

## 7 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL BASELINE

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 The landscape and visual chapter of the ES identifies and assesses the anticipated effects of change resulting from the proposed development on the character and features of the landscape and on people's views and visual amenity within the LVIA Study Area as illustrated on **Figure 7.1 within Appendix 7.1**.

7.1.2 This report comprises the landscape and visual baseline. Assessment will be undertaken upon finalisation of the proposals.

### 7.2 POLICY AND GUIDANCE

7.2.1 The relevant policy and guidance are listed below, with details provided in **Appendix 7.2**.

#### *Local Planning Policy*

7.2.2 The Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (RCUDP) is the latest adopted statutory development for the borough. The plan was adopted on 25th of August 2006 and amended August 2009.

7.2.3 Calderdale Council is currently preparing a new local plan, the Calderdale Local Plan Publications Draft 2018. This new local plan will supersede the RCUDP when it is adopted.

7.2.4 Until this new local plan is adopted all planning decisions are based on the RCUDP and the NPPF.

#### *Designations*

7.2.5 The site and the surrounding landscape are not covered by any landscape quality designations at either a national or local level. In contrast, much of the landscape within the Borough is covered by a Special Landscape Area designation within the Development Plan (Policy N12 of the RCUDP). According to the RCUDP this designation covers some 66% of the Borough.

7.2.6 The Special Landscape Area designations are taken forward within the draft Local Plan (Policy GN4-Landscape Character), which states that these are '*the most important landscapes of the Borough*' and that they need to be safeguarded (paragraph 20.11).

#### *Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan – 2009*

7.2.7 The relevant saved policies from the RCUDP are summarised as follows:

- Policy GP1 Encouraging sustainable development
- Policy GBE1 The contribution of design to the quality of the built environment

- Policy GNE2 Protection of the environment
- Policy BE1 General Design Criteria
- Policy BE3 Landscaping
- Policy NE17 Biodiversity enhancement
- Policy NE19 Protection of Ancient Woodland
- Policy NE20 Tree Preservation Orders
- Policy NE21 Trees and development sites
- Policy NE22 Protection of hedgerows

*Calderdale Local Plan Publications Draft 2018*

7.2.8 The relevant draft planning policy from the Calderdale Local Plan Publications Draft 2018 is summarised as follows:

- Policy SD2 Sustainable development
- Policy IM7 Masterplanning of housing sites
- Policy BT1 High quality, inclusive design
- Policy BT3 Landscaping
- Policy GN4 Landscape Character
- Policy GN5 Trees

***Guidance***

7.2.9 The landscape and visual chapter is prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA), Third Edition, 2013; Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment.

### **7.3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**

***Scope of the Assessment***

7.3.1 The principal objectives of the landscape and visual chapter are:

- To describe and evaluate the existing landscape character and components likely to be affected by the Proposed Development;
- To identify visual receptors with views of the Proposed Development;
- To identify and describe the potential effects of the Proposed Development on landscape character and components, and on visual receptors; and

- To assess the significance of the residual effects, taking into account the measures proposed to mitigate any of the effects identified.
- 7.3.2 The assessment is based on the Development Framework Plan and the Design and Access Statement (DAS). It is assumed that the Development Framework Plan submitted with this application will be conditioned as part of the outline planning approval. The final detailed masterplan will be developed in full accordance with the Development Framework Plan.
- 7.3.3 The assessment considers daytime effects during construction, upon completion and upon maturity of structural woodland planting (15 years post planting). The Development Framework Plan includes primary mitigation measures which are embedded into the project design and have been developed through an iterative design process. The assessment at initial completion of the development takes into account that the structural woodland planting shown on the Development Framework would not be fully established and would not have reached heights to provide effective visual screening.
- 7.3.4 For the purposes of this assessment the height of the structural woodland planting 15 years post planting is assumed to be at least 8m. The 15 year post planting assessment represents the residual effects.

#### *Effects Not Considered within the Scope*

- 7.3.5 Night-time effects have not been considered as part of the landscape and visual chapter because it is not an intrinsically dark landscape (settlement is a feature of the landscape within the study area) and the principal viewpoints are PRoW used in daylight hours. Refer to Chapter X for the lighting assessment.
- 7.3.6 Effects on residential receptors outside of public areas are not included in the assessment as private views are not protected by national planning guidance or planning policy and impacts on living conditions are generally considered through a separate Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA).
- 7.3.7 The site falls within National Character Area Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe NCA 37. The National Character Area covers large tracts of land, a key characteristic of which are large urban settlements focused within the valleys. Any effects on the NCA 37 as a result of the extension to Brighouse would not be uncharacteristic and have therefore been scoped out of the assessment. The baseline does however include relevant descriptions from the NCA 37 to assist in the understanding of the existing broad landscape characteristics.

#### *Extent of the Study Area*

- 7.3.8 The proposed landscape study area shown on **Figure 7.1 (Appendix 7.1)** is based on the landscape character areas likely to be affected and the area from which the development may potentially be visible. The study area encompasses the wider context of the site in order to appreciate the role of the site within this context.

### ***Consultation Undertaken to Date***

- 7.3.9 The scoping report included the proposed landscape study area, proposed methodology for the LVIA and a list of viewpoints. This was sent to Calderdale Council on the 23.09.20.
- 7.3.10 Calderdale Council responded on 18.02.21. Copies of relevant correspondence are provided in **Appendix 7.3**.

### ***Assessment Methodology***

- 7.3.11 The methodology is in accordance with current guidance and industry best practice. Full details of the methodology are provided in **Appendix 7.4**.
- 7.3.12 Baseline studies identify the landscape character and components of the site and surrounding landscape, and visual receptors with potential views of the development within the study area. This information has been gathered through a combination of desk studies and field surveys.
- 7.3.13 The following documents were reviewed as part of the baseline desk study:
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019)
  - Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (2006)
  - Emerging Calderdale Local Plan (2019)
  - Calderdale District Landscape Character Assessment
- 7.3.14 The Tree Survey undertaken by XX in X, in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' has been relied upon in order to establish the quality and value of the existing trees on the site. **To be confirmed upon receipt of Tree Survey.**
- 7.3.15 Field work was undertaken on the 24.03.20 before trees were fully in leaf in order to establish the visual baseline.
- 7.3.16 Landscape receptors include the character areas, the overall character of the locality as well as the landscape elements within the site.
- 7.3.17 Visual receptors include publicly obtained views from public rights of way, public open spaces and roads.
- 7.3.18 In line with published guidance, the assessment is based on the consideration of the sensitivity of landscape character, landscape features and views/viewers to the type of development being proposed (i.e. residential led mixed use development) and on the magnitude of change likely to occur. The sensitivity and magnitude are considered together, and conclusions drawn on the likely effects on the landscape, or on people's visual amenity and the significance of these effects for each receptor.

### Significance Criteria

- 7.3.19 The effects of the Proposed Development on the landscape and visual receptors will be described as being of major, moderate, minor, or negligible significance, and the scale at which any effects may be considered to be significant will be identified. Effects may be either beneficial (positive), adverse (negative) or neutral.
- 7.3.20 Effects that are generally deemed to be significant for the purposes of this assessment are those that are described as being of a major or major-moderate adverse. However, this depends on the visual qualities of the proposals and the setting of the development in the landscape. Minor or negligible effects will not be significant at any scale.

## 7.4 LANDSCAPE BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY

- 7.4.1 The site lies within the gently undulating farmland to the south of Brighouse. The published national and local landscape character area assessments provide an evidence base on landscape character.

### National Character Area

- 7.4.2 The landscape study area lies within the Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe NCA 37. NCAs are defined by Natural England and are large areas with common characteristics derived from their geology, landform, and soils and land management systems.
- 7.4.3 Relevant extracts Natural England's description of NCA 37 (Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe) are included within **Appendix 7.5**.
- 7.4.4 The Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe NCA is '*a transitional landscape from the upland areas of the Southern Pennines NCA in the west through to the low-lying land of the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield NCA to the east. The most striking aspect of the landscape is the mingling of predominantly 'gritstone' industrial towns and villages with the strong valley forms and pastoral agriculture of the Pennine foothills. The gritstone industrial buildings and settlements bring a sense of visual unity to the landscape. The landscape is dominated by industrial buildings and structures such as factories, chimneys, railways and canals. Travellers crossing the NCA from west to east experience a change from pastoral treeless hill tops, where drystone walls are the predominant field boundary, to wooded valleys, where large urban settlements such as Bradford, Huddersfield and Sheffield are focused in the valleys and were built up around the former industries such as coal mining, steelmaking and the woollen industry*'.
- 7.4.5 The character area description states that '*The NCA is characterised by steep slopes that are cut through by narrow rivers, notably the Don, the Calder, the Hebble Brook and the Colne in the north and the Sheaf, the Rivelin and the Loxley in the south near Sheffield, which open up into valleys on lower land.*

*The river corridors provide links through the NCA from the uplands into the towns and cities in the valleys, supplying not only water for the large population in these areas but also opportunities for people to access and enjoy the natural environment and for species movement through the landscape’.*

- 7.4.6 The broad landscape context is generally as described within NCA 37, although this obviously does not highlight the complexities of the local landscape.

### **Local Character Areas**

- 7.4.7 Calderdale District Landscape Character Assessment and Review of Special Landscape Area Designation was prepared by LUC for Calderdale Council in 2016. This divides the district into seven Landscape Character Types (LCTs), subdivided into seventeen component Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). Urban areas are excluded from the study.
- 7.4.8 **Figure 7.2 (Appendix 7.1)** illustrates the boundaries of the Calderdale Landscape Character Areas which fall within the landscape study area. **Appendix 7.6** includes the relevant extracts of the Calderdale District Landscape Character Assessment.

### **Calderdale LCA E2: Rural Fringes (Barkisland-Holywell Green)**

- 7.4.9 The site is located entirely within the ‘Rural Fringes’ landscape character type and the Barkisland – Holywell Green LCA E2. Within the study area, the relevant key characteristics of LCA E2 described in the LCA profile are:
- *Undulating land with some steep slopes which ranges between approximately 80 and 350 metres altitude.*
  - *Tracts of broadleaved woodland following the courses of streams, on steeper slopes and along field boundaries. Common species include sycamore, ash and willow.*
  - *Small scale, regular grassland pastures enclosed by gritstone walls, hedgerow boundaries and post and wire fences. There are some later enclosures on higher ground edging the adjacent moorland.*
  - *Numerous footpaths and bridleways linking the LCA’s villages with the wider countryside, including the Calderdale Way.*
  - *The LCA is generally elevated, with an upland fringe quality in places. There are long views west to the rounded moorland summits in the south-west of the district, including Rishworth and Moss Moors.*
  - *A strong rural character, with an intact field structure and small traditional villages.*
  - *The tranquillity and rural qualities are eroded in places by busy roads and commuter routes – including traffic noise from M62 in the south. Pylons also cross the landscape.*



- 7.4.10 The site and surrounding landscape generally conform with these key characteristics. Although not as elevated as some of the areas further west, the site sits above the Calder Valley and slopes up to the west. The ground levels fall in a south easterly direction towards Bradley Park Dike. Bradley Wood follows the course of the dike. There is some amalgamation of fields, but evidence of the small-scale field pattern enclosed by hedgerows and post and wire fences. The site is crossed by numerous footpaths and has a rural fringe character due to the visible urban edge. The tranquillity and rural qualities are eroded by traffic noise from M62.
- 7.4.11 The landscape evaluation considers the valued landscape features and attributes. None of the designated geodiversity or biodiversity areas listed lie within the site or its surrounding areas. There are also no cultural or historical designations within the site. In respect of perceptual qualities, the assessment states *‘Comparatively tranquil with a strong traditional rural character owing to the intact historic field pattern and numerous traditional stone-built settlements and farm buildings. This quality is eroded in some places by the presence of busy roads and urbanising influences such as overhead lines, a landfill site and telecommunication masts.’* The site and surrounding areas are influenced by the close proximity of the M62 and in considering the value of the landscape, the site and surrounding areas which lie within LCA E2 are reflective of the description of the LCA included within the profile.

*Calderdale LCA M1: Industrial Lowland Valleys (Calder Valley Floor)*

- 7.4.12 The north eastern boundary of the site abuts the ‘Industrial Lowland Valleys’ landscape type and the Calder Valley Floor LCA M1. The Calder Valley Floor LCA is *‘located in the east of Calderdale District to the south of Brighouse and covers the course of the River Calder/Calder and Hebble Navigation. This LCA continues along the River Calder eastwards into Kirklees District’*. The parts of the LCA which abut the site are dominated by large industrial developments, particularly the Armytage Road Industrial Estate. The relevant key characteristics highlighted in the LCA profile are:
- *Valley surrounded by dense urban development, particularly related to Brighouse and Elland, with large industrial estates and warehouses occupying the valley floor.*
  - *Major railway lines also snake along the valley as well as main roads including the A6025 and A644.*
  - *In the east of the LCA, the landscape is heavily urbanised and industrial with low levels of tranquillity.*
- 7.4.13 There are no valued landscape features or attributes located within the parts of the LCA which abut the site. In respect of perceptual qualities, the assessment states *‘The LCA generally has an industrial and urbanised character due to the*

*presence of numerous business parks, pylons, overhead cables, large trunk roads and the immediate proximity of urban development’.*

*Calderdale LCA K1: Coalfield Edge Urban Fringe Farmland (Thornton-Queensbury)*

7.4.14 Land to the north of the River Calder corridor lies within the ‘Coalfield Edge Urban Fringe Farmland’ landscape type and within the Thornton-Queensbury LCA K1. The site is separated from this area by the industrial land uses within the Calder Valley but there is some visual connection between the two areas. The relevant key characteristics of LCA K1 are listed as:

- *The LCA comprises pockets of higher gently undulating ground sloping up from the adjacent valleys of Shibden Valley (LCA G12) and Clifton Beck (LCA G13)*
- *Minor watercourses originating from springs on the higher ground flowing towards the surrounding valleys, creating the rolling landform. Rolling landform, strongly undulating in places*
- *Blocks of broadleaved woodland cloaking the slopes of stream valleys, including some ancient replanted woodland at Jagger Park Wood*
- *Mature trees are a common feature along field boundaries, as are in-field trees*
- *A mixed field pattern, ranging from larger-scale arable fields to small-scale pastoral enclosures which results in a seasonal mosaic of colours and textures*
- *Horse paddocks and equestrian enterprises are common around settlements*
- *Field boundaries consisting of a mixture of stone walls, wire fences and hedgerows, with frequent trees*
- *Golf courses located on the fringes of settlements, including Crow Nest, Lightcliffe and Willow Valley Golf Clubs*
- *Includes the settlements of Shelf, Northowram, Hipperholme, Clifton and Southowram which can visually form a continuation of the surrounding urban areas*
- *Within the rural fringes, there are scattered farmsteads with buildings of a traditional local stone vernacular. These are mixed in with more modern buildings of various styles*
- *Several A-roads crossing through the landscape, connecting the main towns. The M62 motorway skirts round the eastern edge of the LCA close to Clifton*



- *Numerous trails crossing through the landscape, including the Calderdale Way, Brontë Way, Kirklees Way and Brighouse Boundary Walk*
- *Urban fringe character, due to the dense urban development adjacent to the LCA, including Halifax, Brighouse and the outer Bradford suburbs*
- *Pylon lines and overhead cables often featuring in views, particularly around Southowram and Willow Valley Golf Club*
- *Views vary due to the strongly undulating land, although are generally expansive due to elevation. There are long views over Ovenden and Halifax to the uplands beyond in the west*

7.4.15 In respect of the landscape evaluation and the LCA's role as a setting to development and visual connections with other landscapes, the description states '*The LCA also surrounds and rises up above the larger towns of Halifax and Brighouse, providing a rural edge to development and visual connection with the landscapes to the west*'.

#### *Calderdale LCA E8: Rural Fringes (Batley – Dewsbury Rural Fringes)*

7.4.16 Land to the north east of the site falls within 'Rural Fringes' landscape character type and the Batley-Dewsbury Rural Fringes LCA E8. The site is separated from this area by the motorway and the Calder Valley but there is some visual connection between the two areas. The relevant key characteristics highlighted in the LCA profile are:

- *Gently undulating land, found between approximately 70 and 150 metres altitude. The land typically falls in elevation in the south towards the River Calder.*
- *Some areas still retain a relative sense of tranquillity and rural character; however the presence of the M62 and associated traffic movements and noise erodes this quality.*
- *Pylons and overhead cables crossing the landscape also introduce an industrial character. There are also some gas works adjacent to the M62.*
- *From higher elevations, there are long views down the Calder Valley (LCA M1 and F2) framed by the adjacent uplands.*

7.4.17 In respect of the landscape evaluation and the LCA's role as a setting to development and visual connections with other landscapes, the description states '*This LCA forms part of the wider rural setting to the settlement of Clifton, located to the west. Views from higher ground within the area are funnelled down the Calder Valley*'.

#### **Landscape Context**

7.4.18 **Figure 7.1 (Appendix 7.1)** shows the landscape within the study area.

*Landscape pattern and land use*

- 7.4.19 The published landscape character assessment as set out above provides a relatively detailed description of the landscape within the study area.
- 7.4.20 Brighouse lies within the River Calder Valley and the landscape within and around the settlement is effectively shaped by the River Calder and by its tributaries including Clifton Beck and Red Beck.
- 7.4.21 The character of the landscape within the immediate context of the site varies from incised valleys to undulating, urban fringe farmland. Within this context the site comprises agricultural land to the south east of the urban area of Brighouse and to the north of the M62 Motorway.
- 7.4.22 The main road corridors follow the alignment of the Calder and its tributaries, radiating from bridge crossings at the centre of the settlement. The railway runs parallel and to the south of the river. The M62 motorway skirts around the southern and eastern sides of Brighouse.
- 7.4.23 The town centre, commercial land use and train station are located around the river crossings to the north west of the site. Industrial land uses are located along the alignment of the river Calder immediately north east of the site.

*Topography*

- 7.4.24 **Figure 7.3 (Appendix 7.1)** illustrates the topography within the study area.
- 7.4.25 The River Calder runs west to east through the centre of Brighouse with its tributaries joining from the north. Ground levels rise in all directions from the Calder Valley upon which the urban areas of Brighouse are centred.
- 7.4.26 The River Colne flows in an easterly direction through the Colne Valley and Huddersfield towards Cooper Bridge, to the south east of Brighouse, where it flows into the River Calder.
- 7.4.27 There is higher land and a series of ridgelines within the land which lies between the valleys of the River Calder and River Colne. The site is located within this parcel of land which rises in a south westerly direction from the River Calder Valley. Netheroyd Hill and Nettleton Hill are prominent landforms to the south west of the site.
- 7.4.28 Directly north east of the site, the ground levels fall away to the industrial areas within the valley before rising sharply to the settlement of Clifton which sits on a small ridge to the north east of the River Calder.
- 7.4.29 Along the southern boundary of the site there is a minor valley formed by Bradley Park Dike which runs parallel with the M62.
- 7.4.30 The undulating land, and higher land around Brighouse means that there are some long views across the landscape and views are generally expansive due to elevation.

*Public Rights of Way within the context of the site*

- 7.4.31 There are public rights of way and trails which run through the rural fringes to the south of Brighouse. These are severed in some cases by the route of the M62 but include sections of the Kirklees Way and Brighouse Boundary Walk long distance trails.
- 7.4.32 The visual character of the footpaths with views of the site will be explained further within the following section.

*Site Description*

- 7.4.33 **Figure 7.4 (Appendix 7.1)** shows the site and its features in more detail.

*Site boundaries*

- 7.4.34 Housing within the Woodhouse area of Brighouse borders the site to the north-west. The site boundaries are defined by the garden fences of houses located on Woodhouse Lane, Atherton Lane, Ryecroft Lane, Tithe Barn View and Woodhouse Gardens.
- 7.4.35 The northern corner of the site abuts Council owned land which includes a cricket pitch and two other fields comprising grassland with some individual and groups of trees. Hedgerow field boundaries provide separation between this land and the site.
- 7.4.36 To the north-east the site borders land along the Brighouse to Mirfield railway line, with the Armytage Road Industrial Estate within the Calder Valley located further north and east.
- 7.4.37 The south eastern boundary extends to Bradley Park Dike and Bradley Wood which lies within Kirklees and houses an activity centre and campsite. The M62 runs to the south of the woods.
- 7.4.38 The western boundary extends to the roadside tree belts which run along the A641 Huddersfield Road. To the west of the A641 there is further agricultural land.
- 7.4.39 The site boundary excludes the existing residential properties within the site including Firth House and other buildings next to it which are Grade II Listed. It excludes the existing cluster of buildings accessed from Shepherd's Thorn Lane and the property within the large triangular shaped plot which lies between Shepherd's Thorn Lane and the A641.

*Landform and Drainage within the site*

- 7.4.40 The site is gently undulating with a gradual slope from the highest areas of the site within the south-west, at 146m AOD, eastwards towards the Calder Valley. The eastern corner of the site is the lowest area at around 60m AOD.
- 7.4.41 The landform slopes down quite sharply along the southern boundary towards Bradley Park Dike.

*Land use and features within the site and on the site boundaries*

- 7.4.42 The site is agricultural land, a mixture of pasture and arable land uses. The field pattern varies greatly from small regular shaped fields to much larger and more irregular fields formed as a result of amalgamation. The larger fields lie within the central areas of the site. The fields are defined by hedgerows, which are generally well intact and contain trees.
- 7.4.43 Firth House Lane is a narrow, rural lane which runs from Woodhouse Lane in a south easterly direction to provide access to Firth House and adjoining buildings.
- 7.4.44 Shepherds Thorn Lane runs from Woodhouse Lane in a south easterly direction providing access to residential properties and Bradley Wood Activity Centre. The lane is narrow, lined with hedgerows and has a rural character.
- 7.4.45 An area to the east of Firth House, near to Bradley Park Dike is recognised by West Yorkshire Ecology as important for wildlife and part of the Calderdale Wildlife Habitat Network.
- 7.4.46 There is a milestone which is Grade II Listed located within A641 highway corridor, to the west of the site.

*Hedgerows and Trees within the site*

- 7.4.47 The Tree Survey gives details of the existing trees and hedgerows within the site and should be read in conjunction with the following section. Tree survey available.
- 7.4.48 Existing vegetation within the site is mainly confined to the hedgerow boundaries. Many of the hedgerows have trees growing within them and some are shown to be part of the historic field pattern. There is comparatively little tree cover within the site, although there are some individual trees within fields within the western parts of the site. There are groups of trees located along the northern banks of Bradley Park Dike.
- 7.4.49 The broadleaf woodland of Bradley Wood lies to the south of the site and to the north of the M62.

7.4.50 Add further detail upon receipt of the tree survey.

*PRoW within the Site*

- 7.4.51 **Figure 7.4 (Appendix 7.1)** shows the location of the PRoW within the site.
- 7.4.52 As well as Firth House Lane and Shepherds Thorn Lane the site can be accessed by a number of PRoWs. This includes local routes and a section of Brighouse Boundary Walk, the long-distance route (National Trail). The following PRoWs cross the site.
- **Users of PRoW Brighouse 93** – connects from Woodhouse Lane near to the railway bridge, through one of the fields located to the north of the site.

It enters the site to run alongside the hedgerow which separates the site from the cricket pitch. It continues across a field in a south easterly direction towards Bradley Park Dike.

- **Users of PRow 95/ Brighthouse Boundary Walk** – Links from PRow 93, to the west of the cricket pitch, to run in a westerly direction along the northern side of a hedgerow. The route then runs south towards Bradley Park Dike along the field boundary with a spur heading eastwards to link back to PRow 93.
- **Users of PRow Brighthouse 124/Firth House Lane** – Follows the narrow and rural country lane to link to PRow 95 near Firth House.
- **Users of PRow Brighthouse 125** – Links from Woodhouse Lane to run in a southerly direction through the central area of the site and link to PRow 95.
- **Users of Shepherds Thorn Lane/Brighthouse Boundary Walk** – A narrow rural lane linking from Woodhouse Lane, located in the western part of the site. The route forms part of the long-distance trail and links to the paths which run through Bradley Wood.
- **6. Users of Hud 5/30/ Brighthouse Boundary Walk** – Lies to the south of Bradley Park Dike within the woodland and links across the Dike to PRow 95.

7.4.53 The views from the PRow within the site are considered as visual receptors and are discussed further within the following sections.

#### ***Summary of Landscape Receptors***

7.4.54 Taking into account the published character assessments and baseline landscape context as described above, the following landscape receptors are considered:

- Calderdale LCA E2: Rural Fringes (Barkisland-Holywell Green)
- Calderdale LCA M1: Industrial Lowland Valleys (Calder Valley Floor)
- Calderdale LCA K1: Coalfield Edge Urban Fringe Farmland (Thornton-Queensbury)
- Calderdale LCA E8: Rural Fringes (Batley – Dewsbury Rural Fringes)
- the overall character of the immediate locality
- landscape elements within the site including any specific aesthetic or perceptual characteristics considering how these will change as a result of the proposal

### ***Landscape Value***

7.4.55 The value of the landscape receptors within the study area is considered in relation to Diagram 1 within the methodology (**Appendix 7.4**) and Box 5.1 within GLVIA (Chapter 5, p 84).

<b>Table 7.1: Summary of the landscape value of Calderdale LCA E2: Rural Fringes (Barkisland - Holywell) within the study area</b>		
<b>Criteria for establishing value</b>	<b>Observations/comments</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Designations attached to the landscape</b>	There are no national, regional or local landscape quality designations.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Landscape quality/condition</b>	Undulating, small scale, regular grassland pastures enclosed by gritstone walls, hedgerow boundaries and post and wire fences. Horse paddocks are located around settlements and golf courses are located in the east of the LCA. Intact field structure eroded in some places by the presence of busy roads, M62 and urbanising influences such as overhead lines and telecommunications masts.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Scenic quality</b>	Forms a rural setting to several villages. There are long views from higher ground westwards to the rounded moorland summits in the south-west of the district, including Rishworth and Moss Moors.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Rarity and representativeness</b>	The landscape character type is common to the wider area and the character is not considered to be rare.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Conservation heritage interests</b>	Local Wildlife Corridor, Local Geological Site and some listed buildings.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Recreational value</b>	There are PRow including Brighouse Boundary Walk Long distance route.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Notable perceptual qualities</b>	Comparatively tranquil with a strong traditional rural character but presence of main roads and the M62 as well as urbanising influences such as overhead lines.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Associations with art or literature</b>	There are no known associations with any published art, literature or folklore which would add to its landscape value.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Overall value of the Calderdale LCA E2: Rural Fringes (Barkisland - Holywell) within the study area</b>		<b>Medium</b>



**Table 7.2: Summary of the landscape value of Calderdale LCA M1: Industrial Lowland Valleys (Calder Valley Floor) within the study area**

Criteria for establishing value	Observations/comments	Value
<b>Designations attached to the landscape</b>	There are no national or regional landscape quality designations.  Kirklees Park is a Registered Park and Garden located to the east of the M62 of local importance.	<b>Medium-low</b>
<b>Landscape quality/condition</b>	Agricultural land cover is very limited due to urban development. Parts of the LCA near to the site are urban and comprise large industrial estates and warehouses.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Scenic quality</b>	There are limited views out as a result of the landform and screening by existing large industrial units.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Rarity and representativeness</b>	The landscape character type is common to the wider area and the character is not considered to be rare.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Conservation heritage interests</b>	Scheduled Monument located in Kirklees Park; an Iron Age settlement at Castle Hill. Listed buildings. Local wildlife sites and Cromwell Bottom Local Nature Reserve which lies to the west of Brighouse.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Recreational value</b>	Few PRoW through industrial areas. Routes through Cromwell Bottom Nature Reserve.	<b>Medium-low</b>
<b>Notable perceptual qualities</b>	The LCA generally has an industrial and urbanised character due to the presence of numerous business parks, pylons, overhead cables, large trunk roads and the immediate proximity of urban development.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Associations with art or literature</b>	There are no known associations with any published art, literature or folklore which would add to its landscape value.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Overall value of the Calderdale LCA M1: Industrial Lowland Valleys (Calder Valley Floor) within the study area</b>		<b>Low</b>

**Table 7.3: Summary of the landscape value of Calderdale LCA K1: Coalfield Edge Urban Fringe Farmland (Thornton-Queensbury) within the study area**

Criteria for establishing value	Observations/comments	Value
<b>Designations attached to the landscape</b>	There are no national, regional or local landscape quality designations.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Landscape quality/condition</b>	Mixed field pattern, ranging from larger-scale arable fields to small-scale pastoral enclosures. Field boundaries consisting of a mixture of stone walls, wire fences and hedgerows, with frequent trees. Urban fringe character with features such as pylons, golf courses and horse paddocks and equestrian	<b>Medium</b>

**Table 7.3: Summary of the landscape value of Calderdale LCA K1: Coalfield Edge Urban Fringe Farmland (Thornton-Queensbury) within the study area**

Criteria for establishing value	Observations/comments	Value
	enterprises common around settlements. Landscape generally intact with some fragmentation of boundaries.	
<b>Scenic quality</b>	Undulating landform with strong visual connections with the district's upland landscapes and valleys providing visual links.	<b>High-Medium</b>
<b>Rarity and representativeness</b>	The landscape character is common, widespread and not considered to be rare.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Conservation heritage interests</b>	Calderdale Wildlife Habitat Network and limited amount of land designated as Wildlife Corridor. Several Listed Buildings.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Recreational value</b>	There are Long distance routes and PRoWs including the Calderdale Way, the Brighouse Boundary Walk and the Bronte Way.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Notable perceptual qualities</b>	Although there are some more rural and tranquil areas found further away from the main settlements, tranquillity is affected by traffic noise and movement relating to the main roads which run through and adjacent to the LCA. It is therefore not valued as wilderness and cannot be classed as a tranquil landscape.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Associations with art or literature</b>	There are no known associations with any published art, literature or folklore which would add to its landscape value.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Overall value of the LCA K1: Coalfield Edge Urban Fringe Farmland (Thornton-Queensbury) within the study area</b>		<b>Medium</b>

**Table 7.4: Summary of the landscape value of Calderdale LCA E8: Rural Fringes (Batley – Dewsbury Rural Fringes) within the study area**

Criteria for establishing value	Observations/comments	Value
<b>Designations attached to the landscape</b>	There are no national or regional landscape quality designations.  Kirklees Park is a Registered Park and Garden of local importance.	<b>Medium -low</b>
<b>Landscape quality/condition</b>	Typical pattern of small-medium scale arable fields interspersed with some pasture. Fields are bounded by a mixture of low hedges and post and wire fencing. Areas of broadleaved woodland. Generally intact structure eroded by the presence of the M62.	<b>Medium</b>

**Table 7.4: Summary of the landscape value of Calderdale LCA E8: Rural Fringes (Batley – Dewsbury Rural Fringes) within the study area**

Criteria for establishing value	Observations/comments	Value
<b>Scenic quality</b>	Gently undulating land. Views from higher ground within the area are funnelled down the Calder Valley.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Rarity and representativeness</b>	The landscape character type is common to the wider area and the character is not considered to be rare.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Conservation heritage interests</b>	No national or local designations relating geodiversity. Wildlife corridors.  Listed buildings. Scheduled Monument at Kirklees Priory and Castle Hill settlement.	<b>High</b>
<b>Recreational value</b>	PRoWs including Bronte Way long distance route.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Notable perceptual qualities</b>	Relative sense of tranquillity and rural character however the presence of the M62 and associated traffic movements and noise erodes this quality.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Associations with art or literature</b>	There are no known associations with any published art, literature or folklore which would add to its landscape value.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Overall value of the Calderdale LCA E8: Rural Fringes (Batley – Dewsbury Rural Fringes) within the study area</b>		<b>Medium</b>

**Table 7.5: Summary of the value of the landscape character of the site and its immediate setting**

Criteria for establishing value	Observations/comments	Value
<b>Designations attached to the landscape</b>	There are no national or regional landscape quality designations.	<b>Medium-low</b>
<b>Landscape quality/condition</b>	Rural Fringe farmland. No marked signs of dereliction, although the structure including boundary features and hedges has clearly been subject to agricultural practices resulting in amalgamation of fields. Landscape within the valley is affected by the presence of existing development.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Scenic quality</b>	Landform rises in a south westerly direction from the River Calder Valley and rises northwards from Bradley Park Dike. Views from the higher land include Netheroyd Hill and Nettleton Hill as distant prominent landforms to the south west of the site. Pleasant farmland, but not one that is considered to out of the ordinary in landscape terms.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Rarity and representativeness</b>	The landscape character types are common to the wider area and the character is not considered to be rare.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Conservation heritage interests</b>	An area to the east of Firth House, near to Bradley Park Dike is recognised by West Yorkshire Ecology as important for	<b>Medium</b>

**Table 7.5: Summary of the value of the landscape character of the site and its immediate setting**

Criteria for establishing value	Observations/comments	Value
	wildlife and part of the Calderdale Wildlife Habitat Network. Heritage assets in the local landscape include Firth House and associated building which are Listed Buildings and the Grade II Listed milestone on the A641.	
<b>Recreational value</b>	There are PRowS and the long-distance route of the Brighouse Boundary Walk.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Notable perceptual qualities</b>	Comparatively rural considering the proximity of Brighouse, although this is eroded by the presence of the M62, main roads and existing development. It is therefore not valued as wilderness and cannot be classed as a tranquil landscape.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Associations with art or literature</b>	There are no known associations with any published art, literature or folklore which would add to its landscape value.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Overall value of the landscape character of the site and its immediate setting</b>		<b>Medium</b>

**Table 7.6: Summary of the landscape value of the features within the site**

Criteria for establishing value	Observations/comments	Value
<b>Designations attached to the landscape</b>	There are no national, regional or local landscape quality designations.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Landscape quality/condition</b>	Reasonably intact landscape pattern with boundary hedgerows but some amalgamation of fields. Comparatively little tree cover although some trees within hedgerows and along Bradley Park Dike. <b>Update upon receipt of Tree Survey.</b>	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Scenic quality</b>	Rising landform means that there are some long-distance views to surrounding higher land. Pleasant farmland, but not one that is considered to out of the ordinary in landscape terms.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Rarity and representativeness</b>	The framework of wooded valleys, watercourses, hedgerows and trees are comparatively widespread elements within this landscape and are commonplace. There are no rare landscape features within the site.	<b>Medium-low</b>
<b>Conservation heritage interests</b>	Calderdale Wildlife Habitat Network and limited amount of land designated as Wildlife Corridor. The site contains no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas.	<b>Medium-low</b>
<b>Recreational value</b>	PRowS and the Brighouse Boundary Walk long distance trail.	<b>Medium</b>

**Table 7.6: Summary of the landscape value of the features within the site**

Criteria for establishing value	Observations/comments	Value
<b>Notable perceptual qualities</b>	The landscape is associated with the existing urban edge and the M62 is a detracting feature. It is therefore not valued as wilderness and cannot be classed as a tranquil landscape.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Associations with art or literature</b>	There are no known associations with any published art, literature or folklore which would add to its landscape value.	<b>Low</b>
<b>Overall value of the features within the site</b>		<b>Medium-low</b>

### ***Landscape Sensitivity***

- 7.4.56 As set out in Diagram 1 of the methodology (**Appendix 7.4**) the sensitivity of the landscape is a combined judgement of the value and the susceptibility to change.
- 7.4.57 The susceptibility to change of a landscape is defined in GLVIA3 as ‘*The ability of the landscape to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline and/or landscape planning policy or strategy*’. The susceptibility to change of a landscape will vary according to the nature of the development proposed. In this case, the development proposed is new housing, commercial land uses and green infrastructure.
- 7.4.58 **Table 7.7** below sets out the Landscape sensitivity taking into account the value as set out in **Tables 8.1 – 8.6** and the susceptibility as explained below.

**Table 7.7: Landscape Sensitivity**

Receptor	Value of the Landscape	Susceptibility to Change	Resulting Sensitivity
<b>Calderdale LCA E2: Rural Fringes (Barkisland - Holywell)</b>	<b>Medium</b>  As set out in Table 7.1 above	<b>Medium</b>  Moderate tolerance to type of development due to:  undulating landform; farmed with some semi-natural landcover; simple pattern; presence of some existing settlement; some association with human activity and development; few visual landmarks; partial intervisibility with surrounding areas; partial sense of openness.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Calderdale LCA M1: Industrial Lowland Valleys (Calder Valley Floor)</b>	<b>Low</b>  As set out in Table 7.2 above	<b>Low</b>  High tolerance to type of development due to:	<b>Low</b>

**Table 7.7: Landscape Sensitivity**

Receptor	Value of the Landscape	Susceptibility to Change	Resulting Sensitivity
		lowland/ flat/ uniform landform; weak pattern; valley densely settled; urban development; major infrastructure/ transport corridors; contained views (i.e. enclosed by built form); obscured skylines; foreshortened views; low intervisibility with surrounding areas.	
<b>Calderdale LCA K1: Coalfield Edge Urban Fringe Farmland (Thornton-Queensbury)</b>	<b>Medium</b>  As set out in Table 7.3 above	<b>Medium</b>  Moderate tolerance to type of development due to:  undulating landform; farmed with some semi-natural landcover; simple pattern; presence of some existing settlement; some association with human activity and development; few visual landmarks; partial intervisibility with surrounding areas; partial sense of openness.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Calderdale LCA E8: Rural Fringes (Batley – Dewsbury Rural Fringes)</b>	<b>Medium</b>  As set out in Table 7.4 above	<b>Medium</b>  Moderate tolerance to type of development due to:  undulating landform; farmed with some semi-natural landcover; simple pattern; presence of some existing settlement; some association with human activity and development; few visual landmarks; partial intervisibility with surrounding areas; partial sense of openness.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Landscape character of the site and its immediate setting</b>	<b>Medium</b>  As set out in Table 7.5 above	<b>Medium</b>  Moderate tolerance to type of development due to:  undulating landform; farmed with some semi-natural landcover; presence of existing settlement; valley historically settled; main roads and association with human activity; partial intervisibility with surrounding areas; partial sense of openness.	<b>Medium</b>
<b>Landscape features within the site</b>	<b>Medium-low</b>  As set out in Table 7.6 above	<b>Medium-low</b>  Moderate to high tolerance due to:  natural features and historic/man-made features which provide a limited contribution to the wider area and which have some potential for retention.	<b>Medium-low</b>



## VISUAL BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY

7.4.59 Given the nature of the landform, the site has some intervisibility with the built-up area of Brighouse, and Hipperholme and Hove Edge that occupy higher land to the west.

7.4.60 **Figure 7.4 (Appendix 7.1)** shows the site in relation to PRow, roads and publicly accessible areas with potential visual connections to the site. Visual receptors are identified on the plan and representative photographs from the visual receptors are included within **Figures 8.5 – 8.18 (Appendix 7.1)**.

7.4.61 The scoping report identified the following visual receptors and the existing view from these is described below with reference to the photographs included within **Figures 8.5 to 8.18**.

**Table 7.8: Summary of Visual Receptors**

Visual Receptor Type	Visual Receptor
Views from PRow within the site or along the site boundaries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Users of PRow Brighouse 93</li> <li>2. Users of PRow 95/ Brighouse Boundary Walk</li> <li>3. Users of PRow Brighouse 124/Firth House Lane</li> <li>4. Users of PRow Brighouse 125</li> <li>5. Users of Shepherds Thorn Lane/Brighouse Boundary Walk</li> <li>6. Users of Hud 5/30</li> </ol>
Views for motorists and pedestrians using roads within the immediate vicinity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Motorists and pedestrians using Woodhouse Lane / Woodhouse Gardens / Tithe Barn View / Ryecroft Lane / Atherton Lane</li> <li>8. Motorists and pedestrians using the A641</li> <li>9. Motorists travelling on the M62</li> </ol>
Long distance views for motorists and pedestrians	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Users of PRow Brighouse 78</li> <li>11. Users of PRow Brighouse 135</li> <li>12. Users of PRow Brighouse 68</li> <li>13. Motorists and pedestrians using the A643</li> <li>14. Users of PRow Brighouse 101 south of Toothill</li> </ol>

### ***Views from PRow within the site or along the site boundaries***

- 7.4.62 Those using the PRow located within the site are identified as the main visual receptors of this proposed development.

#### ***1. Users of PRow Brighouse 93***

- 7.4.63 Leaving Woodhouse Lane near to the railway bridge, the views are initially enclosed by trees. As the route emerges, there is a gentle climb through the open field located to the north of the site. The rising landform means that in views southwards, the southern parts of this field sit on the skyline with no views of the land within the site (photograph 1.1). Looking north from PRow 93 at the northern site boundary, there are long views from an elevated position. These include housing on the edge of Woodhouse, the industrial land uses within the valley and the settlement of Clifton on higher land the other side of the river valley (photograph 1.2). The route enters the site to run along the eastern side of the hedgerow which separates the site from the cricket pitch. Views to the west are filtered by the hedgerow and views to the east are open across farmland. Looking northwards there are partial views of the existing properties in Woodhouse, filtered by trees (photograph 1.3). PRow 93 continues across a field in a south easterly direction towards Bradley Park Dike. Looking in a south easterly direction there are long views across the field which falls to the dike and Bradley Wood with higher land visible in the distance. The M62 bridges across the railway and the River Calder can be seen in the distance and some industrial buildings located with the valley are prominent (photograph 1.4).

#### ***2. Users of PRow 95/ Brighouse Boundary Walk***

- 7.4.64 Linking westwards from PRow 93, the route runs along the northern side of a hedgerow with views southwards substantially filtered by vegetation. There are open views looking north and west across the field with the housing in Woodhouse partially filtered by vegetation. Looking in a north easterly direction, the roofs of industrial buildings within the valley are visible and Clifton is seen on the higher ridgeline to the north (photograph 2.1). Turning southwards, PRow 95 runs along the western side of a hedgerow with filtered views in an easterly direction and open views to the north, west and south. Houses located on Woodhouse Lane are visible in the distance and Firth House and its adjacent buildings are partially visible in the middle distance with Bradley Wood beyond (photograph 2.2). The ground levels fall sharply towards Bradley Park Dike and there are views southwards towards Bradley Wood (photograph 2.3). A spur of the route heads eastwards, running parallel with Bradley Park Dike, to link back to PRow 93. There are some open views to the north and east which include the industrial uses in the valley, the M62 corridor crossing the River Calder and the higher land on the other side where Clifton and the housing areas in Hartshead and Robertown are visible in the distance (photograph 2.4).

### *3. Users of PRow Brighouse 124/Firth House Lane*

- 7.4.65 PRow 124 follows the narrow, rural country lane and views to the west and south are substantially screened by the tall hedgerow with trees which runs along the southern side of the route. Looking in a north easterly direction, there are views across the farmland with some intervening hedgerows filtering views of the industrial buildings in the Calder Valley and housing on the edges of Woodhouse. Clifton is visible on the higher land (photograph 3.1). Looking north there are views over the trimmed hedgerow towards the backs of housing located on Atherton Lane (photograph 3.2). Views eastwards towards the listed buildings at Firth House are substantially screened by the vegetation growing alongside the route, even in the winter (Photograph 3.3).

### *4. Users of PRow Brighouse 125*

- 7.4.66 This short stretch of footpath links from Woodhouse Lane to run in a southerly direction along Ryecroft Lane and then through the central area of the site linking to PRow 95. The initial section runs along the road and then to the west of a hedgerow (photograph 4.1). Further south the route is reasonably well enclosed on both sides by boundary hedgerows. Looking south east, there are some filtered longer views in which Clifton and the roofs of industrial buildings can be seen in the distance. To the south the ground levels rise before falling again towards Bradley Park Dike. This undulating landform means that the southern parts of the site are not visible (photograph 4.2). Looking north the backs of housing located on Ryecroft Lane are partially screened (photograph 4.3).

### *5. Users of Shepherds Thorn Lane/Brighouse Boundary Walk*

- 7.4.67 The narrow rural lane links from Woodhouse Lane and initially there is a tall wall running along its southern edge which encloses views southwards. Looking north and west, the existing houses on Woodhouse Lane can be seen backing onto the field adjacent to the route. There are long views of the distant higher land around Thornhills (photograph 5.1). Looking south-east, the houses accessed from the route are noticeable features with distant views of the higher land to the east. The M62 corridor is discernible and housing with Hightown is seen on the horizon (photograph 5.2).

### *6. Users of Hud 5/30*

- 7.4.68 The route links from PRow 95, to the south of Bradley Park Dike. The ground levels rise up into the woodland and views are partially enclosed. There are some filtered views looking north back towards the site, where the route of PRow 95 can be seen crossing the open field (photograph 6.1).

### ***Views for motorists and pedestrians using roads within the immediate vicinity***

#### ***7. Motorists and pedestrians using Woodhouse Lane / Woodhouse Gardens / Tithe Barn View / Ryecroft Lane / Atherton Lane***

- 7.4.69 Woodhouse Lane crosses the railway and there are oblique views towards the site which lies beyond the houses located on Woodhouse Gardens. The site is not visible due to the screening effects of the intervening houses and vegetation (photograph 7.1). The route runs in a south westerly direction and the enclosure by existing housing generally screens views of the site. There are some glimpsed views towards the site between houses or over houses (see photographs 7.2 and 7.3).

#### ***8. Motorists and pedestrians using the A641***

- 7.4.70 The A641 crosses the M62 and from the bridge there are oblique views across the site looking north from an elevated position. The motorway corridor is in the foreground with the fields within the western parts of the site visible. Clifton and development located along the A643 is visible in the distance (photograph 8.1). Further south the route climbs gently and there are further longer views which include the fields within the western parts of the site but also the higher land to the north and the settlement of Brighouse (photograph 8.2).

#### ***9. Motorists travelling on the M62***

- 7.4.71 The site is generally well separated from the M62 corridor by Bradley Wood which encloses any views when looking north. There are more open views from the areas further north, where the motorway crosses the railway and river. The views include the industrial areas in the valley and the fields within the eastern parts of the site can be seen as a thin sliver of land in the middle distance (photograph 9.1).

### ***Long distance views for motorists and pedestrians***

#### ***10. Users of PRow Brighouse 78***

- 7.4.72 Looking in a south westerly direction there are long and open views from an elevated position across farmland with the M62 partially obscured in the middle distance, but the corridor evident further south where it passes Bradley Wood. The settlement of Clifton can be seen with Brighouse beyond. The fields within the site and Firth House are discernible (photograph 10.1).

#### ***11. Users of PRow Brighouse 135***

- 7.4.73 PRow 135 runs south from the A643 within a corridor partially enclosed by hedgerows and trees. From a slightly elevated position there are views south across the Calder Valley, although these views are heavily filtered by the existing vegetation. Where there are gaps in the vegetation, the industrial buildings within the valley are prominent and the urban areas of Brighouse are visible beyond. The fields within the site are seen as a narrow sliver of land and form a small part of a wider view (photograph 11.1).

### *12. Users of PRow Brighouse 68*

- 7.4.74 There are some long views from the PRow 68 which runs from Thornhills Lane to the north-east of Brighouse. Looking south the land falls away to the Calder Valley and the roofs of industrial buildings located within the valley are visible. On the other side of the valley, existing development within the Woodhouse area of Brighouse can be seen. The fields within the site can be seen in the distance as a narrow wedge of open land, enclosed to the south by Bradley Wood (photograph 12.1).

### *13. Motorists and pedestrians using the A643*

- 7.4.75 The A643 descends in a south westerly direction towards the Calder Valley. Looking south from the higher land near to Clifton, there are long views across the valley. Fields form the foreground with the roofs of industrial buildings prominent. Brighouse and the housing in Woodhouse are visible. The fields within the site are seen as a narrow sliver of open land with higher land and woodland beyond (photograph 13.1).

### *14. Users of PRow Brighouse 101*

- 7.4.76 PRow Brighouse 101 crosses fields to the west of the A641. Looking eastwards the trees growing alongside the road provide substantial screening of the land to the east which includes the site. The ground levels fall away to the east towards the River Calder Valley and as such this lower lying land is not visible (photograph 14.1).

### *Sensitivity of the Visual Receptors*

- 7.4.77 As set out within Diagram 2 of the Methodology (**Appendix 7.3**) and in GLVIA3 the sensitivity of views and viewers derives from a combination of the value to be attached to the view (as indicated by planning designations, relationships to heritage assets, association with art etc.) and the susceptibility of the viewer to change indicated by their occupation or activity and extent to which their attention is focussed on the view.
- 7.4.78 The value of the view for visual receptors using the PRow and local roads is considered to be **medium**. The views are not recognised through planning designation or in relation to heritage assets, but many are long distance trails. The views are across farmland and the undulating topography means that there are expansive views which include both the surrounding urban settlements and the wider landscape.
- 7.4.79 The value of the view for visual receptors using the A Roads is considered to be **medium-low**. The views are not recognised through planning designation or in relation to heritage assets and they are not scenic trails. There are some longer views from the routes, but the views do include detracting elements associated with the road corridor.

7.4.80 The susceptibility of a viewer to change in the landscape will vary according to their location and occupation. **Table 7.9** below, sets out the susceptibility to change and sensitivity of the identified visual receptor types.

<b>Table 7.9: Summary of Visual Receptor Sensitivity</b>			
<b>Visual Receptor</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Susceptibility to Change</b>	<b>Resulting Sensitivity</b>
Views from PRow within the site or along the site boundaries. <b>Receptors 1-6</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b> Engaged in outdoor recreation and attention focused on enjoying the landscape.	<b>High-Medium</b>
Views for motorists and pedestrians using local roads within the immediate vicinity <b>Receptor 7</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b> Primarily using routes for access rather than focusing on the views but some appreciation of the view due to the slower speeds and pedestrians using the route for recreation.	<b>Medium</b>
Views for motorists and pedestrians using A roads <b>Receptors 8 and 13</b>	<b>Medium-low</b>	<b>Medium-low</b> Primarily using routes for access rather than focusing on the views and taking into account the fleeting views	<b>Medium-low</b>
Views for motorists using the M62 <b>Receptor 9</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b> Using route for access and taking into account the speed of travel and fleeting views	<b>Low</b>
Long distance views from PRow <b>Receptors 10, 12 and 14</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b> Engaged in outdoor recreation and attention focused on enjoying the landscape.	<b>High-medium</b>