

HIGH SPEED RAIL (LONDON - WEST MIDLANDS)

Supplementary Environmental Statement 3 and
Additional Provision 4 Environmental Statement

Volume 5 | Landscape and visual assessment

(LV-001-004, LV-001-007, LV-001-009, LV-001-013, LV-001-019, LV-001-025, LV-001-026)

October 2015

SES3 and AP4 ES 3.5.1.8

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides an update to Appendix LV-001-004 landscape report from the main Environmental Statement (ES) (Volume 5) as a result of the design change and additional land for a ventilation shaft and auto-transformer station required at the Canterbury Works site as part of the Supplementary Environmental Statement 3 (SES₃) and the Additional Provision 4 Environmental Statement (AP₄ ES). It details the baseline for all significantly affected landscape character areas (LCAs) and representative viewpoints that are new or different to those reported in the main ES. It should be read in conjunction with Appendix LV-001-004 Landscape report from the main ES, which provides baseline descriptions for all relevant LCAs and representative viewpoints along the HS2 route.
- 1.1.2 AP₄ ES Map series LV-02, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, are contained in the SES₃ and AP₄ Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book and should be read in conjunction with Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book from the main ES.
- 1.1.1 AP₄ Map series LV-01, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, is contained in SES₃ and AP₄ Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book and should be read in conjunction with Volume 2 Landscape and visual assessment Map Book from the main ES.
- 1.1.2 Map series LV-07 and LV-08, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, is contained in Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book from the main ES.

2 Environmental baseline report

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section describes the baseline for new LCAs and new visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for this community forum area (CFA), which have been identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in CFA₄ of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES. The LCA Maps LV-02-006b (Volume 5 of this SES₃ and AP₄ ES) and LV-02-006b to LV-02-011R1 (Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book from the main ES), which are based on aerial photography, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.
- 2.1.2 The following section is organised as follows:
- information on each new LCA identified within the study area, where relevant, including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the HS2 route; and
 - information on the nature of the existing views towards the scheme from representative visual assessment viewpoints identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES, during both winter and summer, in the daytime. These are ordered from south to north along the HS2 route.

2.2 Landscape character assessment

- 2.2.1 There are no new LCAs identified within the study area for the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES.

2.3 Visual baseline

- 2.3.1 Descriptions of the new representative viewpoints identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on maps LV-07-007 and LV-08-007 (Volume 5 of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, and the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment.
- 2.3.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 2.3.3 The viewpoint number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on maps LV-07-007 and LV-08-007 (Volume 5 of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES). In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local planning authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views - these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);

3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories;
4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or road vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) also generally have a low sensitivity to change;
5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories;
6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change; and
7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories.

Viewpoint 011.2.004: View north-west from residential properties on Canterbury Road.

The view of the revised scheme in operation from this viewpoint is illustrated on photomontage LV-01-281.

This viewpoint is representative of views from the eight-storey Canterbury Court flats on Canterbury Road. The photograph was taken from ground level.

Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 1) shows the entrance gates to the Canterbury Works site in the foreground. The building on the left of the photograph is Canterbury House, currently being converted into residential use. The brick wall and trees behind it on the right of the photograph are also part of the Canterbury Works site. In the background of the view, the overhead gantries of the West Coast Main Line (WCML) to Euston are visible beyond trees growing on the works site.

Summer

In summer, the background view of the WCML railway corridor is partially screened by vegetation growing on the northern boundary of the site.

Figure 1: Viewpoint 011.2.004: winter view. Date taken: 8 April 2015. Nikon D3200 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 011.2.005: View north from residential properties on Chichester Road

This viewpoint is representative of views from the six-storey flats and three storey houses at the corner of Chichester Road and Canterbury Road. The photograph was taken from ground level.

Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 2) shows the car repair workshop in the foreground, next to Canterbury House on the right. The concrete slatted fence on the left of the photograph marks the boundary of the Carlton House flats.

Summer

There is little vegetation in the view and consequently the summer view is almost the same as the winter view.

Figure 2 : Viewpoint 011.2.005: winter view. Date taken: 3 March 2015. Nikon D3200 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 011.6.007: View west from St Mary's Catholic Primary School

There was no publicly accessible location from which a photograph could be taken to illustrate the view.

Winter

This view is from the school playground and car park, looking towards the area north of Canterbury House. This is occupied by a number of small buildings in industrial use, with an open area currently used for car storage. The view of the buildings and cars is filtered and partly screened by a one-storey building in the north-western corner of the school site and by planting growing in the school grounds and on the Canterbury Works site. The overhead gantries of the WCML to Euston can be seen in the background of the view.

Summer

In summer intervening vegetation in leaf, located within the school grounds and the Canterbury Works site, partially screens the view of the Canterbury Works and the car park from the playground and the school buildings.

Viewpoint 011.2.008: View west from flats in Cathedral Walk

This viewpoint is representative of views from the nine-storey Gorefield House flats on Cathedral Walk. The photograph was taken from ground level.

Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 3) shows the brick boundary wall of the Royal Mail depot on the right of the photograph and the Gorefield House flats on the left. Vegetation surrounding the all-weather sports pitch adjacent to St Mary's Catholic Primary School screens longer views of the school and the WCML to Euston beyond, to the right of the view. The Canterbury Courts flats are visible through gaps in the vegetation in the background of the photograph.

Summer

In summer, the main line railway corridor is completely screened by vegetation in leaf, located on the sports pitch and WCML boundaries, from street level and windows in the lower floors of Gorefield House.

Figure 3 : Viewpoint 011.2.008: winter view. Date taken: 3 March 2015. Nikon D3200 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 011.2.009: View north from Canterbury House (future baseline)

There was no publicly accessible location from which a photograph could be taken to illustrate the view.

Winter

The view is from the three-storey Canterbury House, currently being converted into residential use. The view overlooks the area north of Canterbury House which is occupied by a number of small buildings in industrial use and an open area currently used for car storage. The view of cars is filtered and partly screened by a line of trees across the middle of the Canterbury Works site. The gantries carrying the overhead lines of the WCML to Euston can be seen in the background of the view.

Summer

There is little vegetation in the view and consequently the summer view is almost the same as the winter view.

Viewpoint 012.2.003: View east from Carlton House on Canterbury Terrace.

This view is representative of the view is from the four-storey flats on Canterbury Terrace. There was no publicly accessible location from which a photograph could be taken to illustrate the view.

Winter

The view is from the four-storey flats on Canterbury Terrace looking over the back garden and boundary fence of the flats, in the foreground of the view. Planting partially screens the Network Rail depot and a one-storey building partly screens the Canterbury Works site and open area used for car storage. The gantries and overhead lines of the WCML to Euston are visible in the background.

Summer

In summer, vegetation in leaf further screens the Network Rail depot, the gantries and overhead lines of the WCML to Euston are visible in the background.

Viewpoint 012.2.004: View south-east from Brondesbury Villas

This viewpoint is representative of views from the three-storey houses on Brondesbury Villas. The photograph was taken from ground level.

Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 4) shows the end of a dwelling on Brondesbury Villas on the left. The vegetation growing at the end of the short back gardens is just visible. In the foreground of the view is a small car park with the fencing, gantries and overhead lines of the railway corridor visible beyond. The Canterbury Court and Carlton House flats can be seen in the background, beyond the vegetation growing on the Canterbury Works site.

Summer

Vegetation in leaf in back gardens and on the Canterbury Works site partly screens the railway corridor and Canterbury Court and Carlton House flats in the background.

Figure 4 : Viewpoint 012.2.004: winter view. Date taken: 3 March 2015. Nikon D3200 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 012.4.006: View north-east from Albert Road

The view of the revised scheme in operation from this viewpoint is illustrated on photomontage LV-01-282.

This viewpoint is representative of views from Albert Road.

Winter

The view (illustrated in Figure 5) shows the gates of the Network Rail depot in the foreground. Trees growing in the depot and the gantries carrying the overhead lines on the mainline are visible beyond. The four-storey Carlton House is on the right side of the photograph.

Summer

Vegetation in leaf on railway land and in the Network Rail depot partially screens the overhead lines on the main line corridor.

Figure 5: Viewpoint 012.4.006: winter view. Date taken: 8 April 2015. Nikon D3200 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Viewpoint 012.2.007: View north-east from flats on Albert Road

This viewpoint is representative of views from flats including Wood House and Swift House off Albert Road. The photograph was taken from ground level.

Winter

This view (illustrated in Figure 6) shows the tree lined Albert Road, with Carlton House at the end of the road. Trees to the right partially filter views to the right of the view. Swift House, an eleven-storey block is on the left of the photograph and the twelve-storey Wood House is on the right. In the background of the view is Mary Green, a residential tower off Abbey Road.

Summer

There is little vegetation in the view. The Canterbury Works site is on the left of the picture and consequently the vegetation of the right of the picture will not screen it in summer.

Figure 6 : Viewpoint 012.2.007: winter view. Date taken: 3 March 2015. Nikon D3200 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Environmental topic:	Landscape and visual	LV
Appendix name:	Landscape report	001
Community forum area:	Colne Valley	007

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides an update to Appendix LV-001-007 landscape report from the main Environmental Statement (ES) (Volume 5) as a result of the amendment AP₄-006-004) (Additional land required for the provision of a haul road through Uxbridge Golf Course) as part of the Supplementary Environmental Statement 3 (SES₃) and the Additional Provision 4 Environmental Statement (AP₄ ES). It details the baseline for all significantly affected landscape character areas (LCAs) and represented viewpoints that are new or different to those reported in the main ES. It should be read in conjunction with Appendix LV-001-007 Landscape report from the main ES, which provides baseline descriptions for all relevant LCAs and representative viewpoints along the HS2 route.
- 1.1.2 Map series LV-01, LV-02, LV-07 and LV-08, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, are contained in the Volume 5 Landscape and visual Assessment Map Book from the main ES.

2. Environmental baseline report

2.1. Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section describes the baseline for new LCAs and new visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for this community forum area (CFA), which have been identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in CFA7 of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES. The LCA Maps LV-02-24b to LV-02-27a (Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book from the main ES), which are based on aerial photography, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.
- 2.1.2 This section is organised as follows: information on the nature of the existing views towards the scheme from representative visual assessment viewpoints identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant.

2.2. Landscape character assessment

- 2.2.1 There are no new LCAs identified within the study area for the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES.

2.3. Visual baseline

- 2.3.1 Descriptions of the new representative viewpoints identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on maps LV-07-24b to LV-07-27a and LV-08-24b to LV-08-27a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map book) and LV-03-025 (Volume 5 of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, for residential areas, the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 2.3.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 2.3.3 The viewpoint number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on maps LV-07-24b to LV-07-27a and LV-08-24b to LV-08-27a (Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map book) and LV-03-25 (Volume 5 of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES). In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local planning authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views - these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or road vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) also generally have a low sensitivity to change;
 5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories;

6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories; and
7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories.

Viewpoint AP₄.049.2.008: view south and west from The Drive and Georgian Close

This viewpoint is representative of views from residential properties on The Drive and Georgian Close.

Due to lack of site access and changes to the Proposed Scheme, it has not been possible to capture both summer and winter photographs.

Winter

This view is from residential properties on The Drive and Georgian Close. The foreground of the view from these properties is of back gardens, fences and boundary vegetation. There will be filtered views through boundary vegetation to the golf course beyond. Visible from upper floor windows, over the gardens, is the Uxbridge golf course, an area of woodland (Weatherlys Covert) and the Uxbridge Road.

Summer

In summer, the back garden boundary vegetation and golf course vegetation will further filter and screen views across Uxbridge golf course. Views from the upper floor windows of the Uxbridge golf course will be further filtered by back garden trees, an area of woodland (Weatherlys Covert) and the Uxbridge Road.

Environmental topic:	Landscape and visual assessment	LV
Appendix name:	Landscape report	001
Community forum area:	Central Chilterns	009

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides an update to Appendix LV-001-009 landscape report from the main Environmental Statement (ES) (Volume 5) as a result of amendment comprising the extension of the Chiltern tunnel from the Mantle's Wood portal to the South Heath green tunnel north portal (AP4-009-001) as part of the Supplementary Environmental Statement 3 (SES3) and the Additional Provision 4 Environmental Statement (AP4 ES). This appendix details the baseline for all significantly affected landscape character areas (LCAs) and viewpoints that are new or different to those reported in the main ES. It should be read in conjunction with Appendix LV-001-009 Landscape report from the main ES, which provides baseline descriptions for all relevant LCAs and representative viewpoints along the HS2 route.
- 1.1.2 Map series LV-02, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, are contained in the SES3 and AP4 Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book and should be read in conjunction with the Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book in the main ES.
- 1.1.3 Map series LV-01, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, is contained in the SES3 and AP4 Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book and should be read in conjunction with the original Volume 2 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book.
- 1.1.4 Map series LV-07 and LV-08, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, is contained in Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book from the main ES.

2 Environmental baseline report

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section describes the baseline for new visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for this CFA, which have been identified to inform the SES3 and the AP4 ES. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in CFA9 of this SES3 and the AP4 ES. The LCA Maps LV-02-32b to LV-02-035a (Volume 5 of this SES3 and AP4 ES and Volume 5, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book of the main ES), which are based on aerial photography, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.
- 2.1.2 This section is organised as follows:
- information on each new LCA identified within the study area, including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the HS2 route; and
 - information on the nature of the existing views towards the scheme from representative visual assessment viewpoints identified to inform the SES3 and the AP4 ES, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the HS2 route.

2.2 Landscape character assessment

- 2.2.1 There are no new LCAs identified within the study area for the SES3 and the AP4 ES.

2.3 Visual baseline

- 2.3.1 Descriptions of the new representative viewpoint identified to inform the SES3 and the AP4 ES is provided below. The viewpoints are shown on map LV-03-034 (Volume 5 of this SES3 and the AP4 ES). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and for residential areas, the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 2.3.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 2.3.3 The viewpoint number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on map LV-03-034 (Volume 2 of this SES3 and the AP4 ES). In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local planning authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views - these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);

3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or road vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) also generally have a low sensitivity to change;
5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change.;
6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change; and
7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity.

Viewpoint AP₄.091.2.003: View north-east from Bury Field House

This view is from a residential property on the south-western side of the A₄₁₃, looking towards the northern slope of the Misbourne Valley.

Due to there being no publically accessible location, it was not possible to take a photograph representing this viewpoint.

Winter

The foreground view is of the garden of Bury Field House. The garden is surrounded by a substantial boundary hedge, which filters ground level views from the house and garden of the A₄₁₃ and the fields and hedges on the rising ground of the Misbourne Valley beyond. The A₄₁₃ and the valley side are visible in clear views from upstairs windows. Woodland blocks on the valley slopes form the background of the view.

Summer

The garden is surrounded by a substantial boundary hedge, which screens views out of the garden from ground level in summer. The A₄₁₃ and the valley side are visible in clear views from upstairs windows, with the woodland blocks on the valley slopes visible in the background.

Viewpoint AP4.091.7.004: View north from the tennis courts and play area south-west of the A413

The viewpoint represents the view from the tennis courts and playground south-west of the A413 and from the playground of Great Missenden Church of England Combined School, looking towards the northern slope of the Misbourne Valley.

It was not possible to take a photograph representing this viewpoint.

Winter

The tennis courts, play area and school are situated on low-lying ground, just south of the A413. A tree belt and hedge runs along the A413 where it passes the school and this filters views of the Misbourne Valley looking north from this location. From the tennis courts and play area, the fields and woodland on the rising land of the Misbourne Valley are visible over foreground views of the A413. Stocking's Wood, which runs along the contour half-way up the valley side, screens longer views towards the top of the slope.

Summer

In summer, views north from the school playground are screened by the tree belt that runs along the northern boundary of the school. The views from the tennis courts and play area are similar to those in winter because there is little screening vegetation along the northern boundary of the site.

Viewpoint AP₄.091.4.005: View north-east from Station Approach, Great Missenden

The viewpoint represents the view from Great Missenden, looking north-east.

It was not possible to take a photograph representing this viewpoint.

Winter

The viewpoint is situated on rising ground on the southern side of the Misbourne Valley. Station Approach and the shops and businesses lining the road are visible in the foreground of the view. Beyond, in the middle ground, the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Heart of St Mary is visible and this partly screens longer views beyond of the fields and woodland (including Stocking's Wood) on the northern side of the Misbourne Valley.

Summer

In summer, views north-east are further screened by intervening vegetation in Great Missenden. The northern slope of the Missenden Valley is only just visible in the background. Stocking's Wood screens the upper slopes of the valley.

Environmental topic:	Landscape and visual assessment	LV
Appendix name:	Landscape report	001
Community forum area:	Calvert, Steeple Claydon, Twyford and Chetwode	013

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides an update to Appendix LV-001-013 landscape report from the main Environmental Statement (ES) (Volume 5) as a result of amendments AP₄-013-002 'land required for an overbridge and reconfiguration at Calvert Landfill waste transfer sidings', as part of the Supplementary Environmental Statement 3 (SES₃) and the Additional Provision 4 Environmental Statement (AP₄ ES). This appendix details the baseline for all significantly affected landscape character areas (LCAs) and representative viewpoints that are new or different to those reported in the main ES. It should be read in conjunction with Appendix LV-001-013 Landscape report from the main ES, which provides baseline descriptions for all relevant LCAs and representative viewpoints along the HS2 route.
- 1.1.2 AP₄ ES Map series LV-01, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, is contained in SES₃ and AP₄ Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book and should be read in conjunction with Volume 2 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book from the main ES.
- 1.1.3 Map series LV-02, LV-07 and LV-08, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, is contained in Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book from the main ES.

2 Environmental baseline report

2.1. Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section describes the baseline for new LCAs and new visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for this CFA, which have been identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in CFA13 of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES. The LCA Maps LV-02-047b to LV-02-048 (Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book from the main ES), which are based on aerial photography, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.
- 2.1.2 This section is organised as follows: information on the nature of the existing views towards the scheme from representative visual assessment viewpoints identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant.

2.2. Landscape character assessment

- 2.2.1 There are no new LCAs affected by the AP₄ amendments. The LCAs are shown on Maps LV-02-047b to LV-02-048 (Volume 5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book of the main ES). A summary description of the LCAs most likely to be significantly affected is included in the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES Volume 2, CFA13 Report.

2.3. Visual baseline

- 2.3.1 Descriptions of the new representative viewpoint identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES is provided below. The viewpoint is shown on maps LV-07-047b and LV-08-047b (Volume 5 of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, for residential areas, the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 2.3.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 2.3.3 The viewpoint number identifies the viewpoint location which is shown on maps LV-07-047b and LV-08-047b (Volume 5 of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES). In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local planning authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views - these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or road vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) also generally have a low sensitivity to change;

5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories;
6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories; and
7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories.

Viewpoint AP4 149.3.001: View north from the Calvert Waste Disposal Facility (Footpath SCL/13)

This view is from the north of the public right of way (PRoW) SCL/13 near the former Great Central Main Line railway that runs north-east of the village of Calvert. The viewpoint is located from the section of PRoW that runs through Calvert Landfill waste transfer sidings. It represents the view from the residential properties on the north-eastern edge of Calvert and the diverted Bridleway SCL/18/1.

Winter

An access track, a green corrugated metal clad industrial unit with palisade fencing to the foreground, together with mature deciduous vegetation surrounding are the prominent features of this viewpoint. Other elements in the foreground comprise net fencing, telegraph poles, scrub vegetation and hedgerow.

Glimpsed views of the railway line to the east are filtered by scrub vegetation.

Deciduous trees and shrubs to the left of the building filter views of the waste transfer station beyond.

The deciduous trees and the industrial unit in the middle of the view effectively screen views of the former central main railway line beyond. The railway line is currently used by the waste transfer site to transport waste from trains into trucks which use the access track in the foreground of the view to access the landfill site to the south-east.

Summer

In Summer the trees and the building effectively screen views of the waste transfer station. However filtered views of the railway line to the east remain available through the intervening scrub vegetation.

Figure 1: Viewpoint AP4 149.3.001: summer view. Date taken: 29 July 2015. Canon EOS 450D, 50mm lens (stitched panorama)



Environmental topic:	Landscape and visual assessment	LV
Appendix name:	Landscape report	001
Community forum area:	Coleshill Junction	019

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides an update to Appendix LV-001-019 landscape report from the main Environmental Statement (ES) (Volume 5, CFA19 Coleshill Junction) as a result of amendment AP₄-019-002, as part of the Supplementary Environmental Statement 3 (SES₃) and the Additional Provision 4 Environmental Statement (AP₄ ES). This details the baseline for all significantly affected landscape character areas (LCAs) and represented viewpoints that are new or different to those reported in the main ES. It should be read in conjunction with Appendix LV-001-019 landscape report from the main ES, which provides baseline descriptions for all relevant LCAs and representative viewpoints along the HS2 route.
- 1.1.2 SES₃ and AP₄ ES Map series LV-03 and LV-04, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, are contained in the SES₃ and AP₄ ES Volume 2 CFA19 map book and should be read in conjunction with the original Volume 5 Landscape and visual assessment map book in the main ES.

Environmental baseline report

2 Introduction

2.1.1 This section describes the baseline for new LCAs and new visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for community forum area 19 (CFA19), which have been identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in Volume 2, CFA19 report of this SES₃ and AP₄ ES.

2.1.2 This section is organised as follows:

- information on each new LCA identified within the study area, including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the HS2 route; and
- information on the nature of the existing views towards the scheme from representative visual assessment viewpoints identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the HS2 route.

3 Landscape character assessment

3.1.1 There are no new LCAs identified within the study area for the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES.

4 Visual baseline

- 4.1.1 A description of the new representative viewpoint identified to inform the SES3 and the AP4 ES is provided below. The viewpoint is shown on maps LV-03-084a and LV-04-084a (SES3 and the AP4 ES Volume 2 CFA19 map book). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, for residential areas, the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 4.1.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 4.1.3 The viewpoint number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on maps LV-03-084a and LV-04-084a. In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local planning authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of this receptor type has been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views - these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or road vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) also generally have a low sensitivity to change;
 5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change;
 6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change; and
 7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity.

Viewpoint 313.2.005: View south-west from residences along Coleshill Road and Mickle Meadow, Water Orton

Due to restricted access the image has been taken from PRoW (footpath) M40 which is adjacent to the residences along Coleshill Road and Mickle Meadow. The image is considered similar to views seen by the receptor because the landscape elements and angle of view are similar. The view is also considered to be representative of views seen by users of the PRoW.

Winter

The foreground of the view comprises a gently rising terrain of fields which are open in character. In the middle ground of the view is mature vegetation, defining the field boundaries. In the background, residences on Attleboro Lane can be seen.

Summer

In summer, middle ground vegetation further screens views beyond.

Figure 1: Viewpoint 313.2.005: Winter view. Date taken: 10 January 2013. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length). (stitched panorama)



Figure 2: Viewpoint 313.2.005: Summer view Date taken 13 August 2012. 35mm lens (50mm equivalent focal length). (stitched panorama)



Environmental topic:	Landscape and visual assessment	LV
Appendix name:	Landscape report	001
Community forum area:	Castle Bromwich and Bromford	025

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides an update to Appendix LV-001-025 Landscape report from the main Environmental Statement (ES) (Volume 5) as a result of design changes AP₄-025-001 and AP₄-025-002 as part of the Supplementary Environmental Statement 3 (SES₃) and the Additional Provision 4 Environmental Statement (AP₄ ES). This report details the baseline for all significantly affected landscape character areas (LCAs) and representative viewpoints that are new or different to those reported in the main ES. It should be read in conjunction with Appendix LV-001-025 Landscape report from the main ES, which provides baseline descriptions for all relevant LCAs and representative viewpoints along the HS2 route.
- 1.1.2 AP₄ ES Map series LV-02, LV-07 and LV-08, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, are contained in CFA25 and should be read in conjunction with the Volume 5 Landscape and visual assessment Map Book of the main ES.
- 1.1.3 Map series LV-01, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, is contained in CFA25 and should be read in conjunction with Volume 2 Landscape and visual assessment Map Book of the main ES.

Environmental baseline report

2 Introduction

2.1.1 This section describes the baseline for new LCAs and new visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for community forum area 25 (CFA25), which have been identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in Volume 2, CFA25 Report of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES. The LCA Map LV-02-100-L1 (SES₃ and AP₄ ES Volume 5, Landscape and visual assessment Map Book), which is based on aerial photography, also helps to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.

2.1.2 This section is organised as follows:

- information on each new LCA identified within the study area, including a description of the area and an analysis of the condition, tranquillity, value and sensitivity of each LCA. These are ordered from south to north along the HS2 route; and
- information on the nature of the existing views towards the scheme from representative visual assessment viewpoints identified to inform the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the HS2 route.

3 Landscape character assessment

3.1.1 Descriptions of new LCAs identified within the study area for the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES are provided below. The LCA are shown on Map LV-02-100-L1 (Volume 5 of this SES₃ and the AP₄ ES). A summary description of the LCAs most likely to be significantly affected is included in the SES₃ and the AP₄ ES Volume 2, CFA25 Report, Section 9.

Figure 1: Tyseley Industrial and Commercial LCA. Date taken: 27 June 2015. Canon 550D, 35mm lens

Tyseley Industrial and Commercial LCA

This LCA forms an extensive area of light industrial and commercial land use, located to the south-east of Birmingham City Centre. Characterised by a combination of industrial built form, brownfield land and warehousing. The Chiltern Main Rail Line bounds the LCA to the south. Much of the existing land use is in poor condition or lying derelict with infrastructure corridors bordering the LCA in all directions. Traffic and vehicle movements are therefore dominant, with cars parked along roads and within parking areas.

The industrial buildings are mixed in age and comprise predominantly medium to large scale brick or metal clad warehouses with shallow pitched or flat roofs. Mixtures of boundary treatments are present in the area, including walling and both barbed wire and palisade fencing. The proliferation of signage also adds to visual clutter within the area.

The route of the Grand Union Canal bisects the LCA, forming a green corridor in an area otherwise dominated by urban land use. The LCA is generally devoid of notable public realm, with vegetation generally restricted to minimal tree and shrub planting associated with industrial premises and self-seeded specimens lying within derelict or vacant land. Street lighting is a common feature along carriageways within the LCA.

Landscape condition

The buildings, surface and boundary treatments and vegetation within the LCA are in need of some maintenance, with elements of disrepair and damage. The overall landscape condition is poor.

Tranquillity

Lack of vegetation, heavy traffic flows and noise associated with the presence of infrastructure corridors dictates that this LCA is characterised by a low level of tranquillity.

Landscape value

The LCA has limited landscape value due to the predominantly industrial and commercial land use, the lack of public realm and the lack of characteristic features and valued components.

Sensitivity

Due to the poor condition, limited value and low tranquillity of the landscape, this LCA has a low sensitivity to change.

Figure 1: Tyseley Industrial and Commercial LCA. Date taken: 27 June 2015. Canon 550D, 35mm lens.



4 Visual baseline

- 4.1.1 Descriptions of the new representative viewpoints identified to inform the SES3 and the AP4 ES are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on maps LV-07-100-L1 and LV-08-100-L1 to (Volume 5 of this SES3 and the AP4 ES). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and for residential areas, the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 4.1.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 4.1.3 The viewpoint number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on maps LV-07-100-L1 and LV-08-100-L1 (Volume 5 of this SES3 and the AP4 ES). In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local planning authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views - these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or road vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) also generally have a low sensitivity to change;
 5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories;
 6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories; and
 7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories.

Figure 2: Viewpoint 392.4.002: Summer view. Date taken: 13 August 2015. Canon 550D, 35mm lens (stitched panorama)

Viewpoint 392.4.002: View north-east from road users on Redfern Road

This view is representative of the typical view experienced by road users on Redfern Road, Tyseley.

Winter

Whilst there is no photograph representative of winter, the view would not be dissimilar to the summer image.

Summer

The view looks north-east on Redfern Road towards the boundaries of industrial premises and vacant land forming the road frontage. The carriageway and palisade fencing boundary treatments dominate the foreground, with a telegraph pole and network of transmission wires visible against the sky line. A belt of vegetation is visible in the background at the right hand frame of the view with partial views of industrial units available in the middle-ground.

With the exception of the tract of vegetation at the frontage of the Bestway unit in the middle and background view, the lack of vegetation in the public realm and along the road frontage dictates that only minimal further screening is available in summer.

Night-time

At night, the foreground of the view is lit by a combination of street lights which line Redfern Road and occasional vehicles on the carriageway itself. Light spill is also evident from industrial units in the middle-ground.

Figure 2: Viewpoint 392.4.002: Summer view. Date taken: 13 August 2015. Canon 550D, 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Figure 3: Viewpoint 392.3.001: Summer view. Date taken: 13 August 2015. Canon 550D, 35mm lens (stitched panorama)

Viewpoint 392.3.001: View south from the Kings Road Canalside Walk (Grand Union Canal towpath)

This view is representative of the view experienced by recreational receptors looking south from the towpath of the Grand Union Canal.

Winter

Whilst there is no photograph representative of winter, the view would not be dissimilar to the summer image.

Summer

This view offers opportunities for southerly views from the Kings Road Canalside Walk which forms the towpath of the Grand Union Canal. The canal itself forms the immediate foreground with middle-ground views foreshortened by the combination of fence and wall boundary treatments. Vegetation running parallel with the canal also filtered views towards industrial premises beyond. Industrial machinery is apparent in the right hand frame of the view, protruding above the fence line. A tract of vegetation is also perceptible in the background view and visible against the skyline.

In summer, the trees in the immediate foreground adjacent to the existing fence line further obscure views to the south. The coverage of vegetation in the left hand frame of the view visually coalesces to limit views.

Night-time

At night, the view is devoid of street lighting although some light spill is apparent from nearby industrial premises.

Figure 3: Viewpoint 392.3.001: Summer view. Date taken: 13 August 2015. Canon 550D, 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



Environmental topic:	Landscape and visual assessment	LV
Appendix name:	Landscape report	001
Community forum area:	Washwood Heath to Curzon Street	026

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides an update to Appendix LV-001-026 landscape report from the main Environmental Statement (ES) (Volume 5, CFA26) as a result of design change AP-026-001 as part of the Supplementary Environmental Statement 3 (SES3) and the Additional Provision 4 Environmental Statement (AP4 ES). This details the baseline for all significantly affected landscape character areas (LCAs) and representative viewpoints that are new or different to those reported in the main ES. It should be read in conjunction with Appendix LV-001-026 Landscape report from the main ES, which provides baseline descriptions for all relevant LCAs and representative viewpoints along the HS2 route.
- 1.1.2 AP4 ES Map series LV-07 and LV-08, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, are contained in the SES3 and AP4 ES map book and should be read in conjunction with the original Volume 5 Landscape and visual assessment map book.
- 1.1.3 Map series LV-01, as referred to throughout this landscape and visual assessment appendix, is contained in the SES3 and AP4 ES map book and should be read in conjunction with the original Volume 2 Landscape and visual assessment map book.

Environmental baseline report

2 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section describes the baseline for new visual assessment viewpoints located within the study area for this community forum area (CFA), which have been identified to inform the SES3 and the AP4 ES. There are no new LCAs identified as part of this assessment. A summary of the landscape and visual baseline is provided in CFA26 Volume 2 of this SES3 and the AP4 ES. The LCA Maps LV-02-101 (Volume 5 of the main ES, Landscape and Visual Assessment Map Book), which are based on aerial photography, also help to provide an overview of the character of the area, illustrating the pattern of development, distribution of open spaces and spread of vegetation.
- 2.1.2 This section is organised as follows:
- information on the nature of the existing views towards the scheme from representative visual assessment viewpoints identified to inform the SES3 and the AP4 ES, during both winter and summer, and daytime and night-time where relevant. These are ordered from south to north along the HS2 route.

3 Landscape character assessment

- 3.1.1 A summary description of the LCAs most likely to be significantly affected is included in the SES3 and the AP4 ES Volume 2, CFA26 Report, Section 9. No new LCAs have been identified within the study area for the SES3 and AP4 ES.

4 Visual baseline

- 4.1.1 Descriptions of the new representative viewpoints identified to inform the SES3 and the AP4 ES are provided below. The viewpoints are shown on maps LV-07-101 and LV-08-101 (Volume 5 of this SES3 and the AP4 ES). For each viewpoint, the first part of the baseline description relates to the view during winter, the second part relates to the summer view for viewpoints considered in the operational assessment and, for residential areas, the third part relates to the view at night-time.
- 4.1.2 Photographs have been included to represent the view from visual receptors during winter and, where relevant, summer. For some visual receptors, no appropriate location from which to capture a representative photograph of the view was available, therefore no photograph has been included and the assessment has been undertaken based on professional judgement.
- 4.1.3 The viewpoint number identifies the viewpoint locations which are shown on maps LV-07-101 and LV-08-101 (Volume 5 of this SES3 and the AP4 ES). In each case, the middle number (xxx.x.xxx) identifies the type of receptor as follows:
1. protected views - these relate to those viewpoints, panoramas and viewing corridors that have been designated by local planning authorities, county councils or other relevant stakeholders. Protected views have a high sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area;
 2. residential views - these have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is often focused on the landscape surrounding the property, rather than on another focused activity (as will be the case in predominantly employment or industrial areas);
 3. recreational views - these receptors (apart from those engaged in active sports) generally have a high sensitivity to change, as attention is focused on enjoyment of the landscape. Tourists engaged in activities whereby attention is focused on the surrounding landscape or townscape also have a high sensitivity to change;
 4. transport views - travel through an area is often the means by which the greatest numbers of people view the landscape. Because of the glimpsed nature of the view from trains or road vehicles, people travelling through an area on main roads have a low sensitivity to change. People travelling through urban areas (including pedestrians where the focus is not in recreation) also generally have a low sensitivity to change;
 5. hotels and healthcare institutions - people staying in hotels and healthcare institutions have periods of time when their attention may be focused on the landscape, whilst at other times attention is more likely to be focused on other activities. Based on the level of interaction with the surrounding landscape, these receptors have a medium sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories;
 6. employment - people at work and within educational institutions are the least sensitive receptors, as their attention is likely to be focused on their work activity. These receptors have a low sensitivity to change. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories; and
 7. active sports - people engaged in active sports have a low sensitivity to change as their attention is likely to be focused on their activity. None of these receptor types have been identified within the study area or, where present, they have been represented by other viewpoint categories.

Viewpoint 386.2.012: View west from residences on Adderley Road

This view is representative of the typical view experienced by residential receptors that front or back onto Adderley Road, as well as transport receptors travelling along Adderley Road.

Winter

Whilst there is no photograph representative of winter, the view would not be dissimilar to the summer image due to the lack of vegetation coverage.

Summer

This view looks west across Adderley Road toward Network Park. A large three storey red brick building dominates the foreground of the view, with lower height industrial buildings visible to the left of the view behind a 2m red brick wall to back of footpath. A line of transmission towers and National Grid overhead power lines run across the middle ground of the view. Glimpses of large warehouse buildings within Network Park are visible in the background of the view.

Night-time

At night, the view is lit by street lighting, lighting associated with nearby industrial premises and passing vehicles.

Figure 1: Viewpoint 386.2.012: Summer view Date taken: 12 August 2015. Canon 550D, 35mm lens (stitched panorama)



