



VIEWPOINT:8 TAKEN FROM LOWER BOGNOR ROAD (SOUTH OF MORELLS FARM), LOOKING NORTH-WEST TOWARDS THE SITE.

PROJECTION: CYLINDRICAL
ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: 96% AT A1
VIEW AT COMFORTABLE ARM'S LENGTH
HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 90°
TO BE PRINTED AT A1 FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES

DATE AND TIME OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 07-05-20 TAKEN AT 14:20
MAKE AND MODEL OF CAMERA: NIKON D610
MAKE AND FOCAL LENGTH OF LENS: NIKON 50MM

TYPE 1 VISUALISATION
SPRING PHOTOGRAPHY

SLR
global environmental solutions
BERSTED, BOGNOR REGIS
NURSERY FIELDS, BERSTED

COOPER
Sustainable Development Ltd

JOB NO: 416-09819-00019
DATE: JULY 2020 DRAWN: IG CHECKED: CK APPROVED: CK
VIEWPOINT 8 DRAWING NO: BER-S1-DWG-15



VIEWPOINT:8 TAKEN FROM LOWER BOGNOR ROAD (SOUTH OF MORELLS FARM), LOOKING SOUTH-EAST TOWARDS THE SITE CONTINUED.

PROJECTION: CYLINDRICAL
ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: 96% AT A1
VIEW AT COMFORTABLE ARM'S LENGTH
HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 90°
TO BE PRINTED AT A1 FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES

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VIEWPOINT 8 DRAWING NO: BER-S1-DWG-16



VIEWPOINT:9 TAKEN FROM FOOTPATH LEADING NORTH FROM PARK FARMHOUSE TO PARK FARM, LOOKING NORTH TOWARDS THE SITE.

PROJECTION: CYLINDRICAL
ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: 96% AT A1
VIEW AT COMFORTABLE ARM'S LENGTH
HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 90°
TO BE PRINTED AT A1 FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES

DATE AND TIME OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 07-05-20 TAKEN AT 13:34
MAKE AND MODEL OF CAMERA: NIKON D610
MAKE AND FOCAL LENGTH OF LENS: NIKON 50MM

TYPE 1 VISUALISATION
SPRING PHOTOGRAPHY

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JOB NO: 416-09819-00019
DATE: JULY 2020 DRAWN: IG CHECKED: OK APPROVED: OK
VIEWPOINT 9 **DRAWING NO: BER-S1-DWG-17**

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VIEWPOINT:9 TAKEN FROM FOOTPATH LEADING NORTH FROM PARK FARMHOUSE TO PARK FARM, LOOKING SOUTH TOWARDS THE SITE CONTINUED.

PROJECTION: CYLINDRICAL
ENLARGEMENT FACTOR: 96% AT A1
VIEW AT COMFORTABLE ARM'S LENGTH
HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW: 90°
TO BE PRINTED AT A1 FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES

DATE AND TIME OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 07-05-20 TAKEN AT 13:34
MAKE AND MODEL OF CAMERA: NIKON D610
MAKE AND FOCAL LENGTH OF LENS: NIKON 50MM

TYPE 1 VISUALISATION
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JOB NO: 416-09819-00019
DATE: JULY 2020 DRAWN: IG CHECKED: OK APPROVED: OK
VIEWPOINT 9 **DRAWING NO: BER-S1-DWG-18**

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METHODOLOGY FOR LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL ASSESSMENT

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is a tool used to identify and assess the significance of the effects of development on '*landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity*' (GLVIA3¹, paragraph 1.1). Although it refers to landscape, GLVIA3 (paragraphs 2.6 - 2.8) also makes clear that the same principles apply to townscapes and seascapes. GLVIA3 is the main source of guidance on the principles and processes of LVIA and recognises that, having ratified the European Landscape Convention, the United Kingdom Government has obligations to deal with such matters. The guidance also considers the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 1.1.2 Landscape is a definable set of characteristics resulting from the interaction of natural, physical, and human factors. It is a resource. Its assessment is distinct from visual assessment, which deals specifically with effects on the views and visual amenity of different groups of people at receptor locations. GLVIA3 (paragraph 2.22) makes clear that these two elements, although inter-related, should be assessed separately and that the assessment should clearly demonstrate the difference between them.
- 1.1.3 GLVIA3 (paragraph 2.23) states that professional judgement is an important part of the LVIA process; whilst there may be some scope for objective measurement of landscape and visual changes, much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgements. It is critical that these judgements are based upon a clear and transparent method so that the reasoning can be followed and examined by others.
- 1.1.4 GLVIA3 sets out a framework for making such judgements. It describes a step-by-step approach in which: judgements about the value and susceptibility of the receptor are combined into a judgement about sensitivity; judgements about the size/scale of the effect, its geographical extent and its duration and reversibility are combined into a judgement about the magnitude of the effect; and finally, the judgements about sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the effect are combined to judge the level of the effect. If the assessment forms part of an EIA, a threshold will then be identified as to which effects are considered significant and which are not. In non-EIA appraisals, this step is not required, though levels of effect will be described in terms of their relative importance.
- 1.1.5 GLVIA3 is not prescriptive about how the judgments should be made. This is a matter for individual practitioners to decide and explain. This document therefore sets out the criteria and definitions used by COOPER Landscape Planning, in both EIA and non-EIA landscape and visual assessments.

¹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' (Third Edition, April 2013).