

**BUILDING EXTENSION AT MACS TRUCKS,
ALEXANDER PARK, CROSLAND ROAD,
HUDDERSFIELD, HD3 3ZA**

Landscape Visual Appraisal

0168

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Introduction

Report Background

Topia Landscape Architects were commissioned by Martin Walsh Architectural in May 2021 to complete a Landscape Visual Amenity appraisal for the proposed building extension and external works at the existing Macs Trucks Facility on Crosland Road, Huddersfield, HD3 3ZA. The Site, is located on Crosland Road, at grid reference no E410645, N418708. The land falls within the planning authority of Kirklees Council.

The Landscape Visual Appraisal report has been requested by Kirklees Council to support the current planning application, Ref No 2021/91700.

Desk top research and fieldwork were completed during May and July 2021 to assess the potential effects that will be incurred by the proposed development in relation to the landscape and visual amenity. This report describes the potential landscape and visual effects of the change in land use from undeveloped land to industrial use. The report also describes the strategy for landscape mitigation for the proposed development.

Pre-Application Discussions

The following consultation was undertaken with Kirklees Council in relation to the scope of the Landscape Visual Appraisal report.

Date of consultation	Authority	Recommendation
02/06/21	Kirklees Council: Planning Officer	The proposal of a 0.5km Study Area, a ZTV and location of 4No representative viewpoints were issued to Council officers for comment. The report to be supported by Visualisations Type 1 Annotated Viewpoint Photographs.
07/06/21	Kirklees Council: Planning Officer	Response: - Request for explanation of why the landscape works were not completed as part of the 2016 Works - Request for consideration of visual impact on the setting of listed features - Request for a landscape scheme to be part of the LVA
09/06/21	Kirklees Council: Planning Officer	Response: - Request for external lighting to 'walkway.' - Ecology Officer response: request for habitat creation and enhancement to meet BNG 10% gain on site.
09/06/21	Kirklees Council: Landscape Officer	Following a site visit, the Landscape Officer requested the following: - Two additional viewpoints to be included within the LVA - Detailed proposals for landscape works surrounding the Listed Features, the Haigh Cross and Signpost, retaining an openness, while still providing screening for the existing and proposed built form for nearby visual receptors. - Landscape scheme to relate to the previous 2016 approved schemes that were not implemented. - Extensive native planting to landscape areas needed due to the proposed hardstanding area. - Wildflower meadow on roman road area. - The landscape scheme to include tree planting of an appropriate scale particularly along the western boundary with the PRoW. - A Landscape Ecology Management Plan (5 years) to be included, with details of persons responsible for

Date of consultation	Authority	Recommendation
		implementation and maintenance, programme of the works. This to include details of monitoring and remedial measures. - Full details of all hard and soft landscape works required.

Structure of the report

The report is arranged as follows:

- Introduction;
- Scoping;
- Methodology;
- Baseline appraisal, including the relevant legislation and planning policies, description of the natural features within the site and the surrounding local landscape character, including an appraisal of sensitivity and identification of potential visual receptors;
- Proposed Development; description of proposed features of the works including the proposed landscape mitigation;
- Landscape effects; description of potential effects (following mitigation);
- Visual effects; the zone of potential visibility and within it identifies potential receptors which may be affected in relation to visual amenity. Also identifies the potential residual effects, (following mitigation);
- Conclusions
- References
- Appendices with supporting illustrative material.

The terminology used within the appraisal is as follows:

- *The Site* – refers to the extents or site area located within the red line boundary;
- *The Proposed Development* – refers to features or components of the proposal likely to contribute to landscape and visual impacts, in this case, the proposed extension building, car parking and perimeter fencing.

Scope of the report

Introduction

The Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal (LVIA) considers the two related topics of:

- **Landscape:** Landscape derives its character from a combination of elements, including landform, land use and pattern, land cover/vegetation, open space and cultural heritage influences. The Landscape is an important component of the distinctiveness of any local area.
- **Visual amenity:** A view, its components and context can have a great effect on the quality of peoples' lives.

The Landscape Appraisal considers the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource. The character of the landscape derives from a combination of physical factors, natural processes and human intervention. Landscape effects are a combination of the physical changes to the fabric of the landscape arising from development and perceptual changes – the way these physical changes alter how the landscape is perceived.

The Visual Appraisal is concerned with the views that are available to people who may be affected by a development, and their perception and responses to changes in these views. Visual effects arise from changes in the composition and character of views available in the impacted area. The Appraisal considers the likely change that would be experienced on specific views, on general visual amenity and from the driver's experience of the development.

The temporal scope of this appraisal is based on the following timescales:

- Year 0 (2021): the year of commencement of construction phase;
- Year 1 (2021): the opening year when the Proposed Development is in operation;
- Year 15 (2036): 15 years' after completion of the Proposed Development

Study Area

The Zone of Theoretical Visibility, (ZTV), illustrated on **Figure 1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility** with accompanying fieldwork identified a study area of 0.5km from the centre of the site. The ZTV was prepared with the assumption that the proposed building extension would be 9.1m above existing ground levels at its highest point, using a 3D Cad model of the building. The ZTV was prepared using LIDAR data which takes into account the landform only. For the Proposed Development it was considered the consideration of the primary landscape and visual effects will be confined to within the extent of the Study area of 0.5km.

Receptors scoped out

The following receptors were scoped out of the LVA report as they are not considered to potentially give rise to significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development.

Item	Justification
Study Area :receptors beyond 0.5km	The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) followed up by fieldwork identified potential significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity would be unlikely to occur beyond 0.5km distance.
National Character Areas (NCA)	The NCA are considered too broad a scale to be used for a detailed appraisal. The risk of the effect of the Proposed Development impacting the combination of features to the degree that the character of the NCA would be altered is considered to be low.
Night-time appraisal pertaining to landscape character and visual effects	The Site is not located within a designated landscape, nor within a dark sky zone. Furthermore, the lighting design for the Proposed Development has been devised to utilise equipment that minimises light spillage.

Item	Justification
<u>Landscape Character Areas:</u> Urban	Due to the presence of intervening built form, the potential visual impact is not considered. Views would be glimpses with visual detractors of traffic, human activity, signage and urban clutter.
Listed Features	The impact on setting of the Listed Features within the Site falls outside the scope of this LVA and is covered within Ref 10 IDP Heritage Impact Assessment. Consideration of setting has been provided within the Landscape Mitigation. The following listed buildings lie within the Study area but do not fall within the ZTV and therefore have been excluded from the Appraisal No 80, 82, Cowcrakes Road. Grade II Hill Grove Farmhouse 25 Yew Tree Road 21, Weather Hill Road 19, Weather Hill Road Nos 3 and 5 Weather Hill Road 96 West Street The Black Bull Public House The following listed buildings fall within the ZTV however fieldwork noted the impact on these features would be negligible due to the presence of intervening built form and vegetation. Crosland Road Farmhouse, Grade II Boundary Stone outside Peat Ponds Farm.
<u>Visual Receptors:</u> Residential streets: Cutler Close, Farriers Way, Haigh Road, Haigh Close Neighbouring industrial landholdings - JPL Road Planing Ltd, Lindley Moor Road - Landrover Showroom, Lindley Moor Road Wappy Spring Inn, Lindley Moor Road Users of the nearby highways A643 Users of the PROW at the following locations: PROW HUD/407/20 PROW HUD/408/20 PROW HUD/411/10 PROW HUD/411/20 PROW HUD/414/20	Views from these streets within the adjacent newly constructed housing estates are screened by intervening built form from ground floor windows, or their aspect faces away from the Site. There are occasional glimpses of the Site for houses with a north facing aspect from Farriers Way and Cutler Close in-between the buildings. There are occasional glimpses of the Site from houses with a north west facing aspect from Haigh Road and Haigh Close. These are not considered to be significant as they are predominantly upper storey, the view from the ground floor screened by fencing or intervening buildings. Users of industrial facilities are focused on employment. The type of work is predominantly indoors where the view is irrelevant to their activity. Ground floor windows predominantly face south away from the Site. Upper floor windows on north east facing aspect are rooms for utility use only ie hallways and bathrooms. Users of the local highway Lindley Moor Road are travelling at speed with their attention focused on the road ahead and local junctions. Any view would be a glimpse at an oblique angle while travelling at speed. Potential visibility is restricted by intervening topography, built form and vegetation.

Item	Justification
PRoW HUD/416/20 PRoW HUD/416/60 PRoW HUD/418/20 PRoW HUD/419/20 PRoW HUD/420/10	
Cumulative effects	Not undertaken. Not requested by the LPA.

Receptors scoped in

The LVA considers the effects of the Proposed Development at various stages and the predicted duration of effect - whether these are temporary (short or medium term) or permanent.

Construction Phase

The appraisal considers the effects specific to the construction process in relation to landscape character and visual amenity. This will include temporary effects during the construction phase of access routes, storage compounds and temporary fencing within the Site and the permanent effects of clearance of existing vegetation.

The appraisal considers the potential temporary changes to the following:

- existing landscape features within the Site due to the construction activity;
- the potential visual effects caused by temporary presence of machinery; access road and the presence of a construction compound, fencing and storage area

Operational Phase

The appraisal considers the permanent effects on the landscape character and visual amenity arising from the presence of the Proposed Development. The design life of the Proposed Development is anticipated to be 20 years. For the purposes of this appraisal, that is considered long enough that an ordinary observer would reasonably consider it to be permanent. The appraisal considers the effects arising from the operation of the Proposed Development and landscape mitigation.

Methodology

The aim of the Landscape Visual Appraisal (LVA) is to identify and describe potential key effects arising from the change in land use. The nature of landscape and visual appraisal requires interpretation of professional judgement. The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Appraisal (3rd Edition), GVLAA states that, *'Professional judgement is a very important part of the LVIA. In all cases there is a need for the judgements that are made to be reasonable and based on clear and transparent methods so that the reasoning applied at different stages can be traced and examined by others.'*

The report describes potential opportunities and constraints in relation to landscape and visual amenity following an initial desktop study and fieldwork. A design exercise follows analysing the information resulting in production of a strategy for landscape mitigation for the site taking into consideration the findings.

The methodology is based on the following best practice guidance:

- Ref 1: Guidelines for Landscape and Visual amenity assessment Impact Assessment, Third Edition 2013;
- Ref 2: Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/2019 (TGN-06-19): Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

In addition, reference has been made to published references drawn from the following relevant information:

- Ref 3: An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, Natural England, October 2014;
- Ordnance Survey maps;
- Magic, <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/home>;
- Field survey in May 2021 and
- Aerial photography using the website, Google Earth.

Further detail on the methodology of the appraisal is described in **Appendix A**.

Baseline Appraisal

Legislation & Planning Policy

The following section relates to the national and local planning policies which are related to landscape and are considered to be relevant to the Proposed Development and the surrounding areas:

European Landscape Convention

The European Landscape Convention (ELC), Ref. 4, which was ratified in 2006 and became binding in the UK from 1 March 2007 requires “*landscape to be integrated into regional and town planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impacts on landscape*”. It also acknowledges that all landscapes can be important, whether they are designated or not.

There is no legislation specifically covering landscape character or visual amenity but the spirit of the ELC is carried through in UK planning policy and government guidance.

National Planning Policy Framework

In relation to the National Planning Policy Framework, Ref 5, the following planning policies list out the requirements for the Proposed Development in relation to landscape and visual amenity:

Section 12, Achieving well-designed places

Paragraph 127: *Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:*

- d) *Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;*
- e) *Are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change.*

Section 15, Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

Paragraph 170: *Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

- a) *Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils;*
- b) *recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*
- d) *Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.*

Paragraph 175: *When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:*

Schemes whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can be secure measureable net gains for biodiversity

Kirklees Council, Local Plan February 2019, Ref No 6

The key policies that relate to landscape and visual amenity include the following:

Policy Ref	Policy Description
Strategic Objectives	<i>Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish.</i> <i>Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy.</i> <i>Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage</i>

Policy Ref	Policy Description
LP30	Biodiversity and geodiversity <i>Development proposals will be required to:-</i> <i>(i) result in no significant loss or harm to biodiversity in Kirklees through avoidance, adequate mitigation or, as a last resort, compensatory measures secured through the establishment of a legally binding agreement;</i> <i>(ii) minimise impact on biodiversity and provide net biodiversity gains through good design by incorporating biodiversity enhancements and habitat creation where opportunities exist;</i>
LP32	Landscape <i>Proposals should be designed to take into account and seek to enhance the landscape character of the area considering in particular...:</i> <i>b. the setting of settlements and buildings within the landscape;</i> <i>c. the patterns of woodland, trees and field boundaries;</i>

Landscape Designations

None present.

Landscape Character

National Landscape Character Area

The Site lies within the National Character Area 37: Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe, Ref No 6. It is considered as the NCA37 covers a wide area, the Proposed Development would be unlikely to initiate any significant effects at this level. Local landscape character descriptions are used to assess level of significance on landscape character.

National Historic Land Characterisation

The National Historic Land Characterisation study, Ref 8, defines the Site as 'Enclosed Agriculture, Planned Fields, 16th century to 21st century'.

Kirklees District Landscape Character Assessment, LUC, July 2015, Ref 9

Figure 2 Landscape Character, Appendix C illustrates the Landscape Character Areas (LCA) and Types (LCT) within the 0.5km study area, extracted from the district document as follows:

- E Rural Fringes
- U Urban

LCT E2 Barkisland to Holwell Green

The Site is located within the Landscape Character Type (LCT) defined as the E2 Barkisland – Holwell Green, on the northern perimeter of the urban area of Huddersfield. Due to the changes in land use on adjacent areas of land from greenfield to industrial, retail and residential development, the inclusion of the Site within this LCA could be considered in need of updating. The published key features of this LCT relevant to the Site are listed within **Appendix A: Landscape Character Areas**. We find the sensitivity of the LCT E2 Barkisland to Holwell Green to the proposed development would be **Low to Medium**. The LCT lies within the urban fringes of Huddersfield, the surrounding land is undergoing transition from rural to semi-urban to urban.

Description of the Site and surrounding context

Figure 3 Landscape Planning Designations illustrates the location of the Site and local historic features and local recreational routes using Public Rights of Way. **Figure 4 Topography and Viewpoint Location** illustrates the topography and hydrology within the 0.5km study area.

Topography and Hydrology

The potential building extension lies on elevated land at +269m AOD with the surrounding land falling away to the east, south and west. The existing building has a finished floor level of +261.50m AOD.

The land lies on Pennine Coal Measures, consisting of Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone. Local soils are acid neutral in pH. The Site lies on elevated land above the Colne Valley. The land is free draining.

Field boundaries and field pattern

The characteristic field boundaries within the locality are drystone walls. A perimeter drystone wall approximately 1.5m high lies on the northern and eastern boundaries. A 2.4m high green mesh fence surrounds the existing building and car parking. The adjacent fields are small to medium scale used for grazing by livestock. Adjacent fields to the east and west are developed for industry, retail and residential or are awaiting future development.



View across the northern part of the Site, from east to south west

Existing vegetation

The Site was regraded and sown with an amenity grass mix as part of the construction for the existing building. No trees are present on the Site.

Land Use

The Site contains the current workshop in operation with car parking, areas of hard standing used for storage of vehicles and a temporary tent structure housing an additional workshop. The surroundings are unmown grass embankments with fencing and walling. The land to the north is used for industrial use, equine facility and cricket club. Beyond these landholdings lies the M62 motorway.

To the east the land is currently used for agricultural pasture, with potential future development for mixed use in the future. To the south east, south and south west are newly constructed two storey residential areas with public open space. A raised planted embankment on the south west perimeter of the Site separates the residential area from the Public Right of Way, (PRoW).

Overhead electricity transmission lines lie on elevated land to the north with corner towers acting as distinctive visual features on the horizon.

Settlement pattern

The floor of the Colne Valley contains the historic centre of the settlement of Huddersfield, with the majority of industry. Housing estates have extended from the urban centre outwards onto the mid and upper slopes of the valley. There are occasional industrial units amongst the estates, alongside the A roads. The M62 forms an edge to the settlement of Huddersfield to the north.

Historical and Cultural Context

Roman Road

Within the northern edge of the Site lies the remains of a roman road, excavated as part of the previous construction works for the existing building. The long ridge between the Colne and Calder valleys has been used as a route up to the Pennines since at least the Roman period. Directly to the west lies the

Roman fort at Slack, which is located on the Chester to York Road. There are restrictions on excavations within a 5m distance from the known edge of the road.



Haigh Cross

Haigh Cross, Grade II Listed Feature

The structure is described as a 'Hammer-dressed monolithic pillar. One side inscribed with a coat of arms and the legend "Quamby's de Crest 1304". The other side inscribed with a coat of arms and the legend "Re-erected by T + T 1808. After being wilfully pulled down - Haigh Cross". Quarmby de Quarmby was one of the protagonists in the famous Elland feud of the C14.'



The Stoop in its current location on Crosland Road

The Stoop, Grade II* Listed Feature

The feature is described as 'a rare, relatively well-preserved, mid C18 guide stoop (signpost).

Design: For the interest of the style of carving. *

Historical: That it provides evidence of pre-turnpike road transport links between four places, recording distance in customary (rather than measured) miles. *

Relationship: The relationship between this and the similar guide stoop at the Lower Royal George Public House is rare at this date.

Position: The signpost is believed to have marked the same road junction throughout its history.'

Triangulation Pillar

An Ordnance Survey Triangulation Pillar is present on the eastern edge of the Site. The Triangulation pillar is now obsolete though they do still act as local markers within the landscape and are of local interest.

Key views

There are extensive views from the Site overlooking the Colne Valley to the east, south with the elevated moorland of the Pennines visible in the far distance on the horizon.

Overhead electricity transmission lines lie on elevated land to the north and east with the towers acting as distinctive visual features on the horizon.

Regional footpaths and cycle routes

The Kirklees Way, a regional trail, known as PRoW HUD/408/10 and PRoW HUD/410/10 passes on the southern and eastern perimeters of the Site.

Other developments within the area

The land to the north east, up to Weatherhill Road is allocated for future Mixed Use development within the Kirklees Local Plan. To the south east, south and south west the land has been developed as newly constructed two storey residential areas with public open space. A raised planted embankment on the south west perimeter of the Site separates the residential area from the Public Right of Way, (PRoW). The land to the south west has been developed for industrial and car retail units.

Sensitivity of the Site

As the Site has already been developed for industrial use and is now surrounded by land previously developed and/or awaiting development, the Site is considered to have a **Low** sensitivity to the proposed development.

Visual Amenity

The land is undulating with broad river valleys, with open vistas from elevated locations with the Pennines visible on the horizon to the west and south. Local views are restricted to the north by the topography. Local views are restricted by the topography, the existing built form and occasional vegetation. Visual detractors are busy local highways and overhead transmission lines.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Figure 1 illustrates the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) within a 0.5km study area, based on the Architects Site Layout provided as a 2D computer drawing of the building extension at a height of 9.115m above existing ground levels. The ZTV used terrain data only which does not consider the existing built form and vegetation. The ZTV illustrates potential visibility across all compass directions of the study area with the exception of localised low points. Fieldwork was undertaken during May 2021 and confirmed the actual potential extent of visibility is much less than shown on the ZTV due to the presence of intervening built form and surrounding woodland screening views from all directions.

Representative Viewpoints

In respect of the visual baseline, receptors have been identified and their sensitivity established. Representative views and photographs of the existing situation have been prepared to support the Appraisal and are illustrated on Figures 8 to 12. The photographs were taken during May 2020 with foliage emerging of the existing trees. The following table lists the representative viewpoints. A full description of the effects on each of the viewpoints is described in **Appendix C Representative Viewpoints**.

No	Viewpoint	Distance from the Proposed Development	Direction	Type of receptors	Sensitivity
1	Lindley Moor Road looking south	0.01km	185° 33'	Residential	High
2	Lindley Moor Road Junction with Crosland Road	0.22km	210° 37'	Highway users	High
3	PROW HUD/410/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail	0.18km	259° 48'	Recreational/Residential	High
4	PROW HUD/410/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail	0.17km	295° 52'	Recreational/Residential	High
5	PROW HUD/408/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail	0.01km	338° 60'	Recreational/Residential/ Highway users	High
6	Lindley Moor Road looking east	0.53km	74° 13'	Highway users	Low

The location of the representative viewpoints was agreed with Statutory Consultees as mentioned in Scope of the Report Section.

Visual receptors

The section describes the potential receptors considered within the appraisal which may visual effects. The sensitivity of each visual receptor has been evaluated, defined through value and susceptibility to the type of change proposed. The following visual receptors have been appraised in relation to their sensitivity using the methodology described in Appendix A.

Residential receptors

Residential receptors are considered to have a **high** sensitivity to change in the view. The following residential receptors within the 0.5km Study Area have been considered, with the existing view and potential view described below:

Lindley Moor Road, 0.015km, N (Viewpoint 1)

A single bungalow is located directly opposite the northern perimeter of the Site on the northern side of Lindley Moor Road, part of the complex of buildings used for industrial use by JPL Road Planing Ltd. There are open views to the south, with visual detracting features of the passing vehicles on the A643 Lindley Moor Road and the overhead transmission lines and towers on the horizon as dominant features. There is partial screening of the views to the south by intervening walls and hedgerows.

Properties off Crosland Road at Haigh Way and Haigh Close, 0.016km, E (Viewpoint 4)

Properties aligned on Crosland Road have a close-up view overlooking the Site which lies at a higher elevation. The site entrance, perimeter fencing, car parking, vehicle storage areas and existing building are visible on the horizon to the east.

Anvil Court, 0.018km, SW

A row of housing has a north east facing aspect directly towards the adjacent Site. Views from the ground floor are screened by rear garden fencing and a bund with landscape planting recently planting. There are views from the upper storey only.

Crosland Fold, 0.055km, SW

The properties on the northern perimeter of the estate have partial views of the Site from upper storeys. Views from the ground floor are screened by rear garden fencing, intervening buildings and an embankment recently planted with soft landscape.

Recreational receptors

The potential visual effects of the change in land use experienced by those walking and cycling on the local footpath/bridleway network have been considered with reference to fieldwork, ZTV and viewpoint analysis. The sensitivity of these routes is considered to be **high**.

Views will be experienced transiently and will be in part restricted by the screening effect of intervening vegetation, landform. The orientation of different sections of a route could view the Proposed Development at an oblique angle or behind the direction of travel. As such, views will not be experienced uniformly. We have selected representative viewpoints to illustrate potential effects on the local visual amenity from PRoW with potential visibility of the Proposed Development. **Figure 3 Landscape Planning Designations** illustrates the location of the PRoW within the 0.5km Study Area.

PROW HUD/410/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail (Viewpoints 3 and 4)

The route passes from Weatherhill Road to the east, passes on the northern edge of the new residential development at Weatherhill View and Haigh Way, arrives at Crosland Road and progresses south to meet with the HUD/08/10 on the southern edge of the Site. There are open views when traveling west of the existing building on the horizon, with the top of Haigs Cross visible backdropped by the building.

PROW HUD/408/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail (Viewpoint 5)

The route lies immediately adjacent to the Site on the southern boundary, separated by an embankment and perimeter fence. There are open views of the site entrance, fencing, vehicle storage areas and existing building on the horizon.

PROW HUD/408/20

The route lies to the south of the new residential area of Haigh Close and Haigh Road. The route meets Crosland Road, at this junction only there are open views towards the Site, boundary fencing, car parking, vehicle storage and the existing building.

Transport receptors

The following views from the nearby highways have been considered within the appraisal

Crosland Road (Viewpoints 2, 4 and 5)

Views from the highway by vehicle users travelling in a northern and southern direction would have open views into the Site with the eastern elevation of the existing building a prominent feature on the horizon with the visual detractor of the overhead transmission lines, also on the horizon. From the highway, there are open views of the boundary drystone wall, fencing, car parking, vehicle storage area existing building and nearby listed features.

Lindley Moor Road (Viewpoints 1 and 6)

Views from the highway by users travelling east and west past the northern perimeter of the Site, with screening of the lower part of the existing building by topography and perimeter fencing and drystone walls. The existing building visible on the horizon by passing vehicles.

Listed Features

The following listed features lie within the Study Area and also within the ZTV have been included within the Appraisal:

- Haigh Cross, Grade II Listed Feature
- The Stoop, Grade II* Listed Feature

A separate report, Ref 10, Heritage Impact Statement by IDP Planning considers the potential impact on the setting of these features

Tourist, Recreational Destinations

None present

The Proposed Development

This section describes the proposed development during construction and operation, the programme of works and the landscape strategy.

Built form

The proposed development is an extension of the existing workshop, with associated external works including an area of hardstanding and temporary construction access. The proposed building extension will occupy approximately 708m². The extension layout will comprise 6no. vehicle workshop bays including the relocation of the existing paint spray booth. Externally the site layout will utilise the same site access and there will be 5,717m² of new yard space and 1,047m² additional car parking to the front of the site. A temporary construction access is proposed to the north east of the site from Crosland Road. Details denoted on MWA drawing MTCR-MWA-XX-XX-DR-A-0010_Proposed Temporary Construction Access.

The proposed extension will have a footprint of 36.25m x 20.25m and the height will align with the existing building eaves and roof apex that is 9.1m height to roof apex. The roller shutters and personnel doors will match the existing maintaining the buildings proportions. The proposed extension will be in keeping with the existing building proportions and match the existing materials. The walls are to be Kingspan KS1000 MR composite cladding in Spectrum Metallic Silver colour with Ibstock Staffordshire Slate Blue Smooth colour brickwork laid stretcher bond.

The roof is to be Kingspan KS1000 Trapezoidal composite cladding in colour to match existing with rooflights. The roller shutter doors and personnel doors will mimic the existing in height, width and colour.

Surface water attenuation ponds would be constructed in the eastern and south western corner of the Site, within the public open space.

Programme of the Works

The construction works will commence in 2021, completed in 2022. The landscape works will be undertaken during the November 2021 to March 2022 planting season. We have made the following assumptions regarding the programme:

- Year 0 (2021): the year of commencement of construction phase;
- Year 1 (2021): the opening year when the Proposed Development is in operation;
- Year 15 (2036): 15 years' after completion of the Proposed Development

Landscape Strategy

The site is examined initially for potential opportunities and constraints in relation to landscape, known as Landscape analysis, illustrated on Figure 5. Following this process, the landscape mitigation has evolved in consultation with Kirklees Officers in Planning, Conservation and Landscape in addition to the team Architect, Ecologist, Drainage Designer and Client.

Landscape Analysis

Figure 5 illustrates the opportunities and constraints present within and surrounding the Site.

Landscape Character

- The Site lies at an elevated location on the northern ridge line above the Colne Valley. The northern edge of the settlement of Huddersfield is defined by the M62 motorway and the adjacent A643 Lindley Moor Road lies to the northern perimeter of the Site. In this locality, the Site forms part of a mixed use development of industry, retail and housing with a new emerging northern perimeter for the settlement of Huddersfield.
- The local character of grass fields used previously for grazing are now changing as the land becomes developed to residential, retail and industrial development of which the Site is a part. The original field boundaries of drystone walls and footpath routes remain intact.

Visual amenity

- The Site lies on the top of the ridgeline above the Colne Valley to the south. There are open views to the east, south and west across nearby river valleys from this elevated location. Due to the prominent location there are open views into the Site from nearby highways, footpaths and residential properties.
- Prominent visual detracting features within the local landscape are the overhead transmission lines and towers on the skyline, street lighting and flood lighting.

Constraints and opportunities

In addition to an examination of the local landscape character and visual amenity, information was collated from reports and designs prepared by other members of the Design Team, including the Architect, Ecology, Cultural Heritage and Drainage Engineer. The following constraints and opportunities affecting the Site are considered:

Constraints

- The Site is located in a prominent elevated location, with the existing building visible on the horizon;
- There are sensitive visual receptors in close proximity to the Site, namely users of the local and regional footpath trails and nearby residential properties;
- Historic listed features and features of interest are present on the Site, the Roman Road, The Stoop, Haighs Cross and the Triangulation Point. The setting of each of these features with an improvement to public access requires consideration, Ref 10, Heritage Impact Assessment, IDP Planning;
- Due to the nature of the existing levels, any future building extension will require regrading of the Site with earthmoving activity;
- Previous approved landscape schemes from former planning approvals have not been implemented.

Opportunities

- Land is available within the Site for screening the existing perimeter boundaries and Proposed Development from nearby sensitive visual receptors;
- There is land available for habitat creation for biodiversity net gain;
- There is an opportunity to enhance the setting of the historic listed features;
- Opportunity to implement past landscape projects that were never implemented, while providing landscape mitigation for the Proposed Development providing a more sustainable solution for the Site, following current guidance from the Kirklees Landscape and Conservation Officers;
- The design of the soft landscape to relate to the local landscape character, of grass fields with drystone walls as field boundaries.

Landscape Mitigation

The following proposals illustrated on **Figure 6: Landscape Strategy** illustrate the key features of the proposed landscape mitigation strategy:

- The existing habitat is in poor condition, consisting of unmanaged grassland with limited interest to wildlife. Refer to Brooks Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report, ER-5384-01, Ref 11, for details. The proposed regraded embankments to the north and north east of the Site will be sown with an appropriate wildlife meadow and tree/shrub seed mix. All regraded areas of meadow will be enhanced through future management practices.
- The Proposed Development to be constructed to align with the existing floor level for safe working practices. The land will require excavation with fill removed. The bulk of the Proposed Extension would then be screened by the higher ground from visual receptors to the north, east and west. The existing building would provide screening to visual receptors to the south.
- Linear belts of screen planting using hedgerows and woodland would be provided on the site boundaries, where possible. This green strip of planting would assist in screening the existing and Proposed Development from visual receptors in all compass directions.

- Native tree and shrub planting will be used within the linear hedgerows and woodland belts to assist in encouraging wildlife. The perimeter native hedgerow will assist in screening the perimeter fencing and views into the car parking and workshop facility. Within the land surrounding the hard standing, there would be potential for habitat creation of woodland, woodland edge, hedgerows and wildflower meadow. This would assist in enhancement of biodiversity within the locality.

Earthworks

It is proposed to excavate approximately 39,000m³ of land to the north of the site to create the area required for the building extension and associated yard space. The land will be battered to create an evenly graded embankment whilst maintaining a minimum distance of 5m from the Roman road.

The slopes of the embankments will be 1 in 3 or at gentler gradient for ease of maintenance and to avoid soil erosion.

Hard Landscape

Additional areas of hard standing, 5,707m² would be provided on the eastern and western side of the Proposed and existing buildings to assist in increasing working floor space.

1,047m² of additional car park would be created to the entrance of the site allowing space for 18no. staff vehicles.

Both hard standing and additional car parking will be surfaced with tarmac, with concrete kerb edging.

Lengths of 2.4m high security fencing will be installed surrounding the new car parking and hardstanding areas, to tie in with existing sections. The style will be as per the existing 2.4m green mesh fencing.

External lighting will be installed to match existing. The lighting will be used in working hours during the winter months and switched off at the end of the working day. Security lighting is present but would only be triggered if an incident occurs.

Soft Landscape

The key issues for the design of the soft landscape are as follows:

- Implementation of a scheme that assists in creating a 'green edge' to the northern perimeter of the new settlement edge of Huddersfield;
- Proposed vegetation to provide useful screening of the Proposed and Existing buildings and car parking from nearby residential areas and PRow;
- Design of soft landscape to respond to the setting of the listed features;
- A mixture of different habitat types, wildflower meadow, hedgerow and woodland edge to encourage natural biodiversity;
- A long term management plan for the soft landscape with a 5 year maintenance programme to ensure establishment followed by regular maintenance operations to ensure BNG commitments are met in the long term.

Landscape effects

This section examines the effects arising as a result of the Proposed Development with reference to the potential construction and operational effects on the existing landscape fabric and landscape character. Changes to the existing landscape fabric can occur where there will be direct physical changes to the landscape. The effect of the Proposed Development on landscape character largely depends on the key characteristics of the receiving environment; the degree to which the development may be considered to be consistent with or at odds with it; and how the proposal will be perceived within its setting, with perceptions influenced by, distance, weather conditions and the design and appearance of the Proposed Development. The potential effects are considered at Year 1, following implementation of the landscape proposals and Year 15 with established vegetation growth.

Construction Phase

Potential effects on the Site

The works will give rise to temporary landscape effects during construction, with earthmoving equipment re-grading the land, site activity, flood lighting, access road, and signage and traffic management required on adjacent highway. There would be temporary increase in traffic on adjoining highways due to construction activity. There would be localised views of construction activity. Direct effects will be concentrated within the site itself. The effects would be localised and temporary.

Potential effects on landscape character type

LCT E2 Barkisland to Holwell Green

The key characteristics and features of the LCA are listed within the **Appendix B**. The effects on the LCA will affecting the landform and natural features of the site itself and affect the visual and perceptual characteristics of the wider landscape. The appraisal within **Appendix B** Landscape Character evaluates the sensitivity of the LCA as **low to medium** to the Proposed Development.

The ZTV coverage, illustrated on **Figure 1** shows that potential visibility of the Proposed Development within this LCT is restricted to land south of the M62 with potential views up to 0.5km. Due to the presence of vegetation and built form, fieldwork noted that the potential visibility is further restricted to close up views.

The effects on the local landscape character would be restricted to the southern part of this LCT, south of the M62, with the change in landuse from greenfield to built form and hard standing, from greenfield to a variety of habitat types. The effects would be adverse due to the change in land use and beneficial due to the increased range of biodiversity. The effects would be temporary.

Operation Phase

Potential effects on the Site

The total area of land required for construction of the Proposed Development, the building extension and hard standing (7,472m²) would be approximately 23% of the total area of the Site (3.22ha), the remaining land being existing building, hard standing and greenspace.

The Proposed Building Extension would be similar in style, materials and height to the existing building. The areas of hard standing and car parking would be of tarmac, typical materials used in the locality.

The existing drystone wall, a local characteristic feature of this landscape character type would be retained with the existing perimeter fence. The site perimeter would be enhanced with new hedgerow and woodland belts, screening the operational areas, buildings and perimeter fencing. Creation of wildflower meadow would assist in further enhancement of the Site adding to the local landscape character.

Potential effects on landscape character type

LCT E2 Barkisland to Holwell Green

The changes in the land use would have localised effects on the visual and perceptual characteristics of the wider landscape. The appraisal within **Appendix B** Landscape Character evaluates the sensitivity of the LCA as **low to medium to the** Proposed Development.

The effects on the local landscape character would be restricted to the southern part of this LCT, south of the M62, with the change in land use from greenfield to built form and hard standing, from greenfield to a variety of habitat types. The effects would be adverse due to the change in land use from greenfield to built form and hard standing. There would be localised beneficial effects due to the introduction of a more varied vegetation pattern of hedge, tree planting and meadow which would be in keeping with the local landscape character type.

Visual effects

The following section describes the potential visual effects incurred by sensitive receptors within the locality. The ZTV coverage, illustrated on **Figure 1** shows that potential visibility of the Proposed Development within this LCT would be restricted to land south of the M62 with potential views up to 0.5km. Due to the presence of vegetation and built form, fieldwork noted that the potential visibility is further restricted to close up views. The views available from the representative viewpoints are described in **Appendix C Viewpoint Descriptions**.

Construction Phase

Visual effects would arise during the Construction Phase due to the construction activity of earthworks, access road, hardstanding and parking areas, boundary treatments, the building extension, floodlighting, hoarding, storage of materials and landscape works. The visual effects of the various aspects of the construction phase would be temporary and intermittent and minimised by good site management.

Operation Phase

Residential receptors

The following residential receptors within the 0.5km Study Area have been considered:

Lindley Moor Road, 0.015km, N

A representative viewpoint is shown on **Appendix D: Viewpoint 1**, from adjacent to the bungalow directly opposite the northern edge of the Site. The view from the residential bungalow to the north of the Site would be partially screened by perimeter hedgerow, boundary walls, with visual detractors of moving intervening vehicles and the overhead transmission lines on the horizon. The top of the roof of the Proposed Extension would possibly be visible at Year 1, however over time, at Year 15, this view would be obscured by the planting of a native hedgerow screening the perimeter fence and top of the Proposed Extension.

Crosland Road, 0.016km, E

Residential properties on the eastern side of Crosland Road face directly towards the Site, towards the existing building. A representative viewpoint illustrates the potential view in **Appendix D Viewpoint 4**. Due to the intervening landform, vegetation and boundary walls, views at ground floor level for the properties closest to the Site would not have a view of the Proposed Development. There would be a view from the upper stories and from properties further to the south there would be a view at an oblique angle looking north west, of the car parking at the entrance and the top of the Proposed Extension building at Year 1. By Year 15, the views of the new built form and parking would be screened by the soft landscape mitigation of hedgerow and woodland.

Anvil Court, 0.018km, SW

The properties on the northwest perimeter of the Phase 1 Housing would potentially have a view from the upper stories towards the Proposed Development. A public right of way, the PRoW HUD/408/10 and a planted embankment lies between the residential area and the Site. The embankment with planting provides screening from the ground floors. Further hedgerow planting alongside the perimeter fence would assist in screening the hardstanding areas, car parking and the existing and proposed buildings from the upper stories at Year 1. As the planting in the embankment and alongside the PRoW become established, there would be a partial view of the top of the proposed extension at Year 15, which would be barely discernible.

Crosland Fold, 0.05km, SW

The properties on the northern edge of Crosland Fold have a north facing aspect. There would be potential views of the Proposed Development from upper stories only for properties at the edge of the estate. Views from properties within the estate would be screened by intervening landform, built form and vegetation. There is a perimeter embankment present on the northern boundary of the estate which screens the view to the north of the Site from the ground floors. At Year 1, there would be a partial view of the proposed extension from upper stories of the properties on the northern edge of the estate. At Year 15, it is anticipated the views would be further screened by planting on the embankment and also by tree and hedgerow planting alongside the PRoW, which would be barely discernible.

Recreational receptors

The following PRoW within the 0.5Km study area which would have potential visibility of the Proposed Development:

PROW HUD/410/10 (The Kirklees Way Regional Trail) (Viewpoints 3 and 4)

For users of the route travelling from east to west, at Year 1, there would be a slight view of the top of the proposed extension and perimeter fence on the horizon. As the user approaches Crosland Road, the view would become obscured by the intervening topography. At Year 15, with the growth of the proposed hedgerow and woodland within the Site, the proposed extension would not be visible from this route.

PROW HUD/408/10 (The Kirklees Way Regional Trail) (Viewpoint 5)

At the southern end of the route, for users travelling south east to north west, at Year 1, there would be potentially a slight glimpse of part of the top and side elevation of the proposed extension. The existing building, fencing and parked vehicles do act as visual detracting features. As the user travels northwards there would be views across the hardstanding areas towards the proposed extension on the horizon. As the extension would form part of the larger existing building, the impact would be less noticeable. At Year 15, with vegetation growth of the hedgerow alongside the footpath the proposed extension and surrounding parking areas would not be visible.

PROW HUD/408/20

At the junction with Crosland Road, users of this route would potentially have a view of the proposed extension at Year 1 and 15 would be screened by the existing building. There would be a view of the car parking extension in the middle distance at Year 1, which would be screened by intervening vegetation by Year 15.

Transport receptors

The following views from the nearby highways have been considered within the appraisal

Crosland Road (Viewpoints 2 and 5)

At Year 1, there would be views from the highway by vehicle users travelling in both directions of the top of the proposed extension which would be screened largely by the intervening landform. There would be a view of the proposed car parking extension, glimpsed at speed at an oblique angle. At Year 15, views of the proposed extension and the car parking extension would be screened by the landscape mitigation of hedgerow and woodland planting.

Lindley Moor Road (Viewpoints 1 and 6)

At Year 1, there would be open views from the highway by vehicle users travelling eastwards of the proposed extension. The view would be glimpsed at speed. At Year 15, views of the top of the proposed extension would potentially be visible with the hardstanding area and lower part of the building screened by the intervening vegetation of hedgerow and woodland planting. The proposed extension would read as a continuation of the existing building due to the similar materials and height. At Year 15, there would be screening provided of the hard standing area and lower part of the building due to the growth of the perimeter hedgerow and woodland planting.

For vehicle users travelling westwards at the junction with Crosland Road, there would be a partial view of the proposed extension and perimeter fencing on the horizon. The view would be at an oblique angle to the direction of travel and this would be barely discernible. At Year 15, there would be screening of the upper part of the building due to the growth of the perimeter hedgerow and woodland planting.

Listed Features

The proposed landscape mitigation illustrates an improvement to the setting of the Haigh Cross and the Stoop. By enabling public access and improving the soft landscape surrounding each feature, it is considered the Proposed Development would have beneficial improvements on the setting of both of these listed features at Year 1 and Year 15,

Conclusions

The LVA report has been prepared to describe the existing Site, the Proposed Development and determine the potential likely effects that may arise in relation to landscape character and visual amenity. A Landscape Strategy has then been proposed to assist in alleviation of the potential effects, improve setting on listed features and provide an enhancement to the local biodiversity.

The baseline appraisal examined the existing features within the Site, the local landscape character and identifying potential visual receptors. Potential impacts that may arise due to the proposed development have been identified. A Landscape strategy has been developed, based on a constraints and opportunities exercise which has assisted in the design of mitigation of potential effects to landscape character and visual amenity.

The Proposed Extension would be located immediately adjacent to the existing workshop and would be visible to the viewer as one single structure, being of the same material and colour. There would be potential views of the upper part of the extension, hardstanding and car park extension from the four compass directions, albeit varying in extent. The re-grading of the local topography, presence of the existing building and proposed soft landscape would assist in restricting immediate views to the wider landscape in all four geographic directions.

The effect on the local landscape character type, E2 Barkisland to Holywell of low to medium sensitivity is considered to be not significant during the construction and operation phases due to the scale of the development in relation to the wider area. Industrial and retail uses with the characteristic large light coloured sheds are an emerging feature within this part of the local landscape type, E2.

The effects on the existing landscape fabric within the Site will initiate a change in land use from unmanaged grassland to built form and external hardstanding and landscape works. The Landscape Strategy has acknowledged the constraints and opportunities in relation to landscape, visual amenity, local historic features, ecology and drainage. There would be potential for landscape enhancement consistent with management strategies identified in the Kirklees Local Plan and Landscape Character Assessment. The Landscape Strategy will introduce natural features such as wildflower meadow, hedgerow and woodland adding biodiversity, in keeping with the Local Plan Strategic Objectives.

In relation to visual amenity, visual effects (temporary during construction phase and permanent during the operation phase) would occur to the adjacent residential properties of Crosland Road, Anvil Court and Crosland Fold at Year 1. These effects on visual amenity would reduce over time due to the growth of vegetation proposed as part of the landscape mitigation. By Year 15, with the growth of trees, hedgerow, woodland and meadow planting there would be an improved view to that of existing, with the new planting screening the bulk of the existing built features in addition to the proposed development.

Any permanent effects on visual amenity during operation phase by nearby transient recreational receptors using the local footpath network would reduce over time as the proposed vegetation grows in height, screening further any filtered intermittent views further.

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12. Magic website, <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/home>.

Appendix A: Methodology

Landscape Character

Assessing the Landscape Effects requires methodical consideration of each effect identified and, for each one, appraisal of the sensitivity of the landscape receptors and the magnitude of the effect of the landscape.

The initial landscape appraisal begins with a baseline study, which includes data collection and a desktop review of information relating to the components, character and scenic quality of the landscape.

The objective of the baseline study for the landscape is to provide an understanding of the landscape in the area that may be affected – its constituent elements, its character, spatial patterns, its geographic extent, its history, its condition, the way in which landscape is experienced and the value attached to it. This information is then reviewed alongside the description of the Proposed Development to form the basis for the identification and description of the changes that will result in the landscape effects of the proposal.

Landscape Sensitivity

The landscape receptors are firstly assessed in terms of their sensitivity, which combines judgements of their **susceptibility to change** to the type of development proposed and the **value** attached to the landscape.

Susceptibility to Change

The susceptibility to change according to the GLVIA3 means *'the ability of the landscape receptor to accommodate the Proposed Development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline conditions and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.'* Judgements in relation to susceptibility include appraisal of the physical and aesthetic characteristics and the potential scope for mitigation.

Landscape Value

The value of the landscape receptors is established in the baseline conditions and covers the value of the Landscape Character Types that may be affected, based on review of any designations at both national and local level. It should be noted that the presence or absence of designations does not dictate the value appraisal and are only indications of likely value judgements. Where there are no designations, judgement is based on the value of individual contributors to landscape character, especially the key characteristics, which may include individual elements of the landscape, particular landscape features, and notable aesthetic and perceptual or experiential qualities. The table below, taken from the GLVIA provides an indicator of the values attached to landscape designations when assessing landscape value.

GLVIA Box 5.1: Range of factors that can help in the identification of valued landscape

Landscape quality (condition)	Measure of the physical state of the landscape.
Scenic quality	Landscapes that appeal to the senses (primarily but not wholly the visual senses)
Rarity	Presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare LCT
Representativeness	Whether the landscape contains a particular character and/or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples

Landscape quality (condition)	Measure of the physical state of the landscape.
Conservation interests	Presence of features of wildlife, earth science, archaeological or historic and cultural interest can add to the value of the landscape as well as having value in their own right
Recreation Value	Evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important
Perceptual aspects	A landscape may be valued for perceptual qualities, notably wilderness and/or tranquillity
Associations	Artists, writers or events in history that contribute to perceptions of the natural beauty of the area.

The judgements regarding susceptibility and value for the relevant landscape receptors are identified in **Appendix B**.

Examples and further guidance on the evaluation of landscape sensitivity are provided below:

- **High:** Landscape character, characteristics and elements which will generally be of lower landscape capacity or scope for landscape change and high landscape value and quality. These are landscapes that may be considered to be of particular importance to conserve and which may be particularly sensitive to change if in appropriately dealt with.
- **Medium:** Landscape character, characteristics and elements where there will be a medium landscape capacity or some scope for landscape change. Often include landscapes of medium landscape value and quality which may be locally designated.
- **Low:** Landscape character, characteristics and elements where there will be higher landscape capacity or scope for landscape change to accommodate the proposed type of development. Usually applies to landscapes with a lower landscape susceptibility or higher landscape capacity for the Proposed Development.

The level of landscape effects are defined in relation to the individual development and its location, using well informed and reasoned judgements. This repo

Visual Amenity

A viewpoint appraisal has been completed to identify potential receptors of visual effects arising as a result of the addition of the Proposed Development. Fieldwork was completed within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility, potential visual receptors identified and six representative viewpoints were selected. The location of these viewpoints is shown on **Figures 1 and 4**, and the existing viewpoint photography is illustrated within **Figures 8 to 12**.

The approach used for the visual appraisal involves fieldwork to enable a prediction of the potential for change for sensitive visual receptors. This is supported graphically using the representative viewpoints based on fieldwork observations, computer modelling, measurement of parameters and professional judgement. The appraisal takes into account screening afforded by intervening topography, vegetation and built form. It assumes good weather conditions, although the influence of different weather sunlight and visibility conditions is also considered.

The visual appraisal has been completed with the assumption that the Proposed Development will be completed within Year 1, with the landscape mitigation planting provided in the same year. The appraisal also comments on the potential level of change at Year 15, with future plant growth taken into account.

Visual receptors are represented by people, meaning the particular person or group of people likely to be affected at a specific viewpoint. As in the landscape appraisal the visual sensitivity is assessed in terms of the susceptibility to change in views and visual amenity as well as the value attached to particular views.

The susceptibility of different visual receptors to changes in views and visual amenity depends upon the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at different locations and the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views.

The purpose of the landscape visual appraisal is to identify the potential effects on landscape and visual amenity arising from the Proposed Development and advise on suitable mitigation accordingly.

Type of Effect

Landscape and visual effects are described with reference to timeframe, (short, medium, long term, permanent and temporary) and whether they are positive and negative (beneficial or adverse). The various types of effect are described as follows:

Temporary/Residual effects

If a proposal will result in an alteration to an environment whose attributes can be quickly recovered then judgements concerning the significance of effects should be tempered in that light. Commercial development applications typically include permanent, long term elements as well as minor alterations to landform resulting in residual landscape and visual effects.

Beneficial/Adverse

Landscape and visual effects can be beneficial or adverse and in some cases neutral. Beneficial effects upon landscape receptors may result from changes to the landscape involving positive enhancement measures or through the addition of well-designed features which add to the landscape experience or sense of place in a complimentary manner. In relation to adverse effects, changes to a rural landscape involving construction of manmade objects of a large scale are generally considered to be adverse, as they are not usually actively promoted as part of a district wide landscape strategy and therefore in the appraisal of effects they are assumed to be adverse, unless specified otherwise.

It is important to recognise that there are occasions whereby the visual effects may be considered as adverse or beneficial. This depends on the viewer's disposition towards change within the landscape and also the principle of commercial building features within the landscape. Taking a precautionary note in making an appraisal of the 'worst case scenario', the appraisal considers that all effects on views which will result due to the construction and operation of the Proposed Development (in particular the buildings, roads and hard standing) to be adverse, unless specified otherwise in the text, it is noted, however, that not all people will consider the effects to be adverse.

Visualisation Methodology

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

A computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Map has been prepared to assist in viewpoint selection and to indicate the potential influence of the development in the wider landscape.

The ZTV map has been prepared at 1:5,000 scale to indicate the extent of potential visibility on the basis of bare ground and will not include the screening effects of established hedgerow and tree cover or built elements. The ZTV map indicates areas from which it may be theoretically possible to secure views of part, or parts of the Proposed Development. However, use of the ZTV map needs to be qualified on the following basis:

- There are a number of areas within the ZTV from which there is potential to view parts of the proposal, but which comprise open agricultural, or other land where the general public do not have regular access;
- The large scale ZTV does not take into account for the screening and filtering effects of intervening features such as buildings, trees, woodland and hedgerows;
- The ZTV does not account for the likely orientation of the viewer – for example when travelling.

In addition, the accuracy of the ZTV has to be considered. In particular, the 1:5,000 scale ZTV map was generated from Ordnance Survey (OS) Landform Panorama Digital Terrain Data (gridded height data at 50m intervals). The resolution of this model cannot accurately represent small scale terrain features, which can otherwise give rise to inaccuracy in the predicted visibility. This can lead to an

underestimation of visibility eg a raised area of ground permitting views over an intervening obstruction – or can lead to an overestimation of visibility – such as where a roadside embankment obscures a view.

Photography

The appraisal of landscape and visual effects was carried out from representative selection of viewpoints. The viewpoint analysis is illustrated with reference to illustrative material, comprising photographs.

The photography was undertaken in accordance with accepted good practice and the Landscape Institute guidance Visual representation of development proposals. The baseline photography has been undertaken with a Canon EOS RP digital camera with full frame sensor and a 50mm fixed focal length lens in combination with a panoramic levelling head equipped onto a tripod in accordance with accepted good practice.

The resulting photos are combined into panoramas using specialist computer software (ie Adobe Photoshop). Photosheets of the baseline situation have been produced for Viewpoints 1 to 6.

No	Viewpoint	Distance from the Proposed Development	Direction	GPS Coordinates		Height of camera	Elevation
1	Lindley Moor Road looking south	0.01km	185° 33'	410673	418965	1.48m	271m
2	Lindley Moor Road Junction with Crosland Road	0.22km	210° 37'	410867	418888	1.36m	258m
3	PROW HUD/410/10 (The Kirklees Way Regional Trail)	0.18km	259° 48'	410777	418675	1.37m	255m
4	PROW HUD/410/10 (The Kirklees Way Regional Trail)	0.17km	295° 52'	410760	418841	1.48m	264m
5	PROW HUD/408/10 (The Kirklees Way Regional Trail)	0.01km	338° 60'	410777	418675	1.37m	255m
6	Lindley Moor Road looking east	0.53km	74° 13'	410473	418820	1.37m	258m

The majority of photosheets have been produced to record an approximate 40 degrees angle of view, providing an image on an A3 sheet, size 390mm X 260mm which illustrates a reasonable extent of view experienced at the viewpoint. Occasionally if the viewpoint is located close to the Proposed Development a wider angle of view is used, 90 degrees to enable the wider context to be shown.

Appendix B: Landscape Character Type

E2 Barkisland to Holywell Green

Key Characteristics



View from Ainley Top looking west towards the Site, showing the emerging edge of settlement, with overhead transmission lines as visual detractors

Topography, geology and drainage

- *Steeply rising land between approximately 125 and 360 metres altitude. In the west the land rises up towards Wholestone Moor. In the eastern area the land rises towards Ainley Top and other small local hill summits.*
- *Bedrock geology consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, along with the Pennine Coal Measures Group typical of much of the surrounding area.*
- *There are frequent springs draining from hill summits, and reservoirs clustered around Longwood Ede.*

Woodland cover

- *Frequent tree and woodland cover, particularly on slopes. There are some larger areas of woodland evident to the south of Ainley Top and north-east of Huddersfield.*

Land use and field patterns

- *The field pattern is typically of small scale grassland pastures enclosed by gritstone walls, hedgerow boundaries and post and wire fences.*
- *The majority of the fields are improved and grazed by a mix of both cattle and sheep. Urban expansion and associated land uses are encroaching on agricultural land use in some places.*

- Several golf clubs are scattered throughout the LCA, including Bradley Park Golf Club, Huddersfield Golf Club and Outlane Golf Club.

Semi-natural habitats

- *The landscape's bands of woodland provide naturalistic land cover and nature conservation interest, including Grimescar Woods – which form a notable area of local wildlife importance.*
- *There is considerable heathland coverage on higher ground near Outlane Moor, also providing texture within the landscape.*

Archaeology and cultural heritage

- *There are numerous Listed Buildings associated with the landscape's historic villages – buildings of local stone being particularly distinctive and key to sense of place.*
- *Nationally important archaeological features from the Roman period create a further sense of time depth, including the remains of a camp near Slack.*
- *Disused quarries and shafts provide evidence of an industrial past.*

Settlement and road pattern

- *This is an urban fringe landscape located on the immediate doorstep of Huddersfield, comprising small satellite villages, hamlets and individual stone-built cottages or farmsteads.*
- *There is a dense network of minor roads and narrow winding lanes, which link the area to the urban centres mainly focused to the south.*
- *The M62 forms a definitive boundary to the north of this character area, and the LCA is also crossed by busy sections of main A-roads linking to Huddersfield.*

Views and perceptual qualities

- *Although often well-treed, longer distance views, typically focused to the south, reveal the densely settled lower lying urban areas of greater Huddersfield and Brighouse.*
- *Elevated hill summits and ridgelines afford long views to the north over Calderdale District and also south west towards the Peak District National Park.*
- *Some areas retain a relative tranquil, rural character despite the proximity of urban development. Increasing urbanisation on the LCA's fringes creates a landscape of transition.*

The Site falls within the E2 Barkisland to Holywell Green LCT. Landscape sensitivity is defined below in relation to the specific proposed development and location and takes into account the susceptibility to change and value as mentioned in the Methodology. To understand the sensitivity of a particular landscape and its location it is good practice to consider a range of criteria as set out in the table below:

Factors affecting the sensitivity of the LCT: <i>the susceptibility to change and value</i>	Characteristics of the LCT E2 Barkisland to Holywell Green (<i>Quotes in italics are from the Kirklees Landscape Character Assessment</i>)	Low Sensitivity	Low	Med	High	High Sensitivity
Physical						
Scale	<i>Undulating landscape with broad valleys, moorland on elevated summits. Small to medium scale field pattern.</i>	Large scale featureless landscape, broad valleys, gently undulation with largescale field pattern		*		Small scale, intimate landscape
Landform	<i>Steeply rising land between approximately 125 and 360 metres altitude. In the west the land rises up towards Wholestone Moor. In the eastern area the land rises towards Ainley Top and other small local hill summits.</i>	Smooth regular flowing, flat, uniform landscape		*		Dramatic, undulating, rugged, complex landscapes
Land cover	<i>Frequent tree and woodland cover, particularly on slopes. There are frequent springs draining from hill summits The field pattern is typically of small scale grassland pastures enclosed by gritstone walls, hedgerow boundaries and post and wire fences The majority of the fields are improved and grazed by a mix of both cattle and sheep. Urban expansion and associated land uses are encroaching on agricultural land use in some places. Several golf clubs are scattered throughout the LCA</i>	Extensive areas of simple regular uniform land cover		*		Complex, intimate or mosaic

Factors affecting the sensitivity of the LCT: <i>the susceptibility to change and value</i>	Characteristics of the LCT E2 Barkisland to Holywell Green (<i>Quotes in italics are from the Kirklees Landscape Character Assessment</i>)	Low Sensitivity	Low	Med	High	High Sensitivity
Texture	Landuse features as listed above plus: <i>Considerable heathland coverage on higher ground near Outlane Moor, also providing texture within the landscape</i>	Simple and sweeping lines, linear features and patterns		*		Complex or irregular pattern
Built Environment	<i>This is an urban fringe landscape located on the immediate doorstep of Huddersfield, comprising small satellite villages, hamlets and individual stone-built cottages or farmsteads.</i> <i>There is a dense network of minor roads and narrow winding lanes, which link the area to the urban centres mainly focused to the south.</i> <i>The M62 forms a definitive boundary to the north of this character are</i>	Contemporary masts, pylons, industrial elements, buildings infrastructure, settlement	*			Established, traditional or historic built form
Presence of features which detract from the landscape	<i>Electricity overhead transmission lines, masts, windfarms, industrial and residential development, M62 motorway</i>	Major roads, electricity infrastructure, renewables, industrial development	*			Few features present
Perceptual						
Wildness/Sense of Remoteness	<i>Some areas retain a relative tranquil, rural character despite the proximity of urban development. Increasing urbanisation on the LCA's fringes creates a landscape of transition</i>	Busy evidence of human activity		*		remote, peaceful, tranquil, solitude and emptiness

Factors affecting the sensitivity of the LCT: <i>the susceptibility to change and value</i>	Characteristics of the LCT E2 Barkisland to Holywell Green (<i>Quotes in italics are from the Kirklees Landscape Character Assessment</i>)	Low Sensitivity	Low	Med	High	High Sensitivity
Perception of Change	<i>Proximity of urban development. Increasing urbanisation on the LCA's fringes creates a landscape of transition.</i> <i>Numerous Listed Buildings associated with the landscape's historic villages –buildings of local stone being particularly distinctive and key to sense of place.</i> <i>Nationally important archaeological features from the Roman period create a further sense of time depth, including the remains of a camp near Slack.</i> <i>Disused quarries and shafts provide evidence of an industrial past.</i>	Dynamic or modern landscapes		*		Ancient landscape, designed landscapes or with obvious historic continuity
Visual						
Landscapes that form settings, skylines, backdrops, focal points	<i>Although often well-treed, longer distance views, typically focused to the south, reveal the densely settled lower lying urban areas of greater Huddersfield and Brighouse.</i> <i>Elevated hill summits and ridgelines afford long views to the north over Calderdale District and also south west towards the Peak District National Park.</i>	Generally low lying landscape without distinctive landform or horizon		*		Areas with strong features, focal points that define the setting or skyline
Value						
Landscape quality (condition)		Poor condition, level of intactness,	*			Good condition, level of intactness
Scenic quality		No specific designation	*			National or regional designated

Factors affecting the sensitivity of the LCT: <i>the susceptibility to change and value</i>	Characteristics of the LCT E2 Barkisland to Holywell Green (<i>Quotes in italics are from the Kirklees Landscape Character Assessment</i>)	Low Sensitivity	Low	Med	High	High Sensitivity
						landscape, National Park, AONB,
Rarity		Commonplace	*			Rare
Conservation interests	<i>Numerous Listed Buildings associated with the landscape's historic villages –buildings of local stone being particularly distinctive and key to sense of place.</i> <i>Nationally important archaeological features from the Roman period create a further sense of time depth, including the remains of a camp near Slack.</i> <i>Disused quarries and shafts provide evidence of an industrial past.</i> <i>The landscape's bands of woodland provide naturalistic land cover and nature conservation interest, including Grimescar Woods – which form a notable area of local wildlife importance.</i> <i>There is considerable heathland coverage on higher ground near Outlane Moor.</i>	Limited ecology, cultural heritage features		*		Presence of ecology, cultural heritage features
Recreation Value		Limited amenity function		*		Well used for amenity/recreation , especially for National Trails and long distance routes

MACS Trucks, Alexander Park, Crosland Road, Huddersfield, HD3 3ZA
Landscape Visual Appraisal

Factors affecting the sensitivity of the LCT: <i>the susceptibility to change and value</i>	Characteristics of the LCT E2 Barkisland to Holywell Green (<i>Quotes in italics are from the Kirklees Landscape Character Assessment</i>)	Low Sensitivity	Low	Med	High	High Sensitivity
Perceptual aspects	<i>Proximity of urban development. Increasing urbanisation on the LCA's fringes creates a landscape of transition.</i>	Busy, chaotic		*		Wild and tranquil
Cultural associations		No specific cultural associations	*			Artistic or literary associations
The sensitivity of E2 Barkisland to Holwell Heath is considered to be Low to Medium .						

Appendix C: Viewpoint Descriptions

No	Viewpoint	Distance from the Proposed Development	Receptors	Sensitivity	Description of views
1	Lindley Moor Road looking south	0.01km	Residential	High	Existing View The viewpoint is located on the public footpath alongside the highway, with the residential bungalow to the rear. The property has views via the gateway to the south directly towards the Site, with part of the view to the south west obscured by a boundary hedgerow. From the highway there are open long distance views towards the Pennine Moors. There are close up views of the boundary wall, roman road area and the top of the existing building (below the horizon) and building services which are partially obscured by vegetation. The top of the perimeter fence is partially visible.
					Year 1 The top of the Proposed Extension and perimeter fence would be visible on the horizon, closer to the viewer. The bulk of the building would be hidden from view. In the middle distance there would be new tree planting with wildflower meadow. The foreground of wall and highway would remain as existing.
					Year 15 The far distance views would remain. A wildflower meadow would be visible in the middle distance (Roman Road). There would be a view of the native hedgerow on the horizon which would screen the perimeter fence and Proposed Extension. The foreground of wall and highway would remain as existing.
2	Lindley Moor Road Junction with Crosland Road	0.22km	Highway users	High	Existing View The viewpoint is located on the footpath at the road junction, looking south west into the Site. The landform rises slightly away from the viewpoint with the bulk of the existing building hidden from view. The top of the existing building and perimeter fencing are visible on the horizon. The existing street lighting, nearby moving vehicles and signage act as a visual detractors in the view in the middle and far distance. The foreground is of disturbed land from recent highway improvement works. There are piles of rubble from previous and recent excavations.
					Year 1 The upper part of the Proposed Building Extension would be visible on the horizon with perimeter fencing. The piles of rubble would not be present. The bulk of the building would be screened from view by the landform. Soft landscape works of new trees, hedgerow and wildflower meadow would be visible in the foreground and middle distance.

No	Viewpoint	Distance from the Proposed Development	Receptors	Sensitivity	Description of views
					Year 15 With growth of the soft landscape of tree planting and native hedgerow planting the fencing and building extension would be screened from view. The hedgerow would be visible on the horizon. The foreground and middle distance would be wildflower meadow (Roman Road) with mixed scrub of native trees and shrubs visible on the horizon up to the boundary wall.
3	PROW HUD/410/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail	0.18km	Recreational/ Residential	High	Existing view The viewpoint is located on the public footpath north of the new residential housing of Haig Way. The housing has a drystone wall as a boundary which lies in the foreground. The view towards the Proposed Development is looking north west, towards the higher ground. The existing building lies on the horizon, with the perimeter drystone walls as boundaries. Visual detractors present are the vertical street lights and vents on the top of the existing building and the piles of rubble present within the Site. Also the passing traffic on Crosland Road. The Haigs Cross structure is visible backdropped by the existing building.
					Year 1 A section of the roofline and upper part of the Proposed Development would be visible on the horizon with the bulk of the building screened from view by the intervening landform and drystone walls. The upper part of the new fencing would be visible on the horizon. The Haigs Cross structure would be visible backdropped by the existing building. New tree planting would be partially visible.
					Year 15 The perimeter hedgerow, trees and scrub planting, would be visible on the horizon screening the bulk of the Proposed Development and perimeter fence. There would be partial filtered views of the existing building. The visual detractors of street lighting and passing traffic would remain. The view of Haigs Cross would remain, backdropped by natural vegetation.
4	PROW HUD/410/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail	0.17km	Recreational/ Residential	High	Existing View The Viewpoint lies at the junction of the public footpath adjacent to Haig Way with Crosland Road. The stone boundary wall lies in the foreground, with the unmanaged grassland and Triangulation Stone visible in the middle distance. The existing building, perimeter fence and piles of rubble lie on the horizon backdropped by existing tree planting on Lindley Moor Road. Highway signage acts as a visual detractor in the foreground.

No	Viewpoint	Distance from the Proposed Development	Receptors	Sensitivity	Description of views
					Year 1 There would be a partial view of the top of the Proposed Extension, the bulk of the building hidden from view by topography. The remaining view of existing building, perimeter fence and triangulation Stone would remain as per existing surrounded by new hedge and scrub planting. There would be improvements to the wildflower meadow in the middle distance. The stone boundary wall would remain in the foreground with a new stile added for ease of access to the nearby Listed Haigh Cross. Year 15 On the horizon, the native hedgerow and scrub planting would screen the view of the existing and proposed buildings, with wildflower meadow in the middle distance and the stone wall in the foreground.
5	PROW HUD/408/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail	0.01km	Recreational/ Residential/ Highway	High	Existing view The viewpoint is located on the junction of the public footpath, (Kirklees Way) with Crosland Road. The footpath is well used by local residents and provides a useful link to the north crossing the M62 to gain access to the open countryside beyond. The existing building, car parking and vehicle storage areas are prominent features in the view in the middle and far distance, the boundary walls and fencing also prominent in the foreground. An area of ungraded land Year 1 New fencing would be present closer to the viewer enclosing a re-graded extension to the car parking area. A small section of the Proposed Building Extension would be visible on the horizon, a minor element of the view. A new native hedgerow would be present on the outside of the fence with new tree planting and regraded amenity grass areas at the gate entrance. There would be new tree planting visible in the middle distance. Visual detractors present would be the street lighting, poles and signage which would remain visible. Year 15 The view would be dominated by the new native hedgerow and tree planting in the foreground which would screen the new car parking extension, the Proposed Building extension and perimeter fencing and existing car parking areas.
6	Lindley Moor Road looking east	0.53km	Highway users	Low	Existing view The viewpoint is located on the footpath alongside the busy A643 Lindley Moor Road looking directly towards the north west part of the Site. A heap of excavated material is a prominent

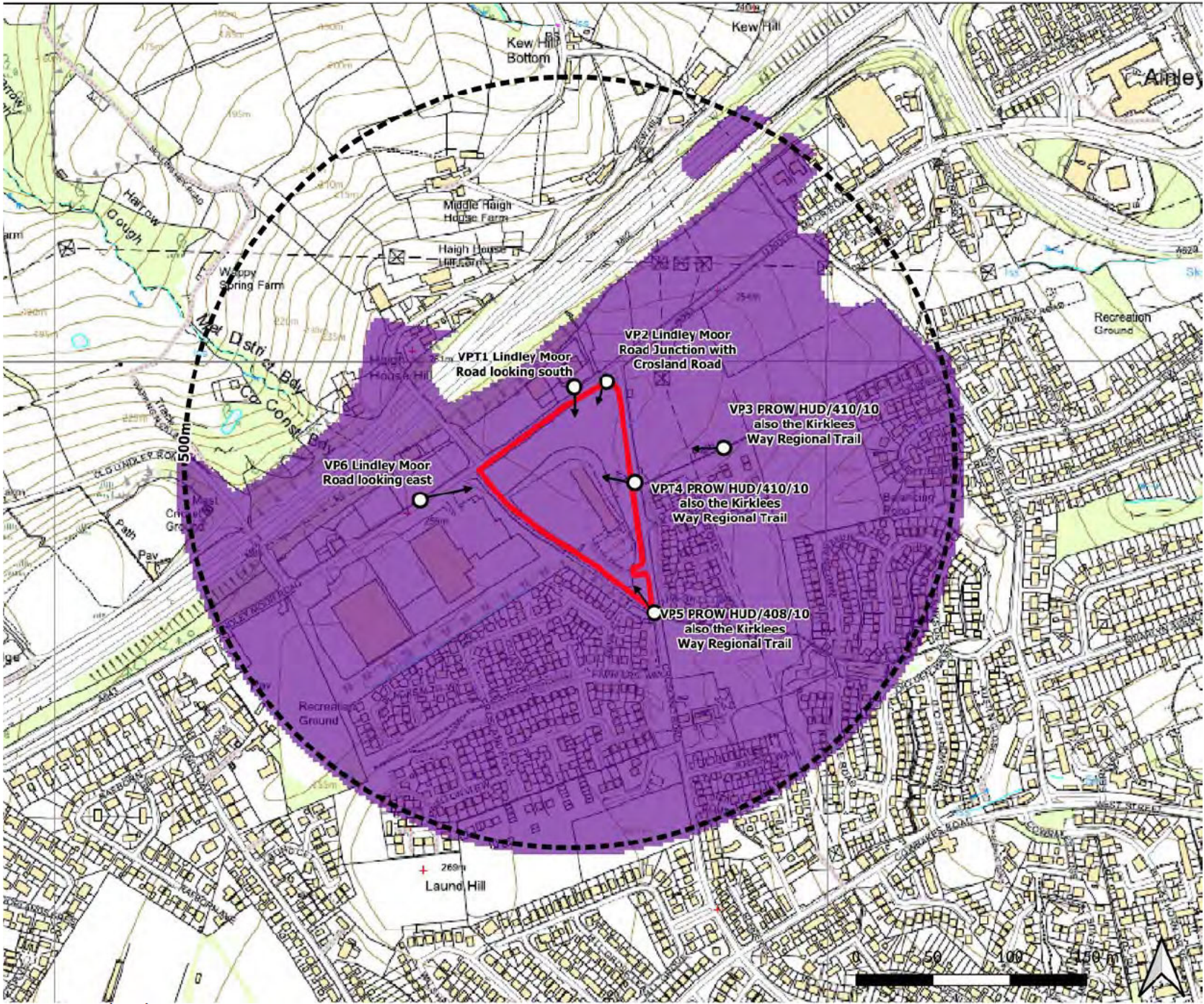
No	Viewpoint	Distance from the Proposed Development	Receptors	Sensitivity	Description of views
					features on the horizon with visual vertical detractors of overhead transmission towers and pylons, street lighting, masts and signage. The existing building is visible on the horizon to the south with fencing and drystone walls as boundaries. Highway infrastructure road markings and signage also act as a visual detractor. Year 1 The highway infrastructure would remain prominent in the view. With the regrading of the land to form a new hardstanding area the view would become open into the Site with views of the new Extension building, fencing and storage area. New native hedgerow and tree planting would be visible in the middle distance with a line of woodland planting on the northern perimeter partially screening the Site. Year 15 With vegetation growth of the new hedgerow, tree planting and woodland planting, views of the Proposed Building extension and storage areas would be reduced with the top of the building partially visible above the vegetation. There would be filtered partial views of the building and storage areas. The highway infrastructure would remain visible in the foreground and middle distance.

Appendix D: Figures

Figures & Photosheets

Figure 1	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
Figure 2	Landscape Character
Figure 3	Landscape Planning Designations
Figure 4	Topography & Viewpoint Location Plan
Figure 5	Landscape Analysis
Figure 6	Landscape Strategy
Figure 7	Viewpoint 1: Lindley Moor Road looking south
Figure 8	Viewpoint 2: Lindley Moor Road Junction with Crosland Road
Figure 9	Viewpoint 3: PROW HUD/410/10/ The Kirklees Way Regional Trail
Figure 10	Viewpoint 4: PROW HUD/410/10/ The Kirklees Way Regional Trail
Figure 11:	Viewpoint 5: PROW HUD/408/10/ The Kirklees Way Regional Trail
Figure 12:	Viewpoint 6: Lindley Moor Road looking east

Figure 1 - Zone of Theoretical Visibility



Legend

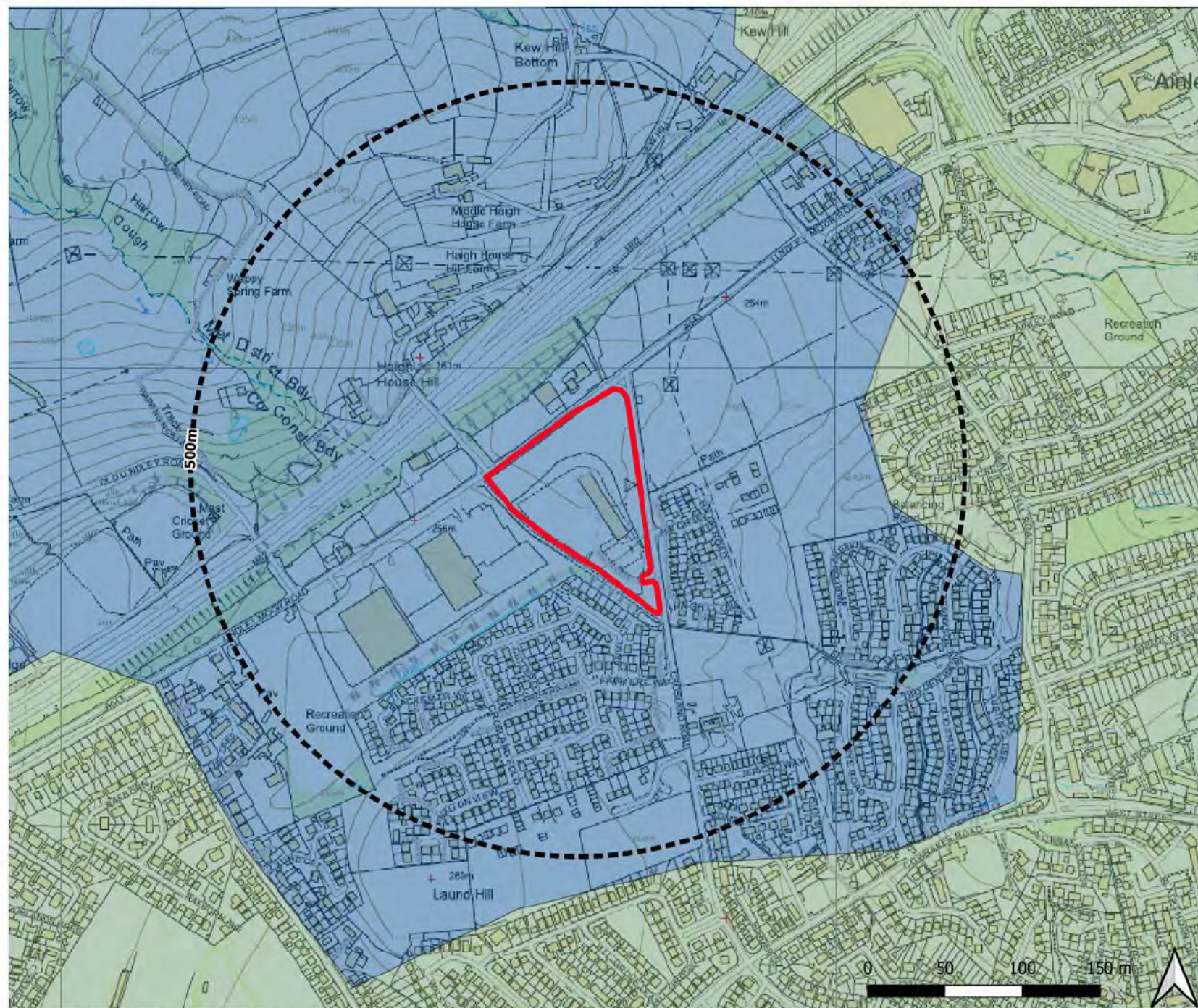
- Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- Viewpoint Locations
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility:

Notes:

1. The ZTV uses OS Terrain 5m DTM LIDAR Data. This takes into account topography ONLY, builtform and vegetation are not considered.
2. The ZTV model takes into account the extents of the proposed building using a built form height of 9.115m, within a 500m radius.

Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
Figure 1	May 2021	KW	SF
Scale	Client.	Rev.	
1:5,000 @ A3	MAC's Trucks	A	

Figure 2 - Landscape Character Map



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area

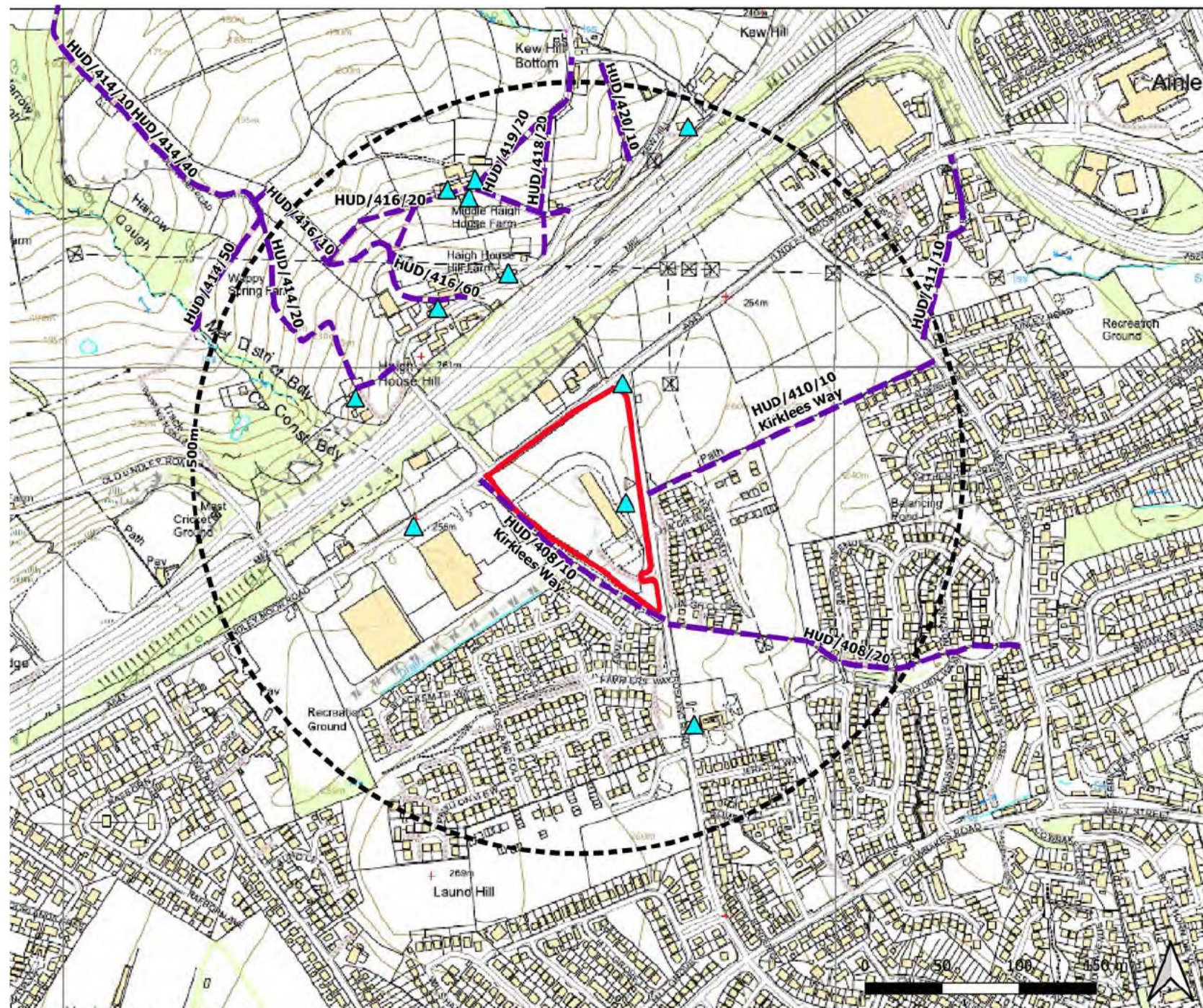
Landscape Character Areas:

- E - Rural Fringes:
- E2 - Barkisland-Holwell Green
- Urban

Notes:
1. LCA information copied from 'Kirklees Landscape Character Assessment, 2015, LUC'.

Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
Figure 2	May 2021	KW	SF
Scale	Client	Rev.	
1:5,000 @ A3	MAC's Trucks	A	

Figure 3 - Landscape Planning Designations



Legend

- Site Boundary
- - - 500m Study Area
(from center of proposed extension)
- ▲ Listed Buildings - Grade II
- - - Public Rights of Way

Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
Figure 3	May 2021	KW	SF
Scale	Client	Rev.	
1:5,000 @ A3	MAC's Trucks	A	

Figure 4 - Topography & Viewpoint Locations

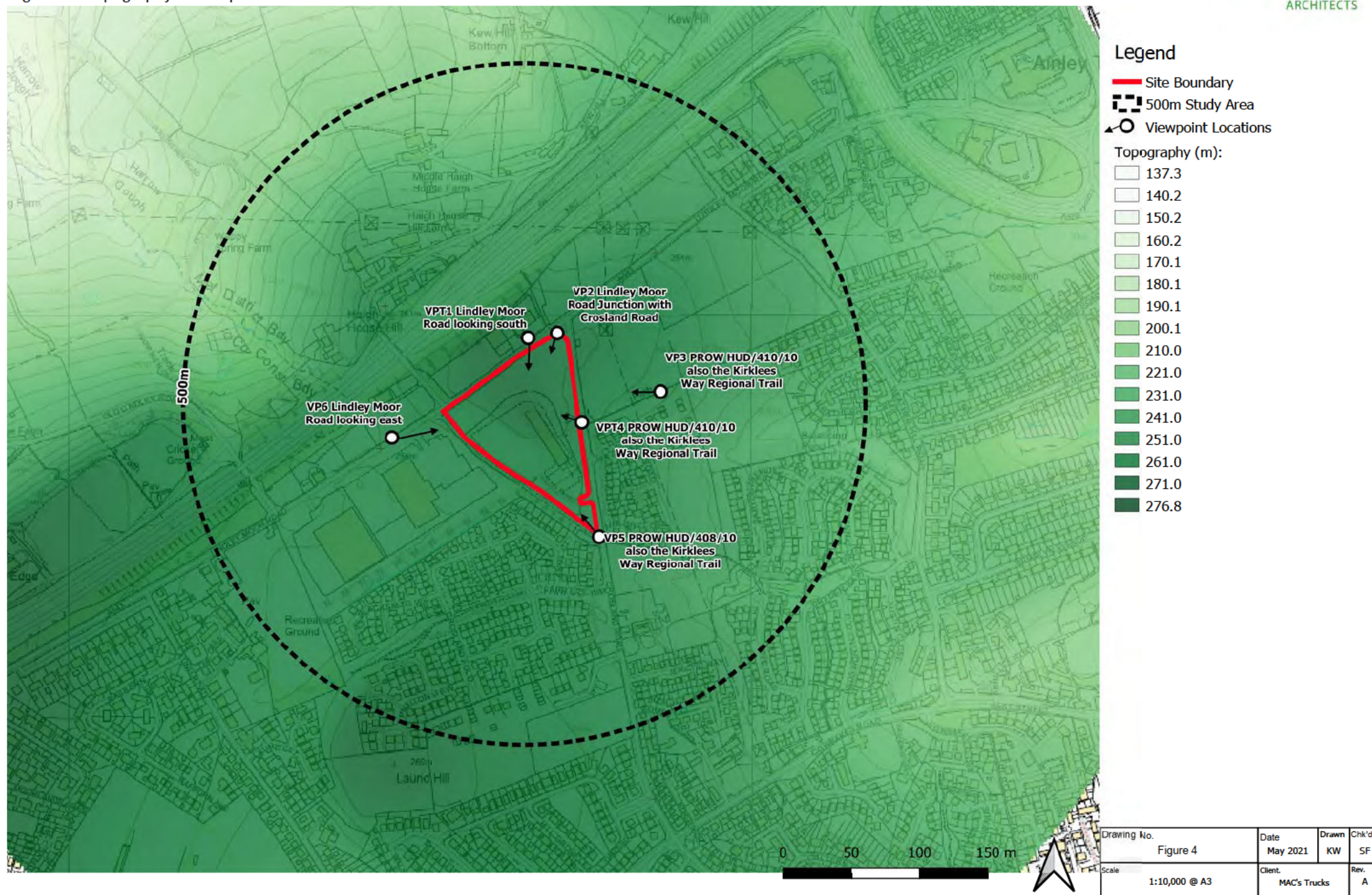
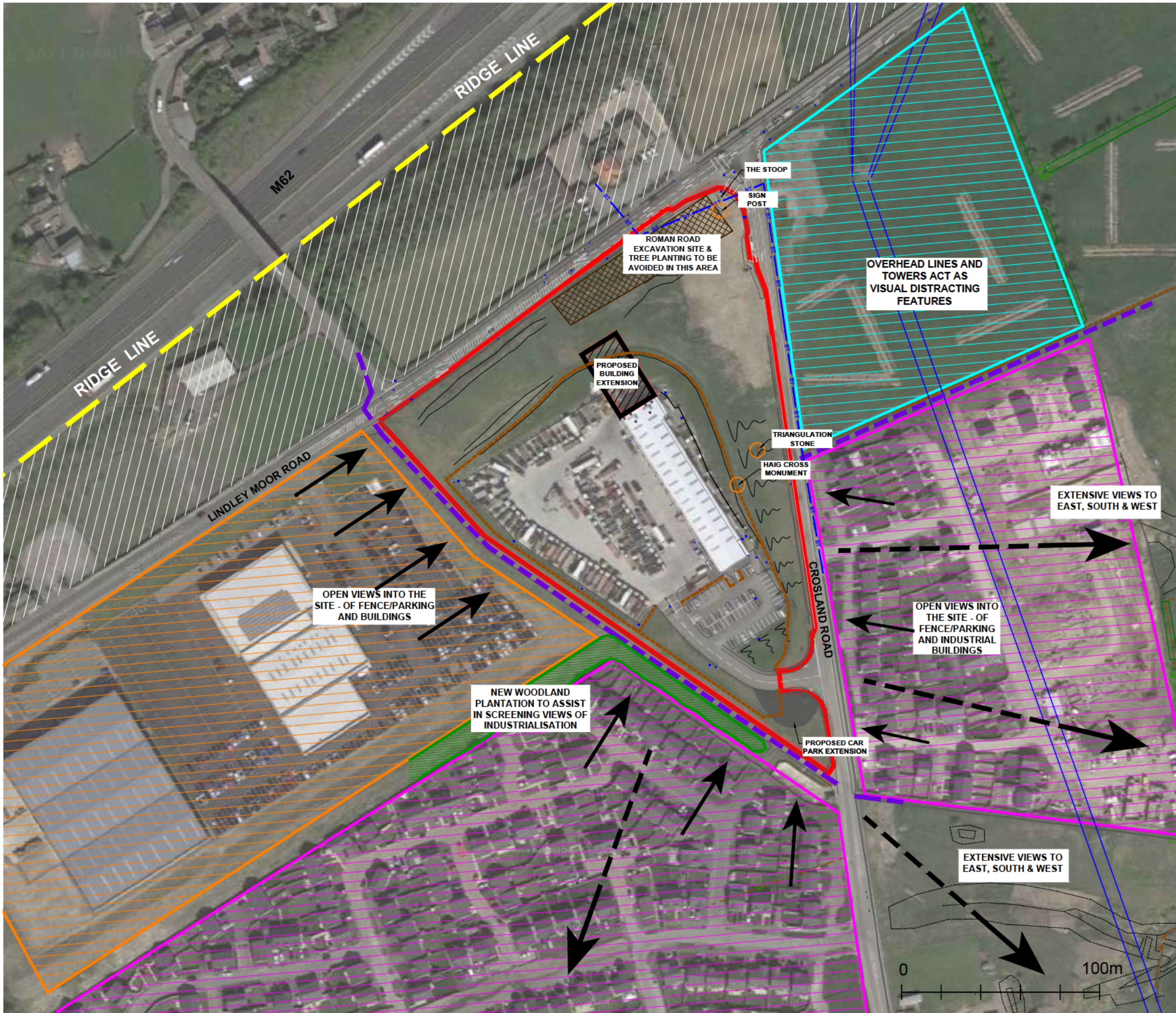


Figure 5 - Landscape Analysis



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Public Footpath- Kirklees Way
- Ridge Line
- Existing Overhead Lines
- Existing Underground Utilities
- Existing Fence
- Agriculture
- New Woodland Plantation
- Roman Road Excavation Site
- Retail
- Residential
- Future Development Site (mixed use)
- Open Views into the Site
- Extensive Views
- Local Heritage Feature

Proposed Hardstanding:

- Proposed Building Extension
- Proposed Car Park Extension

Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
Figure 5	June 21	KW	SF
Scale	Client	Rev.	
1:1500 @ A3	MAC's Trucks	A	

Figure 6 - Landscape Strategy



Legend

- Site Boundary
 - Existing Overhead Lines
 - Existing Underground Utilities
 - Existing Fence
- Proposed Works:
- Topsoil To Be Removed from area of Roman Road
 - Mixed Native Scrub
 - Existing Grass Resown With Wildflower Meadow Seed Mix
 - Mixed Native Scrub & Shade Tolerant Wildflower Seed Mix
 - Mixed Native Scrub & Shade Tolerant Wildflower Seed Mix (to be applied by Hydroseeding on slopes steeper than 1 in 3)
 - Native Hedge with Occasional Trees
 - Extra Heavy Trees
 - Proposed Informal Footpath
 - Existing Fencing To Be Removed
 - Proposed 2.4m Mesh Security Fencing (to match existing)

Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
Figure 6	June 21	KW	SF
Scale	Client	Rev.	
1:1500 @ A3	MAC's Trucks	A	

Viewpoint 1 - Lindley Moor Road looking south



Viewpoint Information Grid Reference: 410673,418965 Elevation: 271m Camera Height: 1.48m Included Angle: 40 Direction of view: 185° 33' Distance to centre of site: 135m Viewing Distance: 525mm Camera Used: Canon EO5 RP, with a Canon 50mm Lens, F1.8		Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
		Figure 7	19/07/2021	KW	SF
		Sheet No.	Client	Rev.	
		Photosheet 1 of 6	MAC's Trucks	A	

Viewpoint 2 - Lindley Moor Road Junction with Crosland Road



Viewpoint Information Grid Reference: 410867,418888 Elevation: 267m Camera Height: 1.36m Included Angle: 90 Direction of view: 210° 37' Distance to centre of site: 219m Viewing Distance: 525mm Camera Used: Canon EO5 RP, with a Canon 50mm Lens, F1.8		Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
		Figure 8	19/07/2021	KW	SF
		Sheet No.	Client		Rev.
		Photosheet 2 of 6	MAC's Trucks		A

Viewpoint 3 - PROW HUD/410/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail



Viewpoint Information Grid Reference: 410777,418675 Elevation: 258m Camera Height: 1.40m Included Angle: 40 Direction of view: 259° 48' Distance to centre of site: 181m Viewing Distance: 525mm Camera Used: Canon EO5 RP, with a Canon 50mm Lens, F1.8	Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
	Figure 9	May 2021	KW	SF
	Sheet No.	Client	Rev.	
	Photosheet 3 of 6	MAC's Trucks	A	

Viewpoint 4 - PROW HUD/410/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail



Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference: 410760, 418841
Elevation: 264m
Camera Height: 1.48m
Included Angle: 40

Direction of view: 259° 52'
Distance to centre of site: 56m
Viewing Distance: 525mm
Camera Used: Canon EO5 RP,
with a Canon 50mm Lens, F1.8

Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
Figure 10	17/07/2021	KW	SF
Sheet No.	Client	Rev.	
Photosheet 4 of 6	MAC's Trucks	A	

Viewpoint 5 - PROW HUD/408/10 also the Kirklees Way Regional Trail



Viewpoint Information Grid Reference: 410777,418675 Elevation: 255m Camera Height: 1.37m Included Angle: 40 Direction of view: 338° 60' Distance to centre of site: 170m Viewing Distance: 525mm Camera Used: Canon EO5 RP, with a Canon 50mm Lens, F1.8		Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
		Figure 11	May 2021	KW	SF
		Sheet No.	Client	Rev.	
		Photosheet 5 of 6	MAC's Trucks	A	

Viewpoint 6 - Lindley Moor Road looking east



Viewpoint Information

Grid Reference: 410473,418820
Elevation: 258m
Camera Height: 1.41m
Included Angle: 40

Direction of view: 74° 13'
Distance to centre of site: 150m
Viewing Distance: 525mm
Camera Used: Canon EO5 RP,
with a Canon 50mm Lens, F1.8

Drawing No.	Date	Drawn	Chk'd
Figure 12	May 2021	KW	SF
Sheet No.	Client	Rev.	
Photosheet 6 of 6	MAC's Trucks	A	

DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND CONTROL SHEET

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Document Status and Approval Schedule

Issue	Status	Description	Prepared by Signed/Dated	Reviewed by Signed/Dated
V1	FINAL			

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