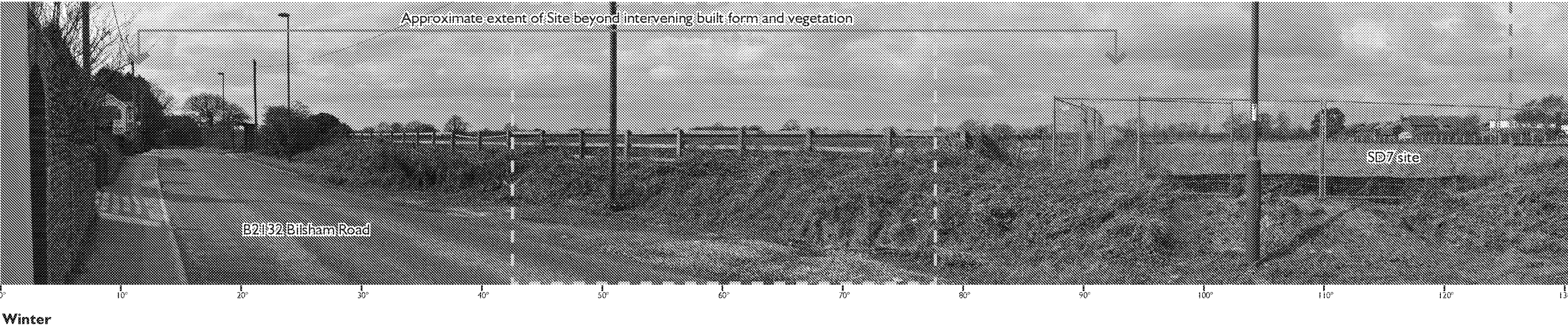


To be viewed **digitally at 125% enlargement** - see notes below.



Panoramic view looking west from the B2132 Bilsham Road, opposite the Site and the SD7 site.

Notes: Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. A reference image of the indicated insert is provided in Appendix E.

Instructions for viewing digitally: All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% or 150% enlargement as appropriate (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 or D3400 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.

To be viewed **digitally at 125% enlargement** - see notes below.



Panoramic view looking west from the B2132 Bilsham Road, opposite the Site and the SD7 site.

Notes: Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. A reference image of the indicated insert is provided in Appendix E.

Instructions for viewing digitally: All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% or 150% enlargement as appropriate (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 or D3400 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.

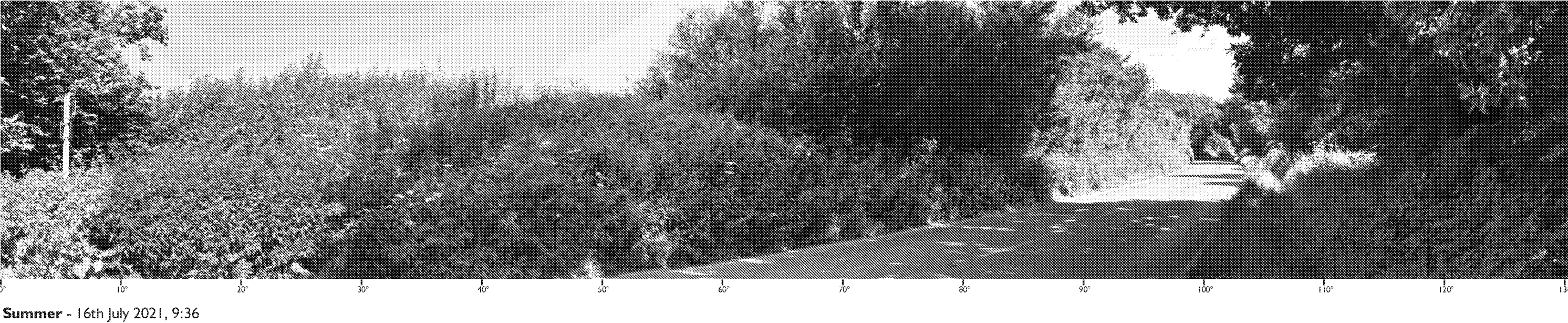
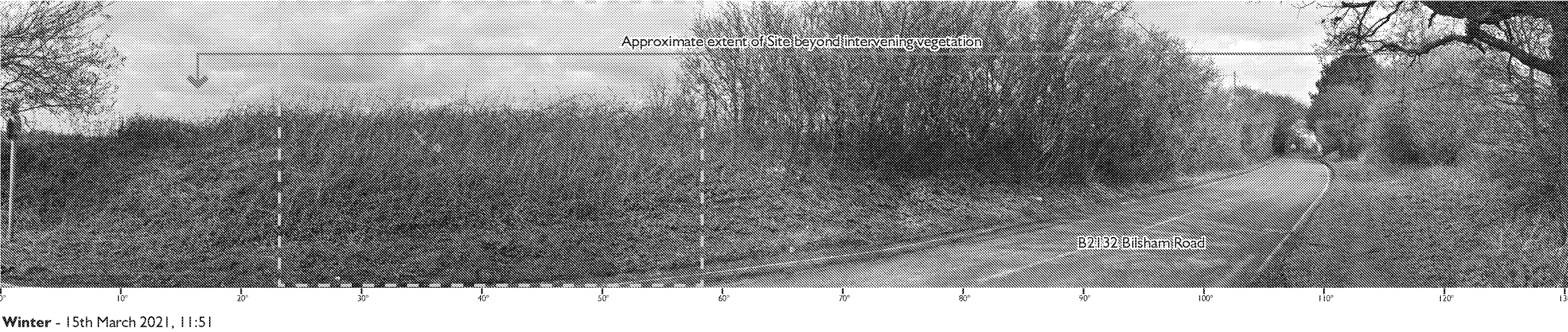
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Viewpoint location Panoramic view looking west from the B2132 Bilsham Road, opposite the Site and the SD7 site. Latitude / Longitude 50.813790, -0.613274 Approximate elevation 6m AOD. Approximate distance to closest edge of Site 13m to the northeastern corner of the Site. Landscape Designations at viewpoint None. Comments	Description of Existing View View looking west across the B2132 Bilsham Road, from southwest around to northeast. The built up area of Yapton is seen to the right, agricultural land is seen across the road, and trees and dense vegetation is seen where the road dips out of view to the left. Properties on the east side of Bilsham Road are seen either side of (and behind) the viewpoint. Utility poles, cables and streetlights along the B2132 punctuate the skyline. The northeastern corner of the Site is seen directly across the road, with Heras fencing seen surrounding the SD7 site across the road and to the right of the scene presented. The Application Site is located to the south of the SD7 site. Once built, the access road into the SD7 site will be seen across the road just to the right of the viewpoint, and housing on the SD7 site will be seen beyond, screening views of the existing buildings and continuing the building line up to the last house currently seen on the west side of Bilsham Road. Angle of View The Site is located to the right of the direction of travel when heading south along Bilsham Road.	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people living and working in the area (roads / pavements used by locals and for commuting). Focus would generally be on the foreground road, but with some appreciation of the surrounding landscape, and would be largely transient, with a moderate number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint. With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the majority of receptors will be viewers whose focus is not primarily on their setting, but who may value the setting as part of the activity in which they are involved, their Susceptibility to Change would be MEDIUM; and as they are within residential areas, the Value of the view would also be MEDIUM. <u>The overall Sensitivity of Visual Receptors is therefore MEDIUM.</u> Reversibility Given the nature of the proposals the change is considered to be permanent, unavoidable, and largely irreversible, although effects would soften as mitigation planting along the eastern boundary and within the Site establishes.
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Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15 Year 1: From this location the view looks across Bilsham Road towards the housing proposed on the Application Site. Based on the approved Outline scheme and the undetermined Reserved Matters drawings the access to the SD7 site would be located just to the right of the viewpoint, and properties within the SD7 Site would continue the line of houses on the west side of the road, set back slightly from the existing building line behind a wide verge with some tree planting. Housing proposed on the Application Site would be seen to the left of the SD7 site; stretching down the road beyond the existing oak (and other trees) seen further down the road (which would be retained). Only a small part of the northeastern edge of the proposed development would be visible from this location. An apartment unit would be seen on the corner of the Site opposite, with a few houses seen down the road to the left of the scene presented. The majority of the development would be screened by the foreground buildings. No important elements would be lost from the scene; no views of heritage assets would be affected; the complexity of the scene would not change (as housing is already part of the scene); and there would be no change in the scale of landscape or built elements seen in the view; however, houses would be seen across the road, there would be a change to the skyline, and there would be an increase in the visual enclosure associated with the Application Site proposals. At this stage the new planting proposed on Site would be immature and would have little effect on any changes to the view. Overall (assuming the SD7 site is built), the general composition of the view looking north along the road would be little changed by the Application Site proposals but the view looking south along the road would change to one of housing on both sides of the road, and the existing agricultural fields on the west side of the road would be lost from the view. The proposed housing would form a prominent element in the scene in both summer and winter extending development to the south, but given the existing surrounding development would only have a and having a moderately detrimental effect on the character of the scene. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1 would be MEDIUM ADVERSE in both summer and winter. Year 7: By year 7 the planting proposed within the Site would have had time to become well established. The hedgerows proposed along the Site frontage would provide dense screening / filtering at low level, particularly in summer; and individual trees would be well established with greater height (5.5 - 7.5m) and increased density of canopy. At this stage in summer the hedgerow and tree planting along the northern and northeastern edges of the Site would screen the lower parts of the development, however, the upper floors and roofs of the proposed houses would remain visible past the proposed tree planting. In winter more of the development would be visible, seen over the surrounding hedgerows and through the proposed tree canopies. In summer the proposals would form a clearly apparent part of the scene, having an appreciably detrimental effect on its character. In winter (when the hedgerow / trees are out of leaf) the proposals would continue to have a moderately detrimental effect on the character of the scene. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7 would be MEDIUM-LOW ADVERSE in summer, and MEDIUM ADVERSE in winter. Year 15: By year 15 the mitigation planting on Site would be maturing. Hedgerows would be fully established and provide dense screening in both summer and winter at low level; and individual tree planting would also be more mature (approximately 6.5 - 9m) and would provide good screening in summer and dense filtering in winter. At this stage in summer the proposed housing would be filtered / screened by the hedgerow and tree planting proposed along the northern and northeastern edges of the Site and would be integrated into the wider scene, however, the proposals would continue to form a visible element in the scene, having a slightly detrimental effect on its overall character. In winter filtered views of the housing would remain, having an appreciably detrimental effect on the character of the scene. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 15 would be LOW ADVERSE in summer and MEDIUM-LOW ADVERSE in winter. Significance of Visual Effects (sensitivity x magnitude of effect) <table><tr><th></th><th>Year 1</th><th>Year 7</th><th>Year 15</th></tr><tr><td>Summer</td><td>MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td></tr><tr><td>Winter</td><td>MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td></tr></table> NOTE: During construction effects would be significant for receptors using this part of the Bilsham Road. Whilst these effects would be relatively short term it would be important to minimise them by erecting good (ideally printed) construction hoardings around the Site boundary.					Year 1	Year 7	Year 15	Summer	MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	Winter	MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT	MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT
	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15												
Summer	MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT												
Winter	MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT	MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT												

VIEWPOINT 4 - Annotated viewpoint photograph

To be viewed **digitally at 125% enlargement** - see notes below.



Panoramic view looking north from where Footpath Yapton 144-1 meets the B2132 Bilsham Road.

Notes: Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. A reference image of the indicated insert is provided in Appendix E.

Instructions for viewing digitally: All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% or 150% enlargement as appropriate (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

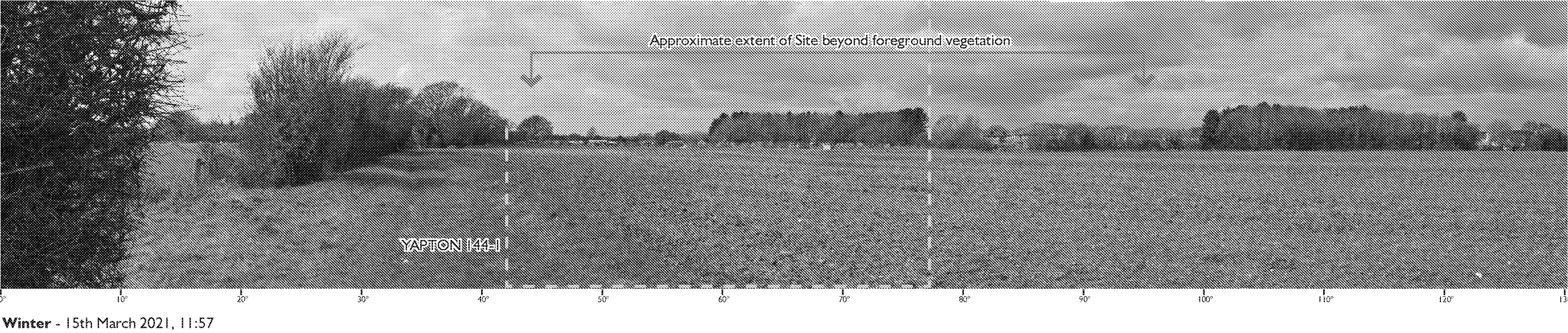
Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 or D3400 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.

Viewpoint location Panoramic view looking north from where Footpath Yapton 144-1 meets the B2132 Bilsham Road. Latitude / Longitude 50.811299, -0.615997 Approximate elevation 5m AOD. Approximate distance to closest edge of Site 13m to the southeastern corner of the Site. Landscape Designations at viewpoint None. Comments	Description of Existing View View looking west through to northeast across / along the B2132 Bilsham Road towards Yapton from the end of the footpath by the allotments. The “Welcome to Yapton” and 30mph speed limit signs are seen along the road looking north along the road, but no housing is currently seen in the view. The view looking north along the road is dominated by the roadside hedgerows, and the road itself. There is no pavement, but an informal path follows the verge between the allotments and Taylors Close at the southern end of Yapton. When built houses on the SD7 site may just be glimpsed when looking north along the road. Angle of View The Site is located to the left of the direction of travel when heading north along Bilsham Road.	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people accessing the allotments. Focus would generally be on the foreground road, but with some appreciation of the surrounding landscape, and would be largely transient, with a moderate number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint. With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the majority of receptors will be viewers whose focus is not primarily on their setting, but who may value the setting as part of the activity in which they are involved, their Susceptibility to Change would be MEDIUM; and as they are within a landscape judged to be of moderate or good strength of character the Value of the view would be MEDIUM. <u>The overall Sensitivity of Visual Receptors is therefore MEDIUM.</u> Reversibility Given the nature of the proposals the change is considered to be permanent, unavoidable, and largely irreversible, although effects would soften as mitigation planting within the southern open space and along the eastern boundary establishes.
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Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15 Year 1: From this location the view looks along the road towards the housing proposed on the Application Site. Close to the viewpoint the substantial existing roadside hedgerow would screen all but an occasional winter glimpse of the development, however, there may be a glimpse of the proposals at the end of the road looking north, and the footpath proposed on the east side of the road would have an effect on the view. No important elements would be lost from the scene; no views of heritage assets would be affected; the complexity of the scene would not change (or any change would barely be perceived); there would be no (or almost imperceptible) change in the scale of landscape or built (building) elements seen in the view; there would be no (or almost imperceptible) change to the skyline; and there would be no effect on visual enclosure experienced along the road; however, the pavement would have a slightly urbanising effect. At this stage the new planting proposed on Site would be immature and would have little effect on any changes to the view. Overall, with the exception of the pavement the general composition of the view looking along the road would experience little change. The foreground road and roadside vegetation would continue to dominate the scene, and whilst the proposals would just be visible beyond “Welcome to Yapton” sign, they would have little effect on the scene. From this location in both summer and winter whilst the proposed housing would barely be seen (if at all), the proposed pavement would have a slightly urbanising effect, having a slightly detrimental effect on the character of the view. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1 would be LOW ADVERSE in both summer and winter. Year 7: By year 7 the planting proposed within the Site would have had time to become well established. Hedgerows would provide dense screening / filtering at low level, particularly in summer; individual trees would be well established with greater height (5.5 - 7.5m) and increased density of canopy; and woodland areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (2 - 5m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting). At this stage the woodland / tree planting proposed in the southeastern corner of the Site would be visible beyond the roadside hedgerow, but seen in the context of the existing vegetation would have little effect on the scene. The pavement along the road would remain, however, having a slightly adverse effect on the character of the scene. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7 would remain LOW ADVERSE in both summer and winter. Year 15: By year 15 the mitigation planting on Site would be maturing. Hedgerows would be fully established and provide dense screening in both summer and winter at low level; individual tree planting would also be more mature (approximately 6.5 - 9m) and would provide good screening in summer and dense filtering in winter; and woodland areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (4 - 8m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting). At this stage the woodland / tree planting proposed in the southeastern corner of the Site would be clearly visible across the road and beyond the roadside hedgerow, although as in year 7, seen in the context of the existing view it would have little effect on the scene. The pavement along the road would remain, however, maintaining the slightly adverse effect on the character of the scene. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 15 would remain LOW ADVERSE in both summer and winter. Significance of Visual Effects (sensitivity x magnitude of effect) <table><tr><th></th><th>Year 1</th><th>Year 7</th><th>Year 15</th></tr><tr><td>Summer</td><td>VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td></tr><tr><td>Winter</td><td>VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td></tr></table>					Year 1	Year 7	Year 15	Summer	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	Winter	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT
	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15												
Summer	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT												
Winter	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT												

VIEWPOINT 5 - Annotated viewpoint photograph

To be viewed **digitally at 125% enlargement** - see notes below.



Panoramic view looking west-northwest from Footpath YAPTON 144-I, approximately 350m to the east of Bilsham Road.

Notes: Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. A reference image of the indicated insert is provided in Appendix E.

Instructions for viewing digitally: All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% or 150% enlargement as appropriate (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

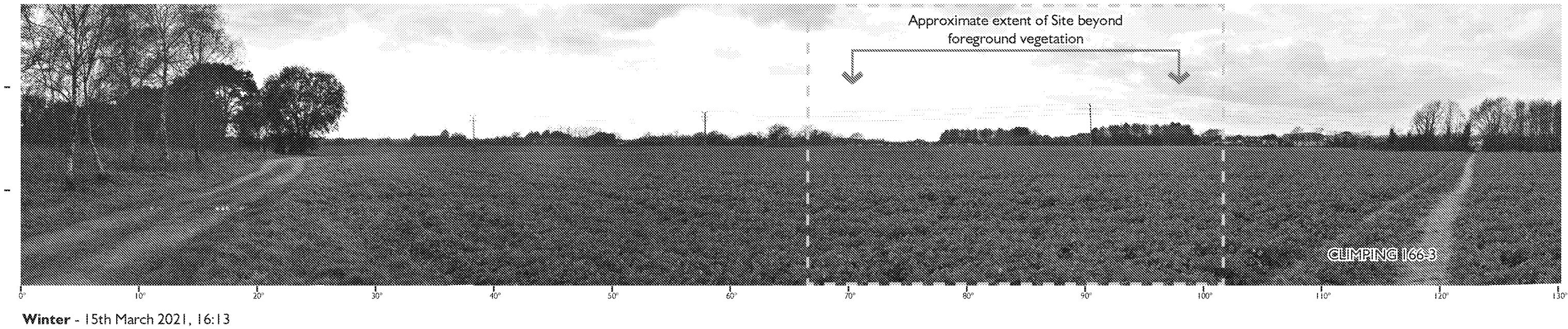
Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 or D3400 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.

Viewpoint location Panoramic view looking west-northwest from Footpath YAPTON 144-1, approximately 350m to the east of Bilsham Road. Latitude / Longitude 50.810607, -0.611178 Approximate elevation 6m AOD. Approximate distance to closest edge of Site 360m to the southeastern corner of the Site. Landscape Designations at viewpoint None. Comments	Description of Existing View View along Footpath Yapton 144-1 and across the adjacent field, looking towards the Hobbs Allotment Gardens off the B2132 Bilsham Road (although views are largely contained by the foreground crop in the summer image presented). Housing along Taylors Close and West View Drive are seen amongst the groups of trees on the far side of the foreground field in both summer and winter. To the left of the view is a glimpse into the fields surrounding Hobbs Farm. Utility poles (along the Bilsham Road) and their associated cables are seen above the skyline beyond the allotment gardens in winter. The Site is located beyond the Allotment Gardens and the vegetation seen behind them, and beyond the houses on Taylors Close. Angle of View The Site is located at approximately 20 degrees to the direction of travel when heading west-northwest along the Footpath.	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people using the Footpath for the experience and enjoyment of the landscape. Focus would generally be on the path and on the views of the surrounding landscape, and would be transient, with a low number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint. With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the receptor's focus will be primarily on their setting, their Susceptibility to Change would be HIGH; and as they are within a landscape judged to be of moderate or good strength of character the Value of the view would be MEDIUM. <u>The overall Sensitivity of Visual Receptors is therefore HIGH.</u> Reversibility Given the nature of the proposals the change is considered to be permanent, unavoidable, and largely irreversible, although effects would soften as mitigation planting along the eastern boundary and within the Site establishes.
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Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15 Year 1: From this location the view looks along the Footpath towards the allotment gardens and the housing proposed on the Application Site. Housing on the southern edge of the proposed housing area on the Application Site may just be glimpsed in the background to the left of the evergreen trees seen beyond the allotments (particularly in winter), and glimpses of rooftops closer to Bilsham Road may also be seen to the right of the tree belt, glimpsed between the trees and the existing built form. No important elements would be lost from the scene; no views of heritage assets would be affected; the complexity of the scene would not change (as housing is already part of the scene); there would be no change in the scale of landscape or built elements seen in the view; and there would be no effect on visual enclosure experienced along the Footpath; however, additional housing would be seen, just breaking the skyline to the left of the existing tree belt (and would be glimpsed through a gap in the trees to the right). At this stage the new planting proposed on Site would be immature and would have little effect on any changes to the view. Overall the general composition of the view looking along the Footpath would experience limited change. The foreground field, allotments and housing along Taylors Close would continue to dominate the scene, and whilst the proposals would be visible beyond the allotments (extending development seen in the view to the south), given the existing housing present in the scene this would have a limited effect. From this location (depending on the crop in the foreground field)¹ in both summer and winter the proposals would form a visible element in the scene, having a slightly detrimental effect on its overall character. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1 would be LOW ADVERSE in both summer and winter. Year 7: By year 7 the planting proposed within the Site would have had time to become well established. Hedgerows would provide dense screening / filtering at low level, particularly in summer; individual trees would be well established with greater height (5.5 - 7.5m) and increased density of canopy; and woodland areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (2 - 5m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting). At this stage the woodland / tree planting proposed in the southeastern corner of the Site may be visible in summer, but is unlikely to have any significant effect on the scene. Overall the effects would remain similar to those experienced in year 1. Assuming the crop is low, in both summer and winter the development would form a visible element in the scene, having a slightly detrimental effect on its overall character. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7 would remain LOW ADVERSE in both summer and winter. Year 15: By year 15 the mitigation planting on Site would be maturing. Hedgerows would be fully established and provide dense screening in both summer and winter at low level; individual tree planting would also be more mature (approximately 6.5 - 9m) and would provide good screening in summer and dense filtering in winter; and woodland areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (4 - 8m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting). At this stage the woodland / tree planting proposed in the southeastern corner of the Site would be clearly visible beyond the allotments, screening the proposed housing in summer and providing filtering of the views of the buildings in winter. Overall, at this stage the development would be fully integrated into the scene in summer, and any glimpses of the development would scarcely be appreciated in winter. Whilst the view may have changed the overall effect would be no worse or better than the existing. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 15 would be NEUTRAL in both summer and winter. Significance of Visual Effects (sensitivity x magnitude of effect) <table><tr><th></th><th>Year 1</th><th>Year 7</th><th>Year 15</th></tr><tr><th>Summer</th><td>SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>NEUTRAL</td></tr><tr><th>Winter</th><td>SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>NEUTRAL</td></tr></table>					Year 1	Year 7	Year 15	Summer	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	NEUTRAL	Winter	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	NEUTRAL
	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15												
Summer	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	NEUTRAL												
Winter	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	NEUTRAL												

VIEWPOINT 6 - Annotated viewpoint photograph

To be viewed **digitally at 125% enlargement** - see notes below.



Panoramic view looking west from Footpath CLIPPING 166-3, approximately 635m to the east-southeast of Bilsham Road.

Notes: Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. A reference image of the indicated insert is provided in Appendix E.

Instructions for viewing digitally: All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% or 150% enlargement as appropriate (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 or D3400 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.

Viewpoint location Panoramic view looking west from Footpath CLIMPING 166-3, approximately 635m to the east-southeast of Bilsham Road. Latitude / Longitude 50.810344, -0.606257 Approximate elevation 5m AOD. Approximate distance to closest edge of Site 650m to the eastern edge of the Site. Landscape Designations at viewpoint None. Comments	Description of Existing View View across agricultural fields from Footpath Climping 166-3. A farm access track and trees are seen to the left of the view, and beyond, the edge of the fields are bounded by a mixture of hedgerows and trees. In this direction buildings within Hobbs Farm are seen amongst the vegetation. In the centre of the view, looking west-northwest, the Hobbs Allotment Gardens are seen in front of a group of tall trees (located on the east side of Bilsham Road), and further north housing on Taylors Close and West View Drive / West View Gardens is also seen amongst the vegetation. A set of concrete electricity poles with six associated cables cross the foreground field, breaking the skyline. The Site is located beyond the Allotment Gardens, the houses on Taylors Close, and the groups of trees which surround them. Angle of View The Site is located at approximately 45 degrees to the direction of travel when heading northwest along the Footpath.	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people using the Footpath for the experience and enjoyment of the landscape. Focus would generally be on the path and on the views of the surrounding landscape, and would be transient, with a low number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint. With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the receptor’s focus will be primarily on their setting, their Susceptibility to Change would be HIGH; and as they are within a landscape judged to be of moderate or good strength of character the Value of the view would be MEDIUM. <u>The overall Sensitivity of Visual Receptors is therefore HIGH.</u> Reversibility Given the nature of the proposals the change is considered to be permanent, unavoidable, and largely irreversible, although any effects would soften as mitigation planting along the eastern boundary and within the Site establishes.
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Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15

Seen from this location the proposed housing would be located behind the houses on Taylors Close, and behind the tall trees seen along the Bilsham Road.

In all periods the proposed development would be entirely screened in **summer**.

In **winter** the outlines of some buildings may be seen through the intervening trees, but the proposals would be scarcely appreciated in the overall view and would have little effect on the scene.

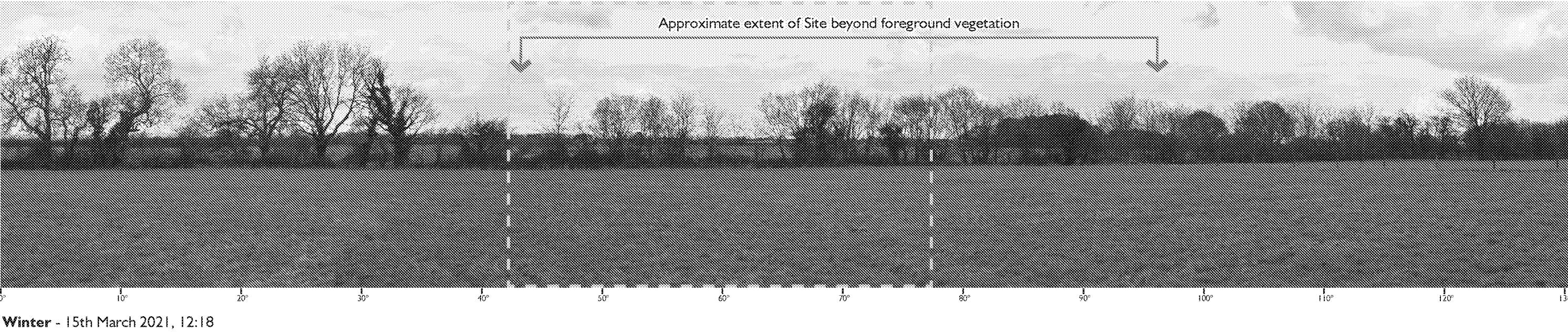
The **Magnitude of Visual Effects** would be NEUTRAL in all periods.

Significance of Visual Effects (sensitivity x magnitude of effect)

	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15
Summer	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL
Winter	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL

VIEWPOINT 7 - Annotated viewpoint photograph

To be viewed **digitally at 125% enlargement** - see notes below.



Panoramic view looking north-northeast from Footpath YAPTON 148/1-1, to the north of Bilsham Manor Barns.

Notes: Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. A reference image of the indicated insert is provided in Appendix E.

Instructions for viewing digitally: All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% or 150% enlargement as appropriate (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 or D3400 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.

Viewpoint location Panoramic view looking north-northeast from Footpath YAPTON 148/1-1, to the north of Bilsham Manor Barns. Latitude / Longitude 50.810779, -0.619203 Approximate elevation 4m AOD. Approximate distance to closest edge of Site 165m to the southwestern boundary of the Site. Landscape Designations at viewpoint None. Comments The barns at Bilsham Manor are located approximately 45m behind the viewpoint	Description of Existing View View across a pastoral field to the north of Bilsham, through a hedgerow / tree line along its boundary, and across further fields towards Yapton. The Ryebank Rife which separates the two fields beyond the hedgerow can just be seen through gaps in the vegetation. Housing on the southern edges of Yapton can be seen in the middle distance in the centre of the view, with the Heras fencing around the SD7 site just discernible in front. The view to the right is well vegetated, with trees screening the B2132 Bilsham Road in both summer and winter. The view to the left is more open, with distant views across to high ground within the South Downs National Park afforded through gaps in the trees. Once built, housing within the approved SD7 site will be seen in front of the existing buildings on the southern edge of Yapton. The Site is located in front of the SD7 site, and consists of the field to the right of the Rife (the field is green in the winter photograph presented). The southern Site boundary cuts across this field approximately 165m to the north of the viewpoint, and the remainder of the field would be used as the Biodiversity Improvement Area. Angle of View The Site is located at 90 degrees to the direction of travel when heading in either direction along the Footpath.	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people using the Footpath for the experience and enjoyment of the landscape. Focus would generally be on the path and on the views of the surrounding landscape, and would be transient, with a low number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint. With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the receptor’s focus will be primarily on their setting, their Susceptibility to Change would be HIGH; and as they are within a landscape judged to be of moderate or good strength of character the Value of the view would be MEDIUM. <u>The overall Sensitivity of Visual Receptors is therefore HIGH.</u> Reversibility Given the nature of the proposals the change is considered to be permanent, unavoidable, and largely irreversible, although effects would soften as planting in the Biodiversity Improvement Area and along the southern Site boundary establishes.
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Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15 Year 1: From this location the view looks across the foreground field and through the intervening hedgerow towards the Application Site (where buildings are set back some 80+m from the Site boundary). In summer the Site is well screened by the intervening hedgerow, and only glimpses of the proposed development would be visible. In winter housing proposed on the Application Site would be seen through the hedgerow and past the Biodiversity Improvement Area. No important elements would be lost from the scene; no views of heritage assets would be affected; the complexity of the scene would not change significantly (as housing is already visible within the scene); there would be no change in the scale of landscape or built elements seen in the view; and there would be no effect on visual enclosure experienced along the Footpath; however, additional housing would be seen closer to the viewpoint, breaking the skyline seen through / beyond the foreground hedgerow. At this stage the new planting proposed on Site and within the Biodiversity Improvement Area would be immature and would have little effect on any changes to the view. Overall, the general composition of the view looking north from the Footpath (in winter) would experience some change. Whilst the view looking along the path would be largely unaffected, seen to the side of the path the proposals would be clearly visible beyond the hedge and the remaining intervening field (extending development towards the viewpoint). In summer the proposals would scarcely be appreciated in the overall view, and would have little effect on the scene. In winter (when the trees along the intervening hedgerow are out of leaf) the proposals would be clearly apparent, having an appreciably detrimental effect on the character of the scene. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1 would be NEUTRAL in summer and MEDIUM-LOW ADVERSE in winter.															
Year 7: By year 7 the planting proposed within the Site and the Biodiversity Improvement Area would have had time to become well established. Hedgerows would provide dense screening / filtering at low level, particularly in summer; individual trees would be well established with greater height (5.5 - 7.5m) and increased density of canopy; scrub areas would form further good filtering to full screening of views at low level in summer (1.5 - 3.5m in height) and filtering of views in winter (depending on depth of planting); and woodland areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (2 - 5m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting). At this stage the proposals would remain largely screened by the foreground hedgerow in summer; and in winter the woodland and scrub planting offsite and the hedgerow, tree and woodland planting along the southern edge of the Site would screen the lower parts of the development. In winter, however, the upper floor and roofs of the proposed houses would be likely to remain visible through the intervening hedge and through the canopies of the proposed tree and woodland planting. In summer the proposals would continue to scarcely be appreciated in the overall view. In winter (when the foreground vegetation is out of leaf) the proposals would remain visible, having a slightly detrimental effect on the character of the scene. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7 would be NEUTRAL in summer, and LOW ADVERSE in winter.															
Year 15: By year 15 the mitigation planting on Site would be maturing. Hedgerows would be fully established and provide dense screening in both summer and winter at low level; individual tree planting would also be more mature (approximately 6.5 - 9m) and would provide good screening in summer and dense filtering in winter; scrub areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (2 - 5m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting); and woodland areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (4 - 8m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting). At this stage in both summer and winter the proposed housing would be entirely screened by the foreground hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting in the Biodiversity Improvement Area, and the hedgerow, woodland and tree planting proposed along the southern edge of the Site. The Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 15 would be NEUTRAL in both summer and winter.															
Significance of Visual Effects (sensitivity x magnitude of effect) <table><tr><th></th><th>Year 1</th><th>Year 7</th><th>Year 15</th></tr><tr><td>Summer</td><td>NEUTRAL</td><td>NEUTRAL</td><td>NEUTRAL</td></tr><tr><td>Winter</td><td>MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</td><td>NEUTRAL</td></tr></table>					Year 1	Year 7	Year 15	Summer	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	Winter	MODERATE ADVERSE EFFECT	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	NEUTRAL
	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15												
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