

APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

Appendix A

Methodology for the Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

Landscape Sensitivity Assessment Criteria

The assessment criteria (below) developed for the ERYC Selected Settlement Study update is derived from the guidance given in Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Sensitivity:

Landscape Character Sensitivity

Value	Description
Very High	A highly attractive landscape with a very strong composition and well-defined characteristics across the entire area. Its condition is excellent and it enhances the setting of the adjacent settlement.
High	An attractive landscape with well-defined characteristics. Its condition is good with few detracting features. It enhances the setting of the adjacent settlement.
Medium	A medium quality landscape with some positive and negative features which neither enhances or detracts from the setting of the adjacent settlements.
Low	An ordinary landscape with little structure, with features that detract from the setting of the adjacent settlement.
Very Low	An unattractive landscape, or damaged landscape which detracts from the adjacent settlement

Visual Sensitivity

Value	Description
Very High	The area is prominent and/or visually exposed to a large number of residential receptors, and/or the landscape is seen as an important component from key viewpoints. New development in the landscape would be highly visible and/or there would be no opportunity to mitigate its effects.
High	The area is visible from residential receptors and/or is a valued component of the wider landscape seen from key viewpoints. New development in the landscape would be visible and/or there would be little opportunity to mitigate effects.
Medium	The area is visible but not prominent from some viewpoints. It is visible from some residential and/or non-residential receptors. Screening could partially mitigate the effects (without the mitigation measures in themselves having an adverse effect).

Low	The landscape is substantially enclosed (by landform, or vegetation), and/or there are a comparatively small number of viewers who observe it. New low rise development (such as housing) may be partially visible, although there is likelihood that changes could be mitigated (without the mitigation measures in themselves having an adverse effect).
Very Low	The landscape is almost completely enclosed (by landform, or vegetation), and/or there are no viewers to observe it. The landscape does not contribute to the character of the wider region or views from established viewpoints. It has the ability to accommodate to development without the need for mitigation. New low rise development (such as housing) development would not be visible.

Landscape Value

Value	Description
Very High	The landscape is of national importance i.e. it is located within a National Park, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, or other similar designation designed to protect the highest quality landscapes and/or the area is a nationally important visitor destination.
High	The landscape is of regional importance i.e. it lies within an Important Landscape Area, Heritage Coast or other similar designation designed to protect the landscape quality and/or It is a regionally important recreational area/visitor attraction.
Medium	The landscape is of local importance i.e. it lies within a Conservation Area or is designated as a Key Open Space and/or is used by local residents as recreational area.
Low	The landscape is not subject to any special protection or landscape designations, although it has some recreational value for the local population.
Very Low	The landscape is not subject to any special protection or landscape designations and/or it has little or no recreational value.

Overall Landscape Sensitivity

The level of 'Overall Landscape Sensitivity' presents an average value for the above, using a 5 point scale ranging from 'very high' to 'very low'.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY TO THE KEY ON THE SELECTED SETTLEMENT PLANS

Appendix B

Glossary to the Key on the Selected Settlement Plans

Landscape Sensitivity

Overall landscape sensitivity based on an assessment of landscape character, visual sensitivity and landscape value using the criteria given in Appendix A and presented as a 5 point scale 'very high' to 'very low'. (Source: field observations August 2013).

Areas of Important vegetation

Woodland, notable tree groups or mature native hedgerows which contribute to the physical and visual composition of the landscape. (Source: aerial imagery 2007 and field observations August 2013).

Landscape Detractors

Features (usually man made) which detract from the character of the landscape/townscape, or disrupt views. (Source: field observations August 2013).

Culturally Important Landmarks/Focal Points

Prominent features (man-made or natural) which are of cultural or historical importance. They form the focus of views and contribute to the character of the settlement or the surrounding landscape (Source: field observations August 2013).

Prominent Urban Edges

Existing development (residential, commercial and retail) on the edge of settlements which is visible from the surrounding landscape, often with outward views across open countryside. (Source: field observations August 2013).

Sensitive Urban Edge

Existing development on the edge of settlements which is of cultural/historical or architectural importance and makes a positive contribution to the character of the adjacent landscape. (Generally development adjacent to 'sensitive urban edges' should be avoided). (Source: field observations August 2013).

Main Rivers

Rivers or major watercourses. (Source: aerial imagery 2007, and field observations August 2013).

Water Courses

Small rivers or large streams. (Source: aerial imagery 2007, and field observations August 2013).

Key Views

Important views from the settlement to the open countryside, or from the countryside to specific landmarks in the town (i.e. Beverly Minster). Only views that contribute to the character or quality of the

landscape and would be a consideration when determining the acceptability or design of new development in the area have been recorded (Source: field observations August 2013).

Scheduled Monuments

The boundaries of Scheduled Monuments. (Source: ERYC 2013).

Conservation Areas

The boundaries of Conservation Areas. (Source: ERYC 2013).

Statutory Wildlife Designations/Local Wildlife Sites

International, European and Nationally important wildlife designations (including SPAs, SACs, RAMSAR sites and SSSIs). Local wildlife sites include non-statutory wildlife areas. (Source: ERYC 2013).

Important Open Space

Public open space within a settlement, including: parks; play facilities; sport pitches; and other green space which is valued by the local community. (Source: ERYC 2013).

Key Open Areas

Key open areas are informed by the 2005 LCA policy advice report. The primary function of these areas is to prevent coalescence of adjacent settlements (similar to Green Belt) and does not necessarily imply the scenic quality of these areas is higher than the surrounding landscape. (Source: ERYC 2013).

Important Landscape Areas

The boundaries of Important Landscape Areas (ILAs) are based on the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment, 2005 and they generally coincide with the high quality Landscape Character Areas. The boundaries of these LCAs were reviewed and updated in July 2013 as part of the supporting evidence for the emerging Local Plan 2013-2029. (Source: Boundary review Golder, July 2013).