

Rotherham local plan

Publication Sites & Policies

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal for Proposed Site Allocations

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Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal

for

Proposed Site Allocations

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1.0 Introduction and Background to Areas of High Landscape Value

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 In August 2009 Rotherham MBC commissioned The Landscape Partnership to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment of the rural parts of the Borough and a Landscape Capacity Assessment for the key urban extension sites being considered as part of the Local Plan. This work has contributed to the Core Strategy and early work on site allocations.
- 1.1.2 In 2012 RMBC Landscape Design Team were engaged to extend this Landscape Capacity Assessment work, using the same methodology to cover all the Local Plan allocation sites currently being considered. In total 199 sites have been assessed over the last three years.
- 1.1.3 In addition to the above evidence base, and in response to representations received during the draft consultation stage of the site & policies document, we have been asked to undertake a more in-depth assessment of the potential Landscape & Visual effects of the proposed allocation sites on the Borough's Area of High Landscape Value (AHLV) local designation.
- 1.1.4 In order to do this we need to first understand the background of the AHLV and reasons for its retention and policy context. The report will then look at the relationship between the Borough landscape character assessments and existing AHLV and using the LCA consider the existing quality and condition of those features and qualities which contribute to AHLV and the landscape character areas they cover. We then consider the location and proximity of the proposed allocation sites and their proposed uses in relation to the AHLV and LCA's and go on to quantify what changes may arise from these allocation sites being developed, and assess the potential effects (impact) from key public vantages within each of the Areas of High Landscape Value.

1.2 Background to Area of High Landscape Value

- 1.2.1 The Areas of High Landscape Value (AHLV) are a local planning designation used to identify land of particularly high local landscape value. The current AHLV is based on landscape assessments originally carried out for the South Yorkshire Structure Plan of 1980, including the County Environment Study (1977). This study resulted in the creation of two Areas of County Landscape Value which broadly correlate with the current boundaries of Wentworth Parkland and Sandbeck/Harthill AHLV.
- 1.2.2 Criteria from the County Study were later used at a Borough level to assist with defining the boundaries of the Areas of County Landscape Value in Rotherham. This resulted in three additional areas being identified at Hooton Roberts, Dalton Dean and Ulley- Whiston. These three areas along with the two county areas were identified, designated Areas and published in the Rotherham Green Belt Local Plan (1990).
- 1.2.3 These designated areas were retained in the Rotherham Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 1999 as AHLV after minor drafting changes were made to the boundaries. AHLV was identified in the UDP within Policy ENV1.1 and ENV1.2.

1.3 National Planning Policy & Guidance

1.3.1 National Planning Policy Guidance sets out the following;

‘ One of the core principles in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is that planning should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Local plans should include strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape. This includes designated landscapes but also the wider countryside’.

1.3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework outlines the following:

- Sustainable development is central to the purpose of planning
- Developments should respond to local character, function well over the lifetime of the development, establish a strong sense of place and be visually attractive through appropriate landscape.
- The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by ‘protecting and enhancing valued landscapes’

1.4 Local Planning Policy & Areas of High Landscape Value

1.4.1 Provision for the retention of AHLV is given in the Core Strategy Landscape Policy CS21. Section b states “within AHLV development will only be permitted where it will not detract from the landscape or visual character of the area and where appropriate standards of design and landscape architecture are achieved”.

1.4.2 Saved UDP Policy ENV 1.2 Development in Areas of High Landscape Value contains the main detailed provisions for AHLV “development other than agriculture will only be allowed where it will not result in a significant and permanent adverse impact on the landscape...”

1.4.3 Going forward, it is proposed that the boundaries of AHLV will be shown on the Local Plan policies map and saved through both CS21 and the Sites and Policies (Publication Version) Green Infrastructure and Landscape Policy SP35.

1.4.4 The retention of the AHLV designation within the local plan, the use of the Borough Landscape Character Assessment, and Landscape Capacity Assessments provide a strong evidence base to support site allocations. These, together with development principles and where necessary supplementary guidelines, will serve to provide an appropriate level of protection of existing landscape character and features and encourage appropriate improvements, enhancements and mitigation.

2.0 Landscape Character Assessment

2.1 Landscape Character Areas & AHLV

- 2.1.1 Whilst the previous chapter provided historical reference to the origins of the Areas of High Landscape Value, there is no current detailed justification of the boundaries of these areas and whilst based on best practice at that time, the methods used are no longer the accepted approach to identifying sensitive or valued landscapes.
- 2.1.2 The current accepted approach being that of a detailed Landscape Character Assessment. The Landscape Character Assessment undertaken to date is not sufficiently detailed to either remove the AHLV in its entirety or inform a comprehensive review of the AHLV boundaries. The intention of the council is to retain this local AHLV designation until such time as a detailed Landscape Character Assessment can be completed. Where necessary, the AHLV boundaries have been adjusted locally, to align with the amended Green Belt boundary proposed in the Sites and Policies document.
- 2.1.3 The work to date on the Borough Landscape Character Assessment suggests that whilst the AHLV boundaries no longer fully match the most sensitive landscapes in the Borough, there is still a close correlation between the most sensitive landscape character areas and the AHLV.
- 2.1.4 The two original Areas of County Landscape Value are still closely aligned with the two most sensitive landscape character areas of 1a Wentworth Parkland Core and 10a Sandbeck Parkland Core, both of which are considered to be landscapes with a high sensitivity to change. Although the fringe areas of both are assessed at moderate sensitivity to change.
- 2.1.5 Of the three AHLV's defined as part of Rotherham Green Belt Local Plan (1990); Hooton Roberts and Dalton Dean AHLV broadly align with 5a Coalfields Tributary Valleys – Thrybergh which is considered to be of moderate to high sensitivity to change. The greatest disparity seems to be within the Ulley – Whiston AHLV which is aligned with 5b Coalfields Tributary Valleys – Treeton which is moderate sensitivity and 8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland, which is low-moderate sensitivity to change.

2.2 Landscape Baseline

- 2.1.1 For the purpose of this appraisal the Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2010 is used as the detailed landscape baseline. The methodology employed in Landscape Character Assessment was based on methodology developed by the Countryside Agency and consideration was given to landscape character, individual features and elements, aesthetic value, strength of character and condition of the landscape within each character area.
- 2.1.2 The following landscape character areas are considered as part of this assessment as they cover all the viewpoint locations. All are either fully or partially within the Borough Areas of High Landscape Value:

Table 2.1 Landscape Character Areas

Landscape Character Areas		Area of High Landscape Value
1a	Wentworth Parkland - Core	Fully
1b	Wentworth Parkland - Fringes	Partial
5a	Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Partial
5b	Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Partial
8	Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Partial
9a	East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Partial
9b	East Rotherham Limestone Plateau – Maltby Colliery	Partial
10a	Sandbeck Parklands - Core	Fully
10b	Sandbeck Parklands - Fringes	Fully

2.1.3 The information in the table below is extracted from the Rotherham Landscape Character Assessment of 2010 (LCA). The table describes each character area; it is the strength of character, condition and its landscape sensitivity.

Landscape Character Areas		Strength of character	Condition	Landscape sensitivity
1a	Wentworth Parkland - Core	Strong	Good	High
1b	Wentworth Parkland - Fringes	Moderate	Moderate	Medium
5a	Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Strong	Moderate	Medium - High
5b	Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	Moderate	Medium
8	Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate	Poor	Low - Medium
9a	East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Moderate	Medium
9b	East Rotherham Limestone Plateau – Maltby Colliery	Strong	Poor	Medium
10a	Sandbeck Parklands - Core	Strong	Good	High
10b	Sandbeck Parklands - Fringes	Moderate	Moderate	Medium
11	Ryton Farmlands	Moderate	Moderate	Medium

2.1.4 All of the landscape character areas which fall within the Areas of High Landscape Value are of either strong or moderate strength of character and it is this character that is widely appreciated and valued by residents in the Borough.

2.1.5 A key factor in the assessment of landscape sensitivity is the condition of the landscape, which for 8. Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland and 9b East Rotherham Limestone plateau – Maltby colliery, is poor. This is a factor which can often be influenced both positively and negatively by development, farming practices and focussed landscape management.

3.0 Approach & Appraisal Methodology

3.1 Approach

3.1.1 Landscape and Visual impact appraisal/ assessments comprise two distinct components as follows:-

1. The Assessment of Landscape effects
This assessed the effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right;
2. The Assessment of Visual effects
This assesses the effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.

3.2 Guidance

3.2.1 The appraisal and assessment work has been carried out in line with the following current guidance and best practice:-

‘Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment’, third edition 2013, published by Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment.

3.3 Appraisal Methodology

This chapter describes the Methodology and criteria employed and the guidance used in carrying out the appraisal work.

3.3.1 The Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal process involves a number of stages as follows:-

- a. Description and assessment of the baseline landscape and views including key characteristics and features (using a combination of desktop and field based appraisal).
- b. A description of the proposed development, nature, forms and features including constraints and opportunities.
- c. Assessment of the sensitivity of the existing landscape and identified visual receptors to change and the magnitude of change likely to result from the development.
- d. Identification of the potential landscape and visual effects due to the development proposals.
- e. A description of any proposed, generic or specific integration and mitigation works recommended in order to minimise the predicted effects.

3.4 Classification of Landscape Baseline and Sensitivity to Change

3.4.1 In order to determine the landscape effects of the development proposals, the quality and sensitivity of the existing landscape must first be classified.

3.4.2 For the purpose of this appraisal the Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2010 is used as the detailed landscape baseline. Refer to section 2.1.1.

3.5 Classification of Visual Receptors and Sensitivity to Change

- 3.5.1 When assessing the visual impact of a given development you are assessing the extent to which a given viewpoint or visual receptor can accommodate change without unacceptable adverse effects on the view or the visual receptor.
- 3.5.2 The sensitivity of visual receptor is dependent upon a number of factors such as the location of the viewpoint; the expectations and activity of the receptor; the importance of the view, which itself can be influenced by popularity, number of people affected.
- 3.5.3 The table 3.1 below set out examples of high, medium and low sensitivity visual receptors:-

Table 3.1 Visual receptor sensitivity

Sensitivity of visual receptors	Typical Criteria
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viewers with a particular interest in their surroundings or with prolonged viewing opportunities. e.g. Promoted viewpoints, Tourist and visitor destinations. Ramblers/walkers on National/ regional routes/trails, visitors to local beauty spots, whose attention or interest is likely to be focussed on the landscape. Occupiers of residential properties with principal views of the development site.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viewers of the landscape whose attention or interest is likely to be distracted by their activity or other local activities such as water sports, fishing etc. e.g. outdoor recreation facilities, country parks. Occupiers of residential properties with secondary views affected by the development. Users of local Public Rights of Way, viewers travelling through the landscape on surrounding roads/railway networks via public transport.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viewers of the landscape whose attention or interest is likely to be only a passing interest, with their attention focussed elsewhere e.g. people at their places of work. Occupiers of Commercial or Industrial buildings. Motorists using surrounding road network/ major highways.

3.6 Magnitude of Effects

- 3.6.1 For the purposes of this assessment the magnitude of visual effects on the types of receptors set out in section 3.5 above are assessed against representative viewpoints and changes to the view are factually described and summarised against the criteria in the table below:-

Table 3.2 – Magnitude of Visual effects

Magnitude of effect	Description/ threshold for Visual Effects
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major/ severe change to views. Removal of valuable key landscape features/ elements, characteristics or qualities which contribute to the overall quality and nature of views, a large number of viewers affected over a prolonged time.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial or noticeable change to views. Development affects some features/ elements which are present but do not define the quality of the existing view. Reversible effect affecting only part of the wider view. Development prominent but not dominant in the view.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor loss or discernible change to views. Development affects minor features/ elements of the view, or introduces additional features/ elements already present in the existing view. Minor change to more complex view for a small number of viewers with no particular focus on the development. Development discernible but not prominent in the view.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor or virtually imperceptible change to key elements/features/characteristics or qualities of the existing landscape. Development is appropriate in its context, and is difficult to differentiate from its surroundings within the baseline.

3.6.2 The magnitude of change to the landscape is assessed using the following threshold criteria and is designed to assess the degree of change only (quantitative). An assessment of whether the change is welcomed or unwelcomed (qualitative) is dealt with under 3.8 Quality of effects.

Table 3.3 Magnitude of Landscape effects

Magnitude	Description/ threshold for Landscape Effects
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major/ severe change to one or more key elements/ features/ characteristics or qualities of international or national importance that would change the key characteristics of that landscape permanently or in the long term.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial or noticeable change to the existing landscape. Some elements/features/characteristics or qualities which contribute to the overall character would be affected in the medium term. Moderate alteration of the individual components of the existing landscape leading to a noticeable change in aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor loss or discernible change to one or more elements/features/characteristics of the existing Landscape. Minor alteration of the individual components of the existing landscape resulting in a minor change in aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor or virtually imperceptible change to elements/features/characteristics or qualities of the existing landscape. Development is appropriate in its context and difficult to differentiate from its surroundings. Key characteristics of the landscape contributing to its overall character not affected

3.7 The Nature of Effects

3.7.1 The significance or nature of landscape and visual effects is determined by assessing the magnitude of change within the context of the landscape quality or sensitivity to change.

3.7.2 In determining significance of effect other key criteria are also used as follows:-

- The extent or scale of the effect
- The duration and nature of the effect
- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor
- The distance of the viewpoint from the proposed development

3.7.3 The table 3.4 below illustrates in simplistic terms how the significance of effect can be determined. It should be noted that this table is a guide only for illustrative purposes and the actual assessment of significance of effect is arrived at using professional judgement, clear assessment criteria and in the context of a specific set of developments proposals.

3.7.4 For each impact an explanation is given about how the significance of effect has been arrived at and the justification for that conclusion.

Table 3.4 Nature of effects

		SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	NEGLIGIBLE	No change	Slight	Slight
	LOW	Slight	Slight/Moderate	Moderate
	MEDIUM	Slight/Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/Substantial
	HIGH	Moderate	Moderate/Substantial	Substantial

3.8 Quality of Effect

3.8.1 The following table 3.5 sets out the significance criteria for the quality of Landscape & Visual effects and whether these are considered to be adverse, neutral or beneficial.

3.8.2 Adverse effects are those which introduce new, discordant or intrusive elements to the landscape or view, or remove key elements, features or characteristics of the existing landscape or view.

Table 3.5 – Quality of effects

Quality of effect	Criteria
Substantial Adverse	Where the development is at considerable variance with the landform, scale and pattern of the landscape and would be a dominant feature, resulting in considerable reduction in scenic quality and a large scale change to the intrinsic landscape character of the area or a major/substantial deterioration in the existing view.

Moderate Adverse	Where the development is out of scale with the landscape, or inconsistent with the local pattern and landform and may be locally dominant and/ or result in a noticeable reduction in scenic quality and a degree of change to the intrinsic landscape character or would cause a noticeable deterioration in the existing view.
Slight Adverse	Where the development does not quite fit with the scale, landform or local pattern of the landscape and may be intrusive but would result in a minor reduction in scenic quality or change to the intrinsic landscape character of the area or would cause a barely perceptible deterioration in the existing view.
Neutral effects	Where the development results in no discernible deterioration or improvement to the landscape resource or existing view. The proposals sit well within the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape and /or would not result in any discernible reduction in scenic quality or change to the intrinsic landscape character of the area or the existing view.
Beneficial effects	Where the development involves the removal, repair, restoration, management or alteration of degraded features, or unsightly elements. The introduction of new features, landform or pattern such as tree or hedgerow planting, colliery restoration, which helps to define and restore landscape character and structure of the existing landscape or view.

- 3.8.3 Beneficial effects are those considered to result in an overall improvement to the landscape or view, through the removal of existing discordant or incongruous features or elements and replacement with features of a similar scale to those in the surrounding landscape or view. This includes the introduction of new high quality features which contribute positively to its overall character.

4.0 Site Allocation Development Proposals

4.1 Sites

4.1.1 The sites considered as part of this study comprise both proposed allocation sites and safeguarded land sites for future Employment or Residential uses. The full plan of allocated sites was considered to identify those sites which fall within or have a boundary or close adjacency with the existing AHLV.

4.1.2 In addition, a number of sites proposed by local landowners were included for completeness. These are described in the table below as 'not allocated'.

Table 4.1 LDF Sites

Sandbeck- Harthill (North of A57)			
LDF no	Site Allocation - Proposed Use	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area
LDF 800	Safeguarded Land - Residential site	Maltby/Hellaby	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 327, 699, 779	Employment site	Maltby/Hellaby	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 232	Residential site	Thurcroft	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 437	consented development	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 305	305 - Employment site	Maltby/Hellaby	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core
LDF 723, 409	723 - Not allocated, 409 - Residential site	Maltby/Hellaby	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 498, 799	Residential sites	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core
LDF 238	Residential site	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 717	799 Residential sites, 717 Safeguarded residential site	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 221,222,	221,222,799 Residential sites, 717 Safeguarded residential site	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 219	Residential site	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau

Sandbeck - hart hill (South of A57)			
LDF no	Site Allocation - Proposed Use	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area
LDF 251	not allocated	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 462	Proposed Gypsy traveller site	Kiveton Park & Wales	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
LDF 533,787	533 Residential site, 787 not allocated	Harthill	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau

Dalton Dean			
LDF no	Site Allocation - Proposed Use	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area
LDF 129, 110	129 - safeguarded land for residential, 110 - residential	Dalton/Listerdale	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh
LDF 78, 591	Not allocated	Dalton/Listerdale	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh

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Ulley -Whiston			
LDF no		Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area
LDF 20, 802	20 - Safeguarded land for residential, 802 - not allocated	Whiston	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton
LDF 489	Residential site	Treeton	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton
LDF 773	Not allocated	Thurcroft	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland
LDF 489, 491	Residential sites	Treeton	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton
LDF 233,237	Residential sites	Whiston	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland
LDF 371	Safeguarded land for residential	Wickersley	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland
LDF 432,	432- Employment site	Thurcroft	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland

Hooton Roberts			
LDF no		Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area
LDF 192, 826	Residential sites	Thrybergh	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh
LDF 692,693	Not allocated	Rawmarsh	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh

Wentworth			
LDF no		Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area
LDF 45,46,761	Residential sites	Rawmarsh	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core
LDF 288,270,258,267	270, 288 Safeguarded land, 258,267 Residential site	West Melton/Brampton Bierlow	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core
LDF335	Residential site	Wath upon Dearne	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core
LDF 59,60,101,163	59, 163 - not allocated, 60- residential, 101- Employment site	Rawmarsh	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes
LDF 159	Not allocated	Rawmarsh	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes

4.2 The Development Proposals

- 4.2.1 For the purpose of this study, given that the exact layout, form and appearance of the proposed development on the proposed allocation sites is not yet known, the following reasonable assumptions are made regarding the likely form of development for each use.
- 4.2.2 For the purposes of this study it is assumed that proposed residential developments would comprise largely 2 storey dwellings, with some 2.5 or 3 storey accommodation. It is assumed that the materials used would be in character with the local vernacular materials of existing settlements.
- 4.2.3 For proposed employment uses it is assumed these will be located close to existing employment use and comprise a maximum of 2 – 3 storey building heights of a modern, simple profiled cladding and glazed construction, with a similar sheet roofing material.

- 4.2.4 In addition, as part of the description of the visual effects, observations are made as to the key characteristics and dominant and prominent features of the existing view. In some cases these observations relate to the dominance or otherwise of particular building materials, existing built form or landscape features which may offers screening to the development sites.

5.0 Assessment of Potential Effects

5.1 Viewpoint selection

- 5.1.1 The first stage in the selection of viewpoints was a desktop exercise to consider the distribution and location of the proposed LDF sites within the context of the Areas of High Landscape Value. These were found to be, largely those sites which are located at the edge or close to the edge of the settlement groups which are adjacent to AHLV's.
- 5.1.2 The exercise considered the topography and screening potential of the possible viewpoints which influenced their selection. In some cases, viewpoints were selected on lower lying ground and where there would be possible screening effects, to ensure that all potential locations were covered and these were tested out in the field surveys.
- 5.1.3 This has resulted in there being no views possible from some viewpoints towards certain sites and these have been recorded as such. In some cases, supplementary viewpoints locations were added in the field, if a location was found to be not publicly accessible or a worse case view was better represented elsewhere.
- 5.1.4 The majority of viewpoint locations are within a distance range of 0.5 to 2 km of the development sites, and all are within publicly accessible areas from within each Areas of High Landscape Value. Where an AHLV is covered by more than one Landscape Character Area, viewpoints were selected to represent each of the LCA's to ensure robustness.
- 5.1.3 In some circumstances, the viewpoints selected have been used to assess more than one LDF site, in different directions. In addition, where possible we have sought to assess each LDF site from more than one viewpoint location and distance. This is evident in the summary of effects table.

5.2 Visual Effects

- 5.2.1 Appendix A - sets out the viewpoint locations and provides a description of the existing view and the predicted change in view from the proposed development, sub divided by AHLV and settlement. Assessment of the predicted change in view is based upon development assumptions set out in section 4.2.
- 5.2.2 Based on the viewpoint descriptions and predicted changes in view, an assessment is made of the likely magnitude of change based on the thresholds given in Table 3.2 Magnitude of Visual Effects (refer to section 3 – Methodology).
- 5.2.3 Following this assessment of the likely magnitude of change to the existing view, a judgement is made as to the likely nature of effect arising from such a change in the context of the existing viewpoint sensitivity. In making this judgement, consideration is given to the relationship set out in table 3.4 – Nature of Effects and regard is given to the following:
- The extent or scale of the effect
 - The duration and nature of the effect
 - The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor
 - The distance of the viewpoint from the proposed development

5.2.4 Consideration is also given to the status of the site, whether proposed for allocation, safeguarded land or not allocated.

5.2.5 Summary of Visual Effects (For viewpoint photographs see Appendix B.)

Sandbeck- Harthill (North of A57)						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Visual effects
1	Carr Lane edge of AHLV	LDF 800	Maltby/Hellaby	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
1		LDF 327, 699, 779	Maltby/Hellaby	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
2	Carr Lane , Tunwell Road	LDF 800	Maltby Hellaby	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
2		LDF 327, 699, 779	Maltby/Hellaby	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
3	Brookhouse Lane/ Mineral Railway	LDF 232	Thurcroft	Medium	Negligible	No Change
		LDF 437	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Negligible	No Change
4	Eastfield Lane	LDF 498, 799,	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
4	Eastfield Lane	LDF 238	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
5	A634 Stone	LDF 723, 305	Maltby/Hellaby	Medium	Negligible	No Change
6	A634 Ellwood Cottage	LDF 723, 305	Maltby Hellaby	High	Negligible	No Change
7	A634 Grove Cottage	LDF 723, 305	Maltby/Hellaby	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
8	High Hooton Road	LDF 723, 409	Maltby/Hellaby	Medium	Low	Moderate adverse
9	High Hooton Road / Footpath	LDF 723, 409	Maltby/Hellaby	Medium	Low	Moderate adverse
10	Tickhill Road/Scotch Spring Lane	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	Low	Medium	Slight/ Moderate adverse
11	Sandbeck Lane	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
12	Sandbeck Lane/Sandbeck Lodge	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	High	Negligible	No Change
12a	Track at edge of Maltby Far Common, off Tickhill Road	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
13	Penny Hill, Thwaite House Farm	LDF 498, 799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	High	Negligible	No Change
14	Lamb Lane	LDF 498,799,717	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
15	Track leading to Long Thwaite wood	LDF 498, 799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
16	Track off Oldcotes Lane	LDF 498, 799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
17	St John's Road Laughton-en-le-morthen	LDF 232	Thurcroft	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
17	St John's Road Laughton-en-le-morthen	LDF 238	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
18	End of Church Lane, Letwell	LDF 717,799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Negligible	No Change
19	Lodge Lane/ Red quarry	LDF 221,222,717,799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Negligible	No Change
20	Swinston Hill Road/ Swinston Hill Wood	LDF 219, 221,717	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
20	Swinston Hill Road/ Swinston Hill Wood	LDF 717, 221	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
21	Woodsetts Road	LDF 219	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse

Sandbeck - hart hill (South of A57)						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Visual effects
22	Second Lane off B6069	LDF 251	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
23	First Lane off B6059	LDF 251	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
24	Track off Dog Kennels Lane	LDF 462	Kiveton Park & Wales	Medium	Low	Slight/ moderate adverse
25	Track off Dog Kennels Lane	LDF 462	Kiveton Park & Wales	Medium	No public access	No public access
41	Harthill Lane/ Carr farm	LDF 533,787	Harthill	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
42	Common Road	LDF 533,787	Harthill	Medium	Low	Slight / Moderate adverse

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Ulley -Whiston						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Visual effects
26	Long Lane STW	LDF 20, 802	Whiston	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
27	Track leading to Spa House, Treeton	LDF 20, 802	Whiston	Medium	Negligible	No change
27a	Track leading to Spa House, Treeton	LDF 489	Treeton	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
28	Penny Hill Lane/ Brampton Lane	LDF 773	Thurcroft	Medium	Negligible	No change
29	Brampton Lane	LDF 773	Thurcroft	Medium	Negligible	No change
30	Pleasley Road/ Ulley Country Park	LDF 489, 491	Treeton	Medium	Negligible	No change
31	Pleasley Road M1 bridge	LDF 20, 802	Whiston	Low	Low	Slight Adverse
32	Little Common Lane/ Pinchmill Lane	LDF 233, 237	Whiston	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse
33	Royds Moor Hill	LDF 233, 237	Whiston	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse
34	Morthen Lane	LDF 371	Wickersley	Medium	Negligible	No change
35	Morthen Lane Junction B6060	LDF 432, 773	Thurcroft	Medium	Negligible	No change
36	Morthen Hall Lane	LDF 432, 773	Thurcroft	Medium	Negligible	No change
37	Sandy Flatt Lane	LDF 371	Wickersley	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
37		LDF 233, 237	Wickersley	Medium	Negligible	No change
38	Gillott Lane	LDF 233, 237	Wickersley	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
38	Gillott Lane	LDF 371	Wickersley	Medium	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
39	Sledgate Lane	LDF 233, 237	Wickersley	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
40	Duke of Norfolk Lane	LDF 233, 237	Wickersley	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal
Proposed site allocations

Dalton Dean						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Visual effects
43	Brecks Lane	LDF 129, 110	Dalton/Listerdale	Medium	Low	Slight/moderate adverse
44	footpath off Dalton Lane	LDF 78, 591	Dalton/Listerdale	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
45	Magna Lane	LDF 78, 591	Dalton/Listerdale	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
Hooton Roberts						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Visual effects
46	Thrybergh Lane	LDF 192, 826	Thrybergh	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse
47	Track within Thrybergh Hall Golf Club	LDF 192, 826	Thrybergh	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
		LDF 692,693	Rawmarsh	Medium	Negligible	No change
48	Doncaster Road/ Klinhurst Road	LDF 692,693	Rawmarsh	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
Wentworth						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Visual effects
49	Lee Brook Lane/ Hooper Field	LDF 45,46,761	Rawmarsh	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
50	America Lane	LDF 288,270,258,267	West Melton/Brampton Bierlow	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
		LDF 335	Wath upon Deame	Medium	Negligible	No change
51	Coaley Lane, Coaley Lane Farm	LDF 288,270, 258,267	Welt Melton/Brampton Bierlow	High	Low	Moderate adverse
52	Hooper Hall Lane (nr pumping station)	LDF 288,270, 258,267	Welt Melton/Brampton Bierlow	Medium	Negligible	Slight/ Moderate adverse
53	Cortworth Lane/ Roman ridge	LDF 45,46, 761	Rawmarsh	Medium	Negligible	No change
54	Stubbin Road/ Back Lane	LDF 59,60,	Rawmarsh	Medium	Medium	Moderate adverse
		LDF 101,163	Rawmarsh	Medium	High (if whole parcel developed) OR Medium (if only lower lying portions)	Moderate/Substantial adverse OR Moderate adverse
		LDF 159	Rawmarsh	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse

5.2.5 The potential for mitigating the resulting effects through various interventions, such as landscape screening, specific orientation or grouping of built elements, the prominence or receding nature of particular building materials or colours are considered for each site. Where appropriate, a further assessment of residual effects is made based on the suggested mitigation. These will then be taken forward as development principles within the policy document.

5.3 Landscape Effects

5.3.1 In assessing the potential landscape effects we are predicting the likely effect on the landscape fabric, features and elements which contribute to the landscape character and on the wider Areas of High Landscape Value.

5.3.2 The sites being considered have already been assessed for their landscape capacity as part of an earlier evidence base study. This considered the effects on the site features/ landform, existing vegetation and the site's ability to mitigate the type of development proposed.

5.3.3 For the purposes of this study, we will consider the overall landscape effects of the proposed allocation sites on the relevant Landscape Character Areas and also the cumulative effects on the wider Area of High Landscape Value they influence.

5.3.4 Of the viewpoint locations used for the assessment, a selection was also used to assess the landscape effects. These were viewpoints where the existing view offers a good range of elements and features which are representative of the

character area. Where possible the viewpoint will be of sufficient viewing distance to appreciate the effects of the site within each landscape character context.

- 5.3.5 Appendix C - sets out the viewpoint locations from which landscape assessments have been carried out and provides a description of the key characteristics present and the predicted change resulting from the proposed development, again subdivided by AHLV and landscape character area.

5.4 **Sandbeck – Harthill**

A total of 18 sites have an adjacency with this AHLV. Of these 18, LDF 25, 723 and 787 are not allocated. Of the remaining sites 2 are safeguarded residential sites and so, whilst not likely to come forward for development within this plan period, assessments have been made as to the likely landscape and visual effects in combination with site allocations.

Table 5.4 Summary of Landscape Effects – Sandbeck – Harthill

Sandbeck- Harthill (North of A57)					
LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
LDF 800	Maltby/Hellaby	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
LDF 327, 699, 779	Maltby/Hellaby	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 498, 799,	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 238	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 723, 409	Maltby/Hellaby	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
LDF 498, 799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 232	Thurcroft	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
LDF 238	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 717, 221	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
LDF 219	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	9b East Rotherham Limestone Plateau - Maltby Colliery	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 723, 305	Maltby/Hellaby	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core	High	Low	Moderate adverse
LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core	High	Low	Moderate adverse
LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core	High	Low	Moderate adverse
LDF 498,799,717	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core	High	Low	Moderate adverse

Sandbeck - hart hill (South of A57)					
LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
LDF 251	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Negligible	Slight adverse
LDF 462	Kiveton Park & Wales	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Low	Slight/moderate adverse
LDF 533	Harthill	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 787	Harthill	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Low	Slight / Moderate adverse

5.4.1 **Hellaby sites**

These comprise a safeguarded residential site (800), and three adjacent employment sites (327,699,779), which located in a cluster either side of Cumwell Lane, Hellaby. Site 800 is considered likely to have a **slight – moderate adverse** effect on the landscape. The cluster of employment sites are considered to result in a **moderate adverse** landscape effect.

5.4.2 **Maltby sites**

These comprise a not allocated site (723) and a residential site (409). Whilst not located within close proximity there is some limited potential for intervisibility between these sites. The landscape effect of development of the residential sites (723 & 409) is likely to be **slight to moderate adverse** effect.

5.4.3 **Dinnington sites**

Development may be considered locally dominant at Dinnington East, although the extent of the influence of these sites on the wider character area is limited by the

extent of the Limestone plateau ridge, beyond which views and influence are significantly reduced. Overall there is likely to be a noticeable reduction in scenic quality and a degree of change to the intrinsic landscape character resulting in a **moderate adverse** effect.

5.4.4 **9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau**

The overall landscape effect of the above sites and the individual sites at Harthill and Kiveton Park on this character area is likely to be that of a **moderate adverse** effect. Development within some parcels is likely to result in a noticeable change to some elements, features, characteristics or qualities which contribute to the overall character.

5.4.5 **9b East Rotherham Limestone Plateau - Maltby Colliery**

Only development of the Maltby Colliery site itself LDF 305 is likely to give rise to any landscape effects within this landscape character area. The landscape effect whilst locally dominant from this location is likely to be that of, at worst, a moderate adverse effect. The site is well screened, limiting the potential visual effects on wider character area; the overall landscape effect is likely to be that of **slight-moderate adverse**.

5.4.6 **10a Sandbeck Parkland – Core**

A total of five sites have potential to affect the Sandbeck parkland character area, of these one is not allocated, one is safeguarded land (LDF717) at Dinnington East. Of the remaining sites, LDF 305 is Maltby Colliery site and LDF 498 and 799 are residential site allocations at Dinnington East.

In all cases the magnitude of effect is low, which is categorised by a minor change to the existing landscape, introducing new built form will result in a minor change in aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape. The high landscape sensitivity of this character combined with a low magnitude of change give rise to a **moderate adverse** on the overall character area.

5.5 **Ulley – Whiston AHLV**

A total of 9 sites have an adjacency with this AHLV. Of these 9, LDF sites 773 and 802 are not allocated. Of the remaining sites 2 are safeguarded residential sites and so, whilst not likely to come forward for development within this plan period, assessments have been made as to the likely landscape and visual effects in combination with site allocations.

Table 5.5 Summary of Landscape Effects – Ulley –Whiston

Ulley -Whiston					
LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
LDF 20, 802	Whiston	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 489	Treeton	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	Negligible	No change
LDF 20, 802	Whiston	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 491	Treeton	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	Negligible	No change
LDF 233,237	Whiston	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse
LDF 773	Thurcroft	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	Negligible	No change
LDF 233,237	Whiston	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	Low	Slight adverse
LDF 432	Thurcroft	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	Negligible	No change
LDF 371	Wickersley	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	Low	Slight adverse
LDF 233,237	Wickersley	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	Medium	Slight/Moderate adverse

5.5.1 Treeton Sites

These comprise 2 sites LDF 489 and 491 allocated for residential. LDF 491 is already consented for development and 489 lies adjacent. These sites are considered unlikely to have any discernible effect on the landscape.

5.5.2 Whiston sites

These comprise two pairs of sites LDF 802 and LDF 20, and LDF 233 and 237. There is no visual interaction between the two pairs of sites and so each pair is assessed in isolation. LDF 802 and 20 sit adjacent to each other to the south of West Bawtry Road. LDF 802 is not proposed for allocation and LDF 20 is safeguarded residential. The landscape effect of development of these sites is likely result in a **moderate adverse** effect with a noticeable reduction in the aesthetic and perceptual quality of the landscape.

The second pair of sites is LDF 233 and 237 which are located off Shrogswood Road and which fall within the current AHLV boundary. LDF 233 is well screened and will have limited effects in isolation, but has been considered in combination with LDF 237. The magnitude of effect for these sites varies depending upon the assessment location. For LCA 5b Coalfields tributary valleys – Treeton the result is likely to be that of **slight adverse** landscape effect. This is due to the extent of the influence of these sites on the wider character area being limited by the undulating landform and good woodland cover at Wickersley Gorse, beyond which views and influence are significantly reduced.

5.5.3 Wickersley site

This comprises a single safeguarded land site at LDF 371. In addition there is some potential intervisibility with LDF sites 233 and 237 at Whiston so these have been considered also. At worst the magnitude of effect is medium which within the moderate to low sensitivity of LCA 8 is likely to result in a discernible reduction in the aesthetic and perceptual quality of the landscape, with a **slight to moderate adverse** effect. Overall there is likely to be a noticeable reduction in scenic quality and a degree of change to the intrinsic landscape character the effects of which are likely to be stronger in the immediately locality.

5.5.4 Ulley – Whiston - 5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys – Treeton

The overall landscape effect of the Whiston sites and the individual sites in Treeton on this character area is likely to be that of a **slight to moderate adverse** effect. Development within some parcels is likely to result in a discernible change to some elements, features, characteristics or qualities which contribute to the overall character and aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape.

5.5.5 Ulley - Whiston – 8 Central Rotherham Coalfields Farmland

A total of five sites have potential to effect this character area, of these one is not allocated (773) another is a safeguarded residential site (371) and the two site (233 and 237) are allocated for residential. At worst the magnitude of effect is medium which within the Moderate to Low sensitivity of LCA 8 is likely to result in a discernible reduction in the aesthetic and perceptual quality of the landscape, with a **slight to moderate adverse** effect.

5.6 Dalton Dean - AHLV

A total of 4 sites have an adjacency with this AHLV. Of these 4, LDF sites 78 and 591 are not allocated. Of the remaining sites LDF 129 is safeguarded residential and so, whilst not likely to come forward for development within this plan period, assessments have been made as to the likely landscape and visual effects in combination with site allocations.

Table 5.6 – Summary of Landscape Effects – Dalton Dean

Dalton Dean					
LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
LDF 129, 110	Dalton/Listerdale	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Moderate - High	Low	Moderate adverse
LDF 78, 591	Dalton/Listerdale	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Moderate - High	Medium	Moderate adverse

5.6.1 Listerdale Sites

These comprise 2 sites LDF 129 and 110, LDF 129 is safeguarded for residential and 110 is allocated for residential. These sites are considered likely to have a discernible reduction in the aesthetic and perceptual qualities of the landscape resulting in **moderate adverse** effect due to the moderate high sensitivity of the receptor landscape.

5.6.2 Dalton Sites

These comprise a LDF 78 and LDF 591 which lie on a steeply sloping land parcel which lies between Magna Lane and Dalton Lane. Neither of these sites is proposed for allocation. The landscape effect of development of these sites is likely result in a **moderate adverse** effect with a noticeable reduction in the aesthetic and perceptual quality of the landscape.

5.6.3 Dalton Dean – 5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys – Thrybergh

In this case the character area covers a larger area than the Dalton Dean AHLV. The character area is surrounded by urban area with settlements, mostly on higher ground being visually prominent. Roads are narrow, winding and frequently sunken with steep hedgerow/ verges limiting visibility. The sites considered are visually separate with no intervisibility between the Dalton and Listerdale Sites. The Listerdale sites are well screened by existing hedges and woodland blocks which limits the influence of development within the wider character area.

Overall there is likely to be a discernible reduction in scenic quality and a degree of change to the intrinsic landscape character as result of the development of these sites. The overall landscape effect of the above sites on this character area is likely to be that of a **slight to moderate adverse** effect.

5.7 Hooton Roberts - AHLV

A total of 4 sites have an adjacency with this AHLV. Of these 4, LDF 692 and 693 at Rawmarsh are not allocated. Of the remaining sites both are allocated residential sites.

Table 5.7- Summary of Landscape Effects – Hooton Roberts

Hooton Roberts					
LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
LDF 192, 826	Thrybergh	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Moderate - High	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse
LDF 692,693	Rawmarsh	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Moderate - High	Negligible	Slight adverse

5.7.1 Thrybergh Sites

These comprise 2 sites LDF 129 and 826, both are allocated for residential. These sites are considered likely to have a discernible reduction in the aesthetic and perceptual qualities of the landscape resulting in **slight to moderate adverse** effect due to the moderate high sensitivity of the receptor landscape. LDF site 192 is potentially visually prominent locally, although the effect is likely to be less of the character area.

5.7.2 Rawmarsh Sites

These comprise LDF 692 and 693 which sit on the opposite side of the River valley adjacent to the Tata Steelworks. Neither of these sites is proposed for allocation. The landscape effect of development of these sites is likely result in no greater than a **slight adverse** effect with a discernible reduction in the aesthetic and perceptual quality of the landscape.

5.7.3 Hooton Roberts – 5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys – Thrybergh

Due to the distance and limited visibility of the Rawmarsh sites, the extent of their influence of the wider character area is likely to be low. The intervisibility between the sites is limited also. Overall there is likely to be a discernible reduction in scenic quality and a degree of change to the intrinsic landscape character as result of the development of these sites. The overall landscape effect of the above sites on this character area is likely to be that of a **slight to moderate adverse** effect.

5.8 Wentworth Parkland - AHLV

A total of 13 sites have an adjacency with this AHLV. Of these 13, LDF sites 59, 159 and 163 are not allocated. Of the remaining sites 2 are safeguarded residential sites (270 and 288) and so, whilst not likely to come forward for development within this plan period, assessments have been made as to the likely landscape and visual effects in combination with site allocations. In addition LDF site 335 at Wath is already consented development.

Table 5.8 – Summary of Landscape effects – Wentworth Parkland

Wentworth					
LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
LDF 45, 46, 761	Rawmarsh	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core	High	Negligible	Slight adverse
LDF335	Wath upon Dearne	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core	High	Negligible	No change
LDF 288, 270,	Welt Melton/Brampton Bierlow	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core	High	Low	Moderate adverse
LDF 258, 267	Welt Melton/Brampton Bierlow	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core	High	Negligible	Slight adverse
LDF 288, 270, 258, 267	Welt Melton/Brampton Bierlow	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes	Moderate	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse
LDF 59, 60,	Rawmarsh	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes	Moderate	Medium	Moderate adverse
LDF 101, 163	Rawmarsh	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes	Moderate	High (if whole parcel developed) OR Medium (if only lower lying portions)	Moderate/Substantial adverse OR Moderate adverse
LDF 159	Rawmarsh	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes	Moderate	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse

5.8.1 Rawmarsh Sites - allocated

These comprise 5 sites, LDF 101 is allocated for employment and 4 sites (45, 46, 761 and 60) are allocated for residential. LDF Site 101 is not visually apparent from within the AHLV due to intervening topography. Sites 45, 46 and 761 are located in a cluster in Upper Haugh/ Manor Farm area. These sites are considered likely to have a minor discernible effect on the landscape within 1a Wentworth Parkland core resulting in at worst a **slight adverse** effect. Due to the undulating topography there is not likely to be any effect on the 1b Wentworth Parkland fringes character area. Site 60 is the former Rawmarsh baths site on Haugh Road, which in combination with Site 59, is likely to result in a **moderate adverse** landscape effect. However Site 60 alone is likely to result in only a **slight to moderate adverse** effect.

5.8.2 Rawmarsh Sites – not allocated

The LDF 59, 159 and 163 are not allocated. Site 59 was assessed in combination with site 60 see above, alone Site 59, is likely to result in a **moderate adverse** landscape effect. The sites of 159 and 163 are large visually prominent sites and are potentially likely to result in a moderate to substantial adverse effect on the landscape. The sites were assessed in combination as a whole site, however consideration was also given to the potential effect of partial development of lower lying more visually contained parts of the sites. This could potentially reduce the effects to a **moderate or even slight to moderate adverse** effect.

5.8.2 West Melton/ Brampton Bierlow sites

These comprise sites 258 and 267 which are allocated residential sites, both of which are visually contained by adjacent housing development. The magnitude of effect for these sites varies depending upon the assessment location. At worst the magnitude of effect is low which within the moderate sensitivity of LCA 1b is likely to result in a discernible reduction in the aesthetic and perceptual quality of the

landscape, with a **slight to moderate adverse** effect. For LCA 1a the result is likely to be that of worst **slight adverse** landscape effect. The safeguarded residential sites, LDF 270 and 288 are more visually apparent from within the landscape. The magnitude of effect for these sites varies depending upon the assessment location for each character area. At worst the magnitude of effect is Low which within the Moderate sensitivity of LCA 1b is likely to result in a discernible reduction in the aesthetic and perceptual quality of the landscape, with a **slight to moderate adverse** effect. For LCA 1a with high landscape sensitivity the same magnitude of change is likely to result in a **moderate adverse** landscape effect.

5.8.3 **Wentworth – 1a Wentworth Parkland - Core**

The overall landscape effect of the above sites on this character area is likely to be that of a **slight to moderate adverse** effect. Development within some parcels is likely to result in a discernible change to some elements, features, characteristics or qualities which contribute to the overall character and aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape.

5.8.4 **Wentworth – 1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes**

The overall landscape effect of the above sites on this character area again is likely to be no more than a **slight to moderate adverse** effect. Development within some parcels is likely to result in a discernible change to some elements, features, characteristics or qualities which contribute to the overall character and aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape. Whilst these may be locally apparent the effect dissipates with distance.

6.0 Mitigation Proposals / Development principles

6.1 General Mitigation proposals

6.1.1 Vegetation retention

The best way to achieve a high quality setting for any development and to minimise any visual intrusion harm to landscape character is through the retention of existing on site vegetation wherever possible. Of particular importance is where existing vegetation occurs along existing field boundaries, these field boundaries and the vegetation should be retained where possible.

6.1.2 Screen/ buffer planting

Where no existing vegetation remains or where the existing vegetation is of poor quality, new screen/ buffer planting should be provided. Often a planted buffer of up to 5m width is good way of achieving a high quality transition between sub-urban and rural locations. Planting, in the form of native hedgerows or woodland belts/ and small Holts are noted as key characteristics and attractive features within the landscape.

6.1.3 No build buffers

These are a good way of reducing the prominence of development along particularly sensitive boundaries and are often used in tandem with new screen/ buffer planting and the retention of existing field boundary hedgerows as an effective way of reducing the impact along Green Belt edges and the boundaries with Areas of High Landscape Value. No build zones are typically a garden length (upto 15m).

6.1.4 Selection of materials

Materials selection is often overlooked but can be an important mitigation tool. Dark colours tend to recede from view and are more easily viewed as part of a background in any view. Light colours stand out and so are more prominent in a given view. It is important that future development not only provides attractive places to live and work but that they respect the existing landscape character and townscape of the area they are in.

6.2 Development Principles for Key Allocation Sites

6.2.1 The following tables provide suggested mitigation proposals and development principles for the proposed allocation sites and those additional not allocated sites which have been considered as part of this assessment.

Table 6.2 - Development Principles for Key Allocation Sites

Sandbeck- Harthill (North of A57)		
LDF no	Settlement Group	Development principles
LDF 800	Maltby/Hellaby	The receding appearance of darker coloured materials could help to mitigate this potential change in view. The provision of strong boundary vegetation along Cumwell Lane will also assist with mitigating this change.
LDF 327, 699, 779	Maltby/Hellaby	The receding appearance of darker coloured materials could help to mitigate this potential change in view. The provision of strong boundary vegetation along Cumwell Lane will also assist with mitigating this change. Retention of low stone wall as feature.
LDF 723	Maltby/Hellaby	The use of materials for the development will be key to minimising negative visual affects. The white render of the model village is prominent, whereas adjacent all red brick facades recede. Site is within 500mm of a statutory protected site and is not proposed to be allocated.
LDF409	Maltby/Hellaby	The use of materials for the development will be key to minimising negative visual effects. The white render of the model village is prominent, whereas adjacent all red brick facades recede
LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	Building/cladding materials and colours will be key in mitigating views, there is good existing vegetation to the site boundary with Tickhill Road.
LDF 498,799,717	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The use of materials will be important in minimising harm/visual intrusion to the AHLV. Assuming red brick/grey roof materials are used, this will aid the development receding from view. 799-Early establishment of boundary hedgerows/ and vegetation and potential no build zones will minimise the visual intrusion and help development to minimise harm to AHLV.
LDF 498, 799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Opportunities to mitigation potential effects include a no build/offset from certain boundaries, enhancement of field boundary vegetation. Detailed design and grouping of dwellings to utilise more intimate groupings of farm buildings. Materials of buildings will be important as well.
LDF 238	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Potential key mitigation is a no-build buffer along the northern and western boundaries, which would help to screen and separate the development from industrial uses to the west and provide habit links from Throapham Common to Little Moor adjacent to St. Johns Road junction.
LDF 219, 221,717	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The retention of existing boundary vegetation will offer screening and setting for the development.

Sandbeck - hart hill (South of A57)		
LDF no	Settlement Group	Development principles
LDF 251	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Red pantile roofing materials, and stone elevation materials are common in this part of the borough.
LDF 462	Kiveton Park & Wales	Retention and enhancement of existing vegetation.
LDF 533,787	Harthill	Key points are the materials of development to maintain local vernacular and enhancement of boundary hedgerows.

Ulley -Whiston		
LDF no	Settlement Group	Development principles
LDF 20, 802	Whiston	No build zone to Whiston Meadows boundary (scheduled wash land) may impose constraints, introduction of enhanced native boundary vegetation. Opportunities to enhance street scene and make a positive contribution.
LDF 233,237	Whiston	Use of light coloured materials are more visually prominent and should be restricted along boundary with AHLV. No build zone along AHLV/ Green Belt boundary and re-routing of PROW along this edge. Small scale informal groupings of properties along the AHLV edge should be considered. Restriction to storey height on higher ground will minimise visual effects.
LDF 371	Wickersley	Retention and enhancement of existing hedgerows. Dark colours tend to recede and grey roofs are less visually prominent than red clay/pantile roofs.

Dalton Dean		
LDF no	Settlement Group	Development principles
LDF 129, 110	Dalton/Listerdale	Retention and enhancement of existing boundary vegetation. Building material (slate roof and brick/ darker colours recede from view). Site 110 - no build zone to existing woodland.
LDF 78, 591	Dalton/Listerdale	Retention and enhancement of existing boundary vegetation. Building material (slate roof and brick/ darker colours recede from view).

Hooton Roberts		
LDF no	Settlement Group	Development principles
LDF 192, 826	Thrybergh	The roof colour will be key to reducing visual impact typically grey roof colours recede and red colours are more prominent. 826- regionally important GI corridor & ecological constraints.
LDF 692,693	Rawmarsh	Materials use to follow the locality. Retention and enhancement of boundary/ roadside vegetation, particularly along the railway and between adjacent land uses.

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal
Proposed site allocations

Wentworth		
LDF no	Settlement Group	Development principles
LDF 45,46,761	Rawmarsh	Materials use to follow the wickets. Retention and enhancement of boundary/ roadside vegetation.
LDF 288,270,258,267	West Melton/Brampton Bierlow	Materials use to follow the locality. Retention and enhancement of boundary/ roadside vegetation.
LDF 59,60	Rawmarsh	Site 59 - materials to suit locality and enhancement of boundary vegetation .
LDF 101,163	Rawmarsh	site 163 -no build zone/ development of only lower lying parcels of land closer to Parkgate. Restrict height of development. Rotherham round walk cuts through the parcel (could be limit of development). LWS along water course.
LDF 159		Site 159 - materials to suit locality and enhancement of boundary vegetation along Greasborough Lane.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 Visual Effects

7.1.1 In total 51 sites have been assessed from 54 viewpoints and the worst case visual effect is that **moderate adverse**, the most frequent effect is that of **slight to moderate adverse** effect or no change.

7.1.2 Two sites at Rawmarsh (159 and 163) could give rise to **moderate to substantial adverse** visual effects, however, neither of these are proposed for allocation.

7.2 Landscape Effects

In total 51 sites have been assessed from 36 landscape assessment locations in each of the affected Landscape Character Areas. In seeking to summarise the overall impact on the Areas of High Landscape Value, the visual effects are combined with the landscape effects to arrive at an overall assessment of landscape and visual effects. The key issues and conclusions are summarised below:

7.2.2 Cumulative Effects on Sandbeck/ Harthill AHLV

Sandbeck - Harthill - Area of High Landscape Value is extensive, covering much of the eastern part of the Borough, from Maltby in the north, to Thorpe Salvin in the south, covering a north- south distance of some 15km. The section above has described the potential landscape effects on each of three affected character areas which make up the Sandbeck/ Harthill AHLV. The potential for intervisibility of sites grouped within discrete settlements such as Harthill and Dinnington, Maltby and Dinnington are severely limited, this and the scale of the AHLV will potentially limit the extent and magnitude of potential cumulative landscape effects on the wider AHLV as a whole. It is considered that the overall cumulative landscape effects from site allocations are likely to be no greater than a **moderate adverse** effect.

7.2.3 Cumulative Effects on Ulley Whiston Ulley AHLV

Ulley- Whiston - Area of High Landscape Value is a large area covering much of the central part of the Borough and abutting the urban area to the north and south. The section above has described the potential landscape effects on each of two affected character areas which make up the Ulley – Whiston AHLV. The potential for intervisibility between the groups of sites are severely limited, this and the influence of detracting features such as the M1/M18 motorway corridor, have resulted in a lower sensitivity to change than any of the other AHLV at low to moderate sensitivity to change. At worst the magnitude of potential cumulative landscape effects on the wider AHLV as a whole is medium and it is considered that the overall cumulative landscape effects from site allocations is likely to be no greater than **slight to moderate adverse** effect.

7.2.4 Cumulative Effects on Dalton Dean AHLV

Due to the limited intervisibility and the discrete locations of the two pairs of sites, the overall effect on the AHLV is likely to be low, with a high to moderate sensitivity to change, this will result in an overall cumulative landscape effect from site allocations of no greater than **slight to moderate adverse** effect.

7.2.5 Cumulative Effects on Hooton Roberts AHLV

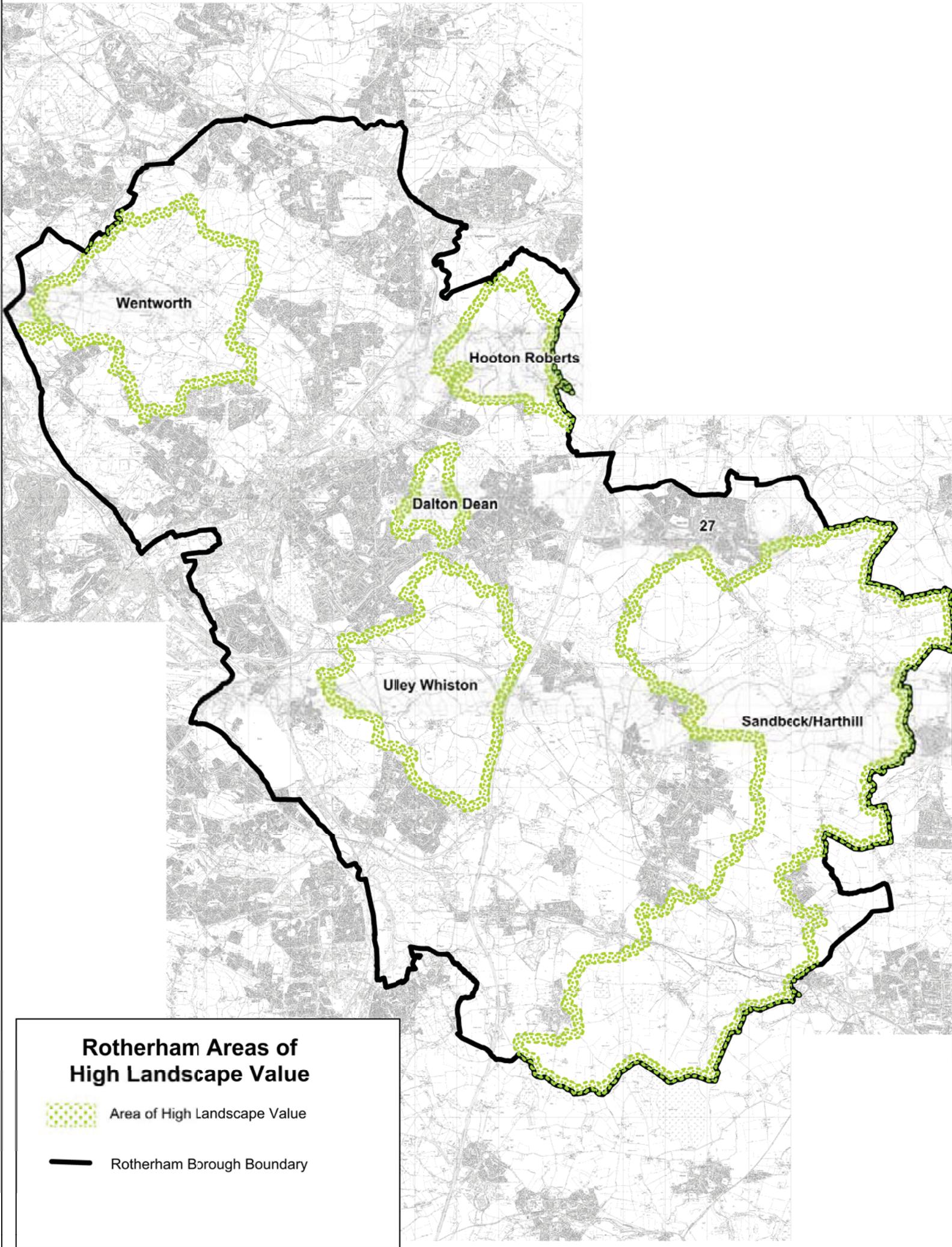
As above due to the limited intervisibility and the discrete locations of the sites, The overall effect on the AHLV is likely to low, with a high to moderate sensitivity

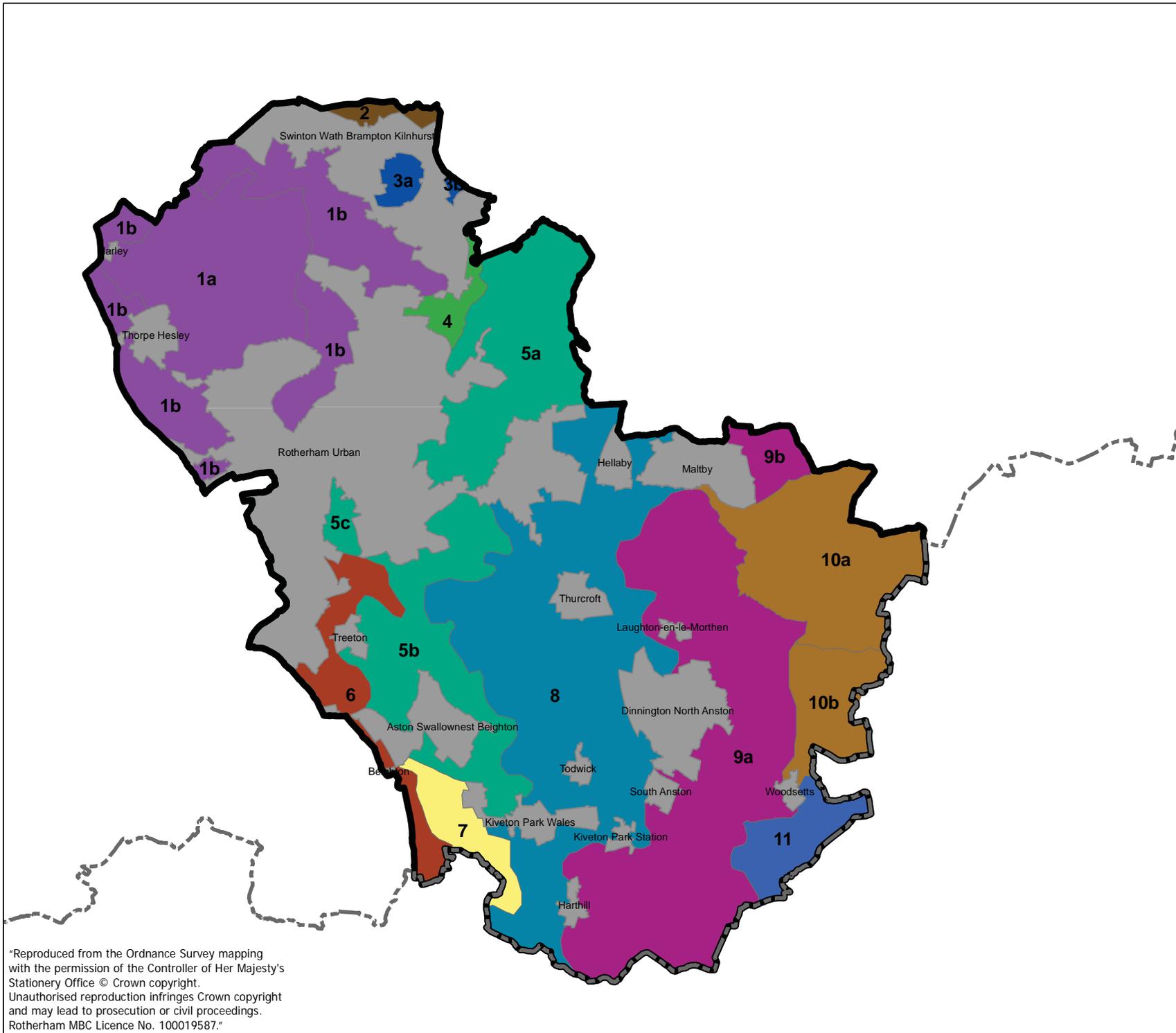
to change, this will result in an overall cumulative landscape effect from site allocations of no greater than **slight to moderate adverse** effect.

7.2.6 **Cumulative Effects on Wentworth AHLV**

Wentworth along with Sandbeck- Harthill is one of the two original county landscape study AHLV. Both are considered to High Sensitivity Landscapes. The AHLV broadly accords with the boundary LCA 1a Wentworth Parkland Core, with some limited localised overlaps with LCA 1b Wentworth Parkland Fringes. The magnitude of change arising from these allocation sites overall is considered to be negligible which in a high sensitivity landscape is considered that the overall cumulative landscape effect is likely to be no greater than a **slight to moderate adverse** effect.

7.2.7 These results reinforce the conclusions of the Landscape Capacity Study undertaken to date. All of the proposed allocation sites are located in areas which are largely able to support development of this type without giving rise to significant adverse effects. In conclusion development of the proposed allocation sites and the potential alternatives to the site allocations, considered as part of this assessment are **not likely to result in significant adverse landscape and visual effects**.





- Key**
- South Yorkshire Region Boundary
 - Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
- Rotherham Landscape Character Areas**
- 1a. Wentworth Parklands - Core
 - 1b. Wentworth Parklands - Fringes
 - 2. Dearne Valley Floor
 - 3a. Wath and Swinton Farmlands - Swinton Racecourse
 - 3b. Wath and Swinton Farmlands - Railway Triangle
 - 4. Don Valley Floor
 - 5a. Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh
 - 5b. Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton
 - 5c. Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Canklow
 - 6. Rother Valley Floor
 - 7. Rother Valley Reclaimed Farmland
 - 8. Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland
 - 9a. East Rotherham Limestone Plateau
 - 9b. East Rotherham Limestone Plateau - Maltby Colliery
 - 10a. Sandbeck Parklands - Core
 - 10b. Sandbeck Parklands - Fringes
 - 11. Ryton Farmlands

Rotherham MBC B09024
Landscape Character and Capacity Study

Drawing 09024/02

Rotherham Landscape Character Areas

Scale 1: 100,000

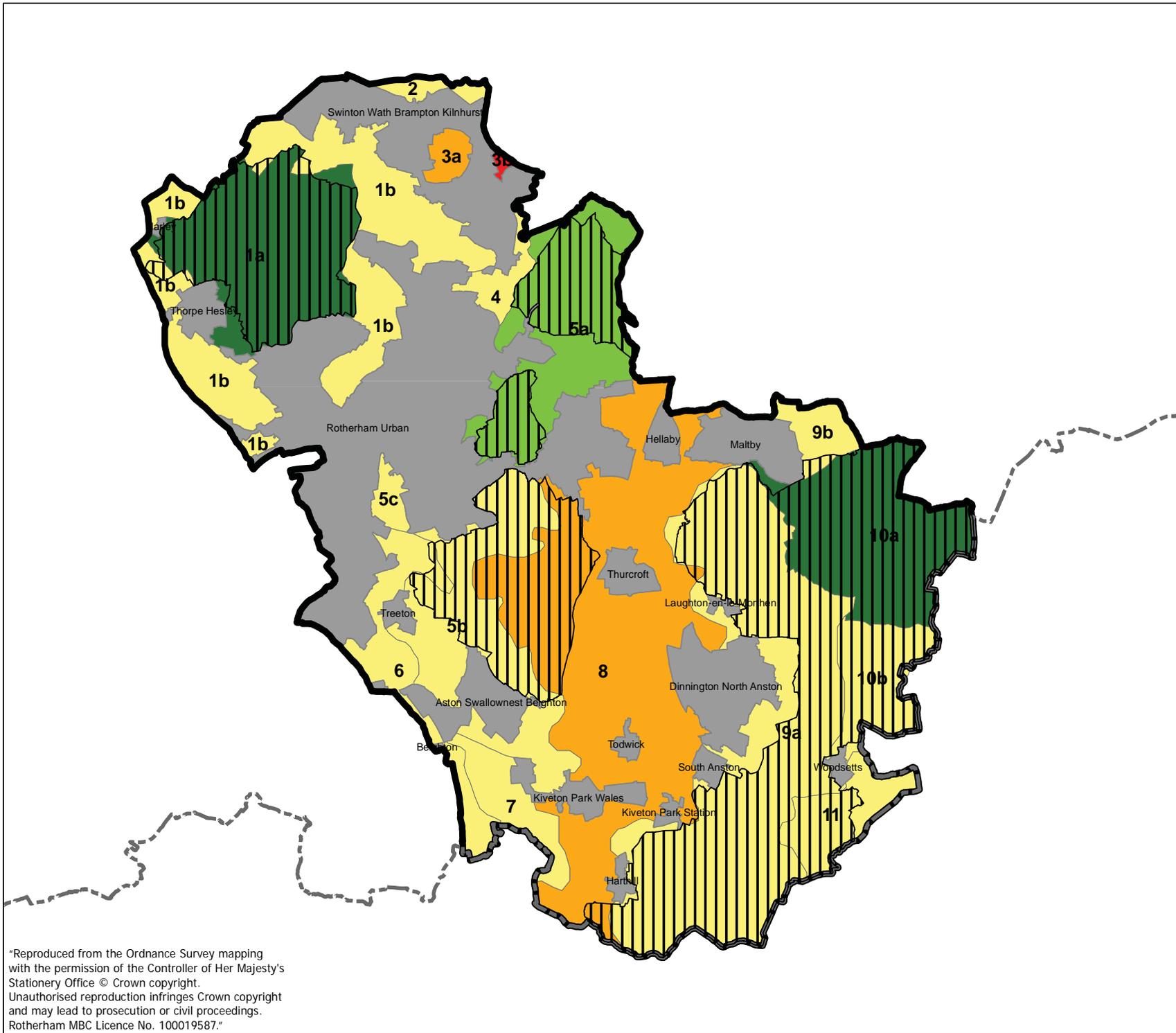
November 2009

Drawn: RS

Checked: PW



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Key

- South Yorkshire Region Boundary
- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
- Areas of High Landscape Value

Rotherham Landscape Character Areas

Landscape Sensitivity

- High
- Moderate-high
- Moderate
- Moderate-low
- Low

Rotherham MBC B09024
Landscape Character and Capacity Study

Drawing 09024/04

Rotherham Landscape Character Areas
Sensitivity

Scale 1: 100,000

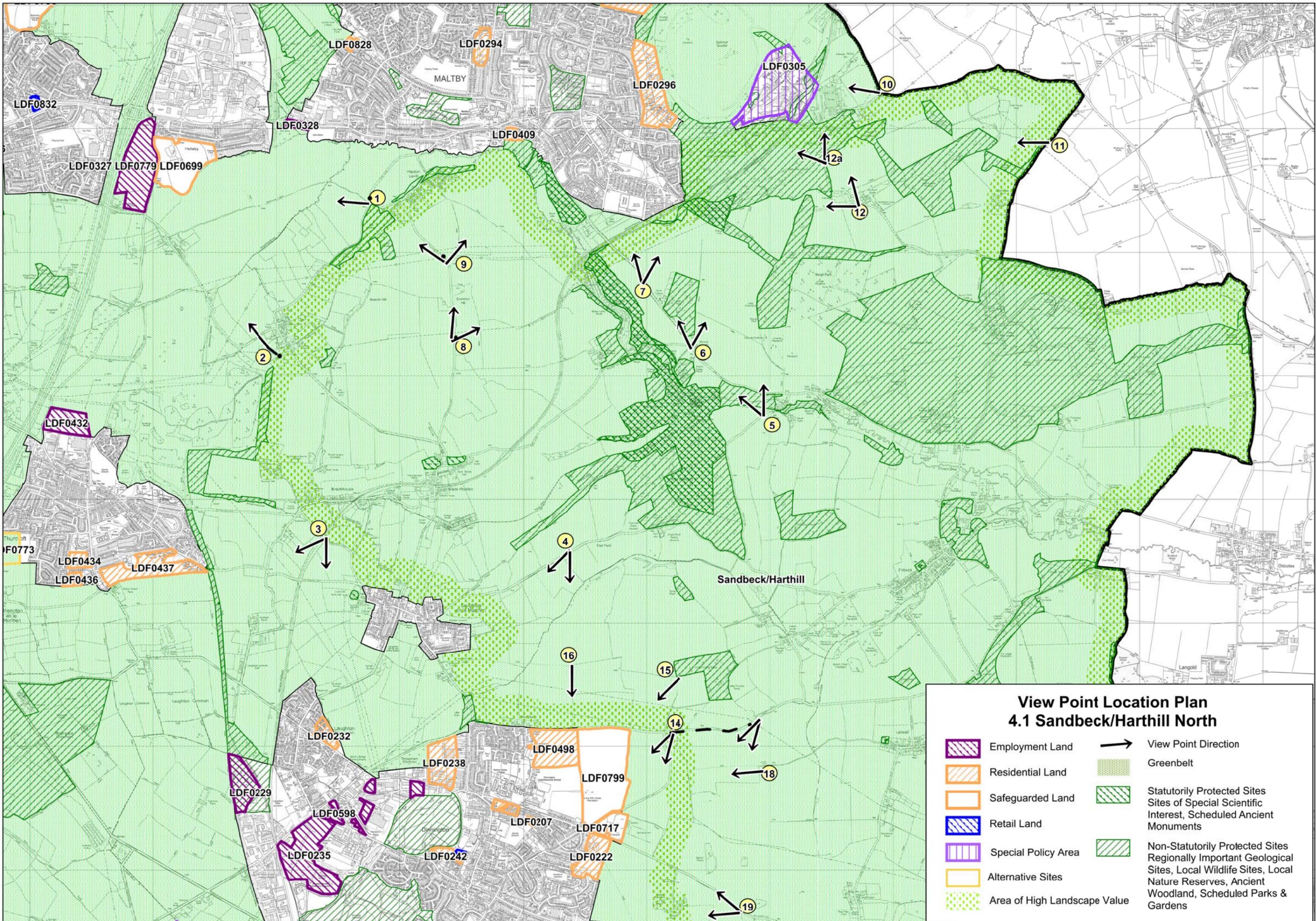
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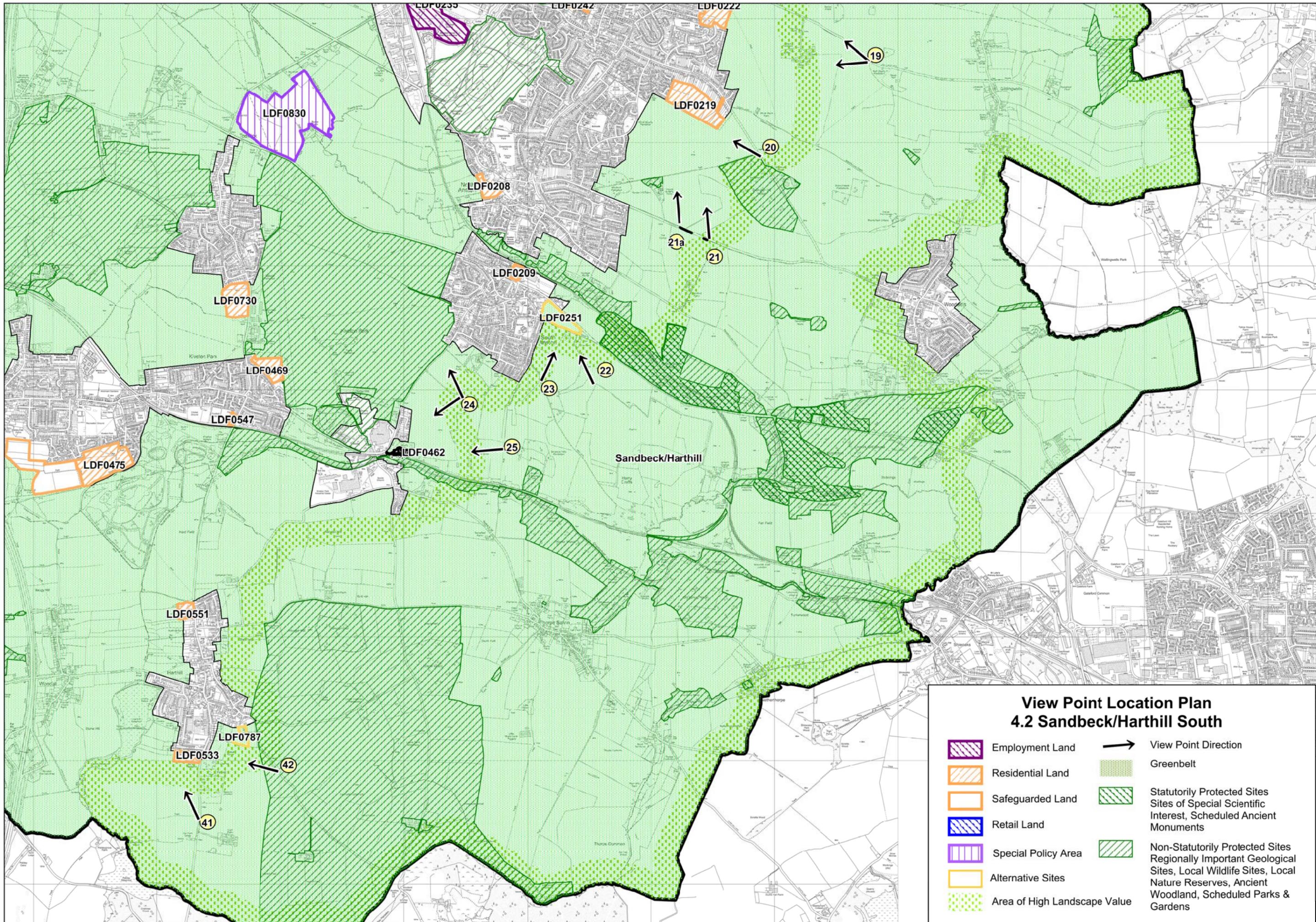


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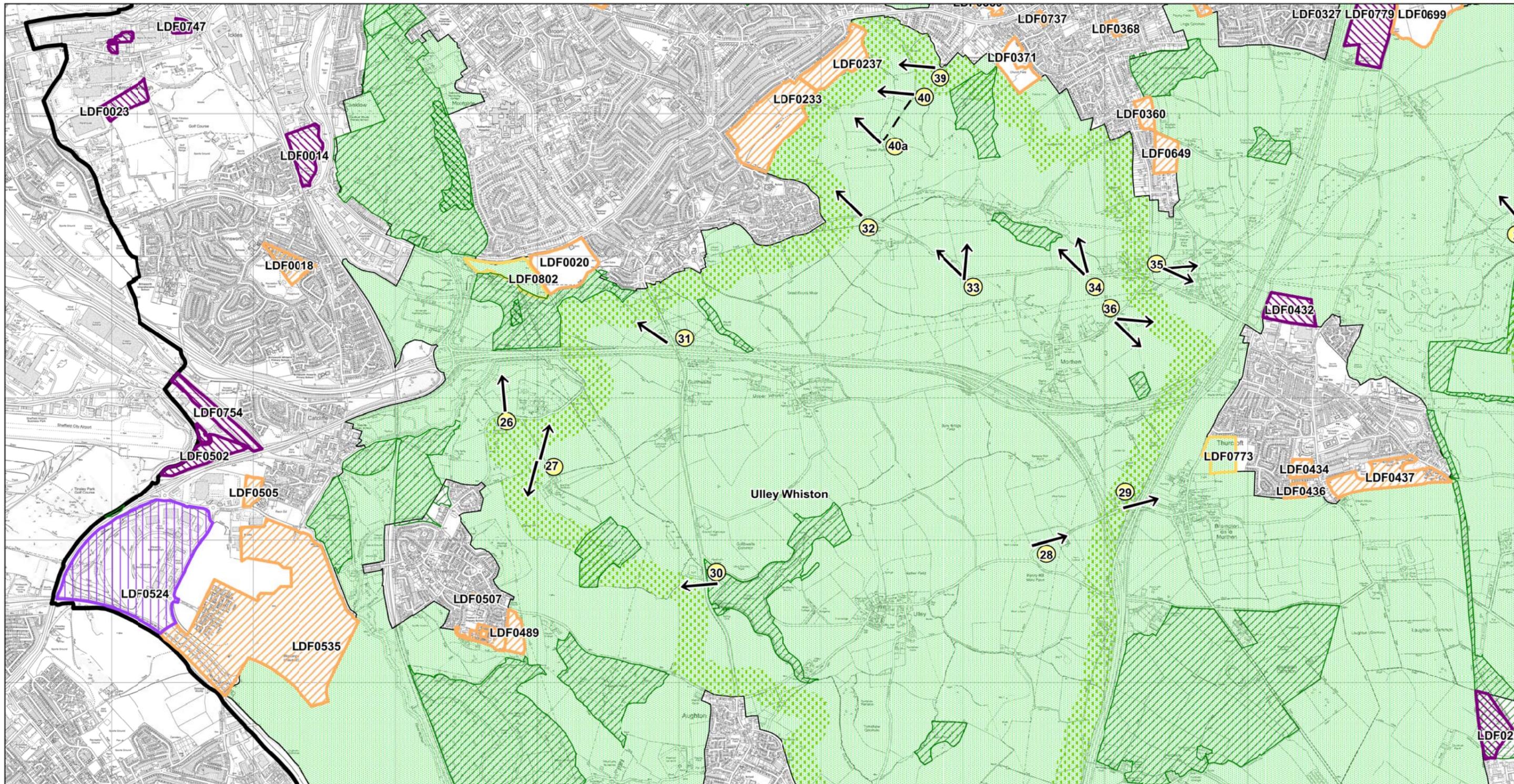
**View Point Location Plan
4.1 Sandbeck/Harthill North**

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| | Employment Land | | View Point Direction |
| | Residential Land | | Greenbelt |
| | Safeguarded Land | | Statutorily Protected Sites
Sites of Special Scientific
Interest, Scheduled Ancient
Monuments |
| | Retail Land | | Non-Statutorily Protected Sites
Regionally Important Geological
Sites, Local Wildlife Sites, Local
Nature Reserves, Ancient
Woodland, Scheduled Parks &
Gardens |
| | Special Policy Area | | |
| | Alternative Sites | | |
| | Area of High Landscape Value | | |



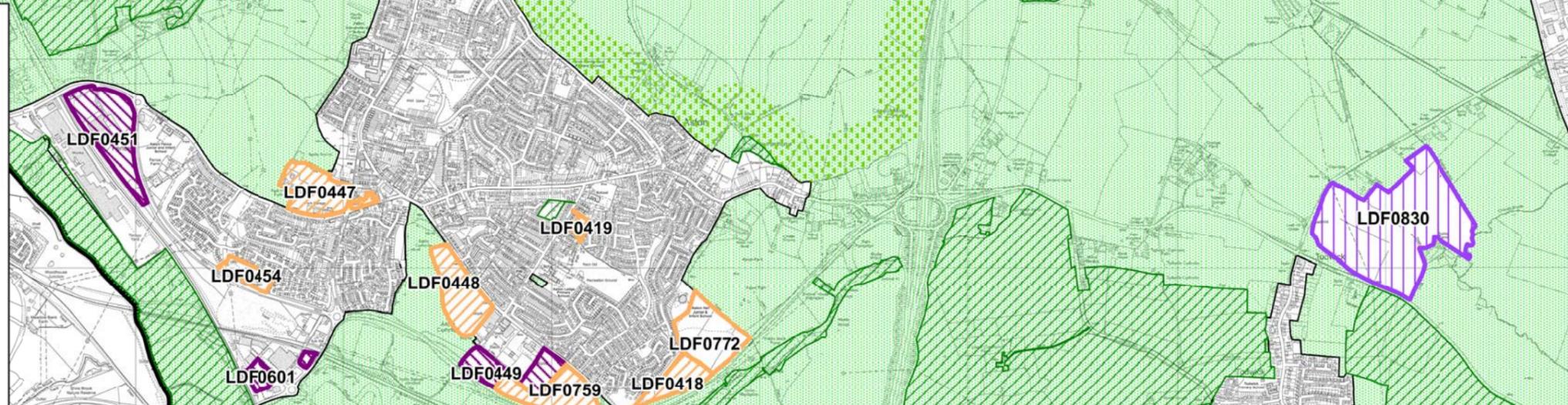
**View Point Location Plan
4.2 Sandbeck/Harthill South**

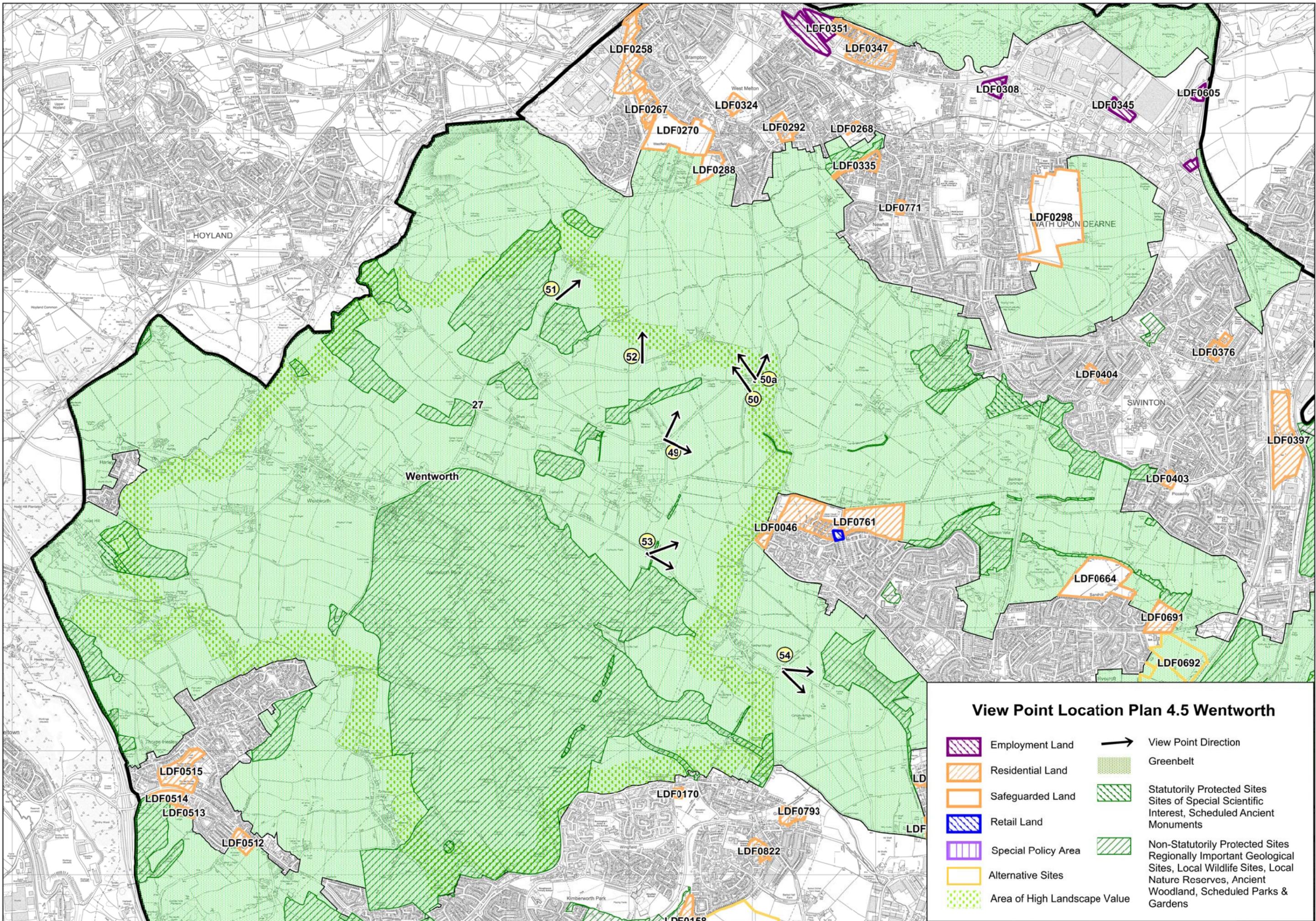
- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Employment Land |  | View Point Direction |
|  | Residential Land |  | Greenbelt |
|  | Safeguarded Land |  | Statutorily Protected Sites
Sites of Special Scientific
Interest, Scheduled Ancient
Monuments |
|  | Retail Land |  | Non-Statutorily Protected Sites
Regionally Important Geological
Sites, Local Wildlife Sites, Local
Nature Reserves, Ancient
Woodland, Scheduled Parks &
Gardens |
|  | Special Policy Area | | |
|  | Alternative Sites | | |
|  | Area of High Landscape Value | | |



**View Point Location Plan
4.3 Ulley Whiston**

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Employment Land |  | View Point Direction |
|  | Residential Land |  | Greenbelt |
|  | Safeguarded Land |  | Statutorily Protected Sites
Sites of Special Scientific
Interest, Scheduled Ancient
Monuments |
|  | Retail Land |  | Non-Statutorily Protected Sites
Regionally Important Geological
Sites, Local Wildlife Sites, Local
Nature Reserves, Ancient
Woodland, Scheduled Parks &
Gardens |
|  | Special Policy Area | | |
|  | Alternative Sites | | |
|  | Area of High Landscape Value | | |





View Point Location Plan 4.5 Wentworth

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Employment Land |  | View Point Direction |
|  | Residential Land |  | Greenbelt |
|  | Safeguarded Land |  | Statutorily Protected Sites
Sites of Special Scientific
Interest, Scheduled Ancient
Monuments |
|  | Retail Land |  | Non-Statutorily Protected Sites
Regionally Important Geological
Sites, Local Wildlife Sites, Local
Nature Reserves, Ancient
Woodland, Scheduled Parks &
Gardens |
|  | Special Policy Area | | |
|  | Alternative Sites | | |
|  | Area of High Landscape Value | | |

APPENDICES

Sandbeck- Harthill (North of A57)						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Description of existing view	Predicted change in view	Development principles
1	Carr Lane edge of AHLV	LDF 800	Maltby/Hellaby	The foreground and midground of the existing view is largely rural, of agricultural fields in particular. On the horizon the existing view is of the settlements of Hellaby, Maltby and Bramley including the developments of Hellaby Industrial Estate. The pale coloured roofs of industrial units are visually prominent as are white/cream render of some residential units. Key vertical elements in the view are pylons along the distant ridgeline.	LDF site 800 is visible below and to the right of the white roofed building at Hellaby Industrial Estate. The site will appear as an extension to the existing residential settlement and be viewed in that context.	The receding appearance of darker coloured materials could help to mitigate this potential change in view. The provision of strong boundary vegetation along Cumwell Lane will also assist with mitigating this change.
1		LDF 327, 699, 779	Maltby/Hellaby	The foreground and midground of the existing view is largely rural, of agricultural fields in particular on the horizon the existing view is of the settlements of Hellaby and Maltby and Bramley including the developments of Hellaby Industrial Estate. The pale coloured roofs of industrial units are visually prominent as are white/cream render of some residential units. Key vertical elements are pylons along the distant ridgeline.	LDF sites 327, 699 and 779 are proposed employment sites and are visible as a pale green linear belt of land below the M18 corridor and above the darker green pasture fields in the middle distance. These sites will appear as a linear strip of development, industrial in character which is likely to be visually apparent but not dominant or prominent within the context of the existing view.	The receding appearance of darker coloured materials could help to mitigate this potential change in view. The provision of strong boundary vegetation along Cumwell Lane will also assist with mitigating this change. Retention of low stone wall as feature.
2	Carr Lane , Tunwell Road	LDF 800	Maltby Hellaby	Existing view is largely agricultural/rural with a backdrop of the urban settlement of Bramley, Hellaby, Maltby clearly visible on the horizon. In the middle ground a line of pylons are negative visual detractors due to their prominence. The sites of 699, 327 and 779 are visible as a narrow linear group of fields sitting below the M18 and behind Farm House extending up to the edge of the housing at Hellaby. The clock tower of Morrison's at Bramley is visible on the horizon; Newhall Grange Farm complex is prominent in the midground	LDF800 site will be visible to the Right of the view from here. The combined developments will appear to wrap around the Farm Complex and extend into the existing Barrie Grove housing visible behind the right hand pylon. The development is likely to be noticeable but not visually dominant in the view.	The receding appearance of darker coloured materials could help to mitigate this potential change in view. The provision of strong boundary vegetation along Cumwell Lane will also assist with mitigating this change.
2		LDF 327, 699, 779	Maltby/Hellaby	Existing view is largely agricultural/rural with a backdrop of the urban settlement of Bramley, Hellaby, Maltby clearly visible on the horizon. In the middle ground a line of pylons are negative visual detractors due to their prominence. The sites of 699, 327 and 779 are visible as a narrow linear group of fields sitting below the M18 and behind Farm House extending up to the edge of the housing at Hellaby. The clock tower of Morrisons at Bramley is visible on the horizon; Newhall Grange Farm complex is prominent in the midground	To the left of Newhall Grange Farm complex, the employment sites of LDF No. 699, 327, 779 will appear as a ribbon of development which will sit below the M18 on the horizon and will continue behind the Farm Complex along the extent of Cumwell Lane. This will introduce a new additional band of industrial development which from this viewpoint whilst visually apparent will be viewed in the context of development at Bramley Ings and will not be visually independent of that.	The receding appearance of darker coloured materials could help to mitigate this potential change in view. The provision of strong boundary vegetation along Cumwell Lane will also assist with mitigating this change. Retention of low stone wall as feature.
3	Brookhouse Lane/ Mineral Railway	LDF 232	Thurcroft	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
		LDF 437	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
4	Eastfield Lane	LDF 498, 799,	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The existing view is largely rural in character, dominated in the foreground by agricultural fields, with hedgerow field boundaries and occasional trees and small woodland holts. There are few detracting features in this view, Swinston Hill Wood is visible to the left of the view in the background. Any pylons are typically small scale and not visually prominent. Floodlights of the school sports facility are visible in the distance as is the existing settlement of Dinnington which is visible on the horizon albeit interrupted occasionally by existing vegetation.	The LDF sites which comprise Dinnington East sit below and to the right of this view. Just right of centre on the horizon sitting at a higher level is the hamlet of Throapham within a belt of vegetation and trees. From this point Lamb Lane cuts a diagonal line in a Right to Left direction towards trees in the middle of the view. Dinnington east sites sit to the left of this diagonal line. Due to limited variation in the topography of the plateau the view is flattened and to some extent lessened.	Key mitigation will be strong roadside planting, particularly along boundaries which face AHLV.
		LDF 238	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The existing view is largely rural in character, dominated in the foreground by agricultural fields, with hedgerow field boundaries and occasional trees and small woodland holts. There are few detracting features in this view, Swinston Hill Wood is visible to left of the view in the background. Any pylons are typically small scale and not visually prominent. Floodlights of the school sports facility are visible in the distance as is the existing settlement of Dinnington which is visible on the horizon albeit interrupted occasionally by existing vegetation.	LDF 238 - To the far right of the existing view the Johnson's Press building is visible on the horizon. Moving left in the view the restored Dinnington Colliery site (GPO) forms a mound of vegetation on the horizon. Below this and a line of roadside trees sits LDF 238. Due to the topography and direction of view, the view is of the shortest site boundary.	Key mitigation will be strong roadside planting, particularly along boundaries which face AHLV.
5	A634 Stone	LDF 723, 305	Maltby/Hellaby	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
6	A634 Ellwood Cottage	LDF 723, 305	Maltby Hellaby	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	

Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Description of existing view	Predicted change in view	Development principles
7	A634 Grove Cottage	LDF 723, 305	Maltby/Hellaby	The existing views is largely rural in character although the view is degraded by prominent Maltby colliery tip. A line of pylons and telegraph poles are dominant in the view also. Existing housing at Maltby is visible along with floodlighting of the sports field. LDF723 is located to the left of the centre on the horizon line just behind the pylon in the Left of the view. An existing belt of vegetation is visible along the mineral railway line which will separate the site from the AHLV beyond.	Due to the limited variation in topography the view is flattened and will be within the context of existing housing of Birks Holt and the model village at Maltby and within the context of an existing view already degraded by the prominence of Maltby colliery tip.	723-The use of materials for the development will be key to minimising negative visual affects. The white render of the model village is prominent, whereas adjacent all red brick facades recede. 723 is within 500mm of a statutory protected site.
8	High Hooton Road	LDF 723, 409	Maltby/Hellaby	The existing view is rural in the foreground with an urban backdrop of Maltby Colliery tip and large pylon lines being prominent detracting features. The site lies to the left of the centre of the view between the tree in the centre and the model village to the left.	Due to the limited variation in topography the view is flattened and minimised. The site will be viewed within the context of existing housing at Maltby namely the model village and Birks Holt estates. The view is degraded by the pylons and Maltby colliery tip which dominates the view.	The use of materials for the development will be key to minimising negative visual affects. The white render of the model village is prominent, whereas adjacent all red brick facades recede
9	High Hooton Road / Footpath	LDF 723, 409	Maltby/Hellaby	The existing view is rural in the foreground with an urban backdrop of Maltby model village and adjacent housing estates. Dominating on the horizon is the Colliery tip site. Key detracting features are the tip site and lines of pylons. LDF site 409 is barely visible in the left of the view due to a rise in the topography here. LDF 723 sits to the right of the view, slightly right of the telegraph pole. The site is on the far side of Blythe Road.	Due to limited changes in topography, views are minimised. From here views of the LDF409 are limited, to possible glimpses of roof tops above the rising horizon line. Views of LDF723 will appear as an extension of the existing residential settlement, within the context/backdrop of the tip site. Over time, with restoration, the appearance of the tip site will likely improve in appearance.	The use of materials for the development will be key to minimising negative visual affects. The white render of the model village is prominent, whereas adjacent all red brick facades recede
10	Tickhill Road/Scotch Spring Lane	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	The existing view is rural/urban fringe, with the background dominated by the buildings of Avon Industrial estate, which is the former royal ordnance site. The tip site is visible in the background along with pylons, occasional tree belts within the colliery site. A mixer tower marks the mid point of the view.	The employment site LDF 305 extends behind Avon Industrial estate, terminating before the mixer tower. The likely form of development is large/medium scale industrial units, which are likely to be of larger less domestic scale of buildings than Avon Industrial estate, which is 1 and 2 storey. The new development will result in the induction of industrial scale buildings within the existing view, albeit in the context of a largely urban fringe existing view.	Cladding/roofing materials/colours are key to minimising any negative visual impact, as is vegetation to site boundaries.
11	Sandbeck Lane	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	The existing view is largely rural in character, private access only to Sandbeck Lodge, did not allow views to be assessed from there. This viewpoint is from Sandbeck Lane, vegetation along roadside means that clear views are only accessible through gaps in field hedgerows. Colliery tip dominant in background. Key attractive features are large woodland blocks of Woolthwaite bottom, hanging holt to right of view. Aven Tools building is the blue and white complex of buildings in the centre of the view. The white cladding materials clearly having a negative influence on the rural character of the view.	LDF 305 will sit above and behind Aven Tools building in the centre of the view. The site extends along as far as the mixer tower/SILO, the right centre of view. The development will result in the addition of further industrial building forms within this attractive rural view, albeit detracted by the presence and dominance of the tip site in the distance.	Building/cladding materials and colours will be key in mitigating views, there is good existing vegetation to the site boundary with Tickhill Road.
12	Sandbeck Lane/Sandbeck Lodge	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
12a	Track at edge of Maltby Far Common, off Tickhill Road	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	Existing view if of Maltby woods and Maltby Far Common. Background is dominated by colliery tip and pylons and telegraph poles which degrade the view. Aven Industrial Estate is not visible from this location due to flat elevation and intervening vegetation.	The development site itself is not clearly visible from this location however, given the scale of possible development, there is potential for roofs and upper portions of the development to be visible above and through the existing vegetation particularly during winter months.	Building/cladding materials and colours will be key in mitigating views, there is good existing vegetation to the site boundary with Tickhill Road.
13	Penny Hill, Thwaite House Farm	LDF 498, 799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
14	Lamb Lane	LDF 498,799,717	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The existing view is rural in character with a backdrop of the existing settlement to the north east of Dinnington. Fragmented boundary hedgerows with trees provide some screening as does existing landform. This view looks across the field which sits adjacent LDF 799 which runs from the field boundary with Lamb Lane to the right of the view and extends 2/3 across the panorama to a thin ribbon of tighter greenfield which sits below the horizon.	Due to the topography of the limestone plateau views are minimised of the development site. The development, initially will be of LDF 498 which extends into the initial right hand portion of view. UDF 799 and 717 are safeguarded land for future development and are therefore unlikely to come forward before LDF 498. The development will result in the introduction of elements of built forms which are already present in the existing view. 799 is potentially more visually prominent from this viewpoint.	The use of materials will be important in minimising harm/visual intrusion to the AHLV. Assuming red brick/grey roof materials are used, this will aid the development receding from view. 799-Early establishment of boundary hedgerows/ and vegetation and potential no build zones will minimise the visual intrusion and help development to minimise harm to AHLV.

Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Description of existing view	Predicted change in view	Development principles
15	Track leading to Long Thwaite wood	LDF 498, 799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The existing view is rural in character, key features being the level topography of the limestone plateau. Occasional small woodland holts at Swinston Hill wood just visible in the far left of the view. Settlement of Dinnington's visible along the horizon. Small scale pylon (timber/telegraph lines) are present in the view.	Development of 498 will introduce clusters of dwellings, within a rural setting which will have an urbanising effect on the existing view. Future development of LDF799 will further extend this urbanising effect along the north eastern extent of the existing settlement. The extent of this effect will diminish with distance from the site due to the local topography, views from beyond the limestone ridge are limited.	Opportunities to mitigation potential effects include a no build/offsell from certain boundaries, enhancement of field boundary vegetation. Detailed design and grouping of dwellings to utilise more intimate groupings of farm buildings. Materials of buildings will be important as well.
16	Track off Oldcotes Lane	LDF 498, 799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Again the view is largely rural in character, but with the slightly more direct viewing angle than viewpoint 15, the visual effect of the massing of Dinnington Comprehensive buildings, sports hall and pitches with their flood lights has a slight degrading effect on the existing view. Again Swinston Hill wood is visible to the left of the view. The distant centre of view is the settlement of Dinnington, particularly prominent are the public house and dwellings along Doe Quarry Lane. LDF799 is the light green ribbon between the road and horizon. LDF498 sits between Throapham (tree belt to right of view) and the telegraph pole.	The development at LDF498 will introduce new urban form into a largely rural setting, albeit a view which is already influenced to a degree by Dinnington urban settlement. Development in the future of LDF799 will introduce further residential/urban form into the centre of the view, this will be viewed in the context of the backdrop of Dinnington's existing urban form and so the change will involve the introduction of elements which are present within the existing view.	Key mitigation measures are strengthening the roadside vegetation along Oldcotes Lane, with hedgerow and trees. Avoid long runs of housing of same types - mixed groupings will be more sympathetic built form.
17	St John's Road Laughton-en-le-Morthen	LDF 232	Thurcroft	The existing view is urban/rural fringe, with the left centre of view influenced by residential settlement of the north of Dinnington. The intersection of pylons dominate this view. To the left of the view the line of pylons extends parallel to Oldcotes Lane and towards viewpoints 15 and 16.	Views from here of the LDF sites 799 and 498 of Dinnington east are limited. These are likely to be glimpse views of roof tops and upper floors to the left hand side of farm complex at Throapham. This viewpoint sits at a slightly lower level than Dinnington East which offers screening.	
17	St John's Road Laughton-en-le-Morthen	LDF 238	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The existing view is across an arable field towards the north west of Dinnington residential area to the left centre of view is the reclaimed colliery site (GPO tip) which is an artificial wooded land from in the distance. To the far right the Johnson's Press building is visible. The LDF238 site lies between the residential gable and the white industrial buildings to the right.	The development of LDF 238 for housing would introduce residential form of development of domestic scale which is not uncommon in the existing view. Potential key mitigation is a no-build buffer along the northern and western boundaries, which would help to screen and separate the development from industrial uses to the west and provide habit links from Throapham Common to Little Moor adjacent to St. Johns Road junction.	Potential key mitigation is a no-build buffer along the northern and western boundaries, which would help to screen and separate the development from industrial uses to the west and provide habit links from Throapham Common to Little Moor adjacent to St. Johns Road junction.
18	End of Church Lane, Letwell	LDF 717,799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
19	Lodge Lane/ Red quarry	LDF 221,222,717,799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
20	Swinston Hill Road/ Swinston Hill Wood	LDF 219, 221,717	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The existing view is of rural/urban fringe, looking from the side of the road back towards Dinnington. Key elements and features of the view are small holts, tree belts and residential settlements. Telegraph poles are typically parallel to the road and not dominant in the view.	The LDF site 219 sits to the rear of properties on the centre right of the view. The existing boundary vegetation will offer screening and setting for the development. The development will introduce additional housing within the context of the existing residential settlement, which will appear as an extension of the existing built form and not clearly distinguishable from it.	The retention of existing boundary vegetation will offer screening and setting for the development.
20	Swinston Hill Road/ Swinston Hill Wood	LDF 717, 221	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The existing view is of a rural/urban fringe, the foreground dominated by arable field. In the right distance is the lodge farm and plantation, with Longthwaite Wood in the far distance. In the centre of the view is the red brick farm of Whitewalls Farm, to the left of this lies a development of more recent housing. LDF221, 222 and 717 are located in the far distance and will sit behind the farm complex.	The change in view is likely to be limited due to the distance from the LDF sites and the angle of view. LDF221 and to an extent 717 would appear as a continuation of an existing development line and may introduce a contamination of existing residential roof lines along the horizon to the rear of the farm complex. LDF498 and 799 are likely to be screened from view by LDF221 and 717.	The retention of existing boundary vegetation will offer screening and setting for the development.
21	Woodsetts Road	LDF 219	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	Existing view is largely rural in character, with key features being views of Swinston hill woods, agricultural fields with hedgerow boundaries and occasional lone trees. In the distance, left of centre, the existing dwellings situated off Lakeland Drive are visible.	The site sits to the right of the existing housing visible in the distance. Development of this site for residential development will result in the introduction of additional features which are not dissimilar to the existing view. Any new housing will be viewed in the context of the existing adjacent housing. General views are limited of this site from within the AHLV due to the topography. The best views are available from areas which lies on the limestone ridge. Where the land falls away to the east, views are screened by both the topography and Swinston Hill Wood.	The retention of existing boundary vegetation will offer screening and setting for the development.

Sandbeck - hart hill (South of A57)						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Description of existing view	Predicted change in view	Development principles
22	Second Lane off B6069	LDF 251	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The existing view is rural in character with screened views of the settlements of North and South Anston possible through breaks in existing vegetation. Dwellings North Anston is noticeable in the centre of the horizon by their red pantile roofing materials which are common in this part of the borough, similarly, to the far left of the view dwellings of South Anston are noticeable. Field boundary vegetation and Anston Stones Wood are prominent features in this view.	The development site of 251 sits in a hollow, located just between the junction of A57 and Sheffield Road. The junction is just visible in the view below the streetlights. Residential development of this site will result in the introduction of additional features which are present in the existing view. It is likely though that dependant upon the height of the proposed dwellings that due to the low lying site that only roof tops and occasional upper storeys will be visible from this location. This would be within the context of the existing view.	Red pantile roofing materials, and stone elevation materials are common in this part of the borough.
23	First Lane off B6059	LDF 251	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	The viewpoint was assessed and photographs taken from approx 10m into a farmers field in order to represent the worst case view. The existing view is largely rural, although due to the relatively flat topography the expanse of view is constrained. This results in much of the distance view being concentrated into a narrow ribbon across the horizon. Prominent in this view are the dwellings North Anston to the left of the view and Farm building in the centre of the view.	The development of this site would result in the introduction of further residential properties into the view which are present in the existing view. The site would sit behind and to the right of the existing farmbuilding. Due to the topography of the development site, only the roof tops and occasional upper storeys will be visible, the existing farm building is likely to offer screening to some of the site also.	Red pantile roofing materials, and stone elevation materials are common in this part of the borough.
24	Track off Dog Kennels Lane	LDF 462	Kiveton Park & Wales	The existing view is largely rural of arable fields with a backdrop of existing residential and edge of settlement farm buildings along the horizon. Due to the rolling topography, the foreground dominates the view. LDF469 is situated in the centre distance, being the pale green ribbon of land below existing red roofs of dwellings on the horizon.	The existing foreground of the view will be largely unchanged, the site will introduce additional residential dwellings within the distant view. These will be viewed in the context of and collectively with the existing dwellings, and not be clearly distinguishable from it.	Retention and enhancement of existing vegetation.
25	Track off Dog Kennels Lane	LDF 462	Kiveton Park & Wales	No public access	No public access	
41	Harthill Lane/ Carr farm	LDF 533,787	Harthill	The existing view is largely rural, key features of the view are outlying settlements of Woodhall in the centre distance. Harthill reservoir is visible with the village of Harthill dominating the centre ground view with Wates visible in the distance on higher ground. The LDF site 533 lies immediately below the settlement of Harthill behind the hedgerow line.	The existing view will be arranged by the introduction of additional housing which will sit in front of the existing settlement edge. The change in view whilst noticeable will not result in a marked change in character. Key points are the materials of development to maintain local vehicular enhancement of boundary hedgerows. No views possible of LDF 787 from here.	Key points are the materials of development to maintain local vehicular enhancement of boundary hedgerows.
42	Common Road	LDF 533,787	Harthill	No views possible from original viewpoint location at Harthill Field Lane - viewpoint location moved to slow worse case views. The existing view from Common Road is of rolling landform which drops down towards the right of the view. The right part of the view is dominated by residential settlement of Harthill, with the centre right the farm buildings which form part of LDF 787. The site includes the farm buildings and land to the rear of them. The left of the view is of rolling pasture and woodland.	The development would result in the large farm buildings and the land behind them being replaced with smaller residential dwellings which would form an extension of the existing settlement of Harthill and not result in the introduction of components or features which are not already present in the existing view.	Key points are the materials of development to maintain local vehicular enhancement of boundary hedgerows.

Ulley -Whiston						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Description of existing view	Predicted change in view	Development principles
26	Long Lane STW	LDF 20, 802	Whiston	No views from original viewpoint location due to motorway embankment. Glimpse/framed views possible through road underpass to the M1. Occasional views along the road towards the site due to sloping topography of sites. Roadside vegetation screens views. 26 from water treatment works - urban fringe character. Existing view is dominated by pylons and embankment of M1 motorway which cuts across the horizon. LDF20 and 802 are prominent from here sitting above the motorway. The background is of Moorgate/Whiston area of Rotherham urban area.	The development of these sites would result in an extension of the urban area into the fields visible above M1 corridor. Both the M1 corridor and the pylons are significant detracting features, which seem to degrade the existing character and view. The introduction of further built form would have a slight worsening effect but in the context of the existing view the change would be prominent but not dominate the view.	No build zone to Whiston meadows boundary (scheduled wash land may impose constraints, introduction of enhanced native boundary vegetation. Opportunities to enhance street scene and make a positive contribution.
27	Spa House, Treeton	LDF 489	Whiston	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
27a	Spa House, Treeton	LDF 20, 802	Treeton	Existing view of urban/rural fringe the left distant portion of view is taken of Canklow Woods which gives way to urban settlements of Moorgate/Whiston and Broom and Wickersley and extends across the horizon. The mid view is dominated by pylons and the M1 motorway which raised on this section. The foreground right of centre is the water treatment works and agricultural fields. Two large fields are prominent above the line of the M1 these are the LDF sites 20 and 802.	The development of these sites will have a further urbanising effect on this view, due to the topography and slope of the sites themselves, this view represents the worst case view of this site from within the AHLV. The change in view will be noticeable and result in the introduction of elements, which whilst present in the existing view will have a greater prominence.	No build zone to Whiston meadows boundary (scheduled wash land may impose constraints, introduction of enhanced native boundary vegetation. Opportunities to enhance street scene and make a positive contribution.
28	Penny Hill Lane/ Brampton Lane	LDF 773	Thurcroft	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
29	Brampton Lane	LDF 773	Thurcroft	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
30	Pleasley Road/ Ulley Country Park	LDF 489, 491	Treeton	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
31	Pleasley Road M1 bridge	LDF 20, 802	Whiston	Existing view if of the urban lower Don Valley with distant panoramic views of Sheffield and peaks beyond. Foreground is dominated by agricultural/pasture with LDF sites 20 and 802. Lying at a slight oblique view above the hedgerow line in the centre view, to the right of the large pylons and below urban edge. Pylons are key detracting features in this view. Also dominant is the light coloured cladding of energy alloys on Rother way.	The development of these sites would introduce additional residential settlement within the view. This addition would be viewed as an extension to the existing urban form and within the wider context of an industrialised urban river valley, whilst prominent would not be considered dominant.	No build zone to Whiston meadows boundary (scheduled wash land may impose constraints, introduction of enhanced native boundary vegetation. Opportunities to enhance street scene and make a positive contribution.
32	Little Common Lane/ Pinch mill Lane	LDF 233,237	Whiston	Existing view is from Little Common Lane looking back up towards Whiston/Wickersley. Character is largely rural with a backdrop of the edge of the urban settlement. Sitwell Park golf club, club house is visible but well screened to the left of the view and the settlement of Wickersley is visible as a ribbon of housing along the horizon, particularly where rendered. LDF site 5 233 and 237 sit behind and to either side of the club house agricultural.	The change in view by developing these sites introduce additional built form within the existing view. The golf club vegetation and tree belts provide a good level of screening to 233 to the left. That part of 237 which will be visible to the right of the club house and behind the distinctive light coloured farm building will be more visually apparent, but not visually dominant.	Use of light coloured materials are more visually prominent and should be restricted along boundary with AHLV. No build zone along AHLV/ greenbelt boundary and re-routing of PROW along this edge. Small scale informal groupings of properties along the AHLV edge should be considered. Restriction to storey height on higher ground will minimise visual effects.
33	Royds Moor Hill	LDF 233,237	Whiston	Linear view point along Royds Moor Hill are occasional intermittent long views from breaks in roadside vegetation or where road rises out of cutting. Due to the elevation of the sites and distance the sites appear as a thin slither of rape field which sits behind Sitwell golf club house which along with the nearby agricultural building are prominent in the view. The screening effect of the golf club vegetation can be appreciated in this view. The housing along East Bawtry road appears as a low think band of brown in the distance.	Development of these sites will extend the existing urban settlement edge out into land which is currently with the AHLV. This will introduce additional urban elements into the existing view. The use of materials and roof coverings will be important in how prominent the change in view is. If similar palette of materials are used then the change can be effectively minimised. A no build buffer among the new AHLV boundary would also assist and enhancement of boundary veg will assist.	Use of light coloured materials are more visually prominent and should be restricted along boundary with AHLV. No build zone along AHLV/ greenbelt boundary and re-routing of PROW along this edge. Small scale informal groupings of properties along the AHLV edge should be considered. Restriction to storey height on higher ground will minimise visual effects.
34	Morthen Lane	LDF 371	Wickersley	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
35	Morthen Lane Junction B6060	LDF 432, 773	Thurcroft	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
36	Morthen Hall Lane	LDF 432, 773	Thurcroft	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
37	Sandy Flatt Lane	LDF 371	Wickersley	The existing view is from Sandy Flat Lane towards Wickersley. Existing properties on Pinchfield Lane are prominent in this view to the height of centre. A managed hedgerow runs from centre to centre left which is where the existing playing field is located. LDF site 371 sits behind the playing field towards the distance.	The introduction of housing on LDF 371 will result in possible first floor/upper portions/roofs of houses being visible above the tree line/hedge line of the playing field. Given the presence of this intervening vegetation, the views will be subsequent to the existing housing. Overall there will be a slight negative change.	Retention and enhancement of existing hedgerows. Dark colours tend to recede and grey roofs are less visually prominent than red clay/pantile roofs.

Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Description of existing view	Predicted change in view	Development principles
37		LDF 233, 237	Wickersley	The existing view is from Sandy Flat Lane towards Wickersley. Existing properties on Pinchfield Lane are prominent in this view to the height of centre. A managed hedgerow runs from centre to centre left which is where the existing playing field is located.	There are no views possible from here of LDF 233 and 237 due to the rolling nature of the existing topography.	
38	Gillott Lane	LDF 233,237	Wickersley	The existing view is expansive with a panoramic view of Rotherham urban area and Sheffield and Derbyshire in the background. Middle view is dominated by the urban settlement of Whiston and Moorgate with Brinsworth in the distance. The foreground view is of pasture which change to woodland as the land drops away (Wickersley Gorge). As the land rises up again towards Whiston site LDF233 and 237 are located in the centre of view as a narrow ribbon of rape field which is separated from a larger closer rapeseed field by an existing hedge line.	The introduction of further houses in this view would result in the introduction of additional features which are already present in the existing view. The development would be viewed in the context of the adjacent settlement of Whiston, Wickersley and with a backdrop of the urban area.	Use of light coloured materials are more visually prominent and should be restricted along boundary with AHLV. No build zone along AHLV/ greenbelt boundary and re-routing of PROW along this edge. Small scale informal groupings of properties along the AHLV edge should be considered. Restriction to storey height on higher ground will minimise visual effects.
38	Gillott Lane	LDF 371	Wickersley	The existing view is largely rural with a backdrop of urban settlement. The boundaries of both LDF371 and the adjacent playing field are well vegetated with mature hedgerows with trees, this vegetation offer excellent screening to the existing settlement edge and any potential development.	The development of LDF371 is likely to introduce additional built form within the view, although given the intervening vegetation this is likely to be limited to upper floors and roofs. Dark colours tend to recede and grey roofs are less visually prominent than red clay/pantile roofs.	Retention and enhancement of existing hedgerows. Dark colours tend to recede and grey roofs are less visually prominent than red clay/pantile roofs.
39	Sledgate Lane	LDF 233,237	Wickersley	The existing view is expansive with a panoramic view of Sheffield and Derbyshire in the background. Middle view is dominated by the natural and formal planting of Sitwell golf course. The club house and car park are well screened behind mature tree planting. From here the land rises up to join the rear of properties located along and parallel to Bawtry road at Brecks/ Wickersley. Site 233 not visible due to rolling topography, although development on 233 may skyline above the landform horizon. Site 237 is a small- medium sized triangular field below the existing dwellings on the ridgeline.	The development of sites 233 and 237 for housing will result in the introduction of additional dwellings which are an element of the existing view. This location represents the worst case view from public vantages within the AHLV. The development will clearly have an urbanising effect on part of the view. However, the resulting view will still be predominantly rural, with key characteristics of the view i.e. expansive panoramic views of Sheffield and the peak district being largely unchanged by the development. The Development of 233 will not be fully visible from this location, due to the rolling topography. Roof lines and upper floors may be visible above the landform horizon. In addition, occasional, linear sequential views of site 237 are possible along the footpath which leads from viewpoint 39 and 40, where breaks in the hedgerows allow. The extent of the site visible diminishes as the topography drops down.	Use of light coloured materials are more visually prominent and should be restricted along boundary with AHLV. No build zone along AHLV/ greenbelt boundary and re-routing of PROW along this edge. Small scale informal groupings of properties along the AHLV edge should be considered. Restriction to storey height on higher ground will minimise visual effects. Suggested mitigation/ dev. principles are : limit storey heights on higher ground, materials, no build zone 15m retain and enhance existing hedgerows.
40	Duke of Norfolk Lane	LDF 233,237	Wickersley	The existing view is from the track at the end of Duke of Norfolk Lane looking back towards Wickersley. The existing view is largely rural with the back edge of existing settlement of Wickersley visible along the horizon. Other features of the existing view, include Farm building, the muted colours of which recede from view, boundary hedgerows and occasional larger trees are present. Existing vegetation demonstrates the screening potential of boundary vegetation. Undulating topography typical of the character area, although less panoramic views due to direction of view.	Site 233 is not visible from this location, but there is potential for rooflines to skyline along a short section of horizon behind and to the right of the existing farm building. Site 237 is visible as a narrow triangular section of field, which if developed would result in the introduction of additional urban built form within a small part of the existing view. This built form will be partially screened by existing mature hedgerow trees. The overall character of the view will remain rural.	Use of light coloured materials are more visually prominent and should be restricted along boundary with AHLV. No build zone along AHLV/ greenbelt boundary and re-routing of PROW along this edge. Small scale informal groupings of properties along the AHLV edge should be considered. Restriction to storey height on higher ground will minimise visual effects.

Dalton Dean						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Description of existing view	Predicted change in view	Development principles
43	Brecks Lane	LDF 129, 110	Dalton/Listerdale	Existing view is predominantly rural in character with the existing settlement of Brecks visible through gaps in the vegetation in the distance. Key characteristics of the view are woodland at gibbing grievie woods and Brecks plantation and open agricultural fields with good field boundary hedgerows.	Development of 110 will result in the built form encroaching further into the view, albeit partially screened from view behind a double row of hedgerows along the boundary of 110 and 129 (safeguarded land).	Retention and enhancement of existing boundary vegetation. Building material (slate roof and brick/ darker colours recede from view. 110- no build zone to existing woodland.
44	Footpath off Dalton Lane	LDF 78, 591	Dalton/Listerdale	Existing view is of urban / rural fringe, the character of which is dominated by views of Tata steel work, the industrial river valley and wider panoramic views of Rotherham. To the left of the view on high land is the conservation area of Dalton Parva, the sites (591 & 78) lie on a narrow strip of field which joins Dalton Parva to the existing urban settlement on Magna Lane.	Development here would introduce additional residential development within the view, partially obscuring the views of the steelworks, which may be viewed by some as a beneficial change. The panoramic views of Rotherham would still be appreciated in the distance, albeit with a foreground of prominent urban settlement. The character of the view, whilst altered would still be that of urban fringe.	Retention and enhancement of existing boundary vegetation. Building material (slate roof and brick/ darker colours recede from view.
45	Magna Lane	LDF 78, 591	Dalton/Listerdale	The existing view is taken from the edge of the urban area just outside of the AHLV in order to show worst case views. The topography within the AHLV is steeply undulating which along with roadside hedgerows offers screening from the interior of the AHLV. The existing view is of urban /rural fringe, with Dalton Parva conservation area on higher ground on the horizon. The site sits in the centre of the view and is an agriculturally field to the left the view gives way to the more rural AHLV and to the right the view in more urban.	The development of these sites would result in the introduction of further built features within an existing view urban fringe location. The sites lie below Dalton Parva in the view and if brought forward for development would be a prominent feature in the view from this location.	Retention and enhancement of existing boundary vegetation. Building material (slate roof and brick/ darker colours recede from view.

Hooton Roberts						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Description of existing view	Predicted change in view	Development principles
46	Thrybergh Lane	LDF 192, 826	Thrybergh	View from here is of agricultural field in foreground with a backdrop of residential properties to the right and the Tata steelworks to the left of the view. Part site 192 is visible from this location above the ridge line of the existing houses due to topography/landform. 826 is screened from view by existing development	Development of site 192 will appear as a linear strip of development sitting above the ridgeline of the existing residential properties between church spire of St. Leonards and taller pylon to left. The development will be viewed in the context of existing residential properties and pylons/steelworks chimneys and mobile mast and will not be visually prominent.	The roof colour will be key to reducing visual impact typically grey roof colours recede and red colours are more prominent. 826- regionally important GI corridor& ecological constraints.
47	Track within Thrybergh Hall Golf Club	LDF 192, 826	Thrybergh	This viewpoint is slightly outside of AHLV due to there being no public access within the golf club. View from the golf club will be similar in terms of degree of change - although a more oblique viewing angle. Due to close proximity of the site to this viewpoint the development site LDF 192 dominates the view, which is currently of an agricultural field with a backdrop of industry along the riverside. Strong vertical elements being cooling chimneys and pylons.	LDF 192, whilst prominent from this location, this viewpoint is just outside the AHLV and views from further within the AHLV will be limited by intervening settlement of Thrybergh or mature woodland belts within Thrybergh golf club. This view represents worst case view of the development and is partially representative view from AHLV is viewpoint 46.	The roof colour will be key to reducing visual impact typically grey roof colours recede and red colours are more prominent. 826- regionally important GI corridor& ecological constraints.
		LDF 692,693	Rawmarsh	No views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
48	Doncaster Road/ Kilnhurst Road	LDF 692,693	Rawmarsh	Existing view is of urban/rural fringe in character. A prominent feature in the view is the spoil heap on the water treatment works site near Tata steel and pylons. To the right of the view in the distance LDF site 56 and 664 are visible as a high point on the horizon. The sites are adjacent to each of and compromise reclaimed woodland and agricultural land. LDF sites of 692 and 693 are not visible due to low lying topography - intervening development and vegetation, particularly between railway tracks.	Development of 56 and 664 will result in the greenfield being replaced by residential development. This will be viewed in the context of the existing settlements of Kilnhurst, Rawmarsh and Sandhill and the industrial river corridor at Aldwarke. The distance from the sites mean that the change in view is not likely to be prominent.	Materials use to follow the locality. Retention and enhancement of boundary/ roadside vegetation, particularly along the railway and between adjacent land uses.

Wentworth						
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Description of existing view	Predicted change in view	Development principles
49	Lee Brook Lane/ Hooper Field	LDF 45,46,761	Rawmarsh	Existing view is rural in character with the settlement of Rawmarsh dominating the middle distance to the left. The right of the view opens up as the topography drops away towards Rotherham urban area. Distant views are of a ridge of prominent landform which runs from Thrybergh through Dalton Dean, Herringthorpe towards Canklow Woods. The Marquis public house is visible in the middle distance as is Stubbin Road. The new development at "The Wickets" is visible to the rear of the Marquis. LDF site 761 lies beyond "The Wickets" site and is not visible from this location. LDF sites 45 and 46 lie to the RHS of the Marquis.	LDF site 761 will appear as a continuation of "The Wickets" development but will recede from view and diminish in prominence due to the distance. LDF sites 45/46 will appear as part of the wider Rawmarsh settlement and not be clearly distinguishable in its own right.	Materials use to follow the wickets. Retention and enhancement of boundary/ roadside vegetation.
50	America Lane	LDF 288,270,258,267	West Melton/Brampton Bierlow	Existing view is rural in character, field patterns intact with perimeter hedgerows and occasional lane trees. The background of the existing view is of existing urban development of the Dearne Valley and residential settlements of Brampton Bierlow and West Melton.	Limited glimpse views are available of LDF 270 due to high hedgerow trees/mounded hedgerows. Where gaps in vegetation allow views, the site will appear as an extension of the existing settlement in the background with a predominantly rural foreground remain. No views possible of LDF 335 (under construction) due to the angle of view and intervening settlement of Wath/Newhill.	Materials use to follow the locality. Retention and enhancement of boundary/ roadside vegetation.
		LDF335	Wath upon Dearne	no views possible of sites	No views possible of LDF 335 due to the angle of view and intervening settlement of Wath/Newhill.	
51	Coaley Lane, Coaley Lane Farm	LDF 288,270, 258,267	West Melton/Brampton Bierlow	Existing view is predominantly agricultural/rural in character to the foreground. The middle centre of view is dominated by the electricity switching station and associated infrastructure (pylons) which is a major visual detractor.	The LDF site 270 is visibly apparent in the view and on higher ground is likely to be visually more prominent. Development will be viewed in the context of an already degraded view with the switching station dominating the new negatively influencing the character of the AHLV locally. Development at 258 and 267 is not visually noticeable from here due to angle and distance of view.	Materials use to follow the locality. Retention and enhancement of boundary/ roadside vegetation.
52	Hooper Hall Lane (nr pumping station)	LDF 288,270, 258,267	West Melton/Brampton Bierlow	Existing view is dominated by switching station which along with associated infrastructure (pylons) has a negative industrialising effect on the view. The background of the existing view is of the Dearne Valley and residential settlements of Brampton Bierlow, West Melton and Wath.	The development site of 270 is the pale yellow field which sits behind the switching station. The site whilst prominent will be viewed in the context of the wider settlements of Brampton Bierlow, West Melton and Wath and the Dearne Valley. Views will be screened to some extent by roadside hedgerows. Development at 258 and 267 is not visually noticeable from here due to angle and distance of view.	Materials use to follow the locality. Retention and enhancement of boundary/ roadside vegetation.
53	Cortworth Lane/ Roman ridge	LDF 45,46, 761	Rawmarsh	no views possible of sites	No views possible of sites	
54	Stubbin Road/ Back Lane	LDF 59,60	Rawmarsh	Site 59 sits in the middle distance as a sloping agricultural field to the left of the church spire. Again pylons are dominant vertical elements, High Street centre spire being secondary. Site 60, Rawmarsh baths site lies to the left and below the church spire.	LDF 59 - The orientation and slope of this plot in relation to the boundary of the AHLV will allow only a small viewing angle of the site. Development would introduce additional residential properties below the development along the bottom of Haugh Road. These are not likely to dominate the view worse case views are from Greasbrough Lane but this falls outside of AHLV. The school playing field embankment offers excellent screening to views from further west within the AHLV. Site 60 - the former baths site, lies at the top of the tree line on the horizon to the left of the church spire and will be viewed within the context of Rawmarsh in the background.	Site 59 - materials to suit locality and enhancement of boundary vegetation .
54	Stubbin Road/ Back Lane	LDF 101,163	Rawmarsh	LDF 163 the existing view in the foreground and middle distance ph. 1 & 2 is rural in character with the backdrop of Rotherham urban area. Pylons are dominant features in the view. Secondary vertical elements are St. Mary's and High Street Church Spires at Rawmarsh.	LDF site 163 - The site lies beyond the hedge line which runs horizontally across the view. The site is strongly undulating which provides a degree of screening from this viewpoint. Dependant upon the extent of the development parcel, development would introduce new housing/residential units into a largely rural view. Worst case is that more visually prominent parts of the parcel may be developed which would introduce an incongruous urban elements within a rural view/part of the borough. If only lower lying parts of the parcels were developed this would largely mitigate and minimise any negative change in view. No views possible of LDF 101 from here.	site 163 -no build zone/ development of only lower lying parcels of land closer to Parkgate. Restrict height of development. Rotherham round walk cuts through the parcel (could be limit of development). LWS along water course.
		LDF 159		LDF 159 - the existing view is dominated by the embankment /ph.3 artificial landform of Rawmarsh Comprehensive school playing fields	The school playing field embankment offers excellent screening to views from further west within the AHLV.	Site 159 - materials to suit locality and enhancement of boundary vegetation along Greasborough Lane.



Viewpoint 1 - Carr Lane



Viewpoint 2 - Carr Lane/ Tunwell Road



Viewpoint 4 - Eastfield Lane



Viewpoint 7 - A634 nr Grove Cottage



Viewpoint 8 - High Hooton Road



Viewpoint 9 - Footpath off High Hooton Road



Viewpoint 10 - Tickhill Road / Scotch Spring Lane



Viewpoint 11 - Sandbeck Lane



Viewpoint 12 - Sandbeck Lane/ Sandbeck Lodge fishing pond



Viewpoint 12a - Track at edge of Maltby Far Common , off Tickhill Road



Viewpoint 14 - Lamb Lane



Viewpoint 15 - Track leading to Long Thwaite Wood



Viewpoint 16 - Track off Oldcotes Lane



Viewpoint 17 - St Johns Lane, Laughton en le Morthen (Site 238)



Viewpoint 17 - St Johns Lane, Laughton en le Morthen (Dinnington East)



Viewpoint 20 - Swinston Hill Road/ Swinston Hill Wood (site 219)



Viewpoint 20 - Swinston Hill Road/ Swinston Hill Wood (Dinnington East)



Viewpoint 21 - Woodsetts Road (Site 219)



Viewpoint 22 - Second Lane off B6069



Viewpoint 23 - First Lane off B6069



Viewpoint 24 - Track off Dog Kennels Lane (site 469)



Viewpoint 41 - Harthill Lane/ Carr Farm (site 533)



Viewpoint 26 - Long Lane STW



Viewpoint 27a - Track leading to Spa House



Viewpoint 30 - Pleasley Road/ Ulley Country Park



Viewpoint 31 - Pleasley Road/ M1 Bridge



Viewpoint 32 - Little Common Lane/ Pinchmill Lane



Viewpoint 33 - Royd's Moor Hill



Viewpoint 37 - Sandy Flatt Lane (site 371)



Viewpoint 38 - Gillott Lane (Sites 233-237)



Viewpoint 38 - Gillott Lane (Site 371)



Viewpoint 39- Sandy Flatt Lane (site 371)



Viewpoint 40 - Duke of Norfolk Lane - Bottom of track



Viewpoint 40A- Duke of Norfolk Lane - Midway along track



Viewpoint 40 B- Duke of Norfolk Lane - Top of track



Viewpoint 42 - Common Road



Viewpoint 43—Brecks Lane



Viewpoint 44 - Footpath off Dalton Lane



Viewpoint 45—Magna Lane



Viewpoint 46—Thrybergh Lane



Viewpoint 47—Track within Thrybergh Hall Golf Club



Viewpoint 48—Doncaster Road/ Kilnhurst Road



Viewpoint 49—Lee Brook Lane /Hoover Field



Viewpoint 50—America Lane (sites 258, 267, 270, 288)



Viewpoint 50—America Lane (site 335)



Viewpoint 51—Coaley Lane/ Coaley Lane Farm



Viewpoint 52—Hoover Hall Lane nr pumping station



Viewpoint 54—Stubbin Road/ Back Lane (sites 59,60)



Viewpoint 54—Stubbin Road/ Back Lane (sites 101,159,163)

Sandbeck- Harthill (North of A57)								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity	Predicted landscape effects	Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
1	Carr Lane edge of AHLV	LDF 800	Maltby/Hellaby	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	The site will appear as an extension to the existing residential settlement and be viewed in that context. Minor loss or discernible change in the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape.	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
2		LDF 327, 699, 779	Maltby/Hellaby	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	This will introduce a new additional band of industrial development which from this viewpoint whilst visually apparent will be viewed in the context of development at Bramley lngs and will not be visually independent of that. Noticeable change in the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape.	Medium	Moderate adverse
4	Eastfield Lane	LDF 498, 799,	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Dinnington east sites will introduce built form within a existing rural character, although built form will appear out of character and result in a noticeable change in the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape.	Medium	Moderate adverse
4	Eastfield Lane	LDF238	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Development of this site will cause a noticeable change in the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape. The uninterrupted view of the wooded mound of the Colliery site (GDO) on the horizon may become less prominent, with additional built form introduced in combination with this.	Medium	Moderate adverse
9	High Hooton Road / Footpath	LDF 723, 409	Maltby/Hellaby	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	From here views of the LDF409 are limited, to possible glimpses of roof tops above the rising horizon line. Views of LDF723 will appear as an extension of the existing residential settlement, within the context/backdrop of the tip site. Key features and characteristics are not affected, although change in view will result in a discernible change in aesthetic and perceptual factors which contribute to the character. Over time, with restoration, the appearance of the tip site will likely improve in appearance.	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
15	Track leading to Long Thwaite wood	LDF 498, 799	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Development of 498 will introduce clusters of dwellings, within a rural setting which will may appear locally prominent and at odds with eh existing landscape scale. Future development of LDF799 will further extend this effect along the north eastern extent of the existing settlement. The extent of this effect will diminish with distance from the site due to the local topography, views from beyond the limestone ridge are limited. This change in view will result in a noticeable change in aesthetic and perceptual factors which contribute to the existing landscape character.	Medium	Moderate adverse
17	St John's Road Laughton-en-le-Morthen	LDF 232	Thurcroft	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Key changes are likely to be additional roof tops / built form visually apparent, as new features but not out of character locally. Likely to result in minor change in features / components which contribute to the existing landscape character. LDF sites 799 and 498 of Dinnington east are not visually apparent here.	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
17	St John's Road Laughton-en-le-Morthen	LDF 238	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	The development of LDF 238 for housing would extend the settlement edge along Oldcotes Lane and result in a noticeable change in the character along the roadside. The view of existing landform of the colliery which is a key landscape component locally would alter. The result would be a noticeable change in the existing features and components of the landscape which contribute to the overall character.	Medium	Moderate adverse
20	Swinston Hill Road/ Swinston Hill Wood	LDF 717, 221	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	The change in character is view is likely to be limited due to the distance from the LDF sites and the angle of view. LDF221 and to an extent 717 would appear as a continuation of an existing development line and may introduce additional roofline features. The result will be a minor change in aesthetic/perceptual qualities of the landscape.	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse

Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity	Predicted landscape effects	Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
21	Woodsetts Road	LDF 219	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Key features which contribute to the character are likely to remain unaffected, such as Swinston hill woods and agricultural fields. Development of this site for residential development will result in the introduction of additional features which are not out of character within the existing landscape and so likely to result in a minor change in aesthetic qualities. Where the land falls away to the east, views are screened by both the topography and Swinston Hill Wood.	Low	Slight/ Moderate adverse
10	Tickhill Road/Scotch Spring Lane	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	9b East Rotherham Limestone Plateau - Maltby Colliery	Moderate	The development will result in the introduction of industrial scale buildings within the existing landscape, albeit in the context of a largely urban fringe existing view. This is likely to result in a noticeable change in aesthetic and perceptual factors which contribute to the character. Development may appear locally prominent.	Medium	Moderate adverse
7	A634 Grove Cottage	LDF 723, 305	Maltby/Hellaby	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core	High	Due to the limited variation in topography the view is flattened and will be within the context of existing housing of Birks Holt and the model village at Maltby and within the context of an existing view already degraded by the prominence of Maltby colliery tip. Key characteristics such as the mineral railway and wooded stream valleys will not be affected, although there will be a minor reduction in aesthetic and perceptual factors which contribute to the character.	Low	Moderate adverse
11	Sandbeck Lane	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core	High	The development will result in the addition of further industrial building forms within this attractive rural character, albeit detracted by the presence of Aven tools complex and the dominance of the tip site in the distance. This change in view is likely to result in a discernible change in aesthetic and perceptual factors which contribute to the character. Development may appear locally prominent.	Low	Moderate adverse
12a	Track at edge of Maltby Far Common, off Tickhill Road	LDF 305	Maltby/Hellaby	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core	High	The development site itself is not clearly visible from this location however, given the scale of possible development, there is potential for roofs and upper portions of the development to be visible above and through the existing vegetation particularly during winter months. This change is likely to result in a minor change in aesthetic and perceptual factors which contribute to the existing character.	Low	Moderate adverse
14	Lamb Lane	LDF 498,799,717	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	10a Sandbeck Parklands - Core	High	Due to the topography of the limestone plateau views are minimised of the development site. LDF 799 and 717 are safeguarded land for future development and are therefore unlikely to come forward before LDF 498. The development will result in the introduction of elements of built form which, whilst already present in the existing view, may appear locally prominent. Effects beyond Limestone ridge are mitigated by landform which falls away to the east and screening effect of woodlands and hols.	Low	Moderate adverse

Sandbeck - hart hill (South of A57)								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity		Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
23	First Lane off B6059	LDF 251	Dinnington, Anston & Laughton Common	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	Due to the topography of the development site, only the roof tops and occasional upper storeys will be visible, the existing farm building is likely to offer screening to some of the site also. As a result there is unlikely to be any discernible change in landscape character.	Negligible	Slight adverse
24	Track off Dog Kennels Lane	LDF 462	Kiveton Park & Wales	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	The existing foreground of the view which contributes to the character will be largely unchanged, the site will introduce additional residential dwellings within the distant view and is likely to result in a minor change in the perceptual qualities of the landscape.	Low	Slight/moderate adverse
41	Harthill Lane/ Carr farm	LDF 533,787	Harthill	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	The development of the site will introduce further built form which will may result in a noticeable change in perceptual and aesthetic qualities which contribute to the landscape. Key points are the materials of development to maintain local vernacular and character. No views possible of LDF 787 from here.	Medium	Moderate adverse
42	Common Road	LDF 533,787	Harthill	9a East Rotherham Limestone Plateau	Moderate	The development would result in the large farm buildings and the land behind them being replaced with smaller residential dwellings which would form an extension of the existing settlement of Harthill and result in the introduction of components or features of the landscape which are in scale with the landscape which are already present in the existing view.	Low	Slight / Moderate adverse

Ulley -Whiston								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity		Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
26	Long Lane STW	LDF 20, 802	Whiston	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	The development of these sites would result in the loss of some elements and components of the landscape. The introduction of further built form would have a slight worsening effect on the landscape character. Key detracting features would no less dominant.	Medium	Moderate adverse
27	Track leading to Spa House, Treeton	LDF 489	Whiston	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	No discernible change in landscape character	Negligible	No change
27a	Track leading to Spa House, Treeton	LDF 20, 802	Treeton	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	The development of these sites will have a further urbanising effect on this landscape, which due to the topography and slope of the sites themselves, will be locally prominent. This will result in a noticeable loss of features and elements of the existing landscape, and a change in the aesthetic and perceptual aspects which contribute to the overall character	Medium	Moderate adverse
30	Pleasley Road/ Ulley Country Park	LDF 489, 491	Treeton	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	No discernible change in landscape character	Negligible	No change
32	Little Common Lane/ Pinch mill Lane	LDF 233,237	Whiston	5b Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Treeton	Moderate	The change to landscape by developing these site, would e the introduction of additional built form within the AHLV view. The golf club vegetation and tree belts provide a good level of screening to 233 to the left, which s a result is not visually apparent and does not form a key feature in the landscape. That part of 237 which will is visually apparent, to the right of the club house and behind the distinctive light coloured farm building will be appear locally prominent and result in a discernible change to the landscape.	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse
28	Penny Hill Lane/ Brampton Lane	LDF 773	Thurcroft	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	No discernible change in landscape character	Negligible	No change
33	Royds Moor Hill	LDF 233,237	Whiston	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	Development of these sites will extend the existing urban settlement edge out into land which is currently with the AHLV. Key characteristics of the landscape are undulating topography , with settlements on higher ground. Development of these sites would extend the existing settlement. This will introduce additional urban elements into the existing landscape. However the change in aesthetic and perception of the landscape would appear minor due to the viewing angle and topography.	Low	Slight adverse
35	Morthen Lane Junction B6060	LDF 432	Thurcroft	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	No discernible change in landscape character	Negligible	No change
37	Sandy Flatt Lane	LDF 371	Wickersley	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	The introduction of housing on LDF 371 will result in possible first floor/upper portions/roofs of houses being visible above the tree line/hedge line of the playing field. Given the presence of this intervening vegetation, the views will be subsequent to the existing housing. Overall there will be a minor change in the aesthetic and perceptual qualities of the landscape.	Low	Slight adverse
39	Sledgate Lane	LDF 233,237	Wickersley	8 Central Rotherham Coalfield Farmland	Moderate - Low	The development of site 237 for housing will result in the introduction of additional dwellings which whilst a features of the existing landscape, are likely to result in a noticeable change in the aesthetic and perception of the landscape locally. This location represents the greatest degree of change. The key characteristics of the landscape such as expansive panoramic views of Sheffield and the peak district would be largely unchanged by the development. The Development of 233 will visually apparent from this location, due to the rolling topography.	Medium	Slight/Moderate adverse

Dalton Dean

Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity		Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
43	Brecks Lane	LDF 129, 110	Dalton/Listerdale	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Moderate - High	Development of 110, will result in the built form encroaching further into the AHLV, the site is well screened by existing high hedges and woodland belts ensure the site is visually contained. There would be limited loss of boundary vegetation and so development would result in a minor change to the key features and characteristics, which contribute to the overall character .	Low	Moderate adverse
44	footpath off Dalton Lane	LDF 78, 591	Dalton/Listerdale	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Moderate - High	Development here would introduce additional residential development, which would seem out of scale with the character of the area and may locally dominate. The panoramic views of Rotherham would still be present but change as a result. The development would result in a clearly noticeable change in character.	Medium	Moderate adverse

Hooton Roberts

Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity		Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
46	Thrybergh Lane	LDF 192, 826	Thrybergh	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Moderate - High	Key characteristics are undulating landform, wider views of rotherham with urban settlements on higher ground. Industrial river valley a prominent feature also. Development of site 192 will introduce further residential settlement, which is an existing element which contributes to the landscape character. Development will result in a minor change in the character, but will not be locally prominent.	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse
48	Doncaster Road/ Kilnhurst Road	LDF 692,693, 56, 664	Rawmarsh	5a Coalfield Tributary Valleys - Thrybergh	Moderate - High	LDF sites 692 and 693 are not visually apparent from here. Development of distant sites on former tip at Sandhill 56 and 664 will result in the agricultural field being replaced by residential development. This will be viewed in the context of the existing settlements of Kilnhurst, Rawmarsh and Sandhill and the industrial river corridor at Aldwarke. The distance from the sites mean that there will be no discernible change in landscape character.	Negligible	Slight adverse

Wentworth								
Viewpoint	Viewpoint Location	LDF no	Settlement Group	Landscape Character Area	Landscape Sensitivity		Magnitude of change	Nature of Landscape effects
49	Lee Brook Lane/ Hooper Field	LDF 45,46,761	Rawmarsh	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core	High	LDF site 761 will appear as a continuation of "The Wickets" development but will recede from view and diminish in prominence due to the distance. LDF sites 45/46 will appear as part of the wider Rawmarsh settlement and not be clearly distinguishable in their own right. There will be no discernible change in landscape character.	Negligible	Slight adverse
50	America Lane	LDF335	Wath upon Dearne	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core	High	No discernible change in landscape character	Negligible	No change
52	Hooper Hall Lane (nr pumping station)	LDF 288,270,	Welt Melton/Brampton Bierlow	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core	High	The development site sits behind the switching station which a significant detracting feature. The site whilst prominent will be viewed in the context of the wider settlements of Brampton Bierlow, West Melton and Wath and the Dearne Valley. Views will be screened to some extent by characteristic sunken roads and roadside hedgerows.	Negligible	Moderate adverse
52	Hooper Hall Lane (nr pumping station)	LDF 258,267	Welt Melton/Brampton Bierlow	1a Wentworth Parkland - Core	High	The development site sits behind the switching station which a significant detracting feature. The site whilst prominent will be viewed in the context of the wider settlements of Brampton Bierlow, West Melton and Wath and the Dearne Valley. Views will be screened to some extent by characteristic sunken roads and roadside hedgerows.	Negligible	Moderate adverse
51	Coaley Lane, Coaley Lane Farm	LDF 288,270, 258,267	Welt Melton/Brampton Bierlow	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes	Moderate	Development of 270 will be viewed in the context of an already degraded view with the switching station dominating the new negatively influencing the character of the AHLV locally. Development at 258 and 267 is not visually noticeable from here due to angle and distance of view. There is likely to be a minor change in aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape which contribute to the over all character.	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse
54	Stubbin Road/ Back Lane	LDF 59,60,	Rawmarsh	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes	Moderate	LDF 59 - The orientation and slope of this plot in relation to the boundary of the AHLV will allow only a small viewing angle of the site. Development would introduce additional residential properties below the development along the bottom of Haugh Road. Development is likely to have a noticeable change in aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape. The school playing field embankment offers excellent screening to views from further west within the AHLV. Site 60 - the former baths site, lies at the top of the tree line on the horizon to the left of the church spire, and will be viewed within the context of Rawmarsh in the background.	medium	Moderate adverse
54	Stubbin Road/ Back Lane	LDF 101, 163	Rawmarsh	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes		Key characteristics are undulating landform which provides a degree of screening to some parcel areas from this viewpoint. Dependant upon the extent of the development parcel, development would introduce built form into a largely rural view. Worst case is that more visually prominent parts of the parcel may be developed which would introduce elements out of scale and character with the area. If only lower lying parts of the parcels were developed on urban this would largely mitigate and minimise any negative change in view. LDF 101 not discernible from here.	High (if whole parcel developed) OR Medium (if only lower lying portions)	Moderate/Substantial adverse OR Moderate adverse
54	Stubbin Road/ Back Lane	LDF 159	Rawmarsh	1b Wentworth Parkland - Fringes	Moderate	The school playing field embankment offers excellent screening to views from further west within the AHLV. And particularly form the direction of Wentworth Woodhouse itself.	Low	Slight/Moderate adverse

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