographs are taken co-ordinates of the viewpoints were recorded. Photographs were taken at approximately 1.5m above ground level [i.e. eye level].

Camera and Lens

A Canon EOS 6D Mark II digital camera with a Canon EF 50mm f1:1.8 STM Lens and full frame sensor was used to capture the images and produce verifiable images. The sensor size varies slightly on most 'full frame sensor' cameras and that even high quality fixed focal length lenses can vary in their geometry.

The precise sensor size and geometry of the lens and sensor used are as follows:

Effective megapixels:	26.20MP
Total megapixels:	27.10MP
Sensor size:	35.9 x 24mm
Sensor type:	CMOS
Sensor resolution:	6269 x 4179
Max. image resolution:	6240 x 4160
Angle of view [horzntl, vertl, diagnl]	40°, 27°, 46°
Minimum aperture	22 [Minimum aperture if using 1/3stop increments].
Closest focussing distance [m]	0.35
Maximum magnification [x]	0.21

Tripod

A stable tripod with a head with an independent tilt adjustments for both pitch and roll was used. A panoramic head was used, allowing a single adjustment to be made for an entire panorama. Camera height was set at 1.6m above ground level.

Levelling

In order to obtain photographs which will splice together satisfactorily to form the baseline panorama, it is essential that the camera is levelled accurately. A simple, cheap spirit level will do this quite satisfactorily and, with care, can produce images levelled to an accuracy of about 0.2°. A tripod head with a built-in spirit level and adjusting screws is better, the latter was used for this exercise.

Focus

The camera lens was focussed on infinity. On auto-focus lenses, the focussing should be set to manual or locked on infinity.

Aperture and Exposure

If at all possible, the exposure should be metered once for a complete panorama and then used for all frames either by using a manual setting or by locking the exposure. The exposure was locked on the camera for these images.

Visualisation Limitations

Visualisations have a number of limitations which you should be aware of when using them to form a judgement on a development proposal. These include:

- A visualisation can never show exactly what the development will look like in reality due to factors such as: different lighting, weather and seasonal conditions which vary through time and the resolution of the image;
- The images provided give a reasonable impression of the scale of the development and the distance to the development, but can never be 100% accurate;
- The viewpoints illustrated are representative of views in the area, but cannot represent visibility from all locations;
- To form the best impression of the impacts of the development proposal these images are best viewed at the viewpoint location shown;
- The images must be printed at the right size to be viewed properly [260mm by 820mm];
- You should hold the images flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing these images on a wall or board at an exhibition, you should stand at arm's length from the image presented to gain the best impression.
- It is preferable to view printed images rather than view images on screen. If you do view images on screen you should do so using a normal PC screen with the image enlarged to the full screen height to give a realistic impression. **Do not** use a tablet or other device with a smaller screen to view the visualisations described in this guidance.

Viewing instruction to be provided on every image

To minimise the risk of images being viewed incorrectly on screen, every photomontage should contain the following instruction: *"View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge to full screen height"*. The correct paper size and image size should also be provided [i.e. Planar projection, image size **260 by 820mm on A1 sheet**. Horizontal Field of View 53.5° and Vertical Field of View 18.2°].

Temporal Scope

2021 has been taken as the baseline year for defining the existing landscape. The relevant impacts of the development assessed at times including:

- During construction;
- Year 1: - one year after opening [Opening Year] to assess the impacts once construction is complete; and
- Year 15: - fifteen years after opening [Design Year] to allow for any mitigation planting to establish.

Desk Studies:

The baseline landscape and visual assessment comprised a desktop study of data sources including those detailed in References Section of the report.

Field Studies:

The site was visited in 2021 to obtain the following data:

- Photographs from proposed viewpoints;
- A corroboration of the findings of the desktop review; and
- To obtain additional information on landscape features, views and to gather any additional local information that may not be apparent from desk-based study.

All site surveys were undertaken during periods of clement weather from public highways, public rights of way [PRoW] and publicly accessible areas, including areas of public open space.

Method for Landscape Assessment

Landscape Sensitivity

A judgement regarding landscape sensitivity will be made based on the following general criteria:

Table 1: Landscape Sensitivity Criteria

Sensitivity	Criteria
Low	A landscape of few positive characteristics, poor condition or one that is not particularly valued for its scenic quality. The character of the landscape, existing land use, pattern and scale are tolerant of change and offer considerable opportunities for successful mitigation and landscape enhancement. The landscape may be a poor example of a locally abundant landscape type.
Medium	A landscape that exhibits some distinctive characteristics but may have been slightly degraded or one that is moderately valued despite its alteration. The character of the landscape, land use, pattern and scale offer some opportunities for successful mitigation and landscape enhancement. The landscape may be a poor example of a locally scarce landscape type or a good example of a locally abundant landscape type. Locally designated landscapes.
High	A landscape of particularly distinctive characteristics maintained in a good condition or one that is particularly valued for its scenic quality. The character of the landscape, existing land use, landscape features, pattern and scale are intolerant of change and offer few opportunities for successful mitigation or landscape enhancement. The landscape may be a good example of a locally scarce landscape type. Nationally designated landscapes.

Magnitude of Landscape Change

A judgement regarding the magnitude of change to landscape features and character will be made based on the following general criteria:

Table 2: Magnitude of Landscape Change Criteria

Magnitude of Change	Criteria
High	Total loss of or severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements of the landscape Introduction of highly unnatural or unattractive features into the landscape which do not fit well with the existing character Major improvement or removal of several notable existing features or characteristics that significantly detract from the existing character Introduction of major new features or elements into the landscape which significantly improve the existing character
Medium	Partial loss of or damage to key characteristics, features or elements of the landscape Introduction of some unnatural features into the landscape but which may be accommodated without major detriment to the existing character. Moderate improvement or removal of some existing features or characteristics that currently detract from the existing character Introduction of some new features or elements into the landscape which moderately improve the existing character
Low	Minor loss of or alteration to one or more key characteristics, feature or elements of the landscape Introduction of minor unnatural features into the landscape which do not detract significantly from the existing character Minor improvement or removal of a small existing feature or characteristic that slightly detracts from the existing character Introduction of minor new features or elements into the landscape which slightly improve the existing character
Negligible	No notable loss or alteration of any key characteristics features or elements of the landscape No notable new features introduced into the landscape

Method of Assessment – Visual Amenity

Visual Sensitivity

The sensitivity of visual receptors will depend on a number of factors including: the location and context of the viewpoint, the expectations and occupation of the visual receptor, the number of receptors being represented by the viewpoint and distance from the scheme. The extent of visual intrusion by any existing development may also affect the sensitivity of visual receptors in this vicinity. A judgement will be made regarding the sensitivity of baseline receptor views based on a combination of these factors. The sensitivity of the following visual receptors is given as a guide only and other factors may also affect their sensitivity:

Table 3: Visual Sensitivity Criteria

Sensitivity	Criteria
Low	Users of industrial sites, offices and commercial properties. Users of A and B roads [except on key tourist trails]. Users of active recreational and leisure facilities where the focus is on the activity and not the landscape. Community buildings in an urban location.
Medium	Residential properties with restricted views, distant and panoramic views, oblique views, limited/partially screened views towards the scheme or surrounded by urban development. Community buildings with a rural view. Users of Public Rights of Way and local 'C' class roads, unclassified lanes, tracks used by non-motorised users and users of outdoor recreational facilities and public open space with restricted views towards the scheme, distant views or with views of existing urban development. Users of local and regional tourist routes ['A' and 'B' class roads].
High	Residential properties with predominantly open rural views from the curtilage, ground floor and upper floors directly towards the scheme. Users of Public Rights of Way and local 'C' class roads, unclassified lanes, tracks used by non-motorised users which traverse open countryside with predominantly open views towards the scheme. Users of recognised vistas and designated viewpoints. Users of outdoor recreational facilities and public open space with open views towards the scheme at close proximity.

Magnitude of Visual Change

A judgement regarding the magnitude of change to views will be made based on the following general criteria:

Table 4: Magnitude of Visual Change Criteria

Magnitude	Criteria
High	A significant deterioration or improvement in the existing view
Medium	A noticeable deterioration or improvement in the existing view
Low	A barely perceptible deterioration or improvement in the existing view
Negligible	No discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view

Evaluation of Landscape and Visual Impact Significance

The evaluation of residual impact significance will take into account all agreed landscape and visual mitigation measures. The significance of impacts will be graded by relating the sensitivity of the baseline landscape or view to the magnitude of change as a result of the proposed development. The following matrix outlines approximately how the significance of adverse and beneficial impacts will be determined. The criteria thresholds are for approximate guidance only, the assessment of landscape and visual impact significance will rely upon clearly explained professional judgement.

Table 5: Significance of Landscape/Visual Impacts

Sensitivity of Landscape / View	Magnitude of Change in the Landscape / View			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Substantial	Substantial/ Moderate	Moderate/Slight	Neutral
Medium	Substantial/ Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Neutral
Low	Moderate/ Slight	Slight	Slight	Neutral

Figures

Figure 1 – Zone of Theoretical Visibility;

Viewpoint 1: Woodhead Hall Access Road [NGR SE 37013 01889];

Viewpoint 2: Footpath and access track to Woodhead Hall Farm at the eastern corner of the Recreation Ground [NGR SE 37120 02096];

Viewpoint 3: Miners Welfare Recreation Ground, Blacker Hill [NGR SE 36949 02042];

Viewpoint 4: Wentworth Road and access to the Miners Welfare Recreation Ground, Blacker Hill [NGR SE 36898 02014];

Viewpoint 5: Access to the Miners Welfare Recreation Ground, Blacker Hill from Woodhead Drive [NGR SE 36943 02138];

Viewpoint 6: Footpath 34 on the edge of Wombwell Woods [NGR SE 36996 02307];

Viewpoint 7: Footpath 34 and Upper Wood Head Farm [NGR SE 37113 02303];

Viewpoint 8: Junction of footpaths 25 and 26, on secondary access off Woodhead Lane [NGR SE 37227 02217];

Viewpoint 9: Footpath 25 close to its junction with Woodhead Lane [NGR S SE 57838 02285]; and

Viewpoint 10: Forestry Commission Car Park for Wombwell Wood, off Woodhead Lane [NGR SE 37562 02073]; and

Viewpoint 11: A6195 Dearne Valley Parkway footway [NGR SE 37229 01801].

Viewpoint 1 – Woodhead Hall Farm Access Track

Location:	Access track to Woodhead Hall Farm
Receptors:	Pedestrian users of the track and residents on Wentworth Road
National Grid Reference:	SE 37013 01889
AOD:	143m
Distance and Direction of Site:	189m North-West
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.

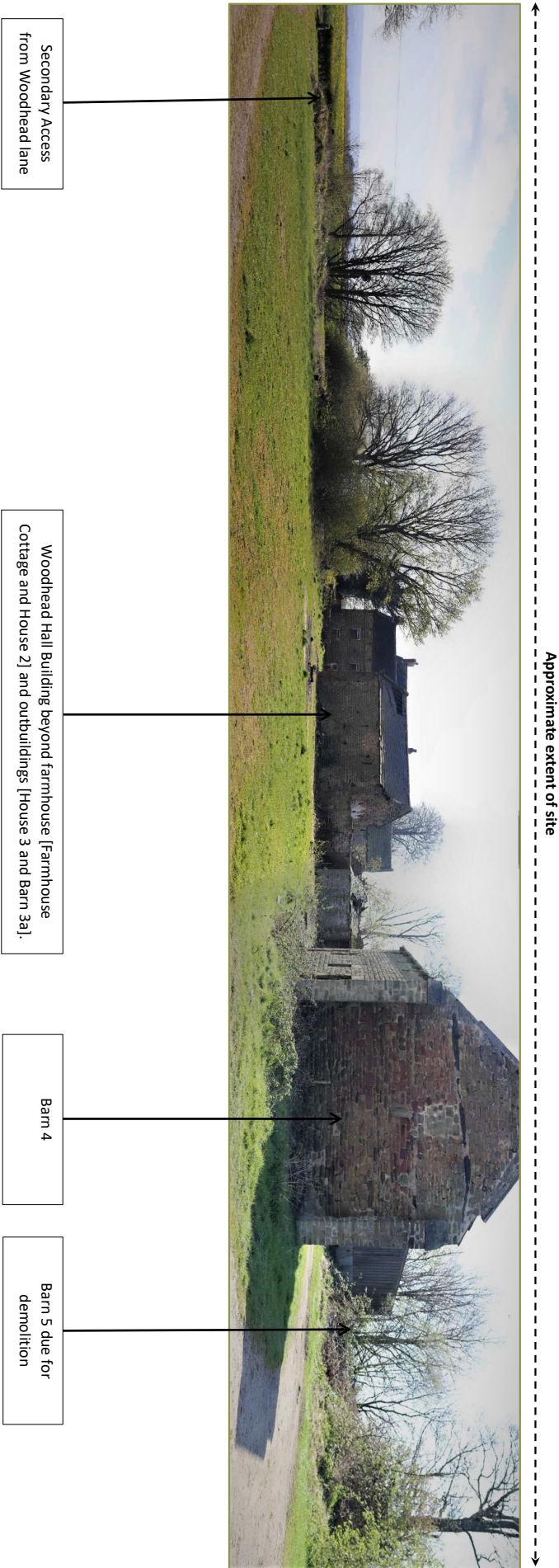
VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS
View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.



Viewpoint 2 – Footpath 25, Corner of Recreation Ground

Location:	Footpath and access track to Woodhead Hall Farm at the eastern corner of the Recreation Ground		
Receptors:	Pedestrian users and Users of the Recreation Ground		
National Grid Reference:	SE 37120 02096		
AOD:	5m		
Distance and Direction of Site:	147m South-East		
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021		
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.		

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS
View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.

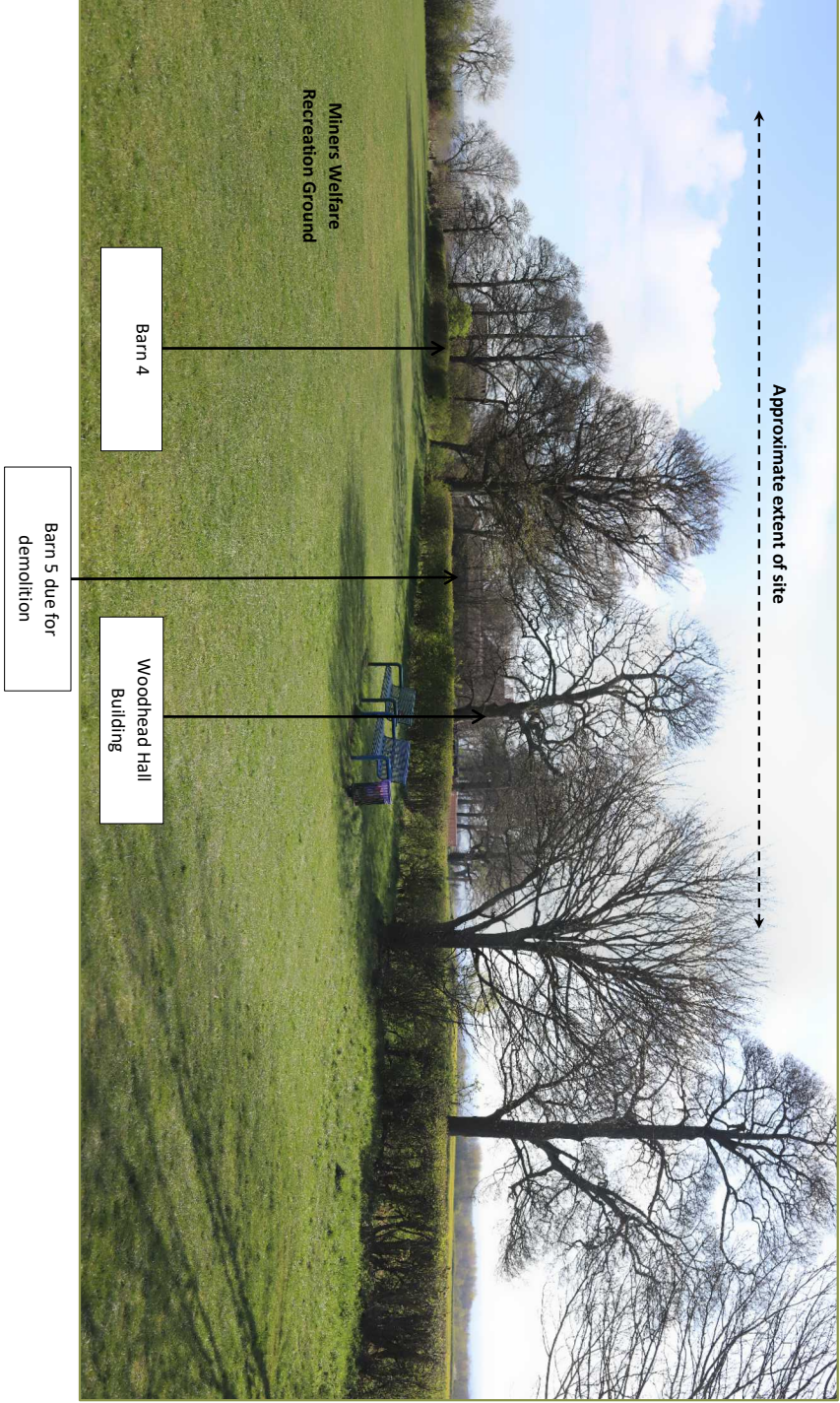


Viewpoint 3 – Miners Welfare Recreation Ground, Blacker Hill

Location:	Miners Welfare Recreation Ground, Blacker Hill
Receptors:	Pedestrian users and Users of the Recreation Ground
National Grid Reference:	SE 36949 02042
AOD:	149m
Distance and Direction of Site:	146m East
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS

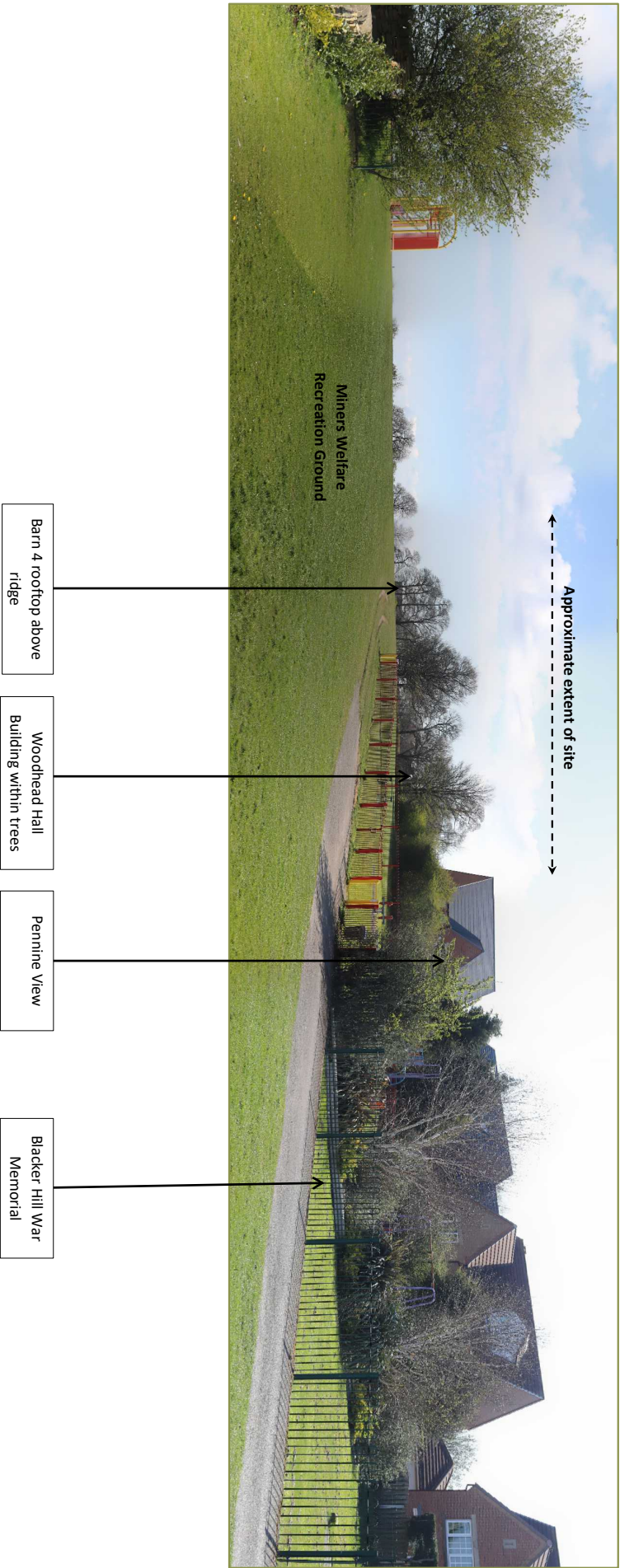
View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.



Viewpoint 4 – Wentworth Road/Miners Welfare Recreation Ground, Blacker Hill

Location:	Wentworth Road and access to the Miners Welfare Recreation Ground, Blacker Hill
Receptors:	Pedestrian users and Users of the Recreation Ground
National Grid Reference:	SE 36898 02014
AOD:	143m
Distance and Direction of Site:	200m East
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS
View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.



Viewpoint 5 – Access to Miners Welfare Recreation Ground, Woodhead Drive

Location:	Access to the Miners Welfare Recreation Ground, Blacker Hill form Woodhead Drive
Receptors:	Pedestrian and Residential users and Users of the Recreation Ground
National Grid Reference:	SE 36943 02138
AOD:	149m
Distance and Direction of Site:	167m South-East
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS
View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.



Viewpoint 6 – Wombwell Woods/Footpath 34

Location:	Footpath 34 on the edge of Wombwell Woods
Receptors:	Pedestrian and Recreational users of the woods
National Grid Reference:	SE 36996 02307
AOD:	148m
Distance and Direction of Site:	245m South
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS

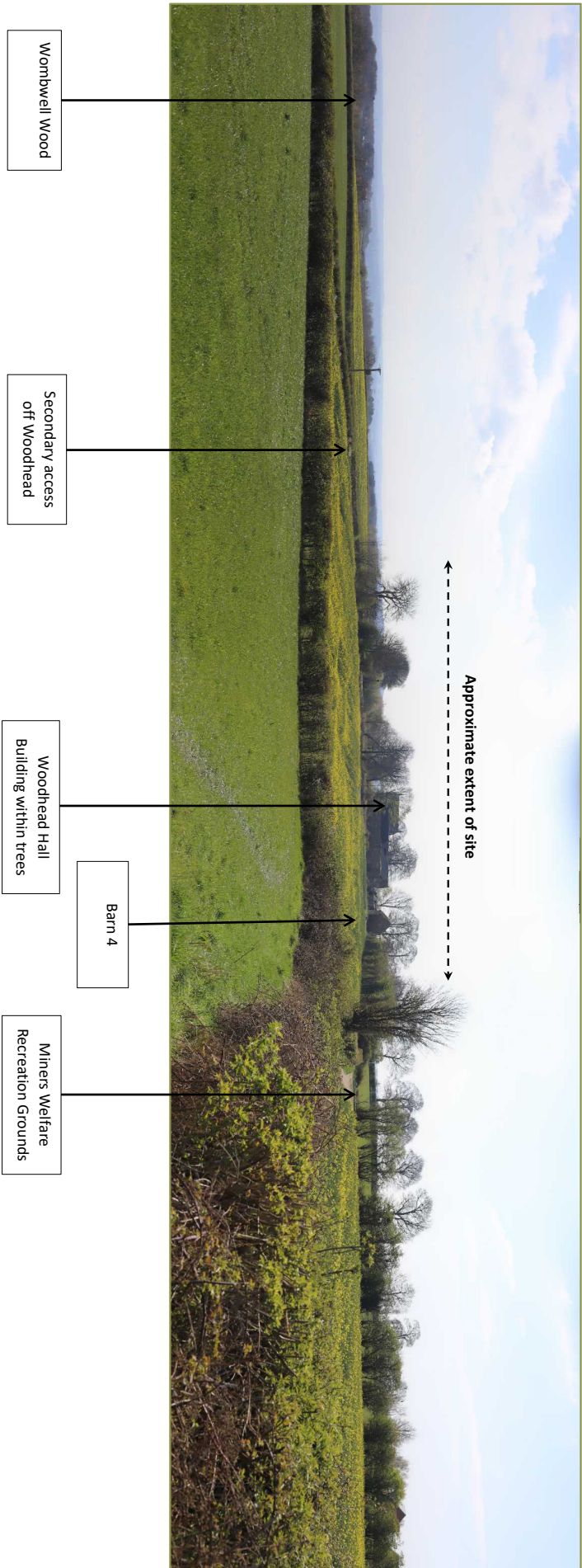
View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.



Viewpoint 7 – Footpath 26

Location:	Footpath 26 and Upper Wood Head Farm
Receptors:	Pedestrian users and Residents of Upper Wood Head Farm
National Grid Reference:	SE 37113 02303
AOD:	143m
Distance and Direction of Site:	202m South
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.

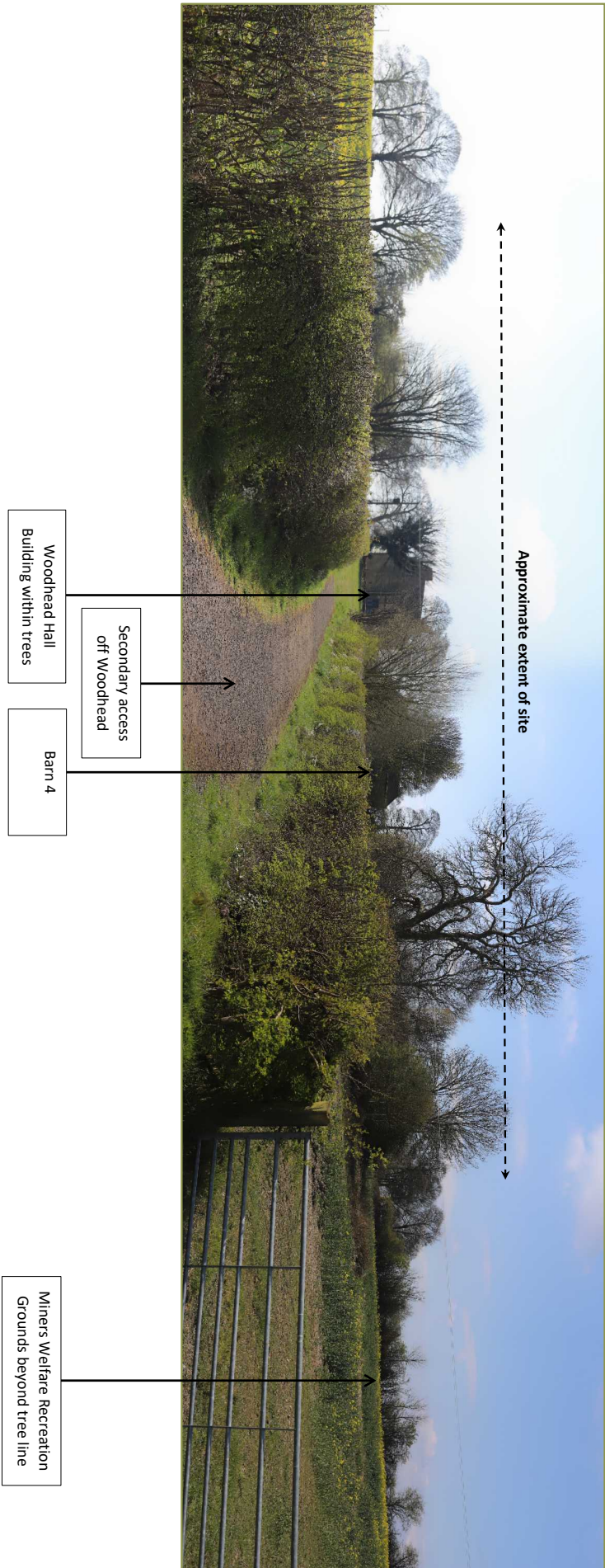
VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS
View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.



Viewpoint 8 – Footpaths 25 and 26

Location:	Junction of footpaths 25 and 26, on secondary access off Woodhead Lane		
Receptors:	Pedestrian users and car users accessing the site		
National Grid Reference:	SE 37227 02217		
AOD:	1.40m		
Distance and Direction of Site:	109m South, South-West		
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021		
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.		

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS
View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.

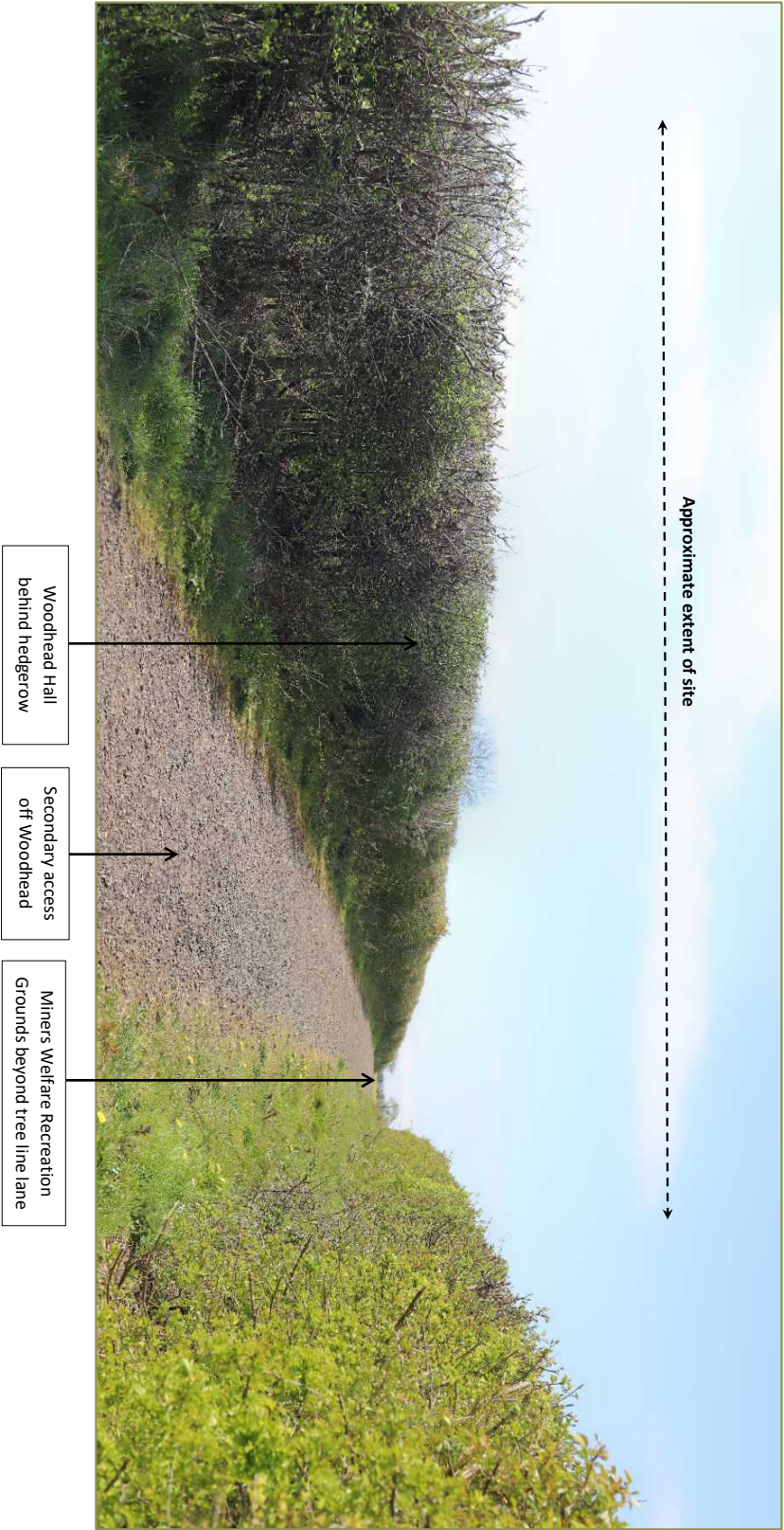


Viewpoint 9 – Footpaths 25 and Woodhead Lane

Location:	Footpath 25 close to its junction with Woodhead Lane
Receptors:	Pedestrian users and car users accessing the site
National Grid Reference:	SE 57838 02285
AOD:	133m
Distance and Direction of Site:	245m South-West
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS

View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.

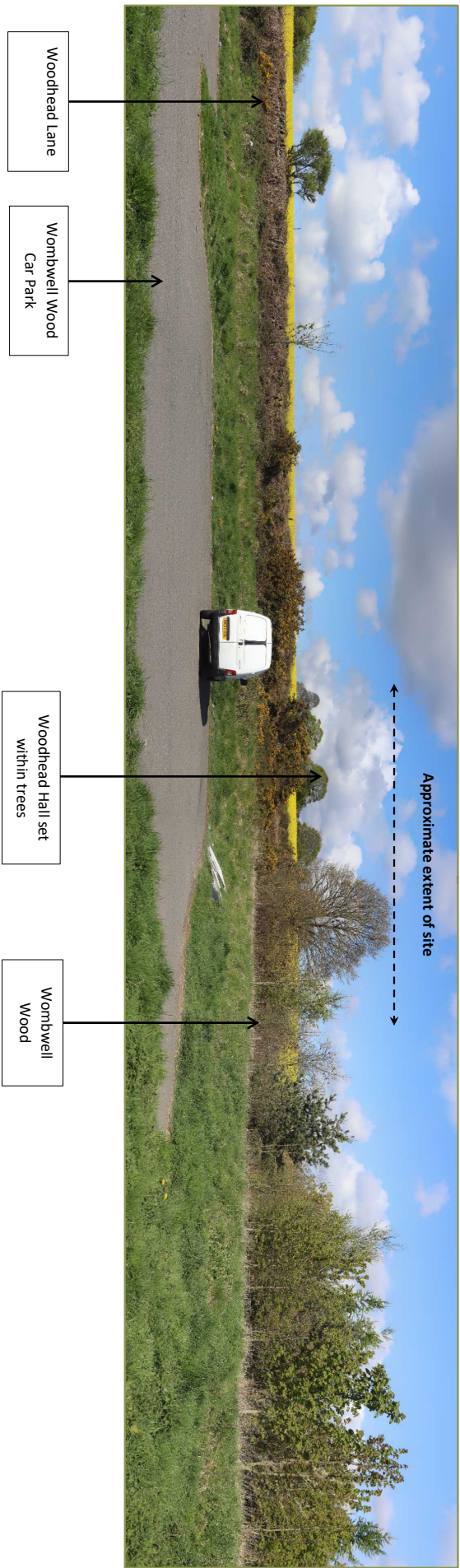


Viewpoint 10 – Wombwell Wood car Park

Location:	Forestry Commission Car Park for Wombwell Wood, off Woodhead Lane
Receptors:	Pedestrian users and car users accessing the woods
National Grid Reference:	SE 37562 02073
AOD:	127m
Distance and Direction of Site:	245m South-West
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 13 th May 2021
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS

View flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge photograph to full screen height.

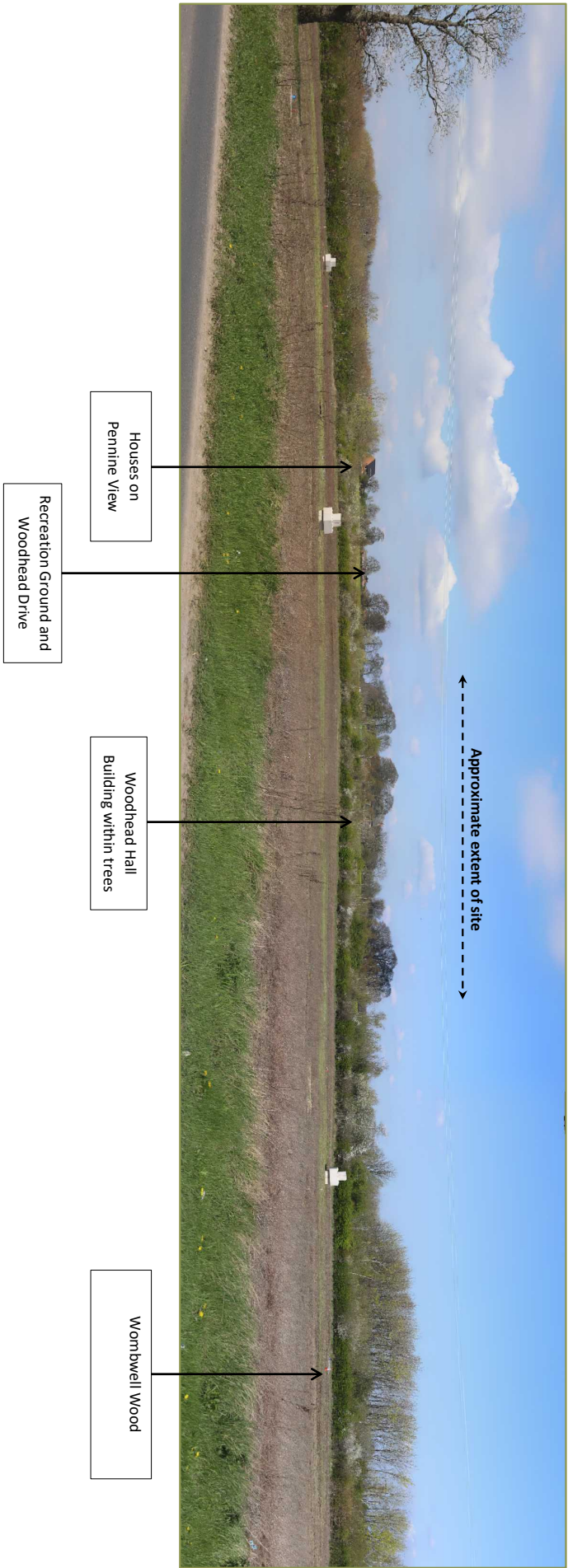


Viewpoint 11 – A6195 Dearne Valley Parkway

Location:	A6195 Dearne Valley Parkway footway
Receptors:	Pedestrian users and car users
National Grid Reference:	SE 37229 01801
AOD:	138m
Distance and Direction of Site:	186m North
Date of Survey:	Wednesday 17 th April 2021
Weather Conditions:	Bright, sunny and dry.

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS

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