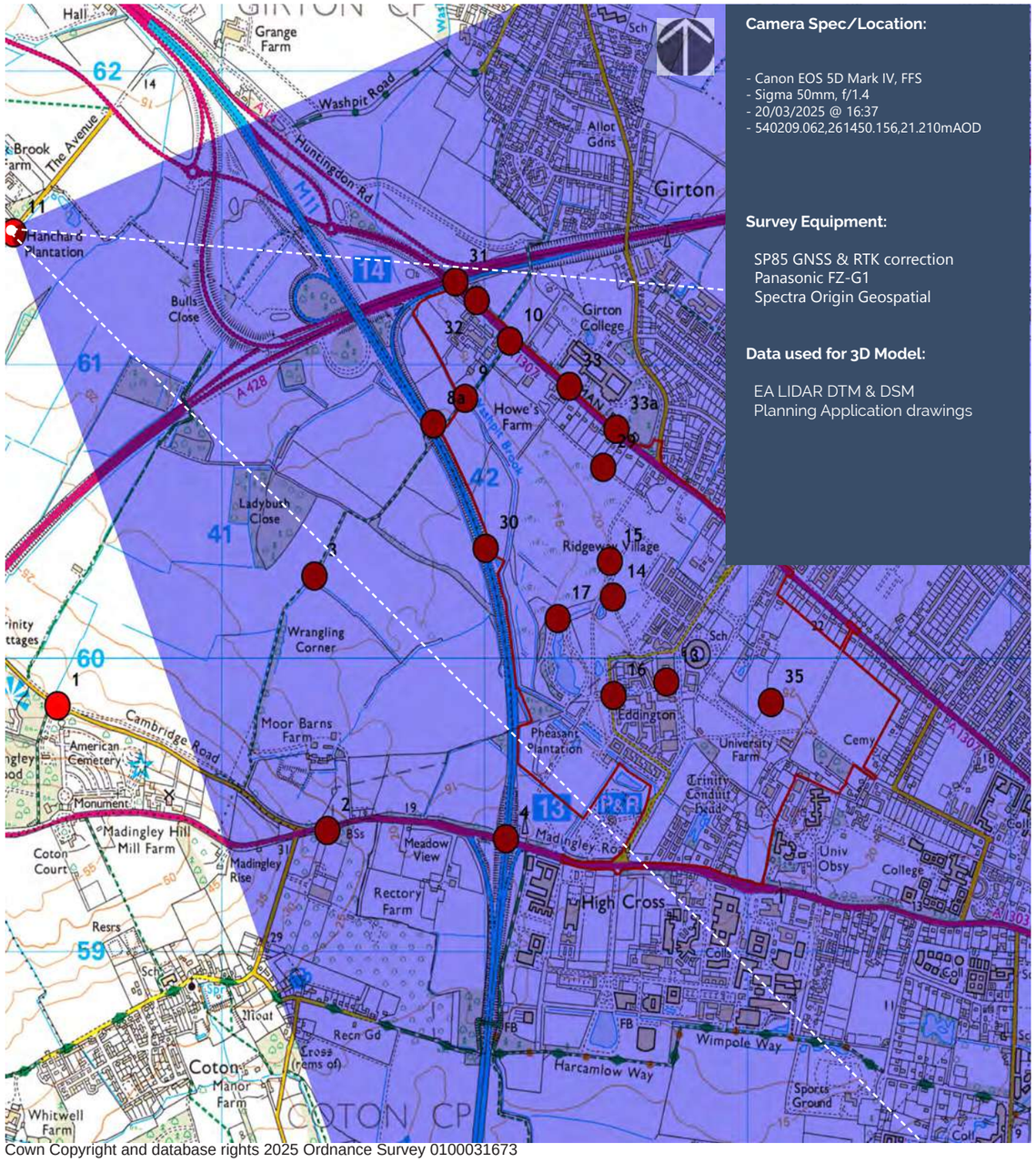
# Viewpoint 11

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 20/03/2025 @ 16:37
- 540209.062,261450.156,21.210mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

EA LIDAR DTM & DSM
Planning Application drawings

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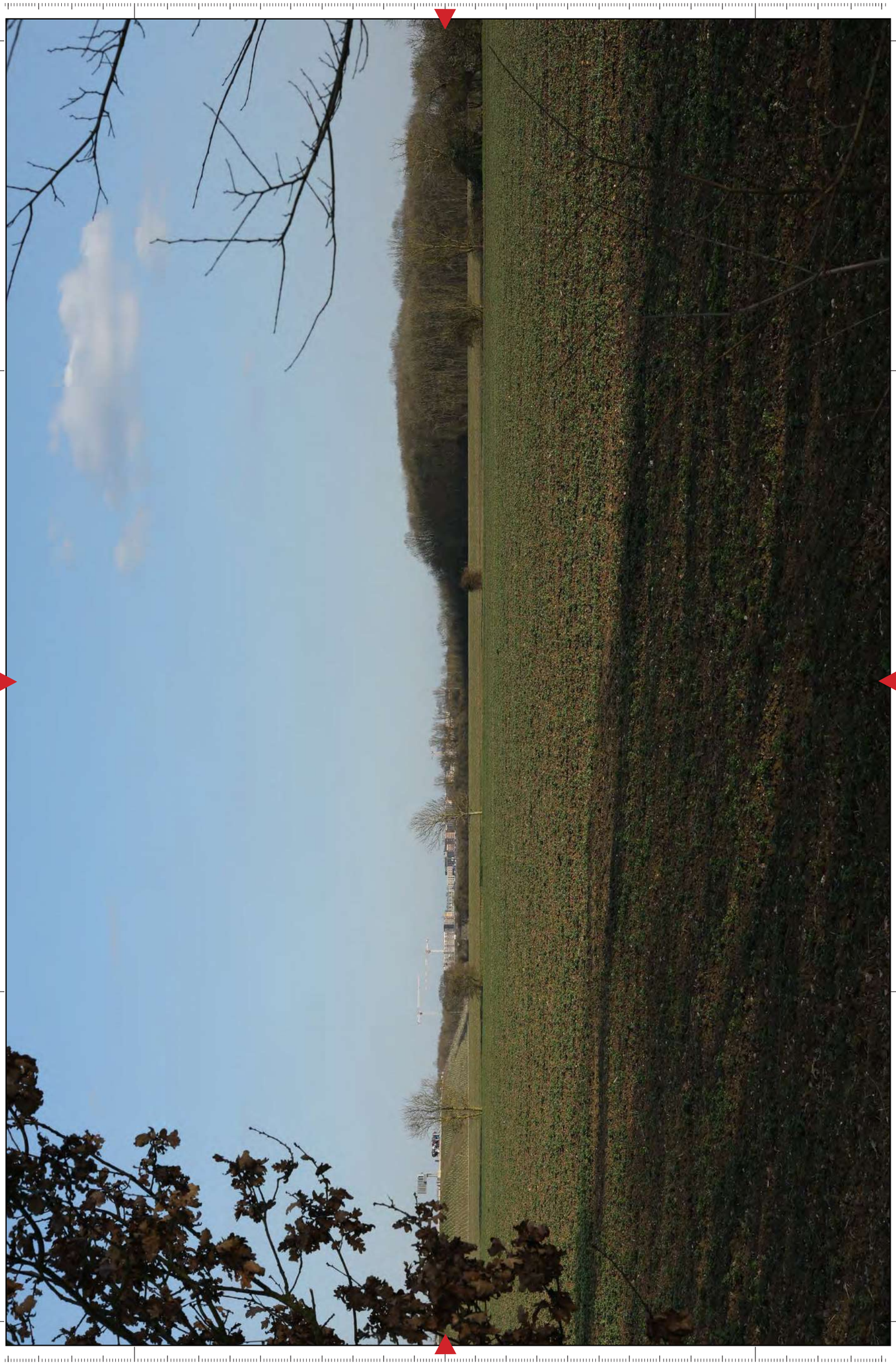
## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective



Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

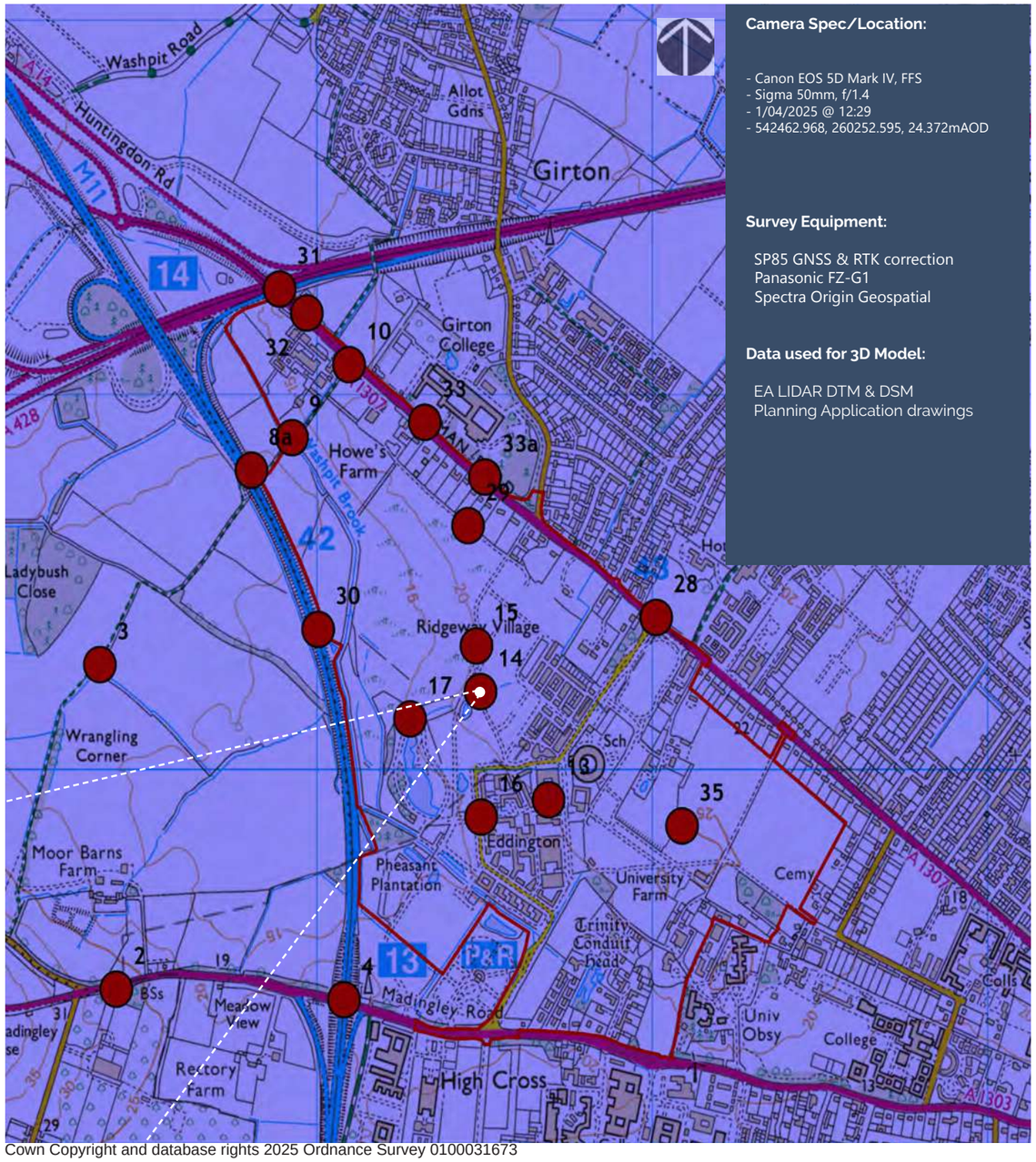
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 11 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 14

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 1/04/2025 @ 12:29
- 542462.968, 260252.595, 24.372mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

EA LIDAR DTM & DSM
Planning Application drawings

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## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

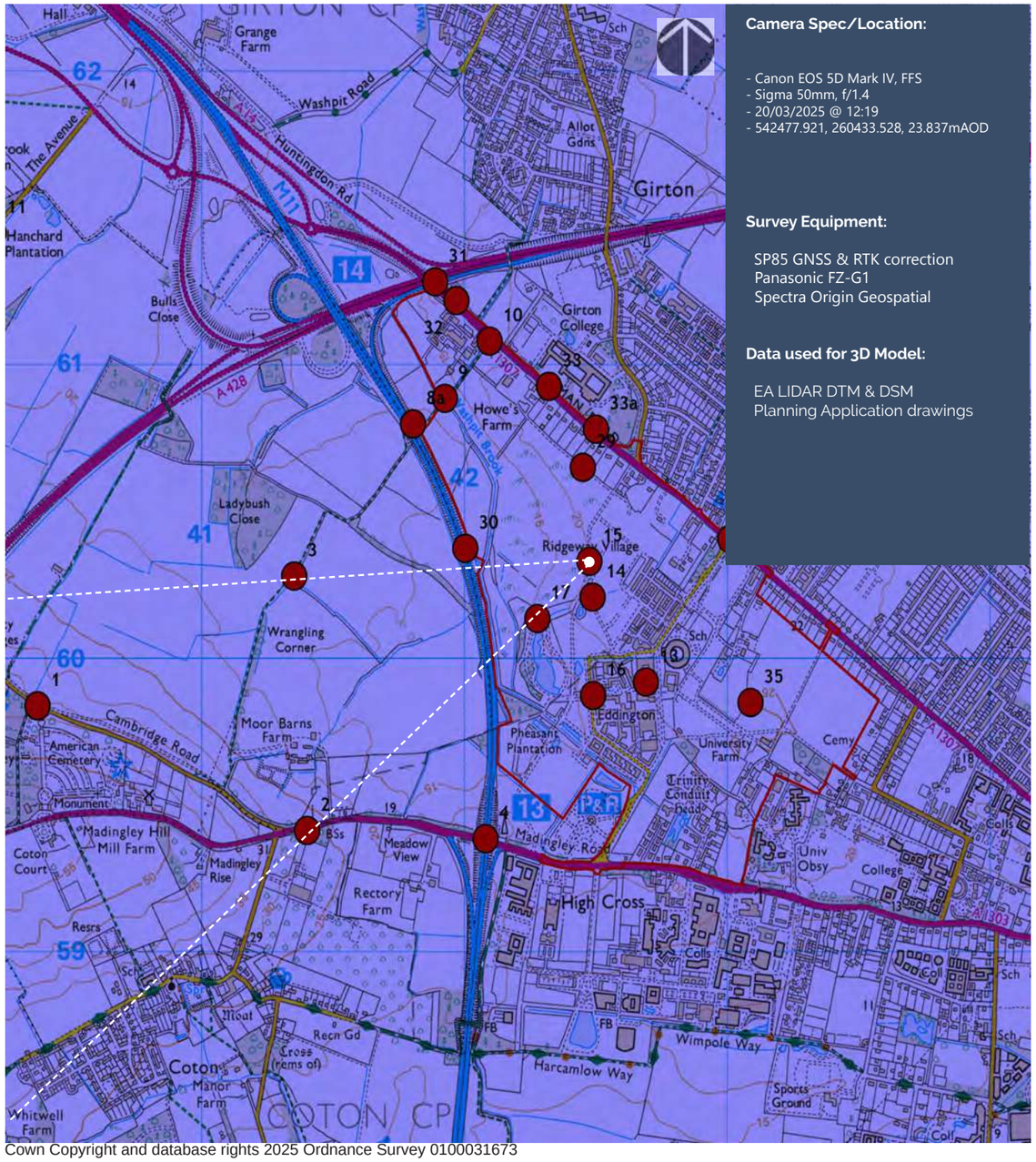
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 14 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 15

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 20/03/2025 @ 12:19
- 542477.921, 260433.528, 23.837mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

EA LIDAR DTM & DSM
Planning Application drawings

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## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

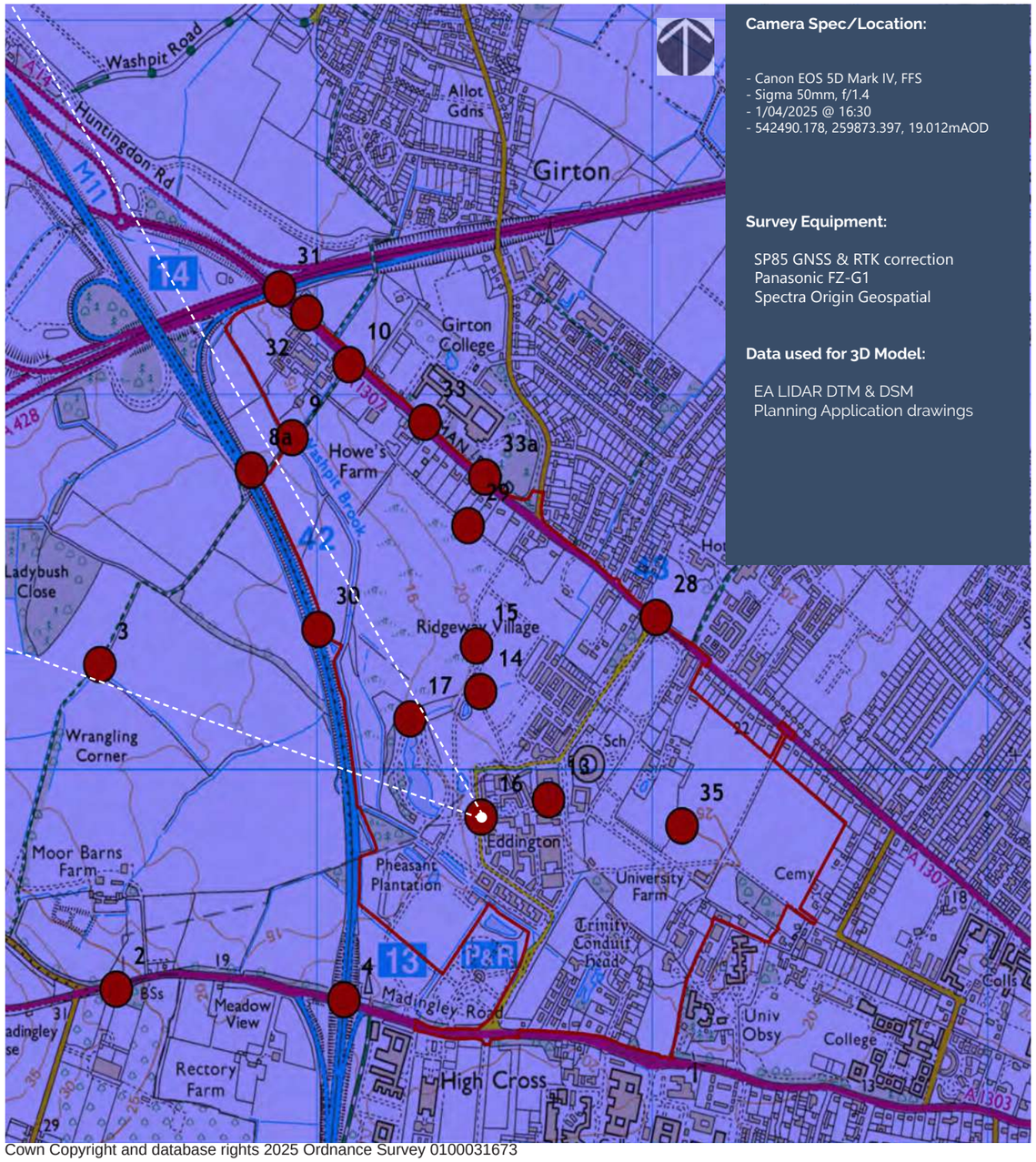
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 15 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 16

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 1/04/2025 @ 16:30
- 542490.178, 259873.397, 19.012mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

EA LIDAR DTM & DSM
Planning Application drawings

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## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective

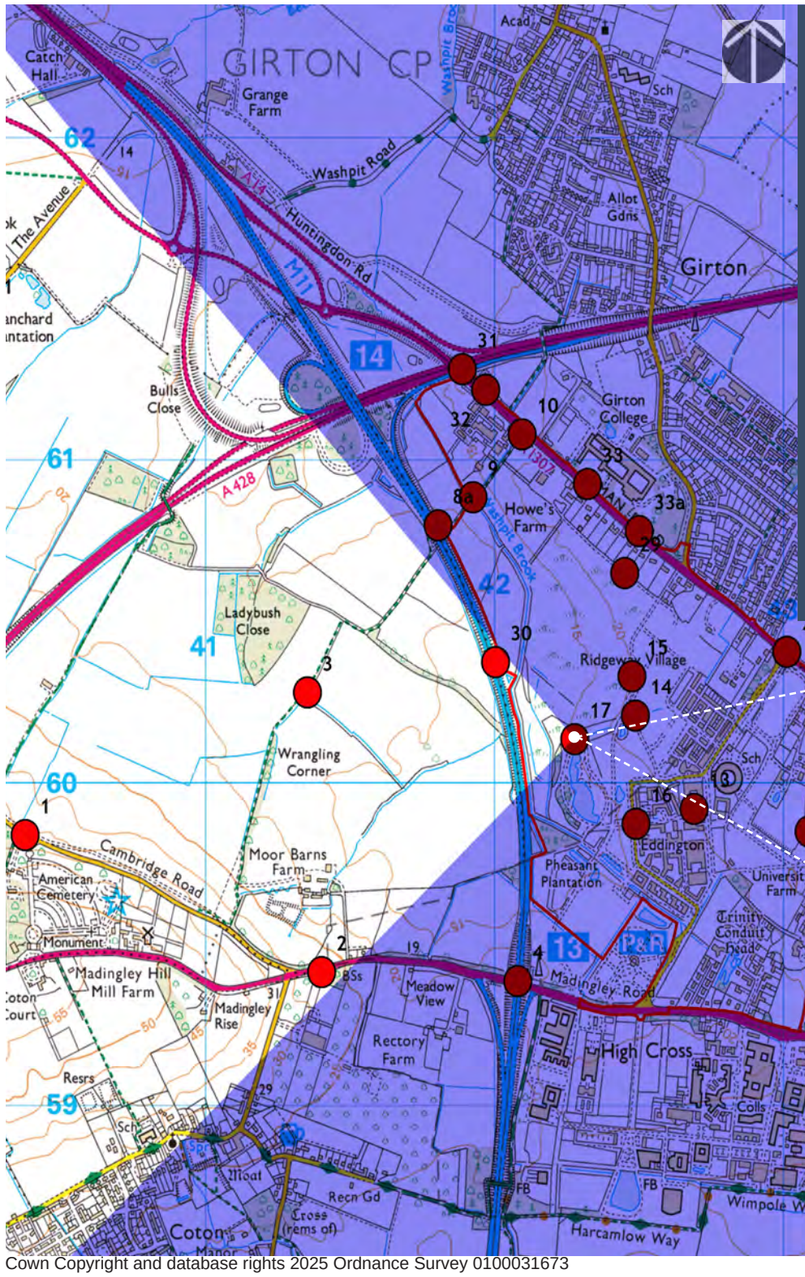

Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 16 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 17

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 20/03/2025 @ 11:29
- 542277.792,260135.782,19.255mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

EA LIDAR DTM & DSM
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## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

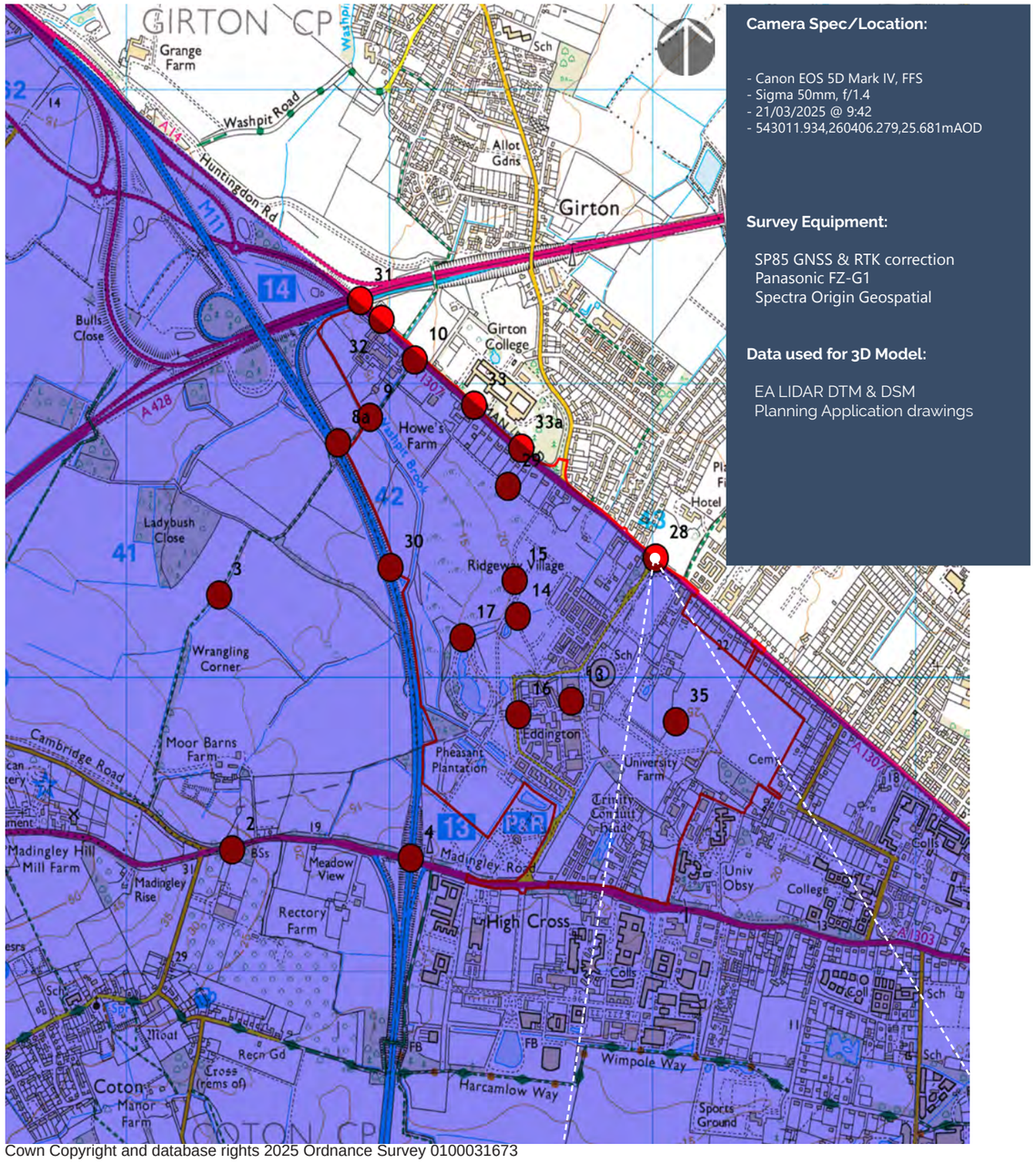
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 17 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 28

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 21/03/2025 @ 9:42
- 543011.934,260406.279,25.681mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

EA LIDAR DTM & DSM
Planning Application drawings

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## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective


Point of Perspective

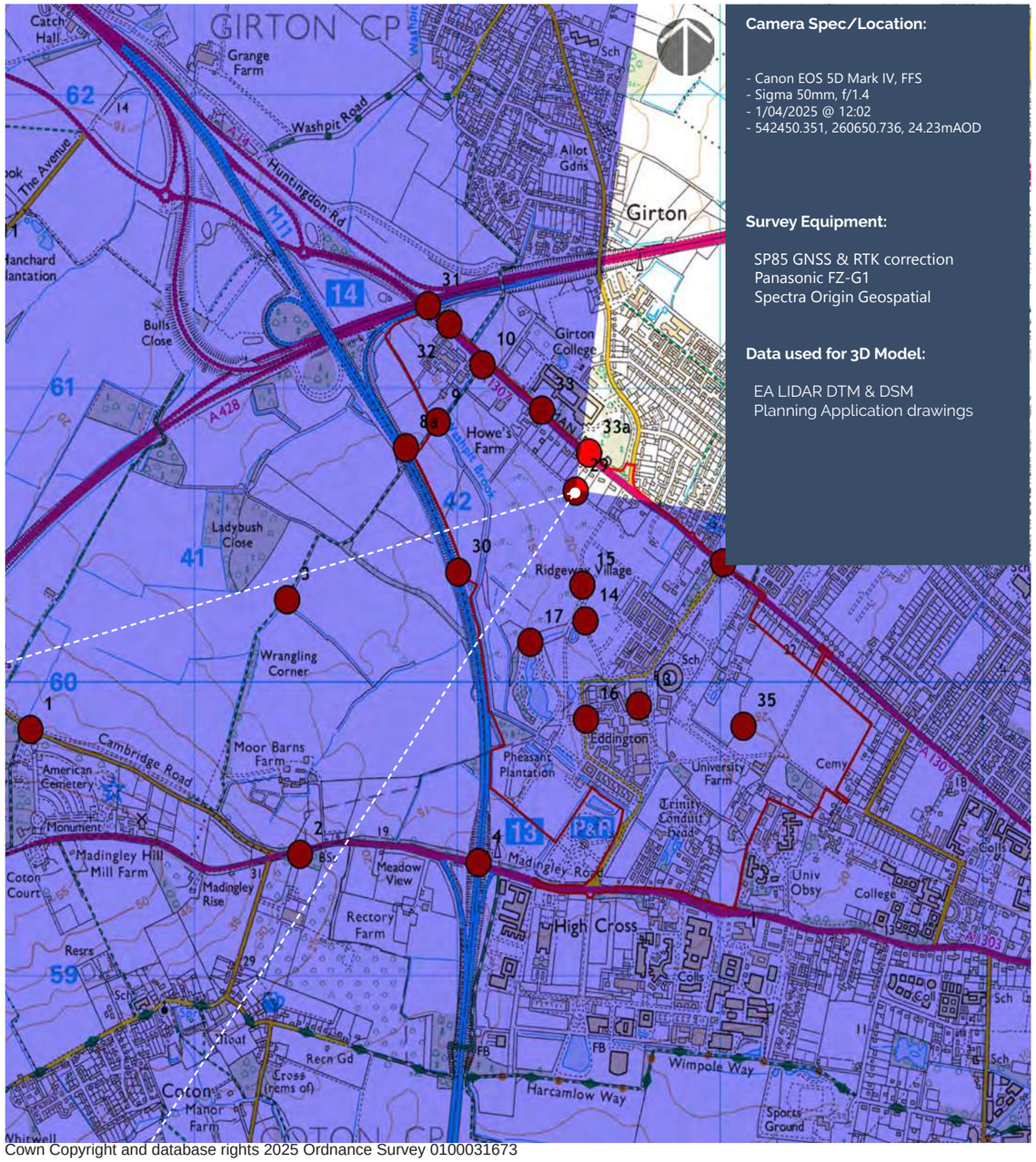
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 28 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 29

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 1/04/2025 @ 12:02
- 542450.351, 260650.736, 24.23mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

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Planning Application drawings

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## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

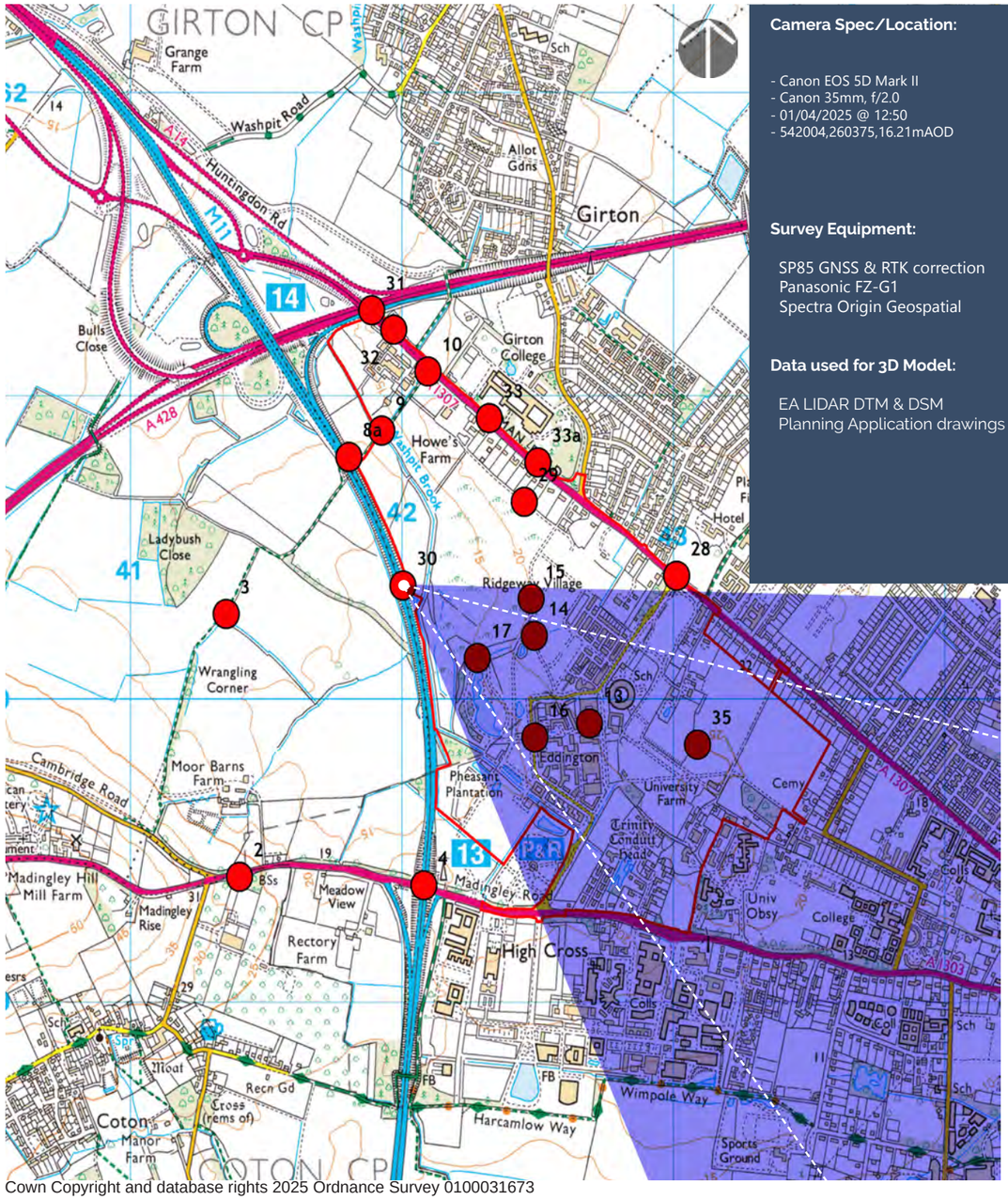
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 29 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 30

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark II
- Canon 35mm, f/2.0
- 01/04/2025 @ 12:50
- 542004,260375,16.21mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

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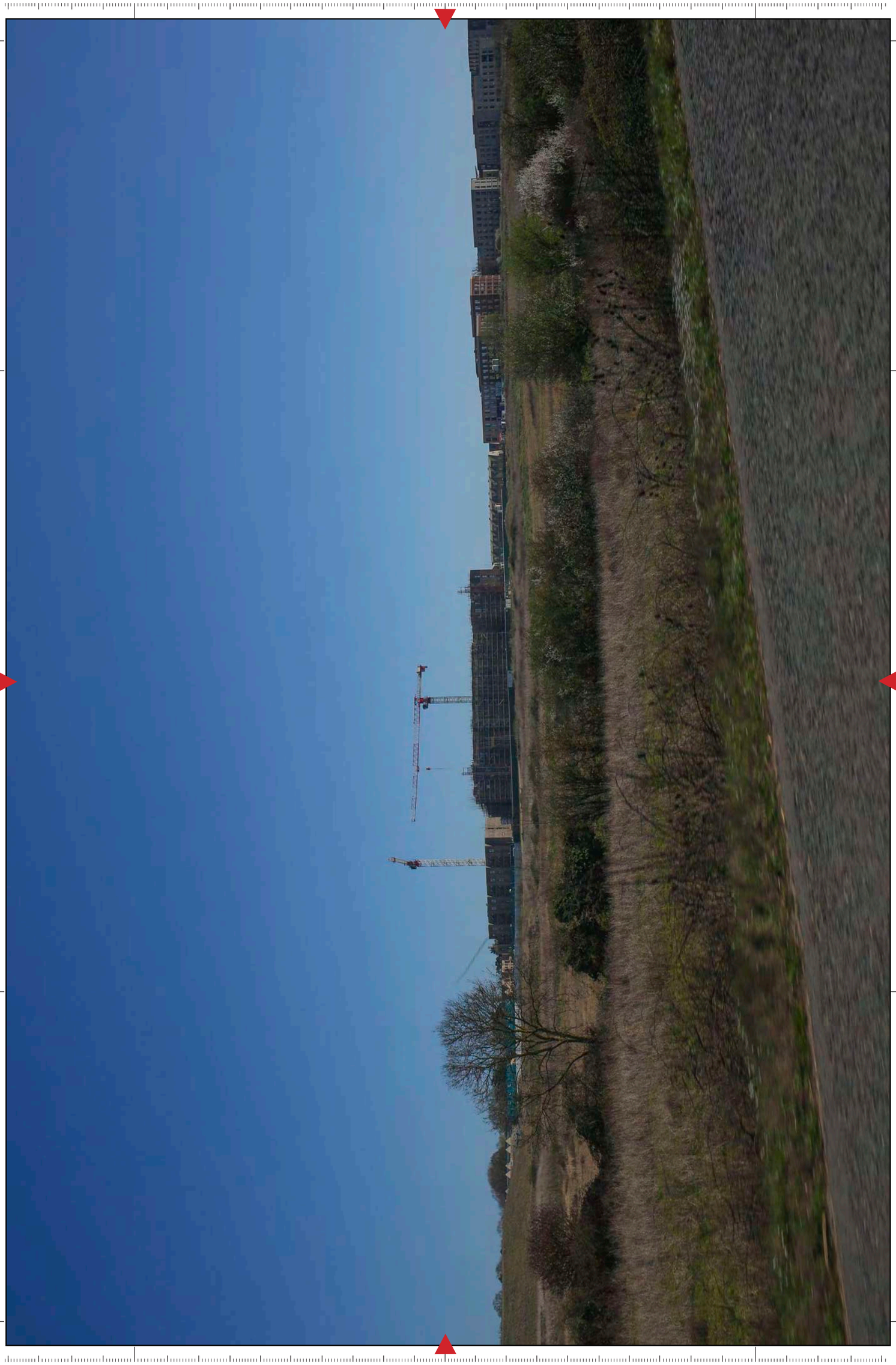
# 35mm Lens Planar Projection  (53.13 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective



Point of Perspective

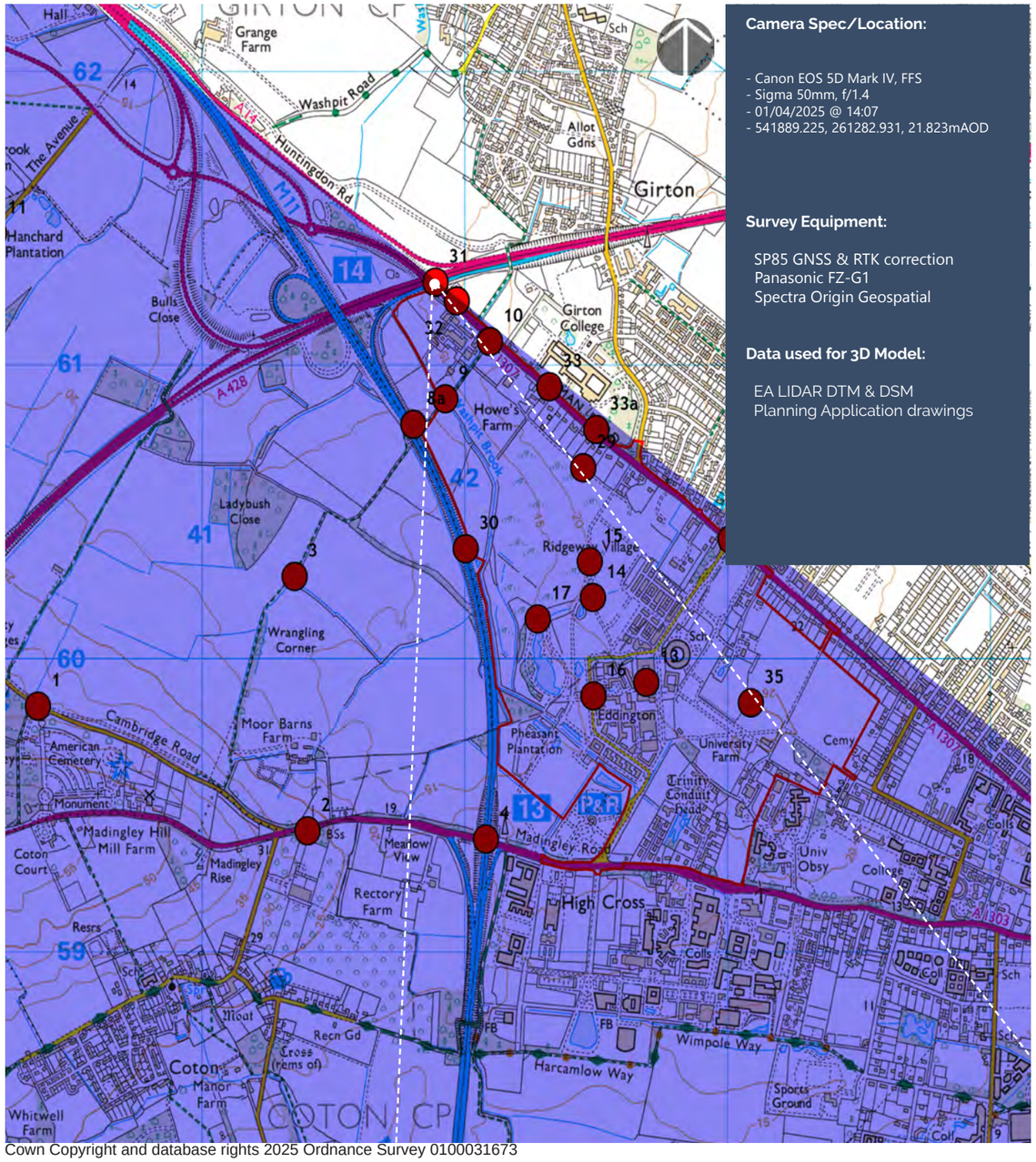
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 30 Single Frame 35mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 31

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 01/04/2025 @ 14:07
- 541889.225, 261282.931, 21.823mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

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## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

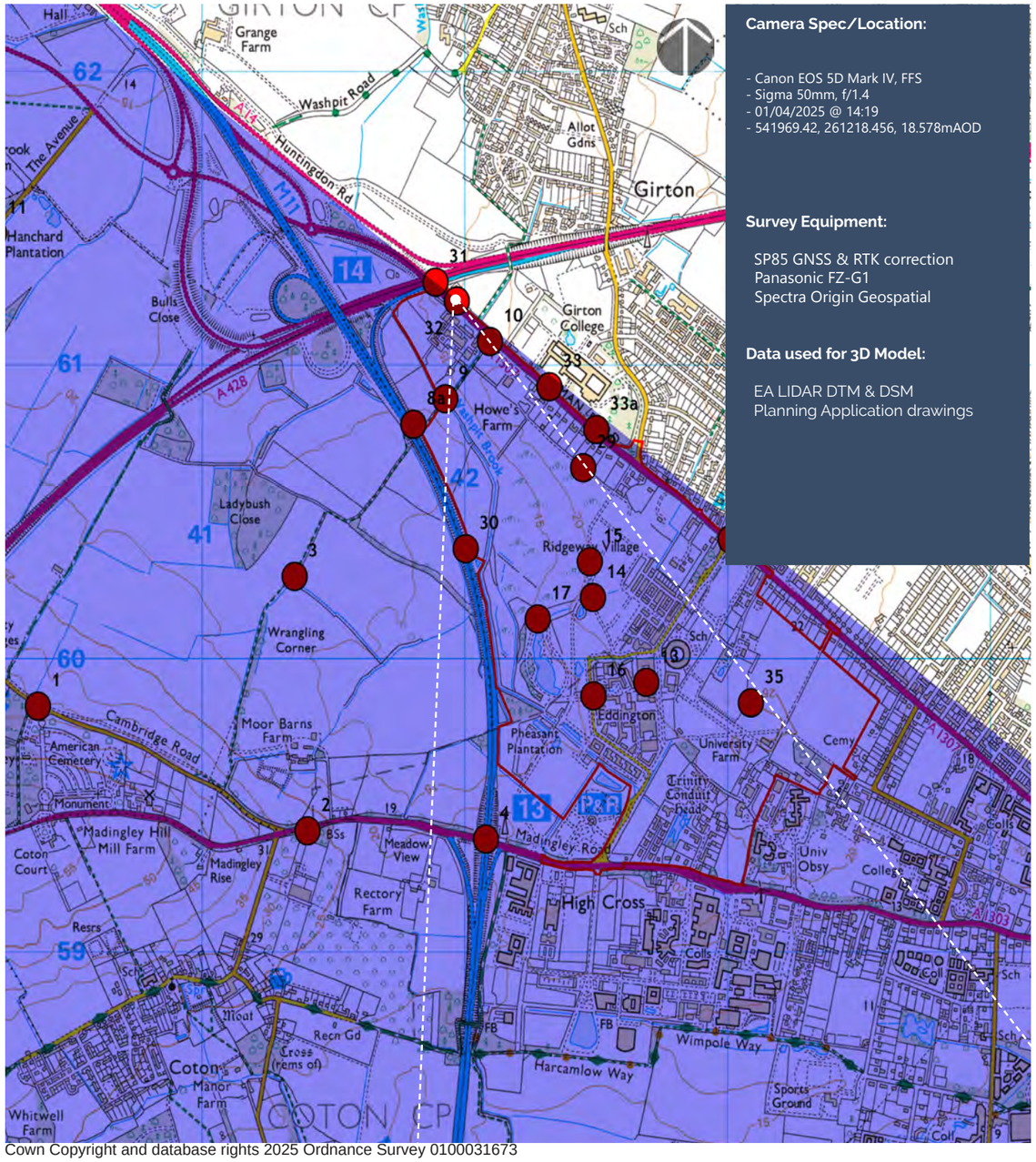
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 31 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 32

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 01/04/2025 @ 14:19
- 541969.42, 261218.456, 18.578mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

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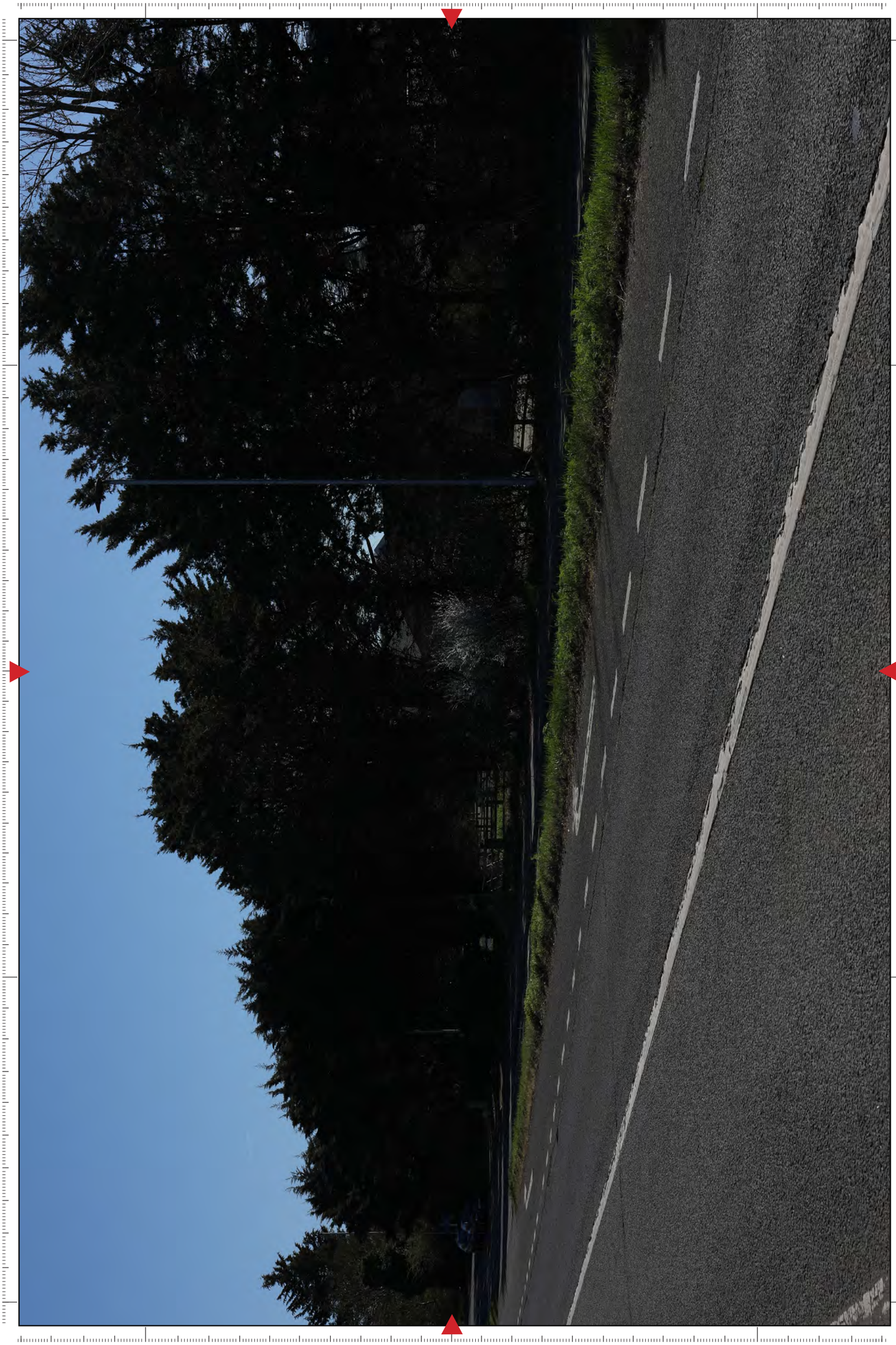
## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective



Point of Perspective

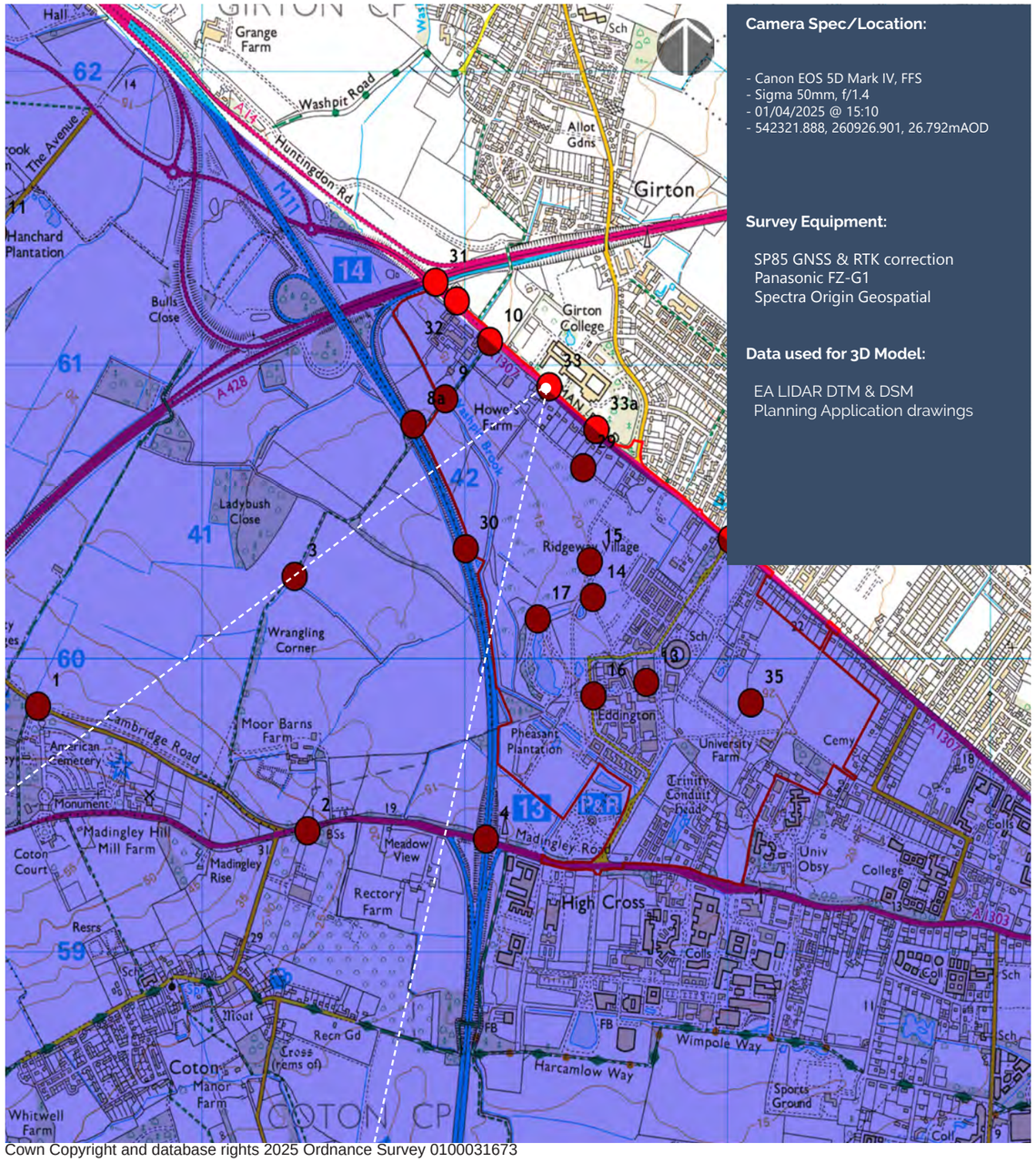
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 32 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 33

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 01/04/2025 @ 15:10
- 542321.888, 260926.901, 26.792mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

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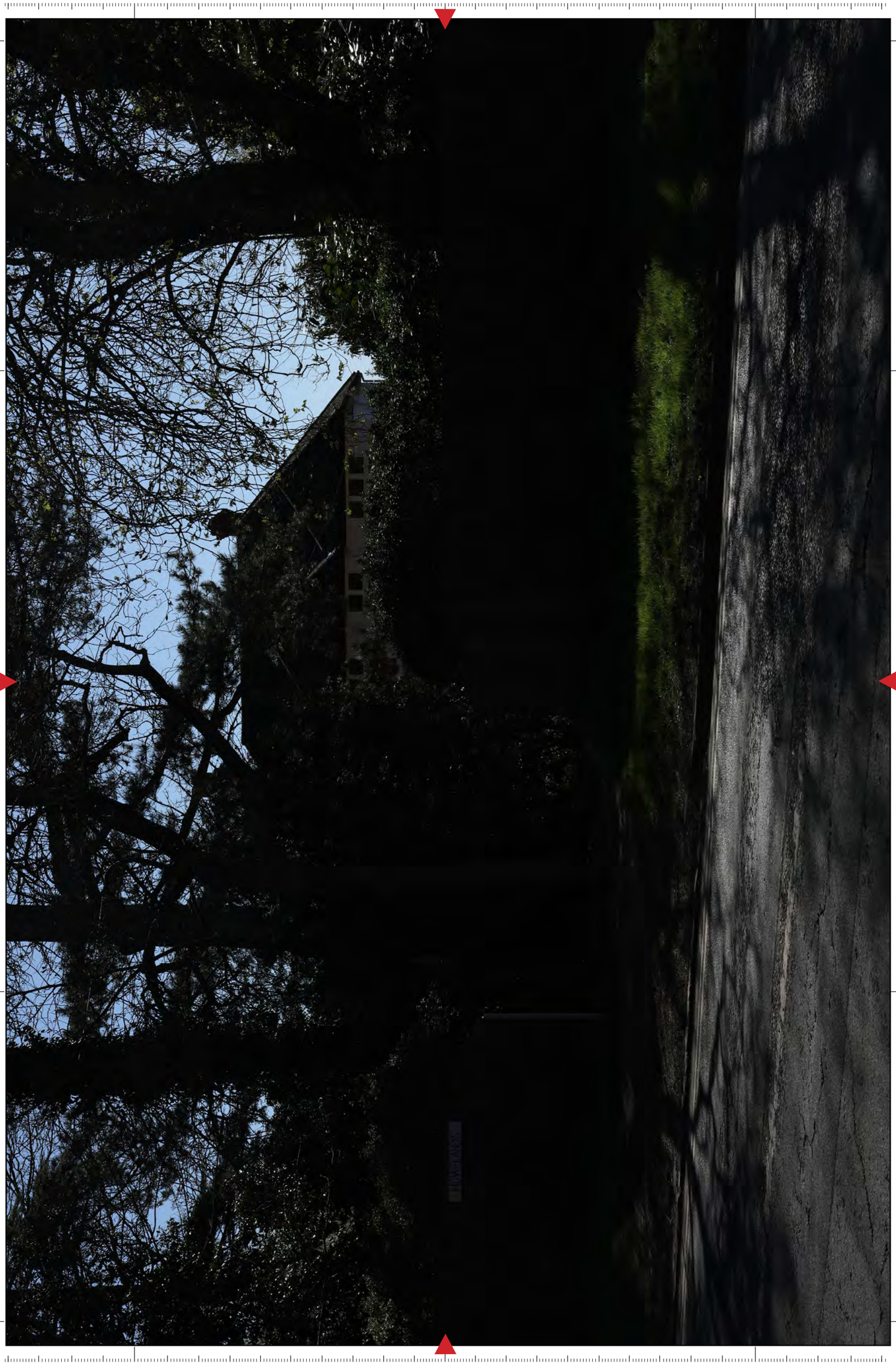
## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective



Point of Perspective

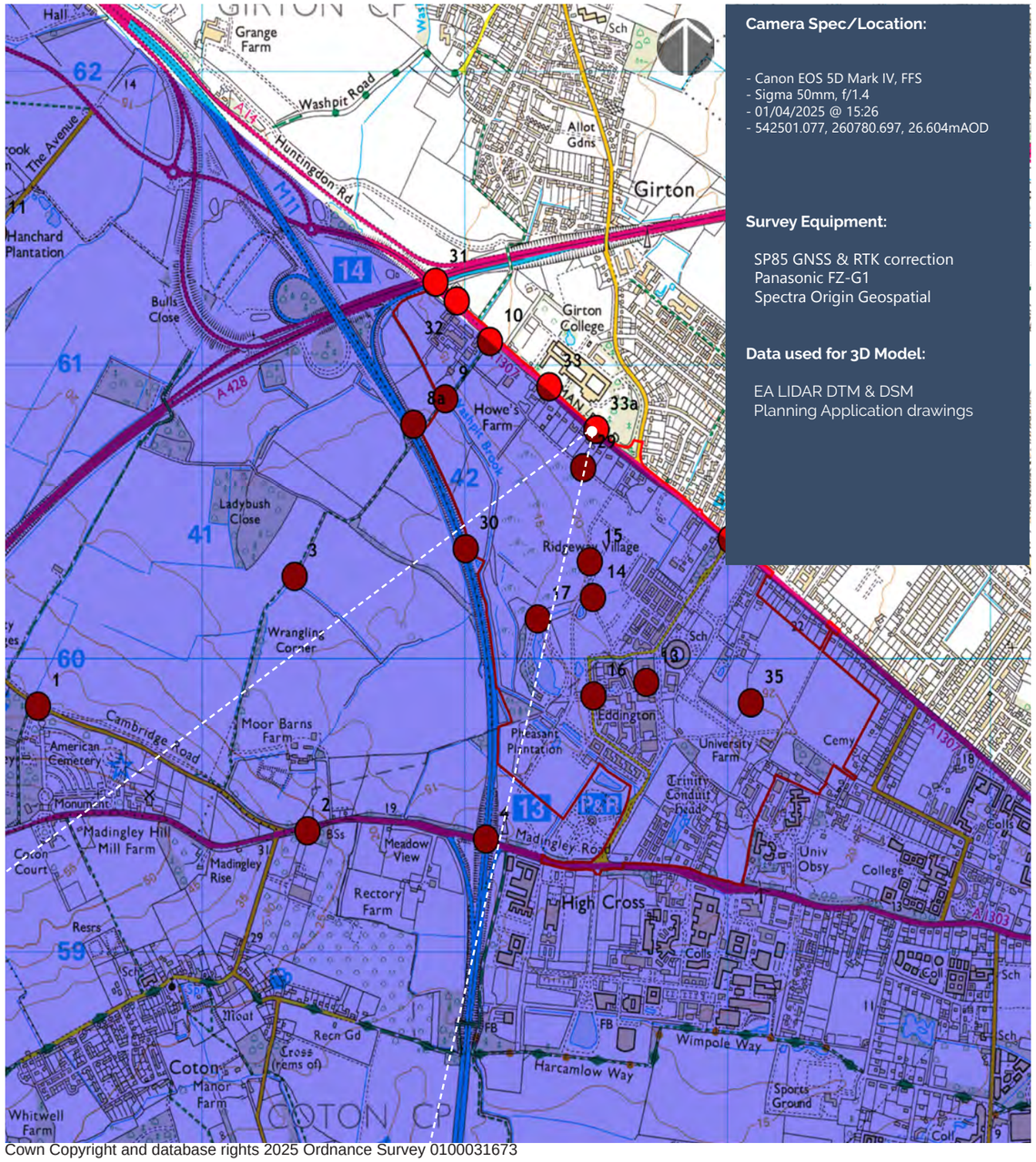
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 33 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 33a

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 01/04/2025 @ 15:26
- 542501.077, 260780.697, 26.604mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

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## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

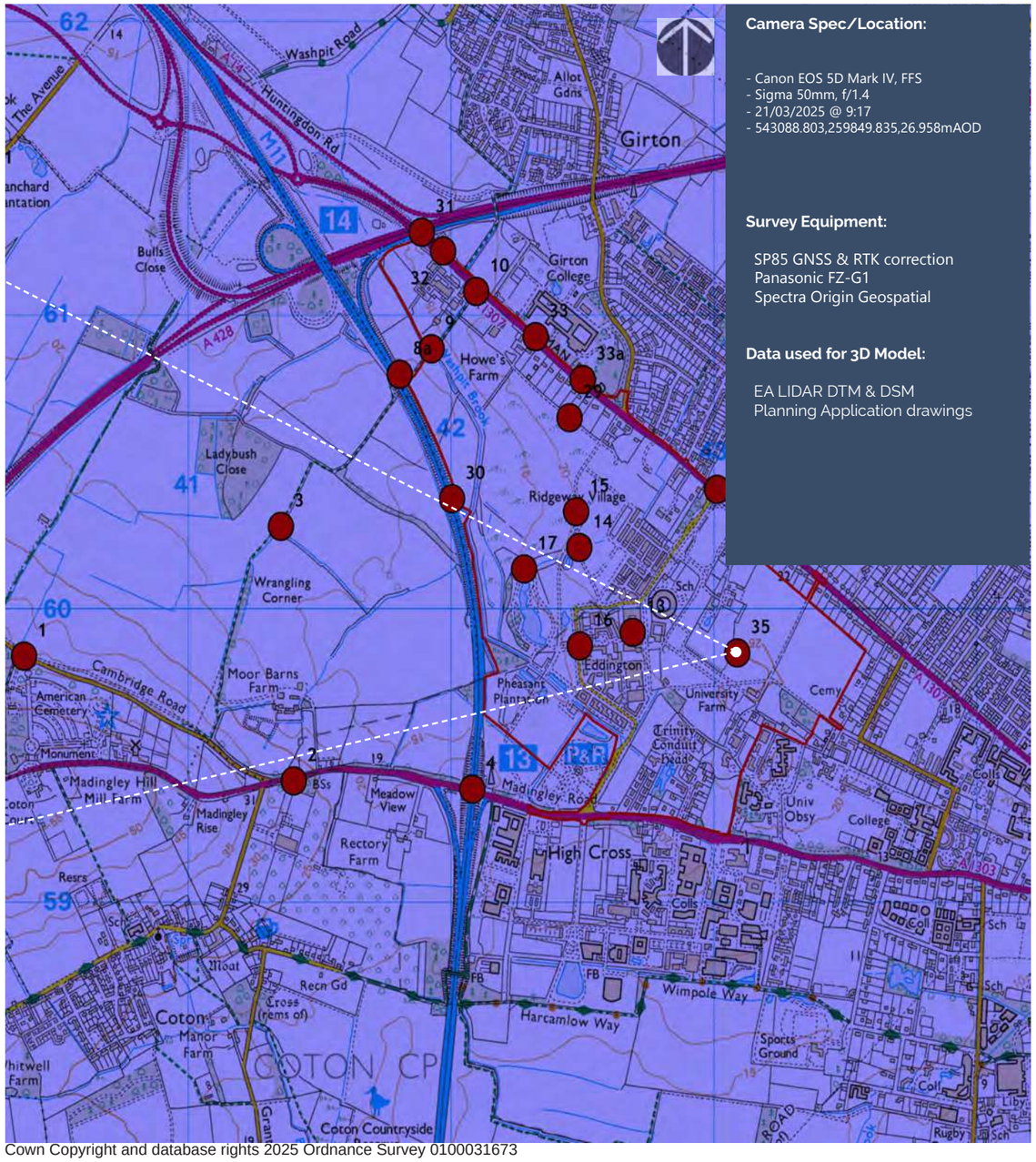
Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 33a Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

# Viewpoint 35

## Camera Location:




**Camera Spec/Location:**

- Canon EOS 5D Mark IV, FFS
- Sigma 50mm, f/1.4
- 21/03/2025 @ 9:17
- 543088.803,259849.835,26.958mAOD

**Survey Equipment:**

SP85 GNSS & RTK correction
Panasonic FZ-G1
Spectra Origin Geospatial

**Data used for 3D Model:**

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## Tripod:

# 50mm Lens Planar Projection (actual 49.6mm; 39.9 deg HFoV)

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

Point of Perspective

Viewpoint 35 Single Frame 50mm Reference image

NWC

SPECTRA GEOSPATIAL

# SP85

spectrageospatial.com

**UNMATCHED CONNECTIVITY**

SPECTRA GEOSPATIAL

# SP85

**GNSS CHARACTERISTICS**
- 600 GNSS channels
  - GPS L1C/A, L1P(Y), L2C, L2P(Y), L5
  - GLONASS L1C/A, L1P, L2C/A, L2P, L3
  - BeiDou (Phase III) B1, B2
  - Galileo E1, E5a, E5b
  - QZSS L1C/A, L1C, L2C, L5
  - IRNSS L5
  - SBAS L1C/A, L5 (WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS, GAGAN, SDCM)
  - L-band MSS
- Patented Z-Blade technology for optimal GNSS performance
  - Full utilization of signals from all 7 GNSS systems (GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou, Galileo, QZSS, IRNSS and SBAS)
  - Enhanced GNSS-centric algorithm: fully-independent GNSS signal tracking and optimal data processing, including GPS-only, GLONASS-only, Galileo-only, or BeiDou-only solution (Autonomous to full RTK)
- Fast Search engine for quick acquisition and re-acquisition of GNSS signals
- SBAS ranging for using SBAS code & carrier observations and orbits in RTK processing
- Patented Strobe™ Correlator for reduced GNSS multi-path
- Up to 20 Hz real-time raw data (code & carrier and position output)
- Supported data formats: ATOM, CMR, CMR+, RTCM 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.0, 3.1 and 3.2 (including MSM), CMRx and sCMRx (rover only)
- NMEA 0183 messages output

**REAL-TIME ACCURACY (RMS) [1][2][7]**

**SBAS (WAAS/EGNOS/MSAS/GAGAN)**
- Horizontal: < 50 cm
- Vertical: < 85 cm

**Real-Time DGPS position**
- Horizontal: 25 cm + 1 ppm
- Vertical: 50 cm + 1 ppm

**Real-Time Kinematic Position (RTK)**
- Horizontal: 8 mm + 1 ppm
- Vertical: 15 mm + 1 ppm

**Network RTK [6]**
- Horizontal: 8 mm + 0.5 ppm
- Vertical: 15 mm + 0.5 ppm

**POST-PROCESSED KINEMATIC (PPK)**
- Horizontal: 8 mm + 1 ppm
- Vertical: 15 mm + 1 ppm

**REAL-TIME PERFORMANCE**
- Instant-RTK® Initialization
  - Typically 2 sec for baselines < 20 km
  - Up to 99.9% reliability
- RTK initialization range: over 40 km

**POST-PROCESSING ACCURACY (RMS) [1][2][7]**

**Static & Fast Static**
- Horizontal: 3 mm + 0.5 ppm
- Vertical: 5 mm + 0.5 ppm

**High-Precision Static [3]**
- Horizontal: 3 mm + 0.1 ppm
- Vertical: 3.5 mm + 0.4 ppm

**DATA LOGGING CHARACTERISTICS**

**Recording Interval**
- 0.05 - 999 seconds

**PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Size**
- 22.2 x 19.4 x 7.5 cm (8.7 x 7.6 x 3.0 in)

**Weight**
- 1.17 kg (2.57 lb)

**User Interface**
- Graphical PMOLED display
- WEB UI (accessible via WiFi) for easy configuration, operation, status, and data transfer

**I/O Interface**
- RS232 serial link
- USB 2.0/UART
- Bluetooth 5.0 dual mode
- WiFi (802.11 b/g/n)
- 3.5G quad-band GSM (850/900/1800/1900 MHz) / penta-band UMTS module (800/850/900/1900/2100 MHz)

**Memory**
- 4GB internal memory NAND Flash (3.5 GB user data)
- Over two years of 15 sec. raw GNSS data from 14 satellites
- SD/SDHC internal memory card (up to 32GB)

**Operation**
- RTK rover & base
- RTK network rover: VRS, FKP, MAC
- NTRIP, Direct IP
- CSD mode
- Post-processing
- RTK bridge
- UHF repeater
- UHF networking

**Environmental Characteristics**
- Operating temperature: -40° to +65°C (-40° to +149°F) [4]
- Storage temperature: -40° to +85°C (-40° to +185°F) [5]
- Humidity: 100% condensing
- IP67 waterproof, sealed against sand and dust
- Drop: 2m pole drop on concrete
- Shock: ETS300 019
- Vibration: MIL-STD-810F

**Power Characteristics**
- 2 Li-Ion hot-swappable batteries, 41.4 Wh (2 x 7.4 V, 2800 mAh)
- Battery life time (two batteries): 10 hrs (GNSS On, and GSM or UHF Rx On)
- External DC power: 9-28 V

**Standard System Components**
- SP85 receiver
- 2 Li-Ion batteries
- Dual battery charger, power supply and international power cord kit
- Tape measure (3.6 m / 12 ft)
- 7 cm pole extension
- USB to mini-USB cable
- Hard case
- 2 year warranty

**Optional System Components**
- SP85 UHF Kit (410-470 MHz 2W TRx)
- SP85 Field Power Kit
- SP85 Office Power Kit
- Data collectors
  - ST10
  - Ranger™ 7
  - Ranger™ 3
  - T41
  - MobileMapper® 60
  - MobileMapper® 50
- Field software
  - Survey Pro
  - Survey Mobile (Android)
  - SPace control app for 3rd party devices (Android)

1 Accuracy and TTFF specifications may be affected by atmospheric conditions, signal multipath, satellite geometry and corrections availability and quality.
2 Performance values assume minimum of five satellites, following the procedures recommended in the product manual. High multi-path areas, high PDOP values and periods of severe atmospheric conditions may degrade performance.
3 Long baselines, long occupations, precise ephemeris used
4 At very low temperatures UHF module should not be used in the transmitter mode.
5 Without batteries. Batteries can be stored up to +70°C.
6 Network RTK PPM values are referenced to the closest physical base station.
7 Receiver initialization time varies based on GNSS constellation health, level of multipath, and proximity to obstructions such as large trees and buildings.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:**

**Americas**

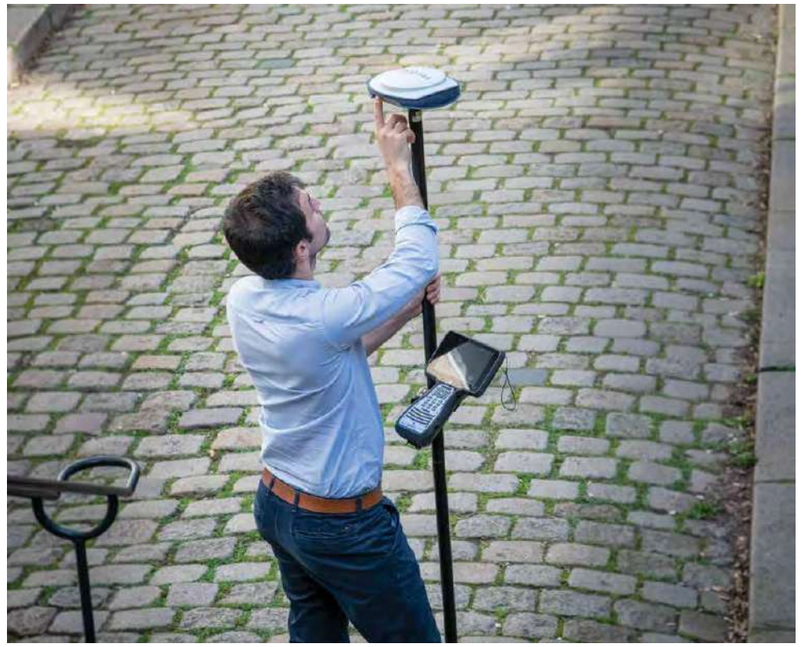
**Europe, Middle East and Africa**

**Asia-Pacific**

Please visit spectrageospatial.com

# SP85
# GNSS RECEIVER

The Spectra Geospatial® SP85 is a next generation GNSS receiver that combines decades of GNSS RTK technology with revolutionary new GNSS processing. Featuring the new 600-channel "7G" chipset combined with the patented Z-Blade™ technology, the SP85 system is optimized for tracking and processing signals from all GNSS constellations in challenging environments. With unmatched connectivity in the GNSS receiver market, the SP85 offers a unique combination of integrated 3.5G cellular, WiFi and UHF communications with SMS, email and anti-theft technology. These powerful capabilities, packaged in an ultra-rugged housing and patented antenna design, make SP85 an extremely versatile turnkey solution that can be used with unlimited operation time because of the SP85's hot-swappable, dual battery setup.



**KEY FEATURES**

- Patented Z-Blade™ technology
- 600-channel 7G ASIC
- Hot-swappable batteries
- Internal TxRx UHF radio
- L-band satellite capable GNSS antenna
- 3.5G cellular modem
- Built-in WiFi communication
- SMS and e-mail alerts
- Anti-theft technology
- Backup RTK
- RTK bridge
- eLevel technology
- Up to 20 Hz update rate


Patented inside-the-rod mounted UHF antenna design

**UNIQUE 7G GNSS-CENTRIC TECHNOLOGY**

Patented Z-Blade processing technology running on a next generation Spectra Geospatial 600-channel 7G ASIC fully utilizes all 6 GNSS systems: GPS, GLONASS, BeiDou, Galileo, QZSS, IRNSS and SBAS, in addition to MSS corrections delivered via L-band. Unlike GPS-centric technology which requires a minimum number of GPS satellites for GNSS processing, Z-Blade™ unique GNSS-centric capability optimally combines GNSS signals without dependency on any specific GNSS system; this allows SP85 to operate in GPS-only, GLONASS-only, Galileo-only or BeiDou-only mode if needed. In addition, SP85 supports RTCM 3.2 Multiple Signal Messages (MSM), a standardized definition for broadcasting all GNSS signals from space, regardless of their constellation. This protects the surveyor's investment well into the future by providing superior performance and improved productivity as new signals become available.

**SMS AND EMAIL MESSAGING**

SP85 has a unique combination of communication technologies including an integrated 3.5G GSM/UMTS modem, Bluetooth and WiFi connectivity, and optional internal UHF transmit radio, providing unmatched connectivity for the user. The cellular modem may be used for SMS (text message) and e-mail alerts as well as regular Internet or VRS connectivity. SMS (text messages) can be used to monitor and configure the receiver. Likewise, SP85 can use all available RTK correction sources and connect to the Internet from the field using WiFi hotspots, where available. The internal UHF transmit/receive radio allows for quick and easy setup as a local base station. This saves time and increases the surveyor's efficiency, allowing for more productive workflows.

**ANTI-THEFT PROTECTION**

A unique anti-theft technology secures the SP85 receiver when installed as a field base station in remote or public areas and can detect if the receiver has been disturbed, moved, or stolen. This technology allows the surveyor to lock the device to a specific location and make it unusable if the device is moved elsewhere. In this case, the SP85 receiver will generate an audio alert and show an alert message on its display. Additionally, a SMS or e-mail will be sent to the surveyor's mobile phone or computer and provides the receiver's current coordinates to allow tracking of its position and follow for a quick recovery of the receiver. SP85's anti-theft technology provides surveyors with remote security and peace of mind.

**THE MOST POWERFUL TOOL FOR RELIABLE FIELD USE**

The SP85's rugged housing, created by Spectra Geospatial's engineering design lab in France, incorporates a host of practical innovations. Dual hot-swappable batteries can be easily exchanged in the field as a one hand operation for an interruption-free working day, ensuring surveyors remain productive until the job is done. The impact-resistant fiberglass reinforced casing, designed to withstand 2 metre pole drops and waterproof to IP67, ensures that SP85 can handle the toughest outdoor conditions. The patented UHF antenna, set inside the rugged carbon fiber rod, extends the range of RTK radio performance at the same time as armoring protection. The sunlight-readable display offers instant access to key information like the number of satellites, RTK status, battery charge and available memory. With eLevel technology, the user is able to focus in one place when leveling and measuring as well as automatically store measurements when the receiver is level. These powerful design features combine to make SP85 the most capable, most reliable GNSS receiver, backed by a comprehensive standard 2 year warranty.

**THE SPECTRA GEOSPATIAL EXPERIENCE**

With the most advanced and rugged field data collectors from Spectra Geospatial, surveyors get maximum productivity and reliability every day. Spectra Geospatial Survey Pro software is specifically tailored for the SP85 GNSS receiver providing easy-to-use, yet powerful GNSS workflows, letting the surveyor concentrate on getting the job done. Spectra Geospatial Survey Office Software provides a complete office suite for post-processing GNSS data and adjusting survey data, as well as exporting the processed results directly back to the field or to engineering design software packages. Combined with Spectra Geospatial field and office software, SP85 is an extremely powerful and complete solution.

# APPENDIX 1.3: SURVEY EQUIPMENT

## TOUGHPAD FZ-G1

Panasonic recommends Windows.

**SOFTWARE**
- Windows 10 Pro 64 bit
- Panasonic Utilities (including Dashboard), Recovery Partition

**DURABILITY**
- MIL-STD-810G certified (4' drop, shock, vibration, rain, dust, sand, altitude, freeze/thaw, high/low temperature, temperature shock, humidity, explosive atmosphere)
- IP65 certified sealed all-weather design
- Optional class I division 2, groups ABCD certified model
- Solid state drive heater
- Magnesium alloy chassis encased with ABS and elastomer corner guards
- Optional hand strap or rotating hand strap
- Port covers
- Raised bezel for LCD impact protection
- Pre-installed replaceable screen film for LCD protection

**CPU**
- Intel® Core™ i5-6300U vPro™ Processor
  - 2.4 GHz up to 3.0 GHz with Intel® Turbo Boost Technology
  - Intel Smart Cache 3MB

**STORAGE & MEMORY**
- 8GB DDR3L SDRAM[4,5]
- 256GB solid state drive (SSD) with heater[4,5]
- Optional 512GB
  - up to 64GB additional storage with optional microSDXC card slot

**DISPLAY**
- 10.1" WUXGA 1920 x 1200 with LED backlighting
- 10-point capacitive multi touch + Waterproof Digitizer pen daylight-readable screen
  - 2-800 nit
  - IPS display with direct bonding
  - Anti-reflective and anti-glare screen treatments
  - Ambient light sensor, digital compass, gyro and acceleration sensors
  - Automatic screen rotation
  - Intel® HD Graphics 520 (Built-in CPU) video controller
- Concealed mode (configurable)

**AUDIO**
- Integrated microphone
- Realtek high-definition audio
- Integrated speaker
- On-screen and button volume and mute controls

**KEYBOARD & INPUT**
- 10-point gloved multi touch + digitizer screen
  - Supports bare-hand touch and gestures and electronic waterproof stylus pen
  - Supports glove mode and wet-touch mode
- 7 tablet buttons (2 user-definable)
- Integrated stylus holder
- On-screen QWERTY keyboard

**CAMERAS**
- 720p webcam with mic
- 8MP rear camera with autofocus and LED light

**EXPANSION**
- Optional MicroSDXC3

**INTERFACE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Docking connector | 24-pin |
| HDMI | Type A |
| Headphones/speaker | Mini-jack stereo |
| Optional Serial Dongle[3] | D-sub 9-pin |
| USB 3.0 (x 1)[2] | 4-pin |
| Optional second USB 2.0[3] | 4-pin |
| Optional 10/100/1000 Ethernet[3] | RJ-45 |

**WIRELESS**
- Optional integrated 4G LTE multi carrier mobile broadband with satellite GPS
- Optional GPS (u-blox NEO M8N)[3]
- Intel® Dual Band Wireless-AC 8260 (IEEE802.11a/b/g/n/ac)
- Bluetooth v4.1, Classic mode/ Low Energy mode, Class 1 (Windows 10 pro 64-bit)
- Security
  - Authentication: LEAP, WPA, 802.1x, EAP-TLS, EAP-FAST, PEAP
  - Encryption: CKIP, TKIP, 128-bit and 64-bit WEP, Hardware AES
- Dual high-gain antenna pass-through

**POWER SUPPLY**
- Li-Ion battery pack:
  - Standard battery: Li-ion 11.1 V, 4200 mAh (typ.), 4080 mAh (min.)
  - Optional long life battery[7]: Li-ion 10.8V, 9300mAh(typ.), 8700mAh (min.)
- Battery operation[1]:
  - Standard battery: 14 hours
  - Optional long life battery[7]: 28 hours
- Battery charging time[1]:
  - Standard battery: 2.5 hours off, 3 hours on
  - Optional long life battery[7]: 3 hours off, 4 hours on
- Optional bridge battery[2] (1 minute swap time)

**POWER MANAGEMENT**
- Suspend/Resume Function, Hibernation, Standby

**SECURITY FEATURES**
- Password Security: Supervisor, User, Hard Disk Lock
- Kensington cable lock slot
- Trusted platform module (TPM) security chip v.2.0[12]
- Computrace® theft protection agent in BIOS8
- Optional Insertable SmartCard reader[2,7]
- Optional Contactless SmartCard/HF RFID reader[2]
  - ISO 15693 and 14443 A/B compliant

**WARRANTY**
- 3-year limited warranty, parts and labor

**DIMENSIONS & WEIGHT[9]**
- 10.6"(L) x 7.4"(W) x 0.8"(H)
- 2.4 lbs. (standard battery)
- 3.0 lbs. (optional long life battery)[7]

**INTEGRATED OPTIONS[10]**
- 4G LTE multi carrier mobile broadband with satellite GPS
- Choice of 1D/2D barcode reader (EA11 or EA21), GPS, Serial Dongle, Ethernet, MicroSDXC or second USB 2.0 port[3]
- Choice of bridge battery, magstripe reader, insertable SmartCard reader, insertable SmartCard reader with bridge battery, contactless SmartCard/RFID HF reader or UHF 900MHz RFID reader (EPC Gen 2)[2,7]

**ACCESSORIES[10]**

| | |
|---|---|
| AC Adapter (3-prong) | CF-AA6413CM |
| Standard Battery Pack | FZ-VZSU84A2U |
| Long Life Battery Pack[7] | FZ-VZSU88U |
| Long Life Battery Bundle (includes rotating hand strap and corner guard set) | FZ-BNDLG1LL1ST1CG4 |
| Single Battery Charger Bundle | FZ-BNDLG1BATCHRG |
| LIND 3-Bay Battery Charger | FZ-LND3BAYG1 |
| LIND Car Adapter 120W | CF-LNDDC120 |
| LIND Car/AC Adapter 90W (with USB port) | CF-LNDACDC90 |
| LIND Car Adapter 90W MIL-STD | CF-LNDMLDC90 |
| Tall Corner Guard Set | FZ-WCGG111 |
| Rotating Hand Strap and Tall Corner Guard Set Bundle | FZ-BNDLG1ST1CG4 |
| ToughMate G1 Always-On Case (with hand strap) | TBCG1AONL-P |
| ToughMate G1 Professional Portfolio | TBCG1PFLIO-BLK-P |
| ToughMate G1 "X" Hand Strap | TBCG1XSTP-P |
| Desktop Cradle | FZ-VEBG11AU |
| Vehicle Docks (no pass-through) | |
| – Gamber-Johnson | 7160-0486-00-P |
| – Havis with LIND power supply | CF-H-PAN-702-P |
| Vehicle Docks (dual pass-through) | |
| – Gamber-Johnson | 7160-0486-02-P |
| – Havis with LIND power supply | CF-H-PAN-702-2-P |
| Cradlepoint Router | |
| – Verizon | CP-IBR1100LPE-VZ |
| – AT&T | CP-IBR1100LPE-AT |
| Replacement Digitizer Pen Waterproof | FZ-VNPG11U-S |
| Tether | FZ-VNTG11U |
| 10.1" LCD Protective Film | FZ-VPFG11U |

Please consult your reseller or Panasonic representative before purchasing.

Caution: Do not expose bare skin to this product when handling this unit in extreme hot or cold environments.

[1] Approximate time. Battery operation and recharge times will vary based on many factors, including screen brightness, applications, features, power management, battery conditioning and other customer preferences. Battery testing results from MobileMark 2007.

[2] Bridge battery, magstripe reader, insertable SmartCard reader, insertable SmartCard reader with bridge battery, contactless SmartCard reader and UHF RFID reader are mutually exclusive. Please note, USB 3.0 port cannot be accessed when the unit is equipped with the magstripe reader, but optional USB 2.0 port can be accessed.

[3] GPS, Serial Dongle, Ethernet, MicroSDXC and second USB port are mutually exclusive options.

[4] 1GB = 1,000,000,000 bytes.

[5] Total usable memory will be less depending upon actual system configuration.

[6] The size of the VRAM cannot be set by the user and varies by operating system as well as the size of the RAM. Windows 7 max. VRAM is 1555MB.

[7] Magstripe reader, insertable SmartCard reader, insertable SmartCard reader with bridge battery and UHF RFID reader include tall corner guards and rotating hand strap. Bridge battery (without SmartCard reader) includes medium corner guards and rotating hand strap.

[8] Requires software and activation to enable theft protection.

[9] Length measurements do not include protrusions. Weight varies with options and digitizer pen.

[10] Accessories and Integrated Options may vary depending on your configuration. Visit the Panasonic website for more accessories and details.

[11] Hazardous location certifications may not apply to all configurations. Consult your Panasonic representative for availability.

[12] TPM 1.2 available upon request - please contact your reseller or Panasonic representative.


**1.800.662.3537**
**panasonic.com/toughpad/G1**

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EOS 5D Mark IV

# Pursue perfection

Flexibility without compromise, enabling you to pursue the perfect moment.


30.4 MEGA PIXELS CMOS · Dual Pixel RAW · Dual Pixel CMOS AF · 7D Frames Per Sec · 150,000 pixels RGB+IR Metering Sensor · GPS · Wi-Fi / NFC · EOS Movie 4K+FULL HD

- A 30-megapixel sensor delivers images that are packed with detail, even in the brightest highlights and darkest shadows.
- Dual Pixel Raw is an alternative file format that lets photographers fine-tune image quality after it's been captured.
- Low-light performance is improved throughout the ISO sensitivity range, right up to the max ISO 32,000 setting (expandable to ISO 102,400).
- A Digital Lens Optimizer works together with Lens Aberration Correction to compensate for optical phenomena, including the camera's optical low-pass filter, for incredible image quality.

**Product Range**

**EOS 5D Mark IV**

EOS 5DS

EOS 5DS R

**EOS 5D Mark IV**
EOS 5DS
EOS 5DS R
EOS-1D X Mark II

Canon


Design detail

## Incredible resolution ideal for the high-megapixel era. Introducing the new benchmark large-aperture standard lens

In 2008, Sigma released a large diameter standard lens designed for digital SLRs, "SIGMA 50mm F1.4 EX DG HSM". At that time, products for film cameras were prevalent, yet we spent enormous effort to set a new benchmark for the 50mm lens that optimizes the characteristics of digital cameras, such as compensating peripheral brightness, controlling the point images in the corners, and improving the image drawing, not only around the focusing point, but also other areas in the image.

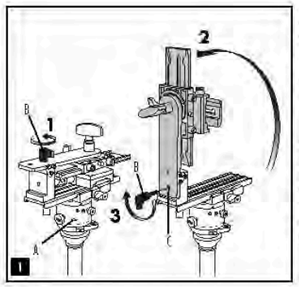
# APPENDIX 1.4: CAMERA EQUIPMENT (MANFROTTO 303 SPH)

manfrotto

INSTRUCTIONS

**303SPH**

SPHERICAL "VR" HEAD




The spherical "VR" head is designed to allow virtual scenes to be created by Computer from a various panoramic sequences of digital or digitized photographs, taken at different vertical angles.

There are 4 requirements to achieve good panoramic sequence shots:

1. Accurately levelling of the panoramic axis
2. A Panoramic head that enables you to choose the angle of rotation between one shot and the next.
3. The ability to position the camera so the "Nodal Point" of the lens (the front lens) is exactly above the panoramic axis of rotation head, to eliminate any parallax problems between the near and distant objects in the scene.
4. An additional rotating axis that assembles you to shoot several panoramic sequences at different vertical angles in order to achieve a complete spherical scene

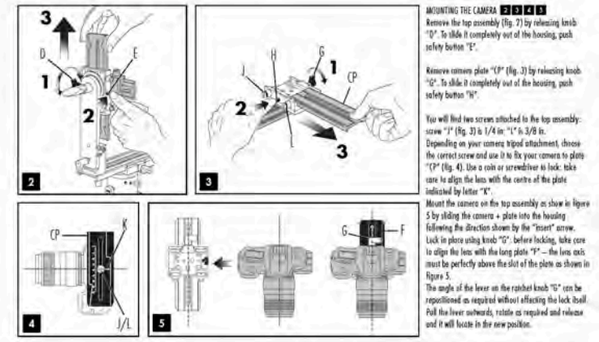
The spherical "VR" head comprises three main modules that perform the functions mentioned above in points 2, 3 and 4.

Unless your tripod has a built-in levelling device (such as the Manfrotto Mobile tripod's 50mm ball ball), you will need to use one of the levelling accessories available from the Manfrotto range to ensure accurate levelling of the head (see point 1).

SET UP 1

Fix the levelling device (not supplied) to the tripod, then fit the "VR" head on the levelling device via knurle attachment "A".
Completely remove knob "B", rotate the bracket into the vertical position as shown in fig. 1 and lock it in place by screwing the knob "B" into hole "C".





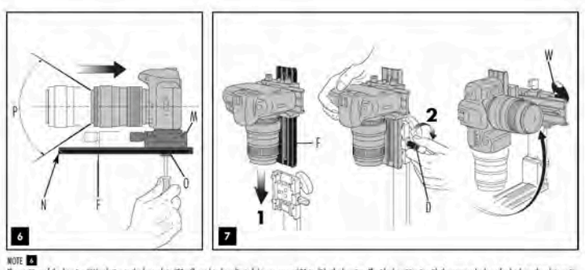

MOUNTING THE CAMERA 2 3 4 5

Remove the top assembly (fig. 2) by releasing knob "D". To slide it completely out of the housing, push safety button "E".

Remove camera plate "CP" (fig. 3) by releasing knob "G". To slide it completely out of the housing, push safety button "H".

You will find two screws attached to the top assembly: screw "I" (fig. 3) is 1/4 in- "J" is 3/8 in.
Depending on your camera tripod attachment, choose the correct screw and use it to fix your camera to plate "CP" (fig. 4). Use a coin or screwdriver to lock: take care to align the lens with the centre of the plate indicated by letter "K".
Mount the camera on the top assembly as show in figure 5 by sliding the camera + plate into the housing following the direction shown by the "insert" arrow.
Lock in place using knob "G": before locking, take care to align the lens with the long plate "F" – the lens axis must be perfectly above the slot of the plate as shown in figure 5.
The angle of the lever on the ratchet knob "G" can be repositioned as required without affecting the lock itself. Pull the lever outwards, rotate as required and release and it will locate in the new position.






NOTE 6

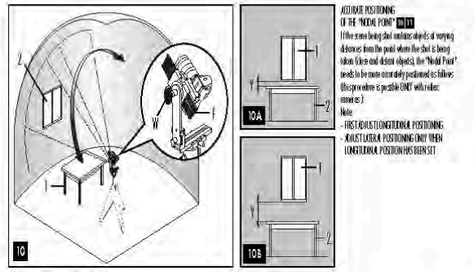
The position of the housing "M" relative to the long plate "F" will need to be adjusted: loosen screw "O" to slide the housing. The ideal position is with the camera body as far back on the plate as it can go before the front edge "N" of the long plate "F" becomes visible in the camera's field of view "P".

MOUNT THE CAMERA ON THE HEAD 7

Mount the whole top assembly + camera on the head as shown in figure 7 by sliding the long plate "F" into its housing and locking it by screwing knob "D", then unscrew knob "W" and move the camera on the vertical plane.








ACCURATE POSITIONING OF THE "NODAL POINT" 10 11

If the scene being shot contains objects at varying distances from the point where the shot is being taken (close and distant objects), the "Nodal Point" needs to be more accurately positioned as follows: (this procedure is possible ONLY with reflex camera !)
Note:
- FIRST ADJUST LONGITUDINAL POSITIONING
- ADJUST LATERAL POSITIONING ONLY WHEN LONGITUDINAL POSITION HAS BEEN SET

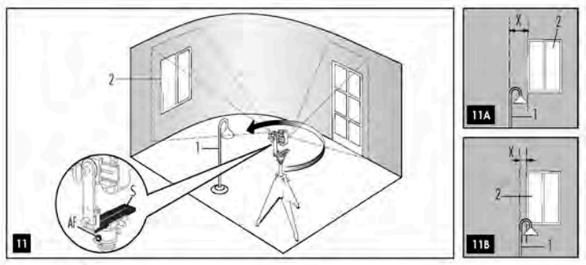
– LONGITUDINAL POSITIONING 10

(Ref. Figure 10) Choose a scene that contains both a near object "1" and a distant object "2" divided along the same vertical line of vision.

1. (See figure 10A and 10B) unscrew knob "W" and move the camera on the vertical plane to bring the two objects (set to the top and then to the bottom of the frame, checking whether the height gap "Y" between the two objects remains in the two frames; the more constant the distance remains, the more accurately the "Nodal Point" has been positioned.
2. For optimum results, make minor adjustments by moving plate "I".

Once the right position is achieved it is VERY USEFUL to memorize it by noting the position of the plate "I" on the index on the graduated scale.





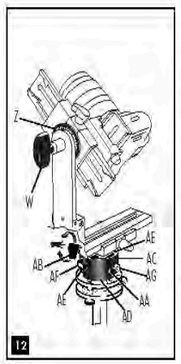

– LATERAL POSITIONING 11

(Ref. figure 11): Choose a frame that contains both a near object "1" and a distant object "2" situated along the same horizontal line of vision.

1. (See figure 11A and 11B): unscrew knob "AF" and move the camera around the panoramic axis so that the two objects are first on the left hand side of the frame, then on the right. Check whether the horizontal gap "X" between the two objects varies in the two frames: the more constant the distance remains, the more accurately the "Nodal Point" has been positioned.
2. For optimum results, make minor adjustments by moving plate "S".

Once the right position is achieved it is VERY USEFUL to memorize it by noting the position of the plate "S" on the index on the graduated scale.






INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPHERICAL PANORAMIC SHOOTING 12

A special panoramic scene is obtained by adding together panoramic sequences taken at different angles from the horizontal. First you will need to choose the number of panoramic sequences you will need to complete the sphere depending on the angle of the lens you will be using.
Before starting with the panoramic sequence, choose the initial vertical angle using the round scale "Z" (fig. 12)
Unscrew locking knob "AF" or remove it completely if you do not need it (it must be used to completely stop rotation when the head is used in a non-vertical position, or to avoid any accidental movement of the head in any position).

Decide the number of shots or the angle of rotation between each shot for the first panoramic sequence (see the chart below):

| Angle | 90° | 60° | 45° | 36° | 30° | 24° | 20° | 15° | 10° | 5° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n. shots | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 24 | 36 | 72 |

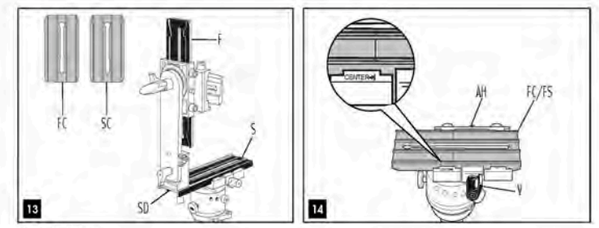
- Screw knob "AG" into the selected setting hole "AA".
- Release locking lever "AB" and rotate the camera on top plate "AE" to the position of the first shot.
- Hold the camera in position and rotate the central barrel "AC" until the first "click stop" is reached, then lock lever "AB".
- Take the first shot and then rotate the camera to the next "click stop" without releasing "AB" and take the next shot.
- Continue this process until the start position is reached.

Once you have completed the first complete panoramic sequence, you can start on the other panoramic sequences needed to cover the sphere: change the vertical angle using knob "W" and round scale "Z", and repeat the operations described above for each full sequence.

The base of the head "AD" has graduated scale markings from 0 to 360° and a reference index "AH" on the central barrel "AC". This is to be used to set angles not on the chart. To use the head in this way, unlock knob "AG" to disengage the "click stop" during rotation of central barrel "AC" and use the locking knob "W" to lock the position during shooting.

NOTE: The angle of the lever on the ratchet knob "AB" can be repositioned as required without affecting the lock itself. Pull the lever outwards, rotate as required and release and it will locate in the new position.






ADDITIONAL PLATES 13

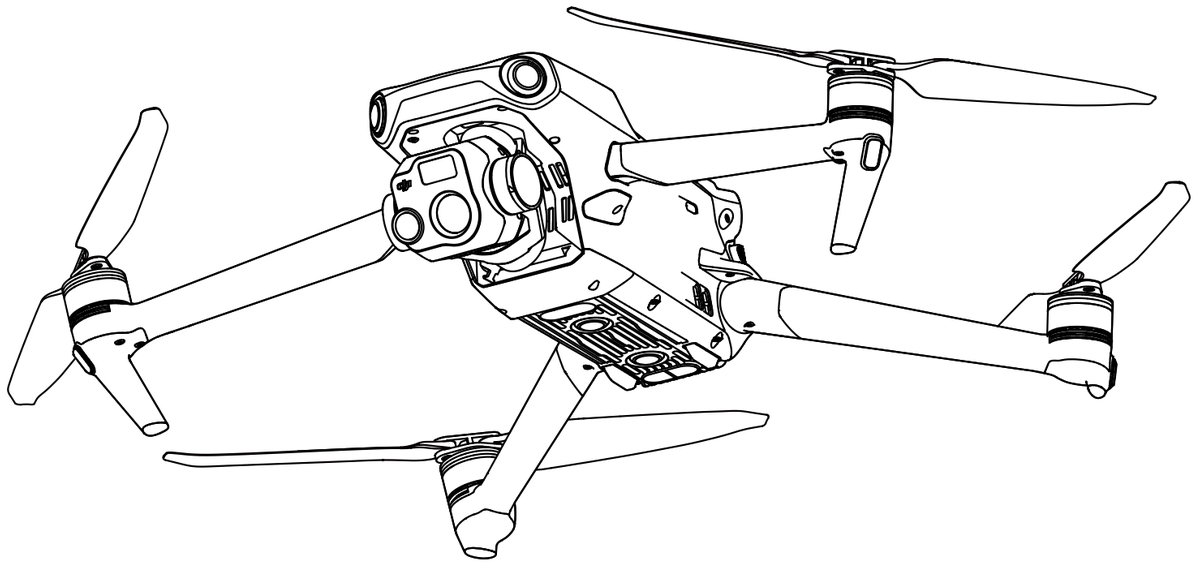
If you have a very compact camera we suggest you to use the short plates "SA" (fig. 13) and "FC" (supplied with the head) instead of the two long plates "F" and "S" in order to reduce space and weight of the system.
To replace the plate "S" unscrew screw "SD" (fig. 13)
To replace the plate "F", please refer to fig. 6 and unscrew screw "O".

USE OF THE KIT AS AN OBJECT PANORAMA TURNTABLE 14

The head can also be used as a turntable, useful for shooting object panoramas. For this use, loosen knob "V" and push button "AH" to slide the lower plate "S" out of the housing on the panoramic rotation base unit. In place of the long plate and top assembly, mount one of the two shorter plates supplied as a base for your object. The plate housing has a "center" mark to help you position your object accurately above the center of panoramic rotation.

# MAVIC 3E / 3T

User Manual v1.4 2023.03



UNITED KINGDOM

**Unmanned Aircraft Systems**

Remote Pilot Certificate of Competence

UK Civil Aviation Authority

**Flyer ID**

**GBR-RP-9VH687X5H5L8**

UAVHUB

**First name:** Samuel

**Last name:** Shepherd

**Expiry date:** 18/06/2029

RAE: 828

A2 OPEN CATEGORY

SCAN ME

register-drones.caa.co.uk

UNITED KINGDOM

**Unmanned Aircraft Systems**

Remote Pilot Certificate of Competence

UK Civil Aviation Authority

**Flyer ID**

**GBR-RP-3GVQCKJS837R**

UAVHUB

**First name:** Rory

**Last name:** White

**Expiry date:** 12/02/2030

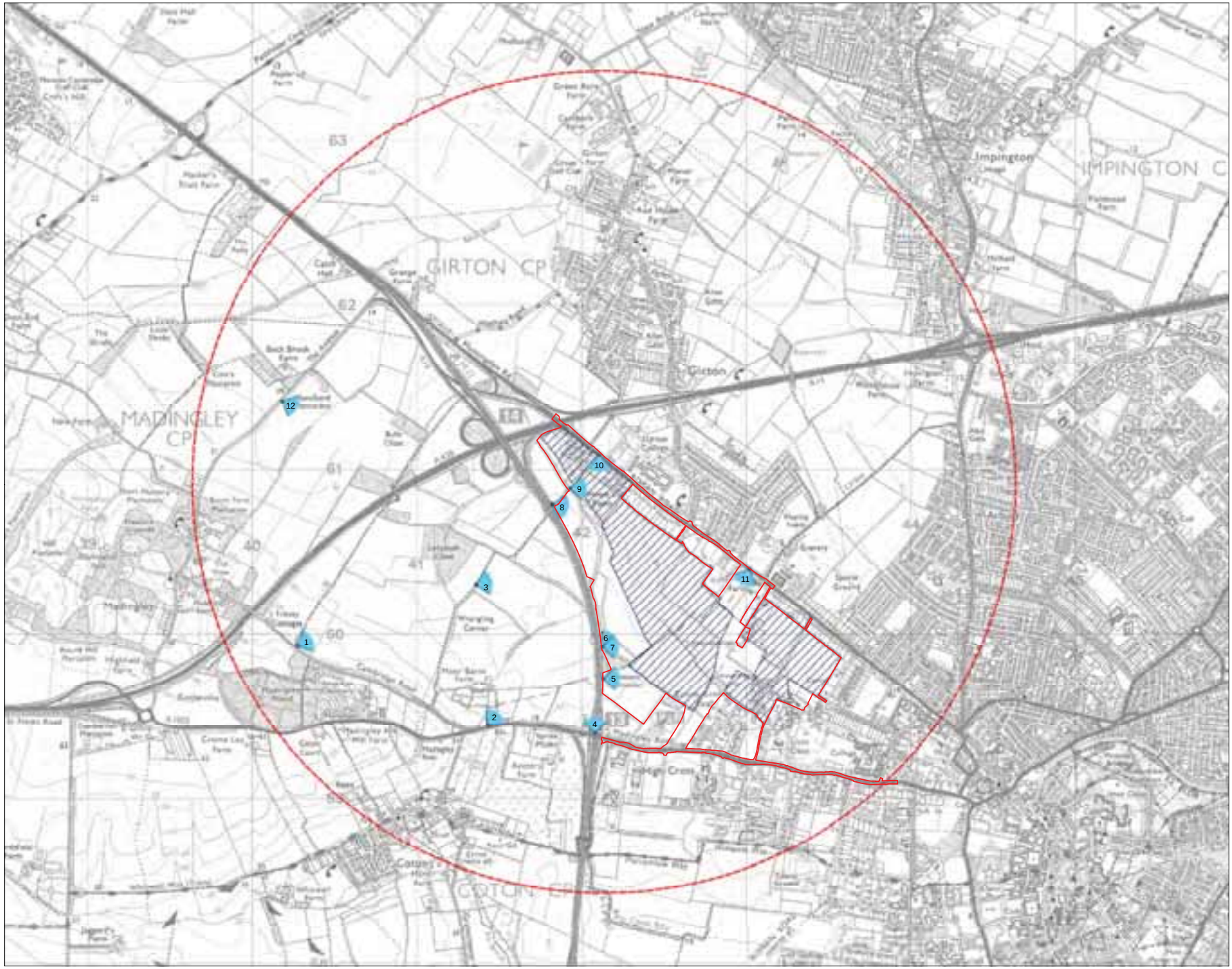
RAE: 828

A2 OPEN CATEGORY

SCAN ME

register-drones.caa.co.uk

# APPENDIX 4
# AECOM VISUAL STUDY




AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.14 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* Viewpoint Location | TITLE |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.14 | DWG. NO. |

Information based on all known constraints.
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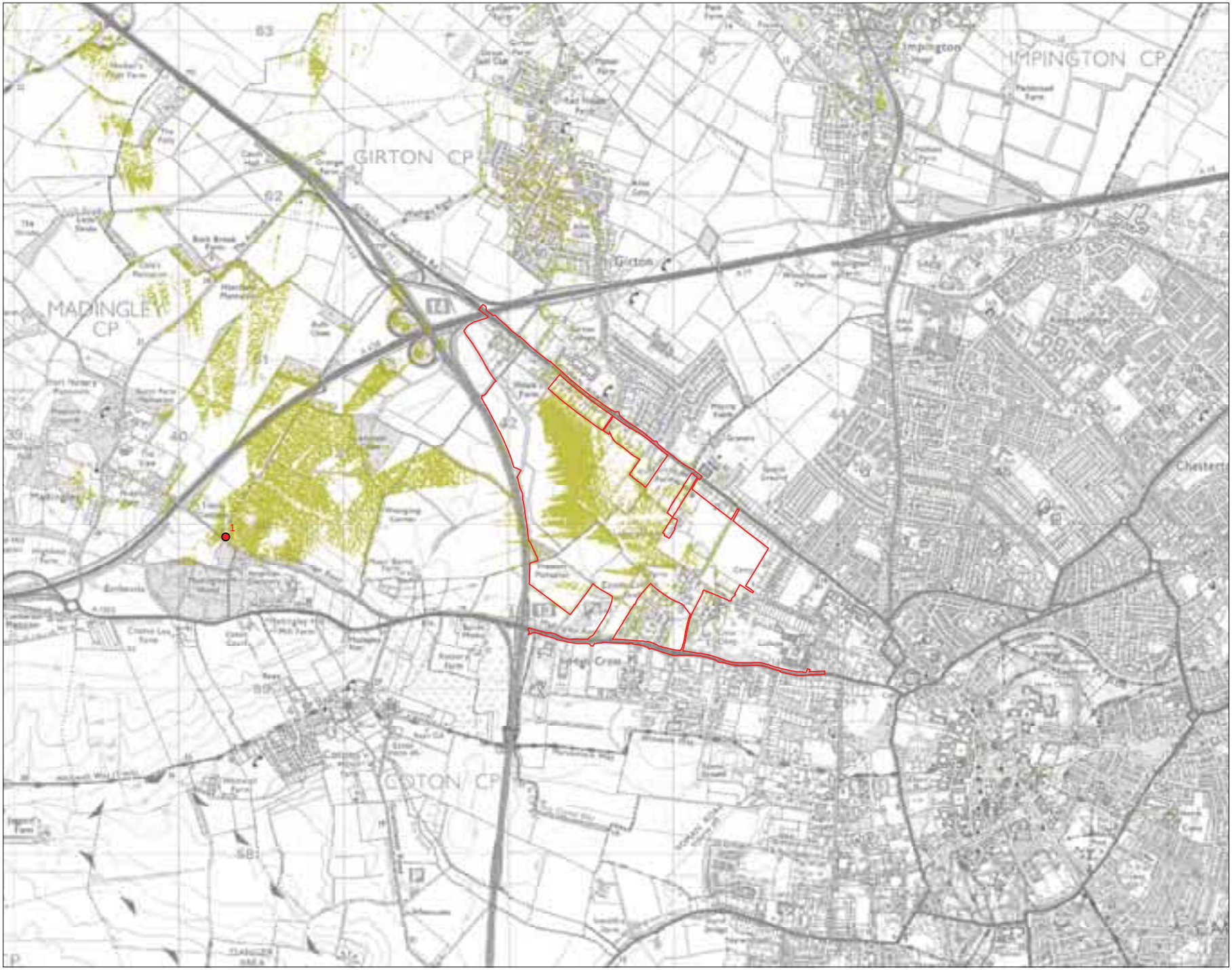


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.15 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 1 - Pre-proposed development | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.15 | DWG. NO. |

N

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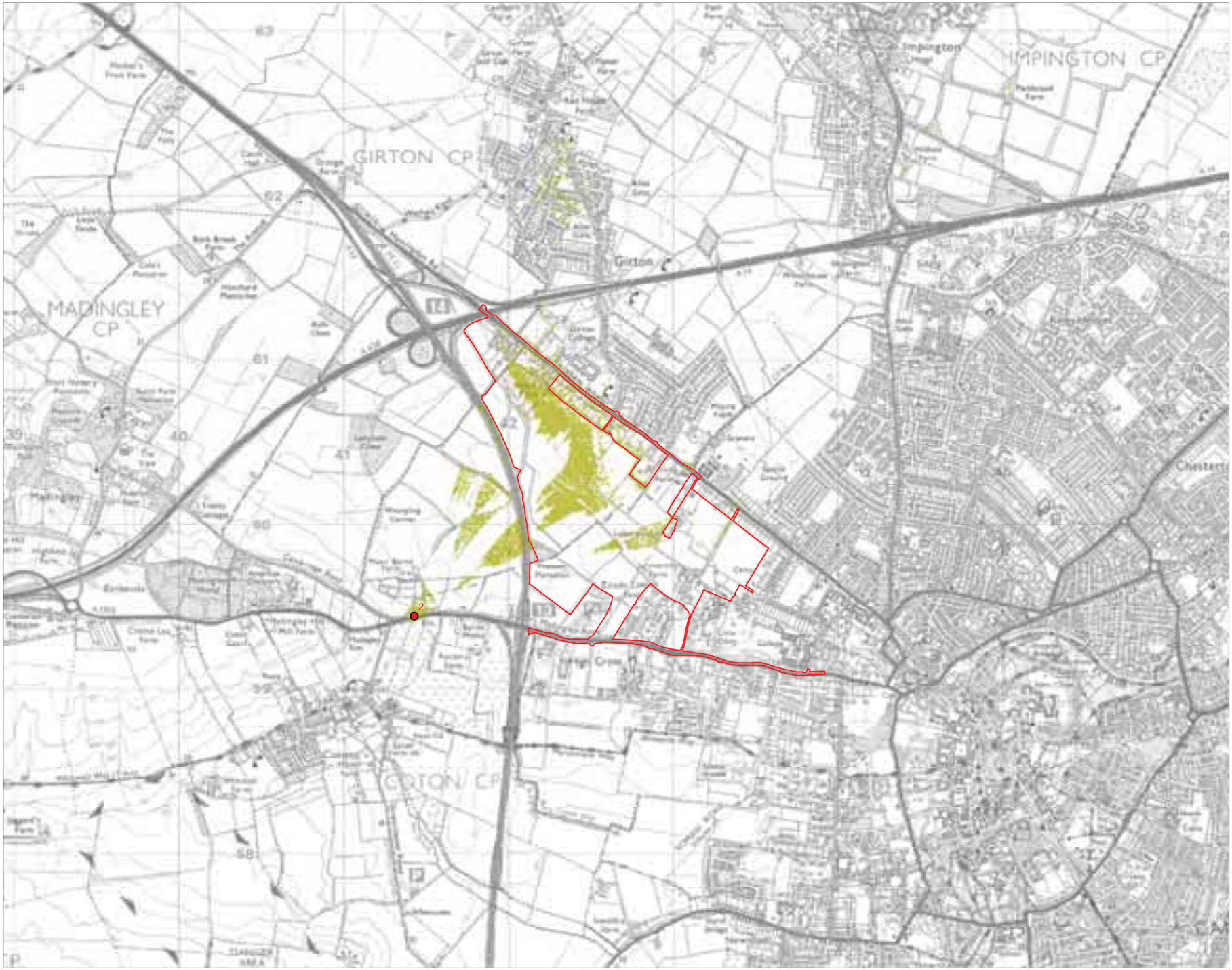


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.16 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 2 - Pre-proposed development | FIGURE TITLE |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
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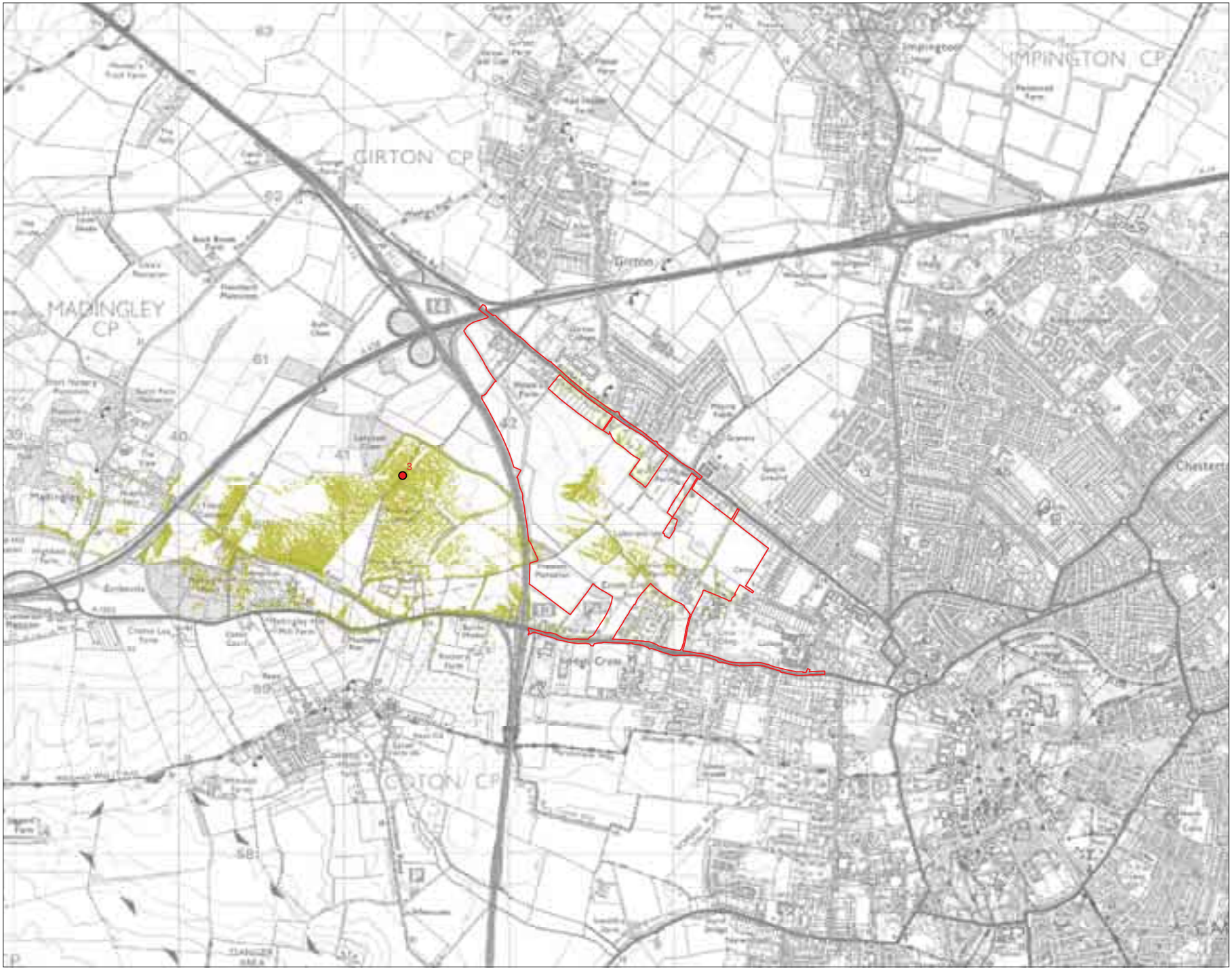


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.17 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 3 - Pre-proposed development | FIGURE TITLE |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.17 | DWG. NO. |

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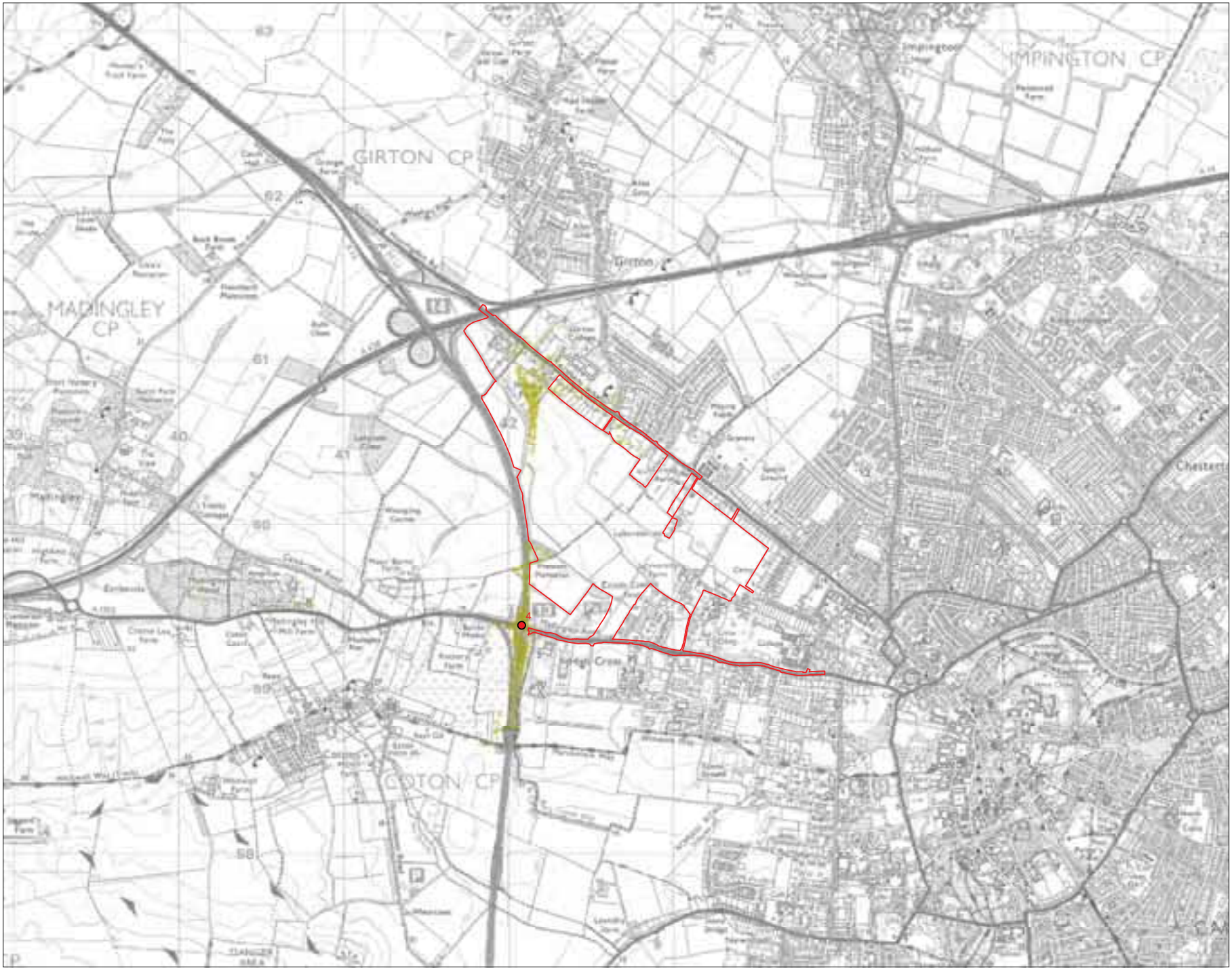


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.18 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 4 - Pre-proposed development | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.18 | DWG. NO. |

N

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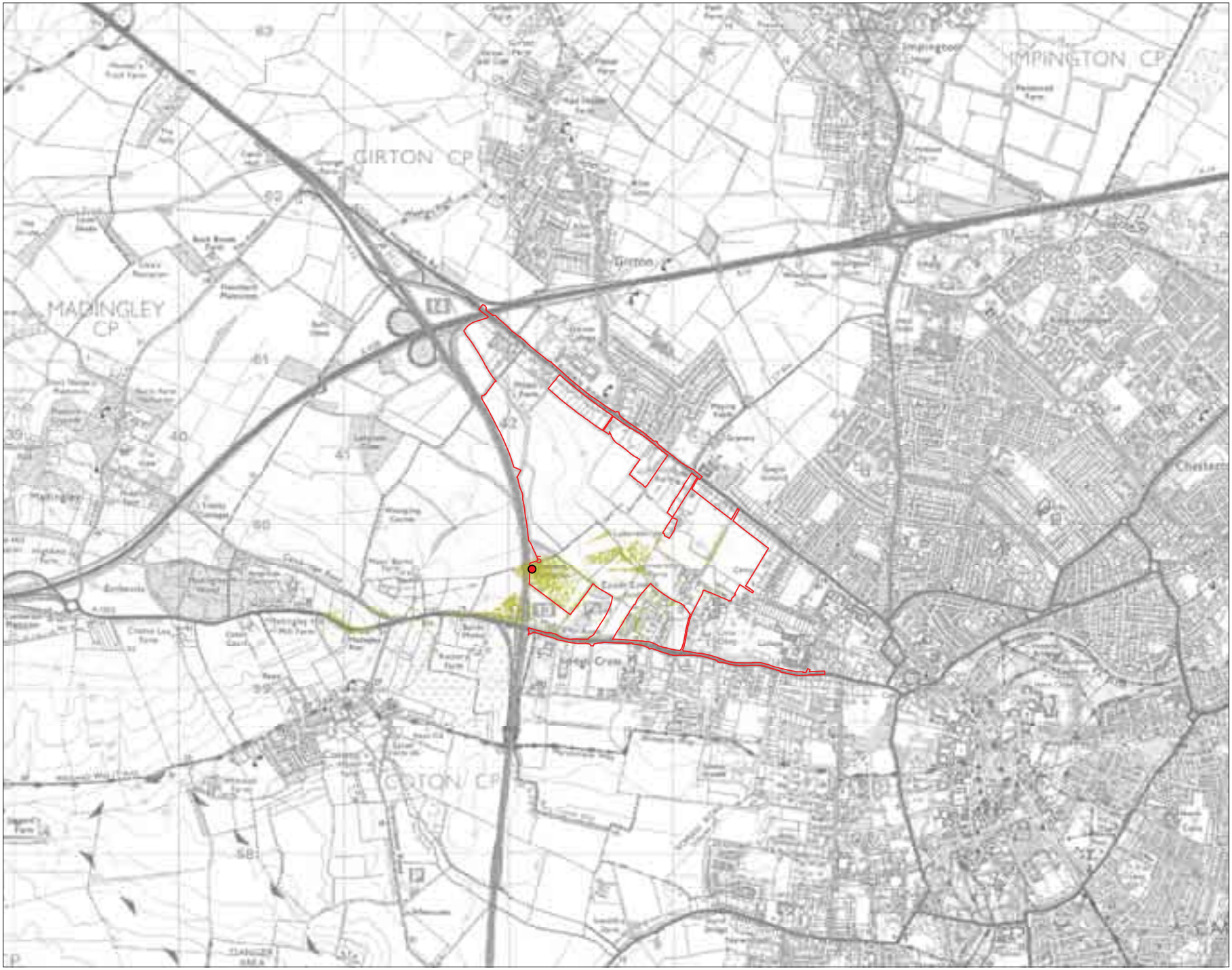


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.19 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | FIGURE TITLE |
| Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 5 - Pre-proposed development | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.19 | DWG. NO. |

N

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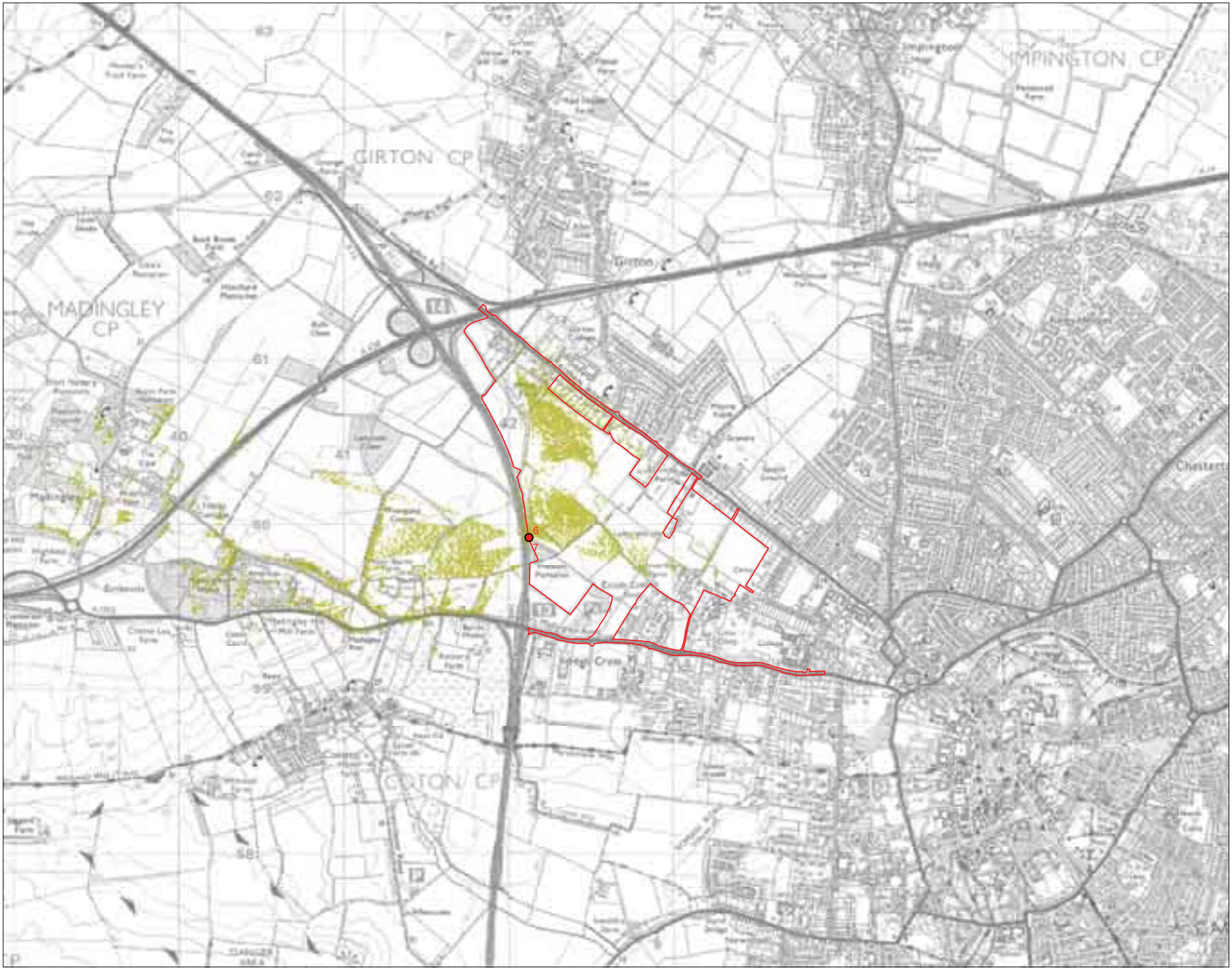


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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6.20 *Landscape & Visual Assessment*

FIGURE TITLE

Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 6 & 7 - Pre-proposed development

1:22,000 @ A3

SCALE

60199513_6.20

DWG. NO.

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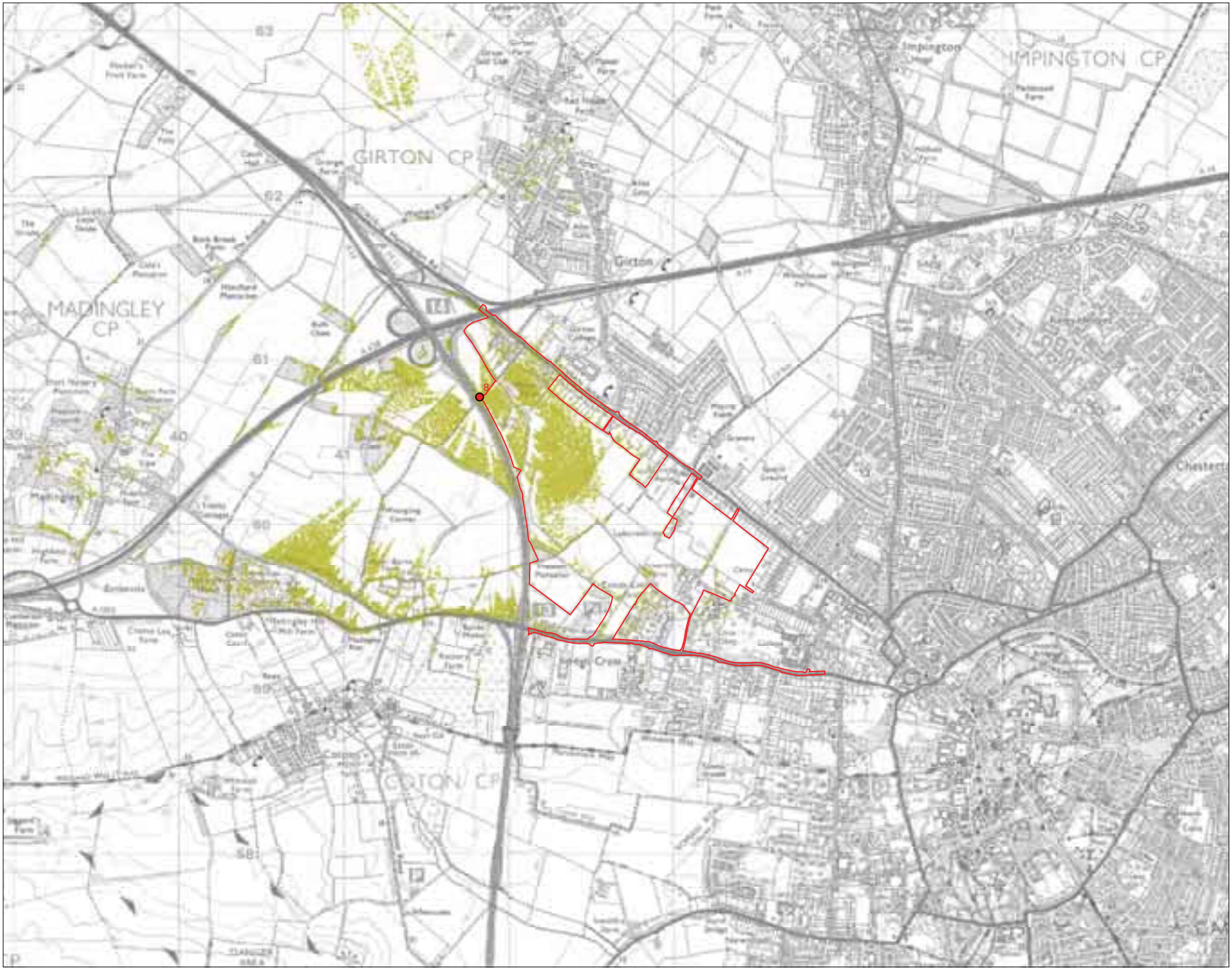


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 130 260 520 780 1,040 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.21 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | FIGURE TITLE |
| Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 8 - Pre-proposed development | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.21 | DWG. NO. |

N

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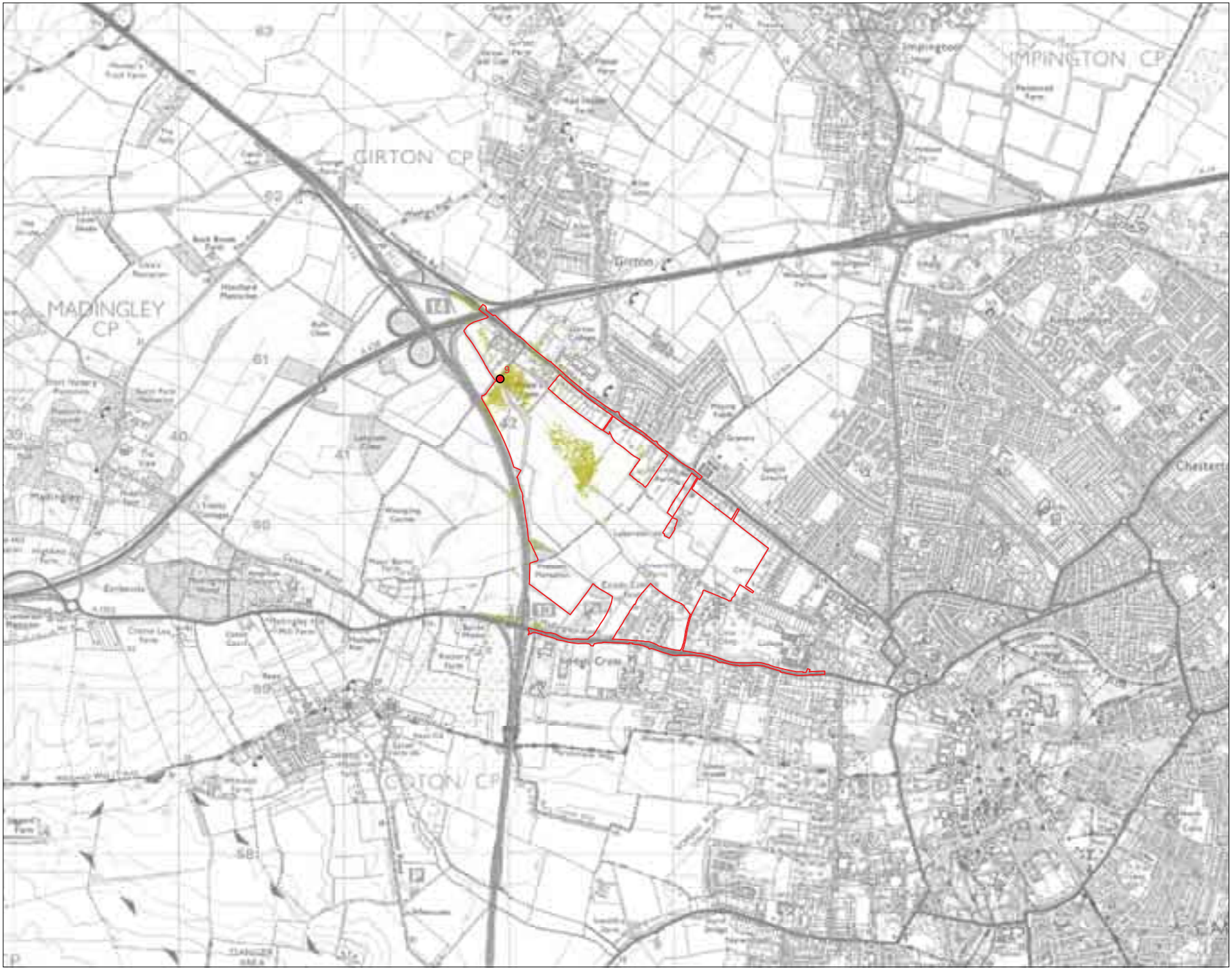


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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6.22 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* — FIGURE TITLE

Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 9 - Pre-proposed development

1:22,000 @ A3 — SCALE

60199513_6.22 — DWG. NO.

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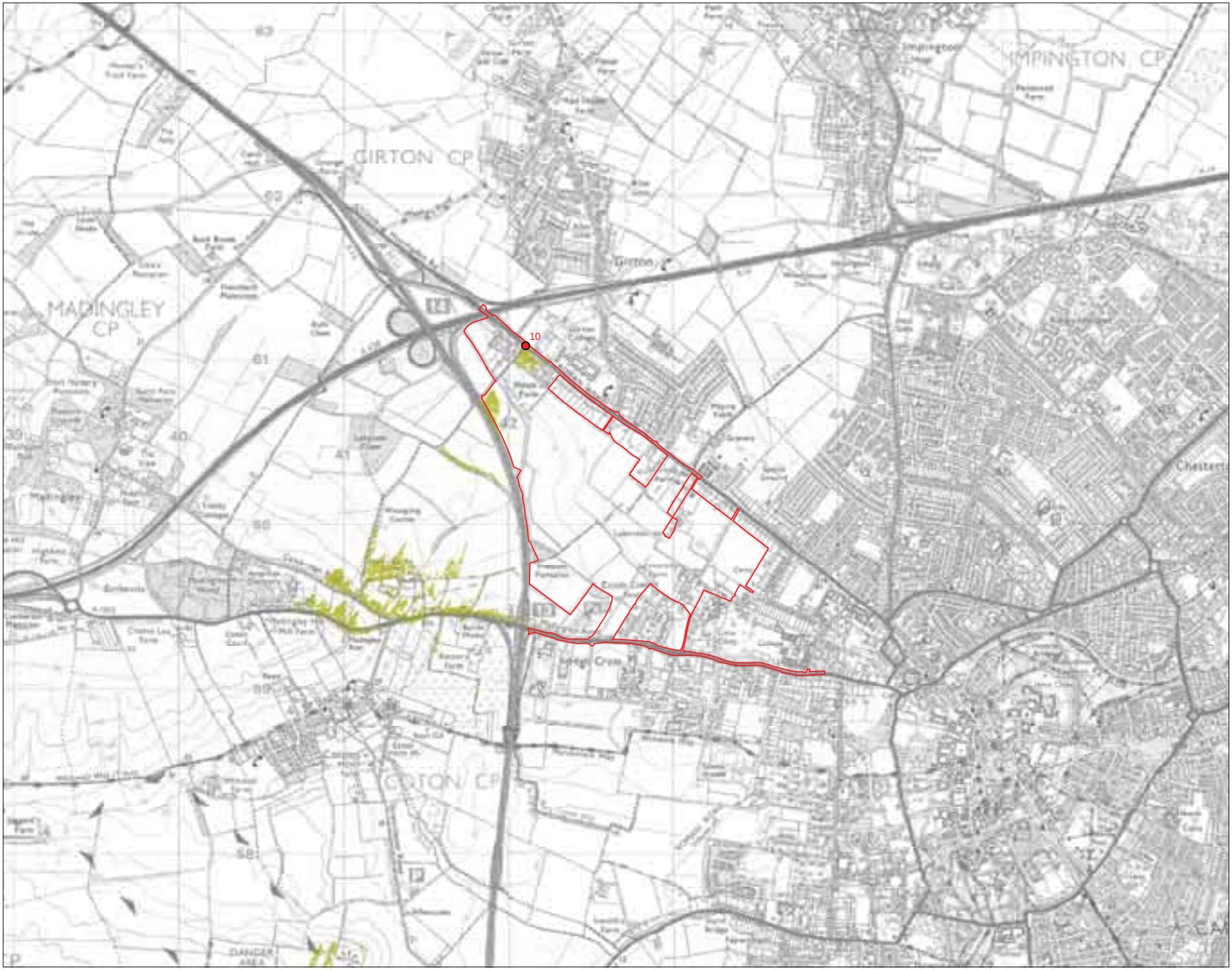


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.23 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | FIGURE TITLE |
| Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 10 - Pre-proposed development | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.23 | DWG. NO. |

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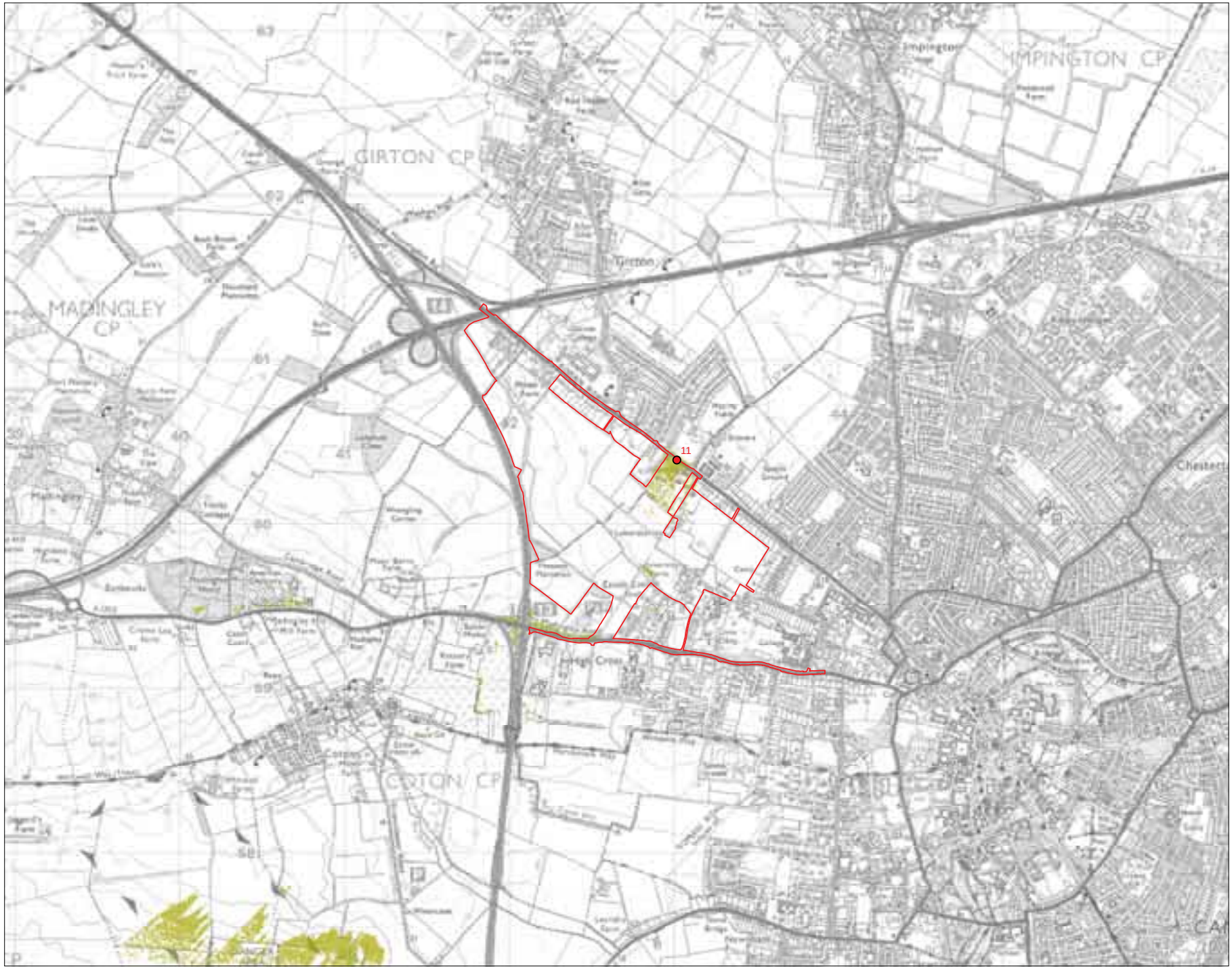


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.24 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | FIGURE TITLE |
| Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 11 - Pre-proposed development | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.24 | DWG. NO. |

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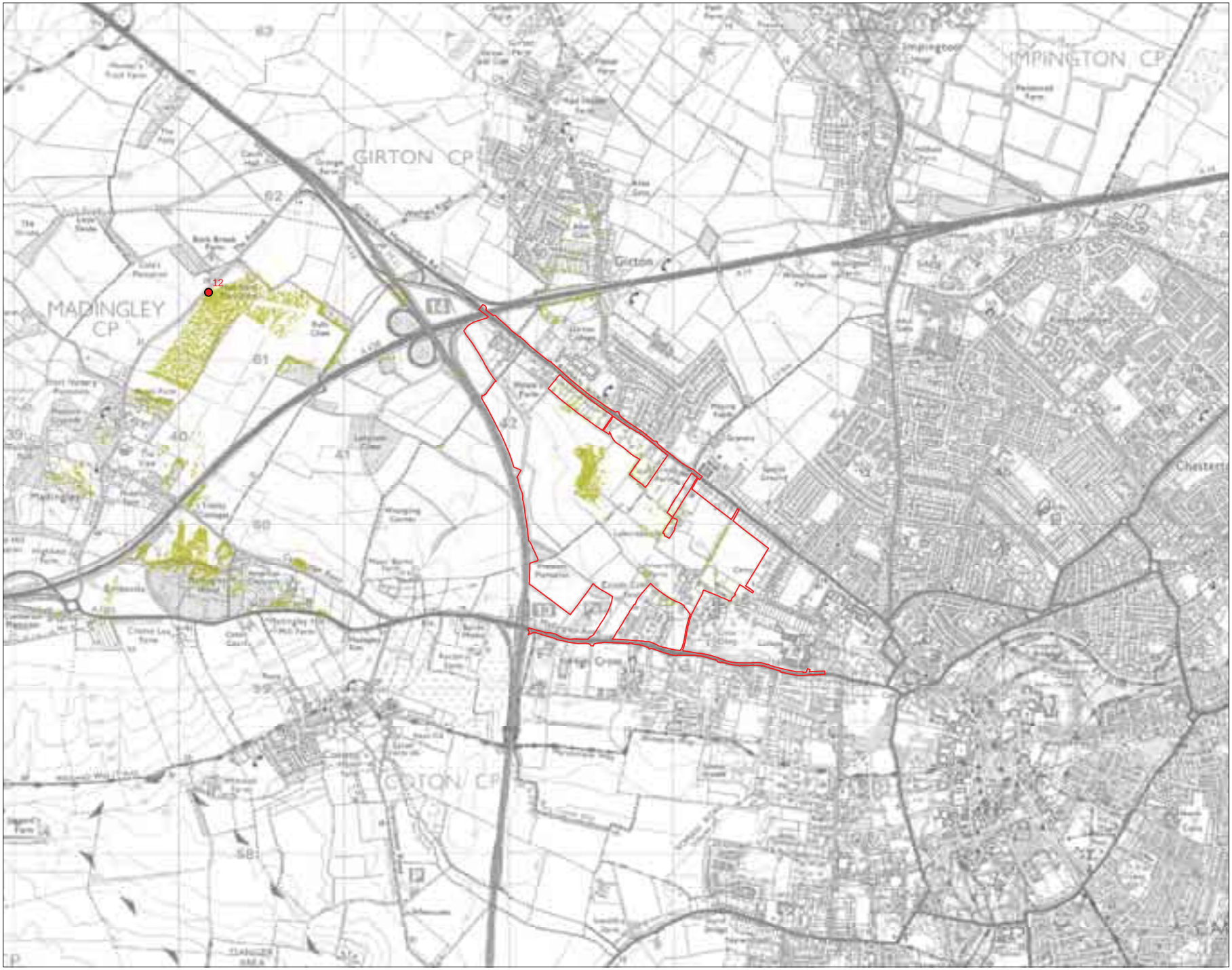


KEY

The Application Site Boundary

Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - Pre-proposed development

Visible

Note: Theoretical visibility is calculated from the Digital Surface Model pre-proposed development. The resulting zones of theoretical vis bility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation provide.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.25 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | FIGURE TITLE |
| Theoretical Surface Visibility from Viewpoint 12 - Pre-proposed development | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.25 | DWG. NO. |

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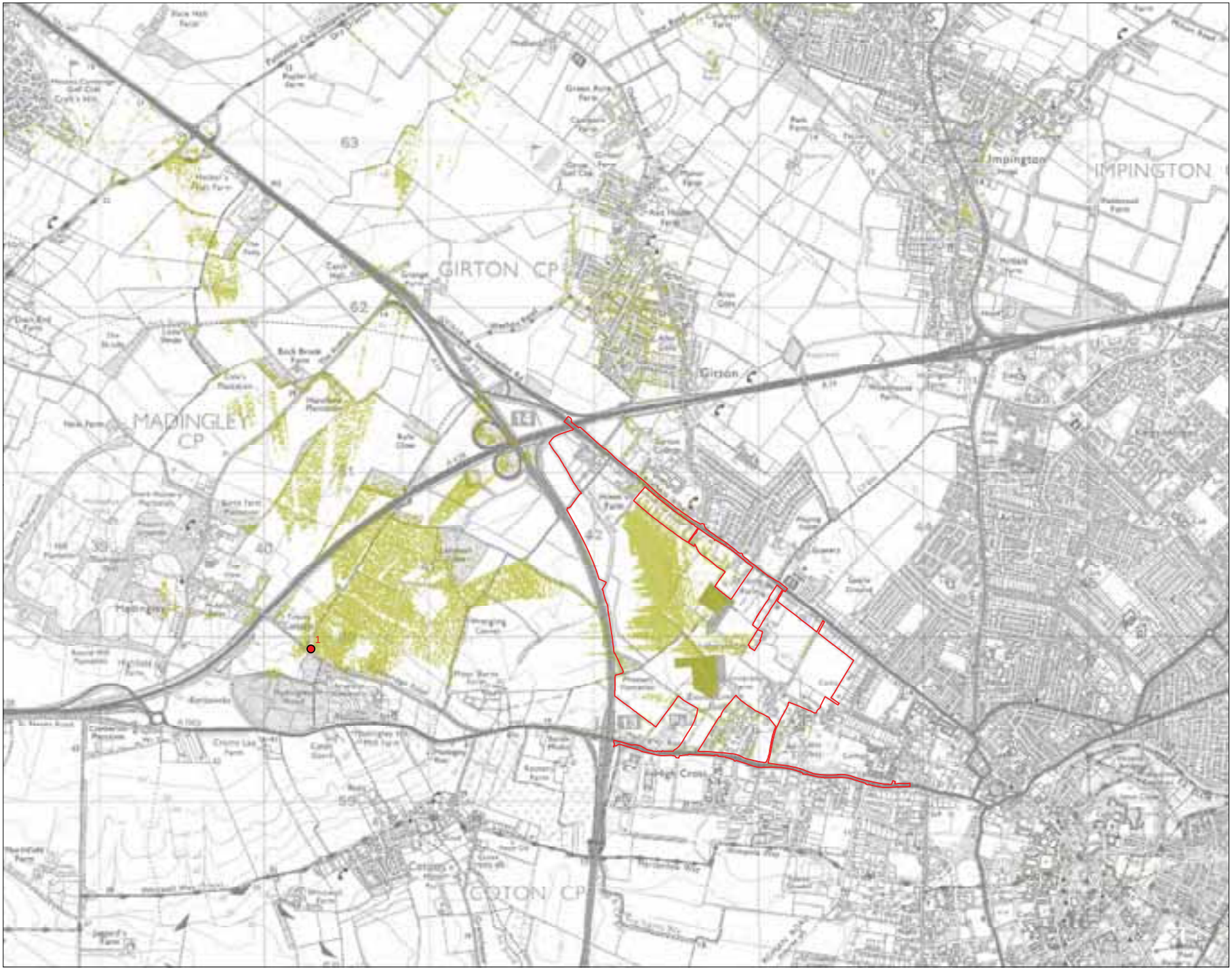


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.26 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 1 - 2014 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.26 | DWG. NO. |

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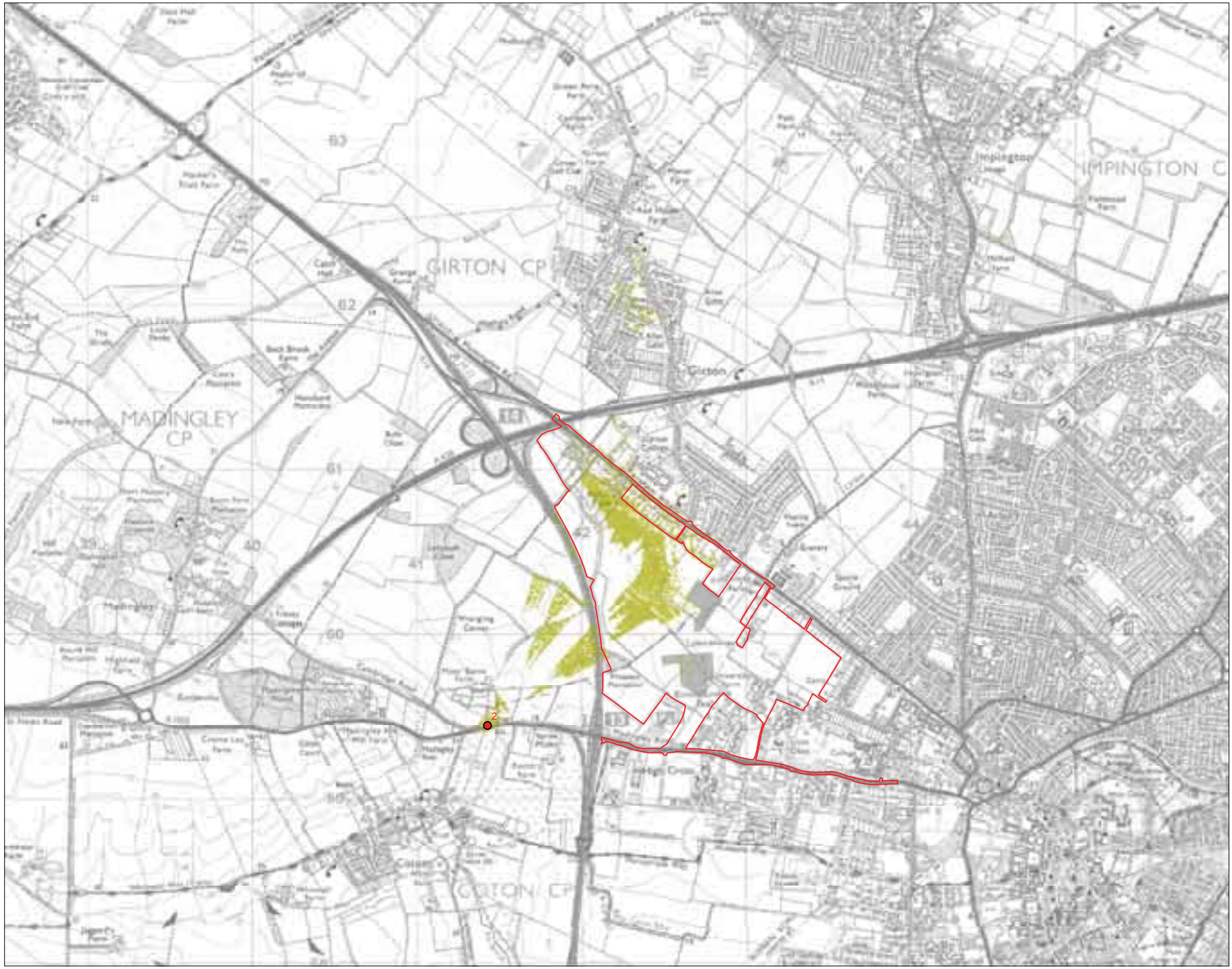


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.27 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 2 - 2014 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.27 | DWG. NO. |

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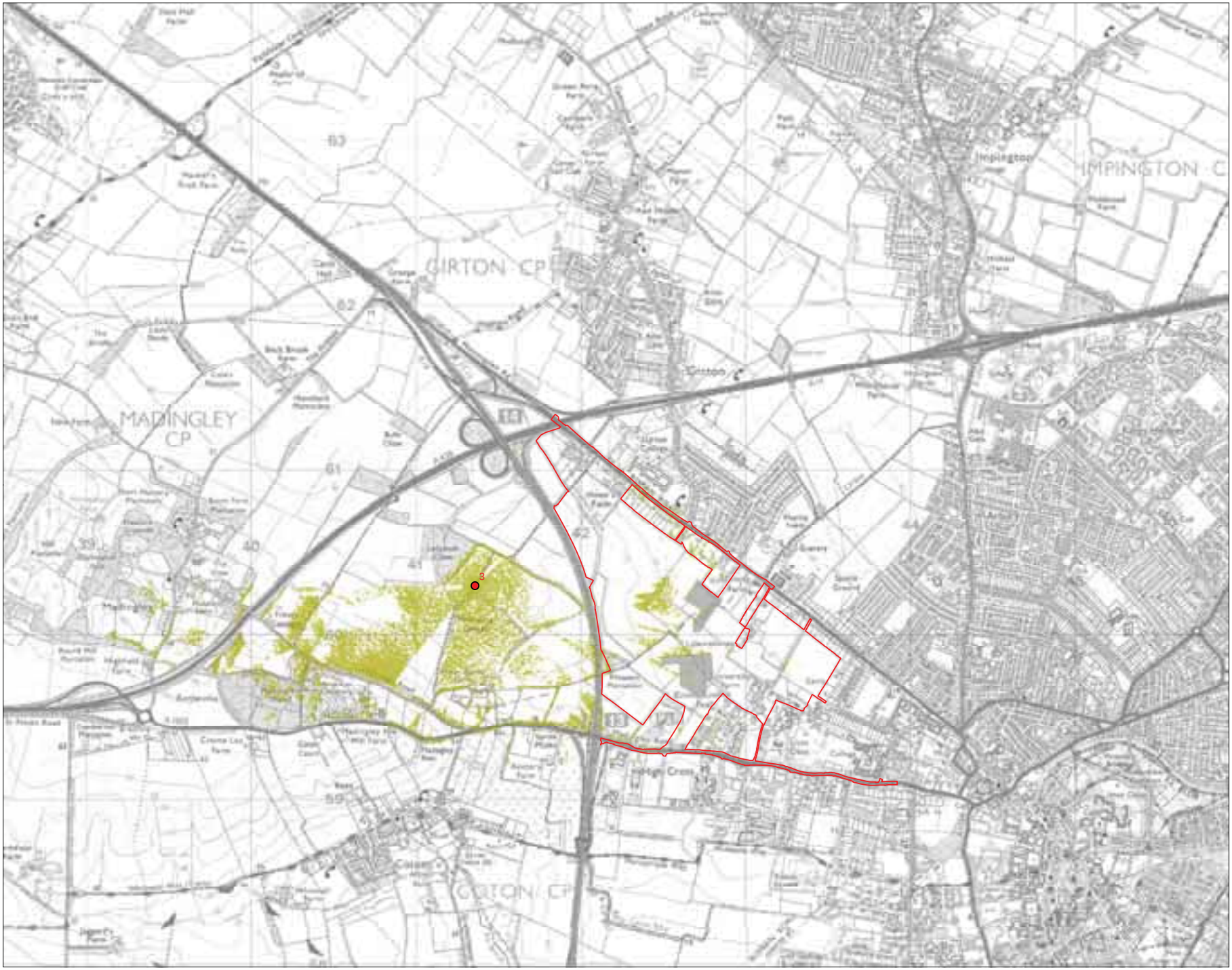


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.28 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 3 - 2014 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.28 | DWG. NO. |

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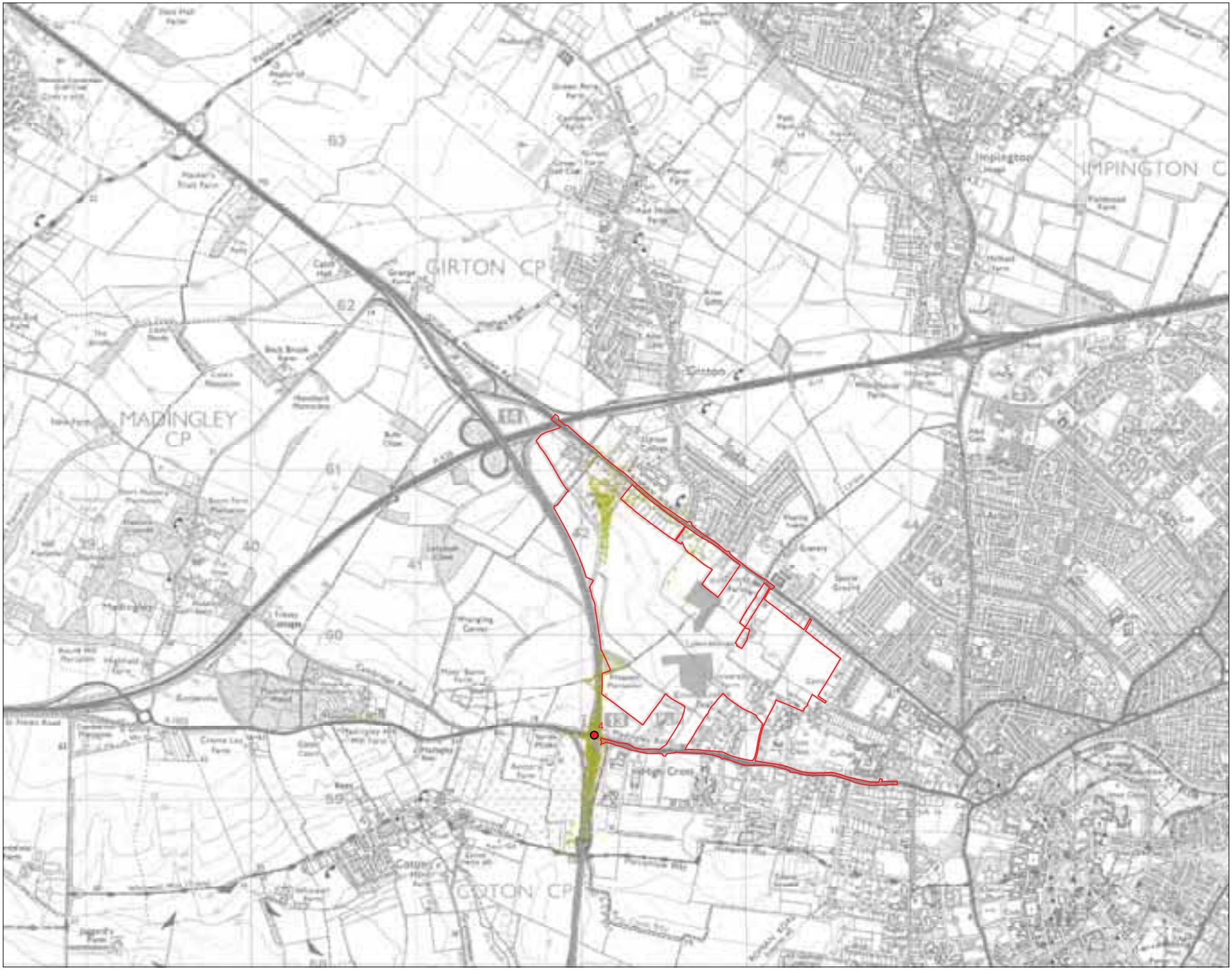


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.29 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 4 - 2014 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.29 | DWG. NO. |

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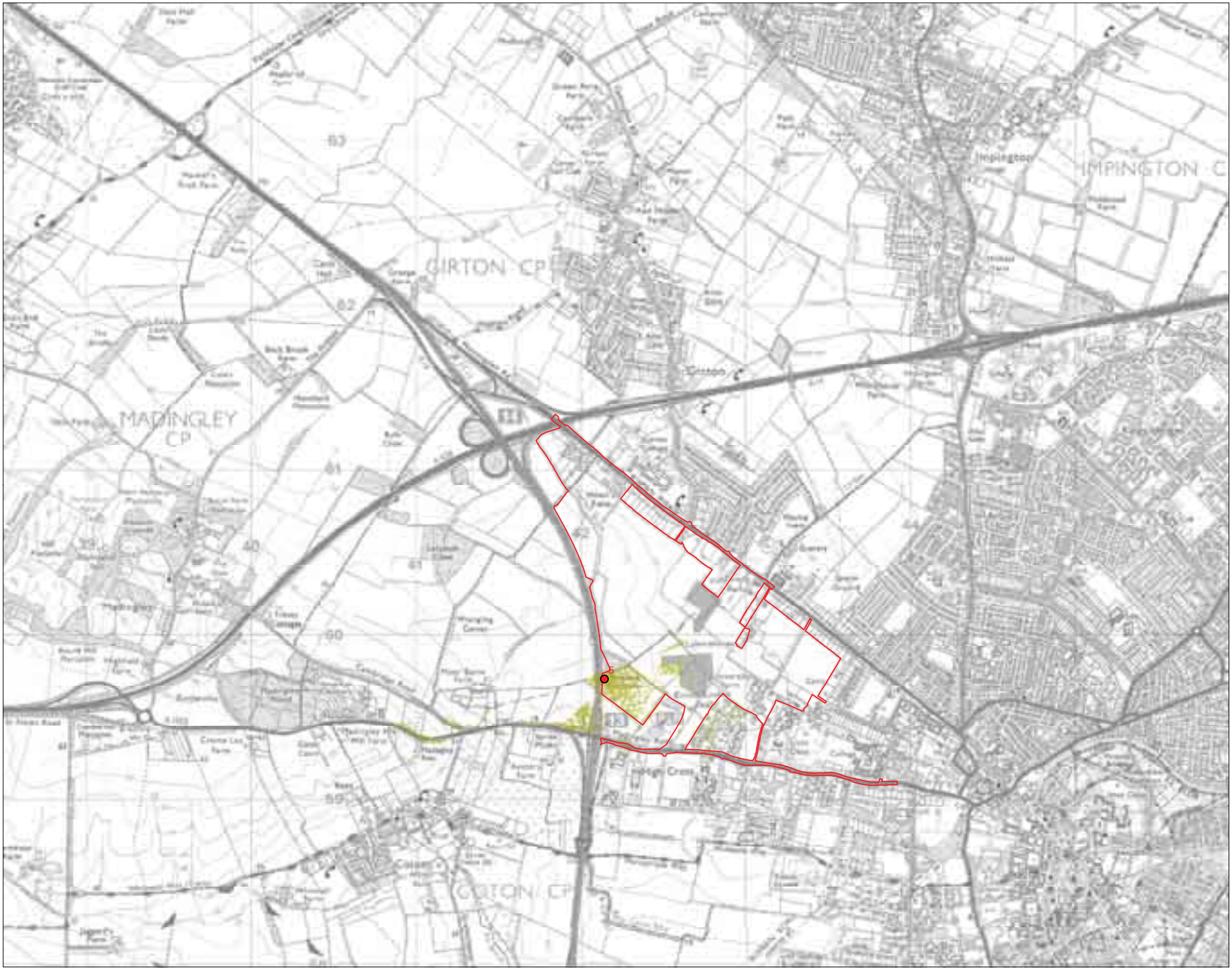


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.30 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 5 - 2014 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.30 | DWG. NO. |

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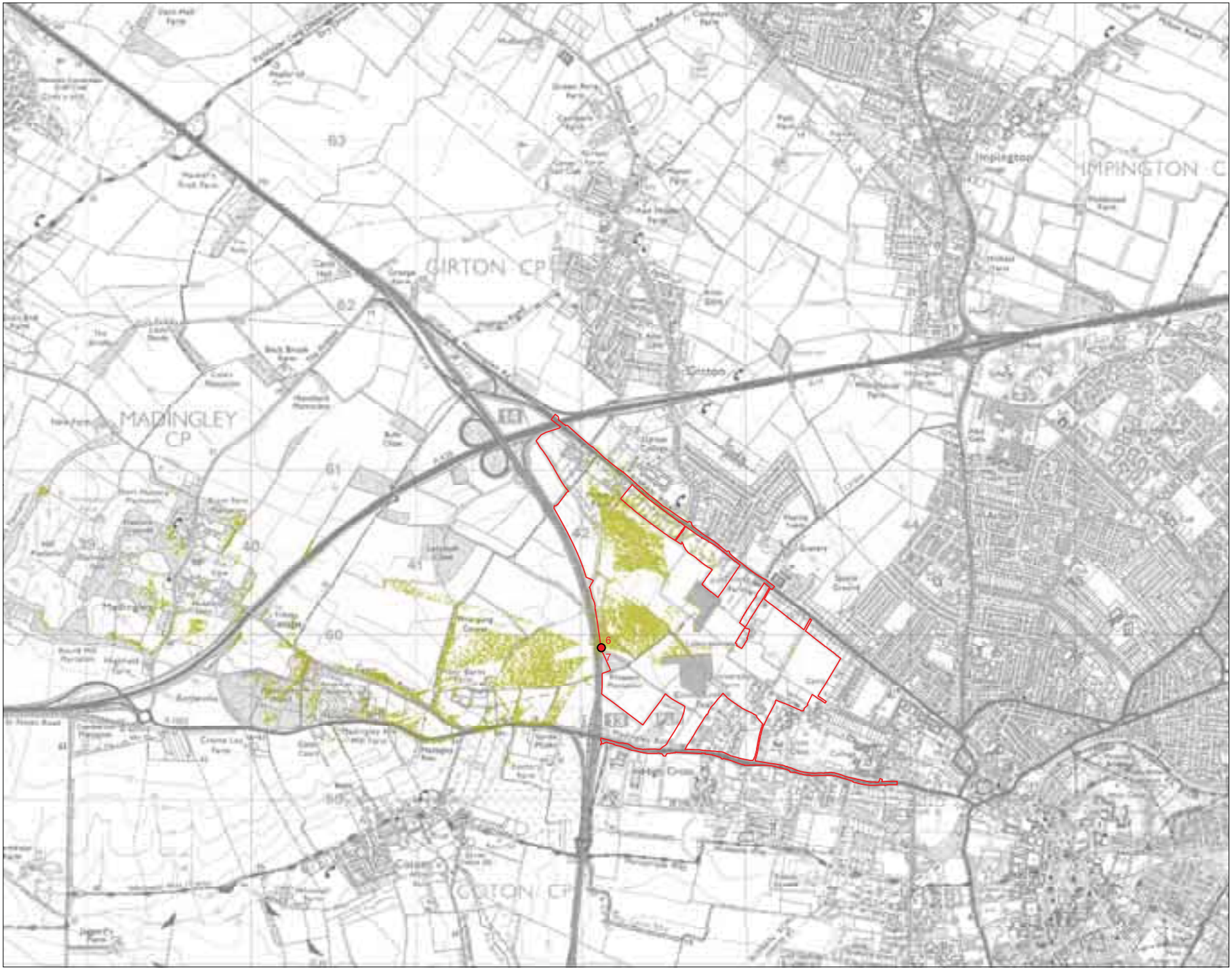


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.31<br>*Landscape & Visual Assessment*<br>Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 6 & 7 - 2014 | FIGURE TITLE |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.31 | DWG. NO. |

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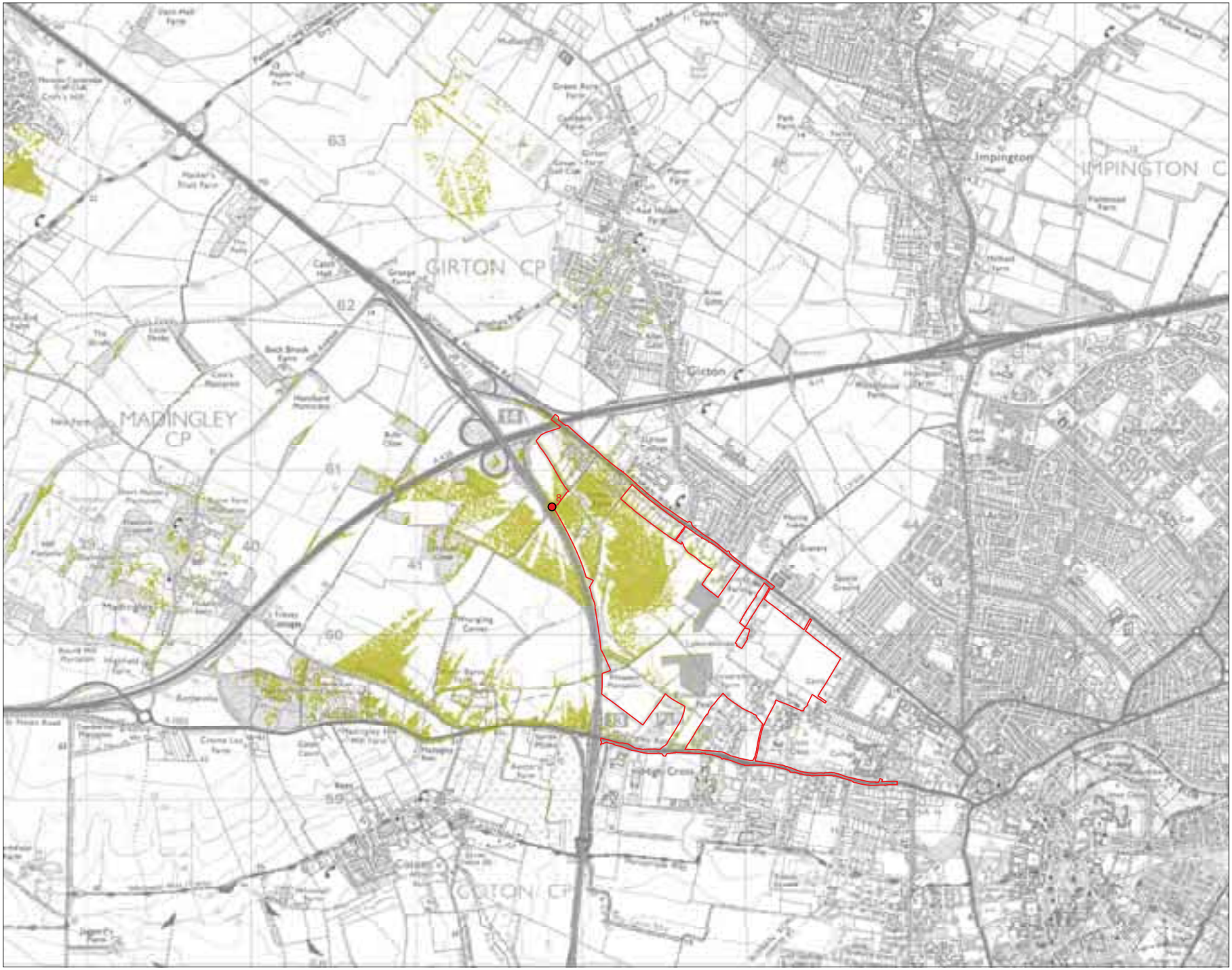


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.32 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 8 - 2014 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.32 | DWG. NO. |

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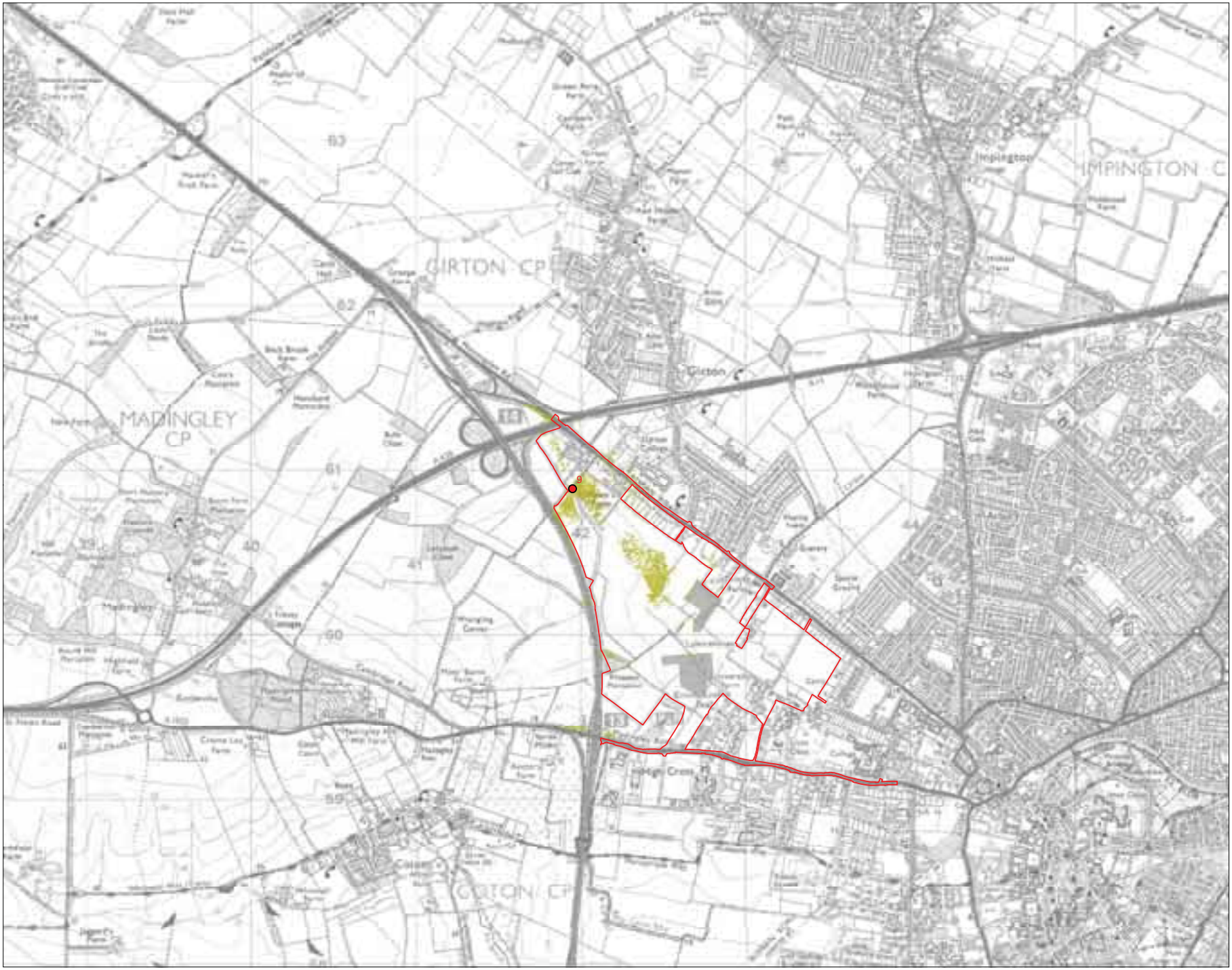


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.33 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 9 - 2014 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.33 | DWG. NO. |

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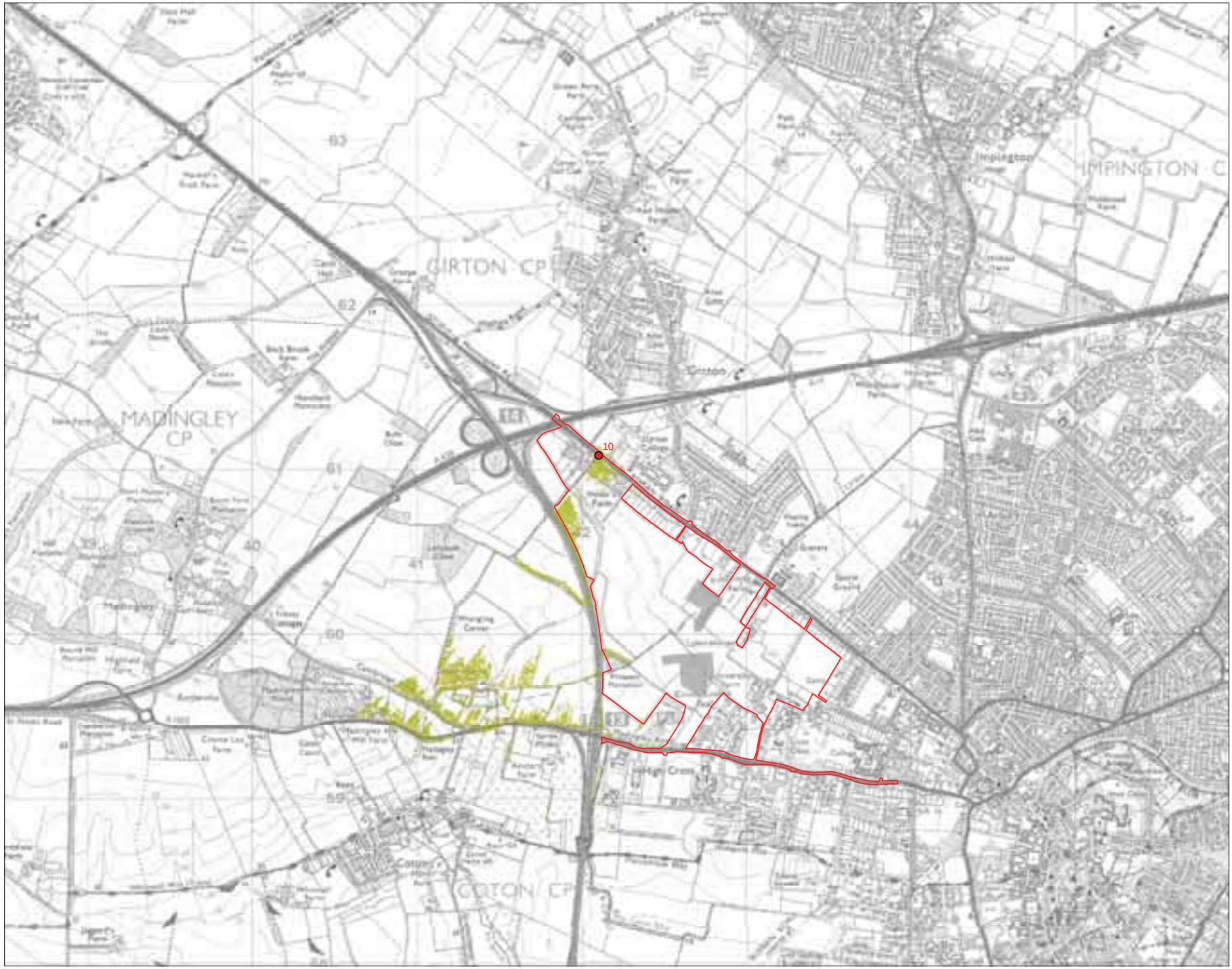


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.34 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 10 - 2014 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.34 | DWG. NO. |

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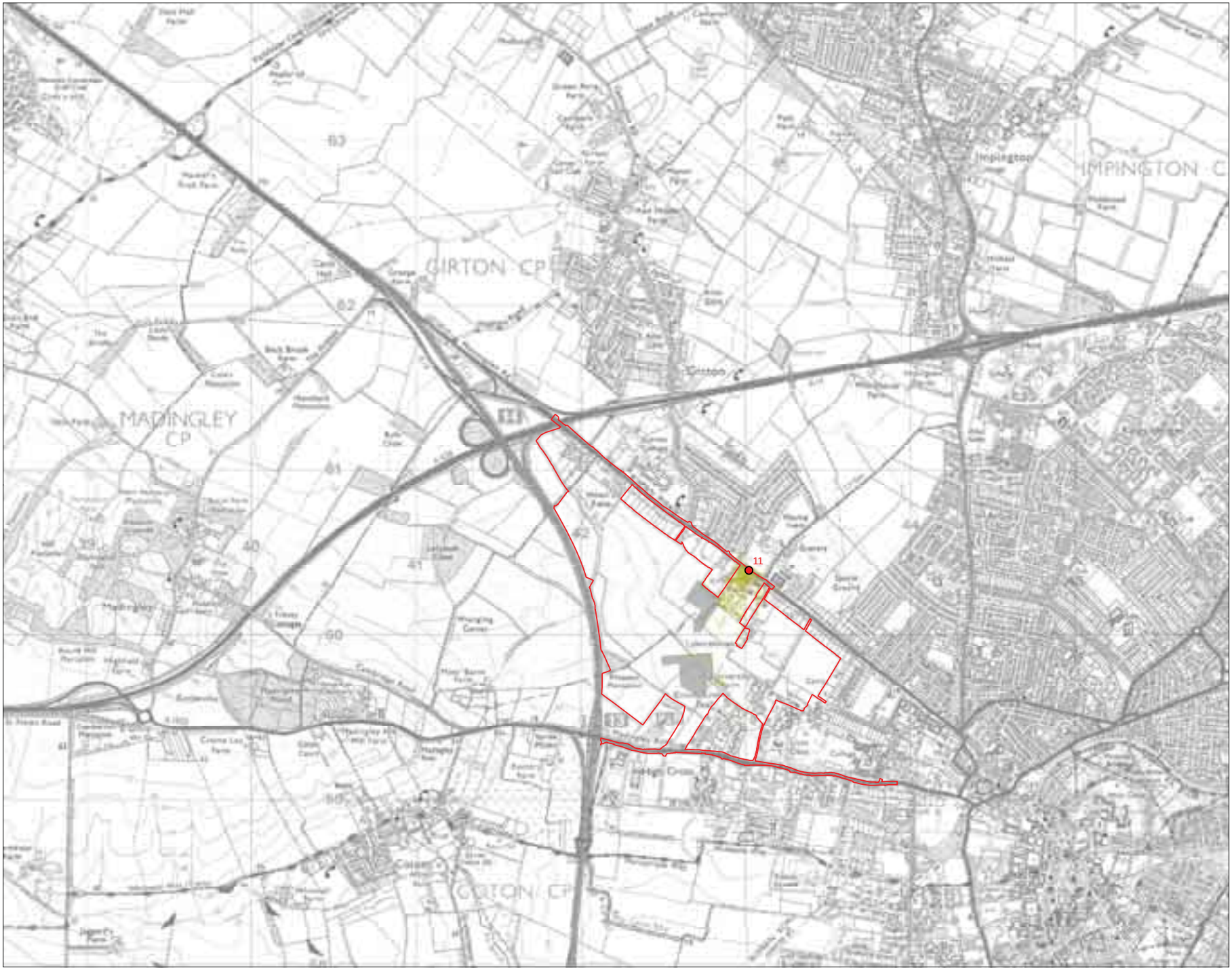


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.35 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 11 - 2014 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.35 | DWG. NO. |

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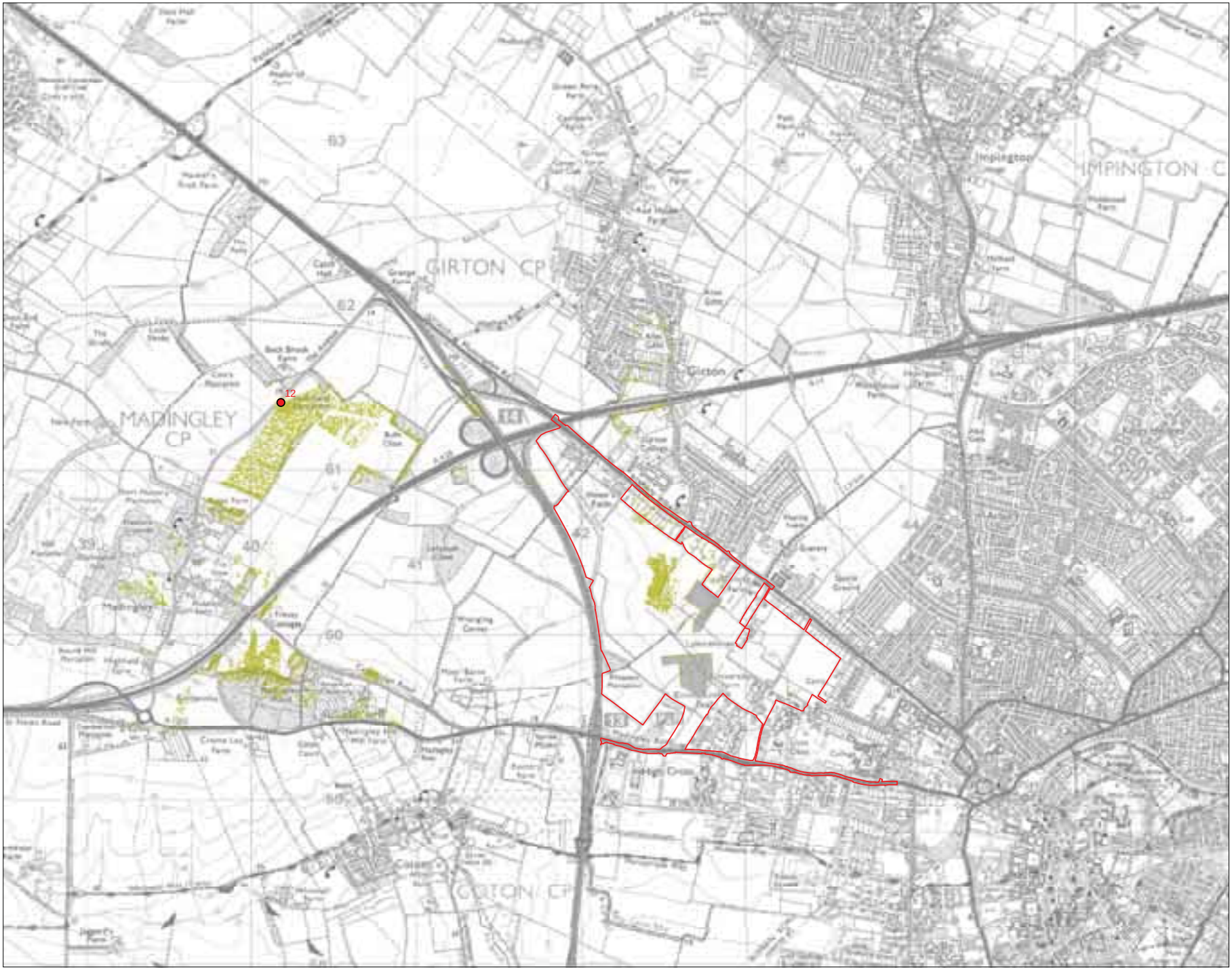


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2014

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.36 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 12 - 2014 | FIGURE TITLE |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.36 | DWG. NO. |

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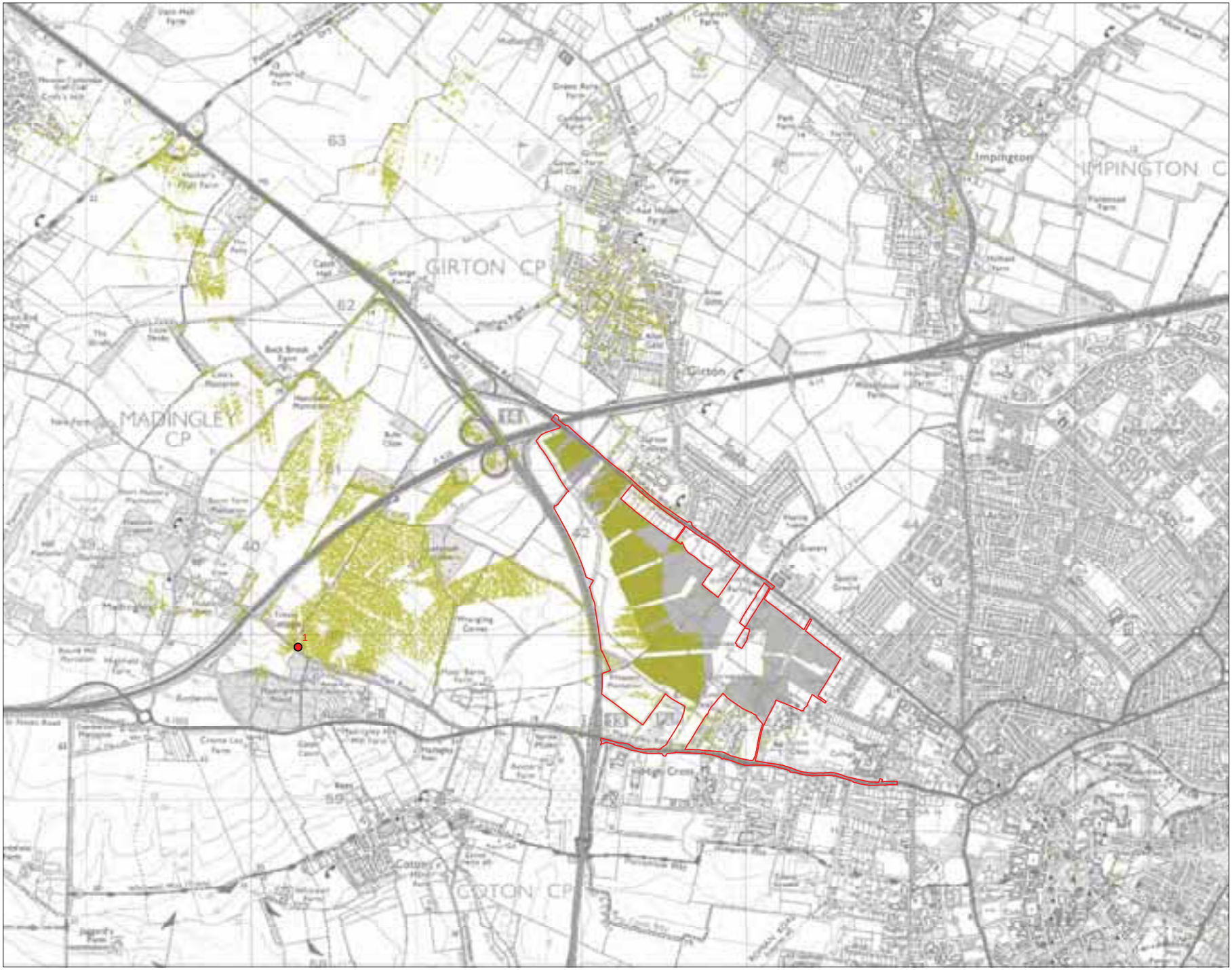


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.37 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 1 - 2026 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.37 | DWG. NO. |

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KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.38 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 2 - 2026 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.38 | DWG. NO. |

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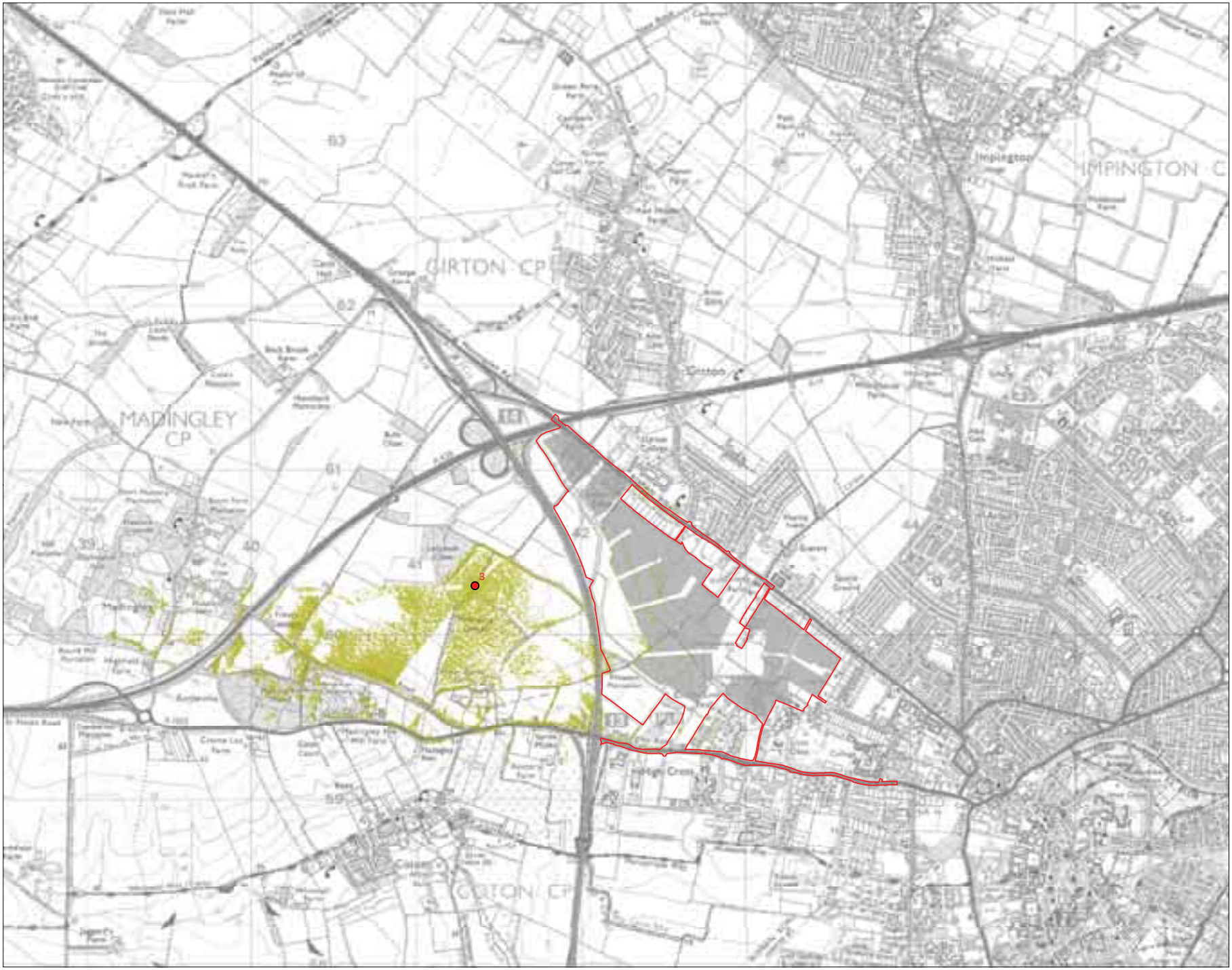


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.39 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 3 - 2026 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.39 | DWG. NO. |

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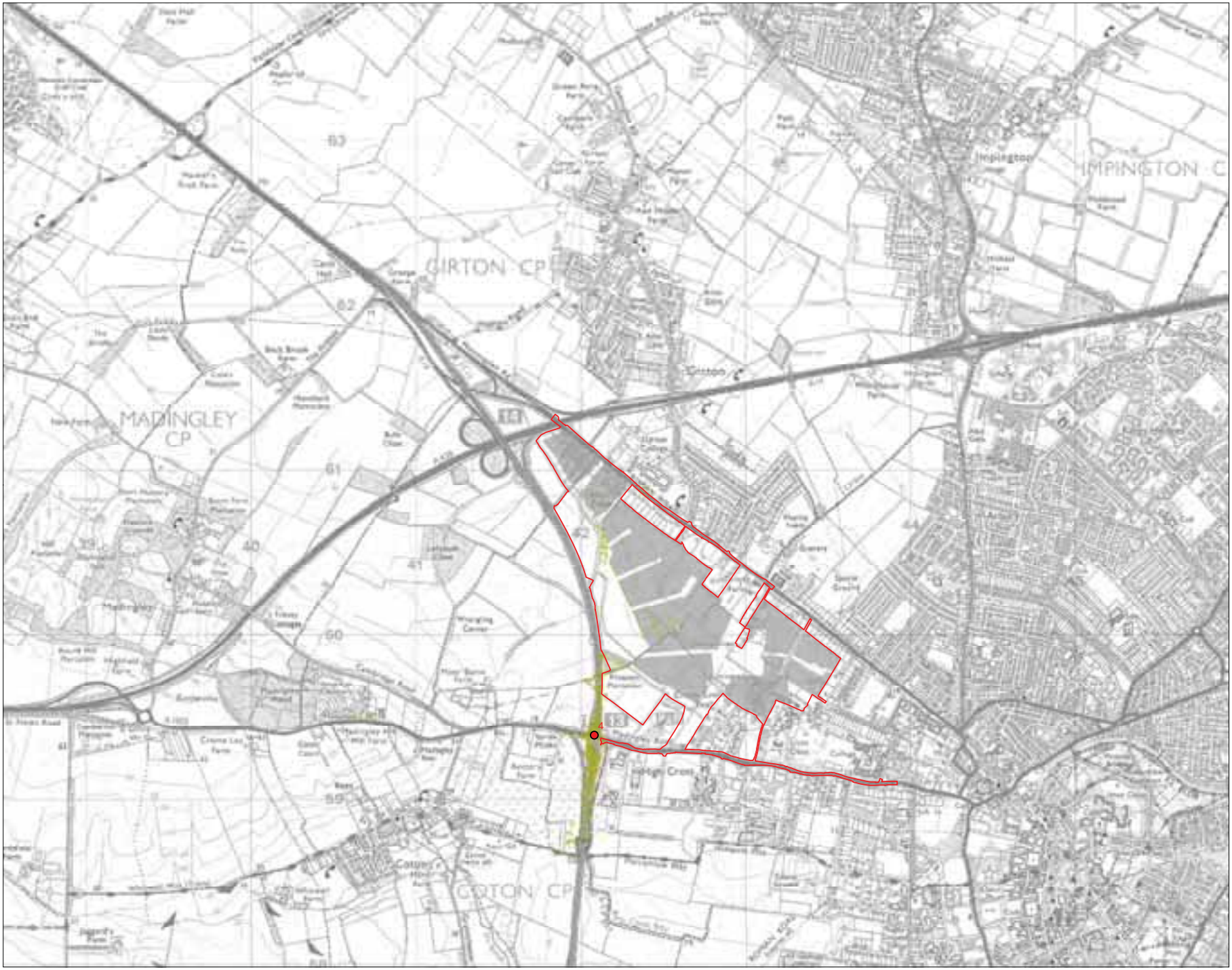


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.40 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 4 - 2026 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.40 | DWG. NO. |

N

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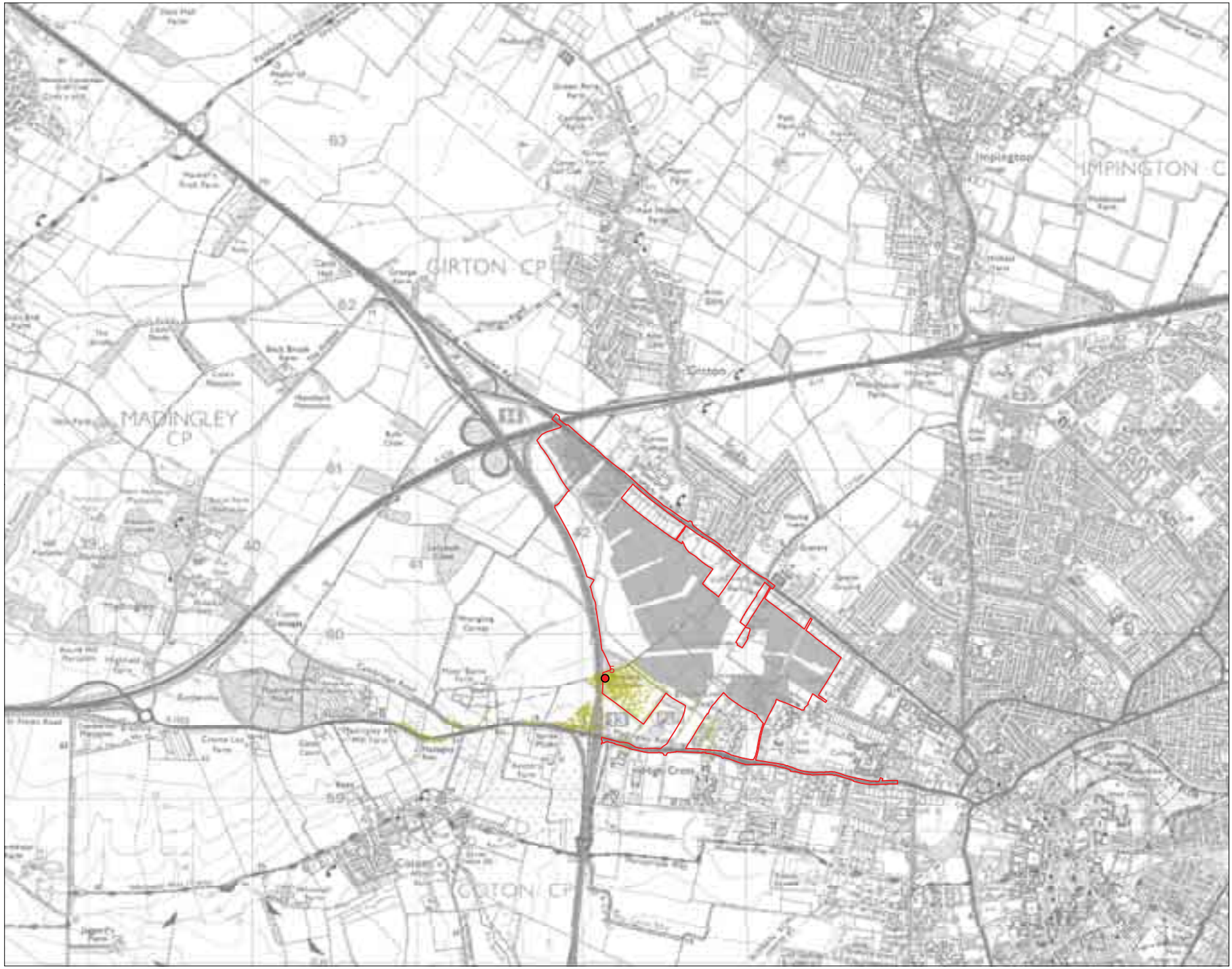


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.41 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 5 - 2026 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.41 | DWG. NO. |

N

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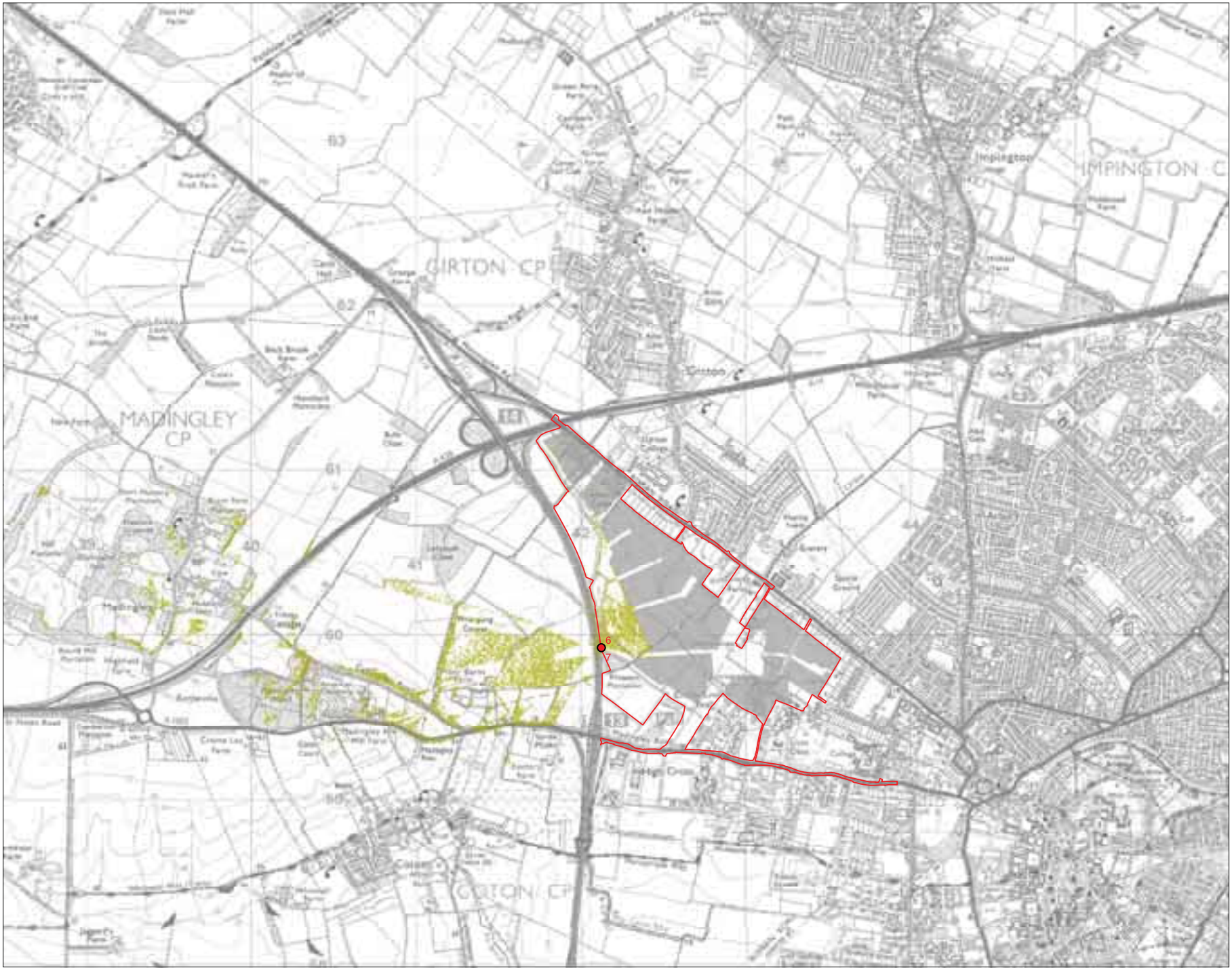


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.42 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 6 & 7 - 2026 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.42 | DWG. NO. |

N

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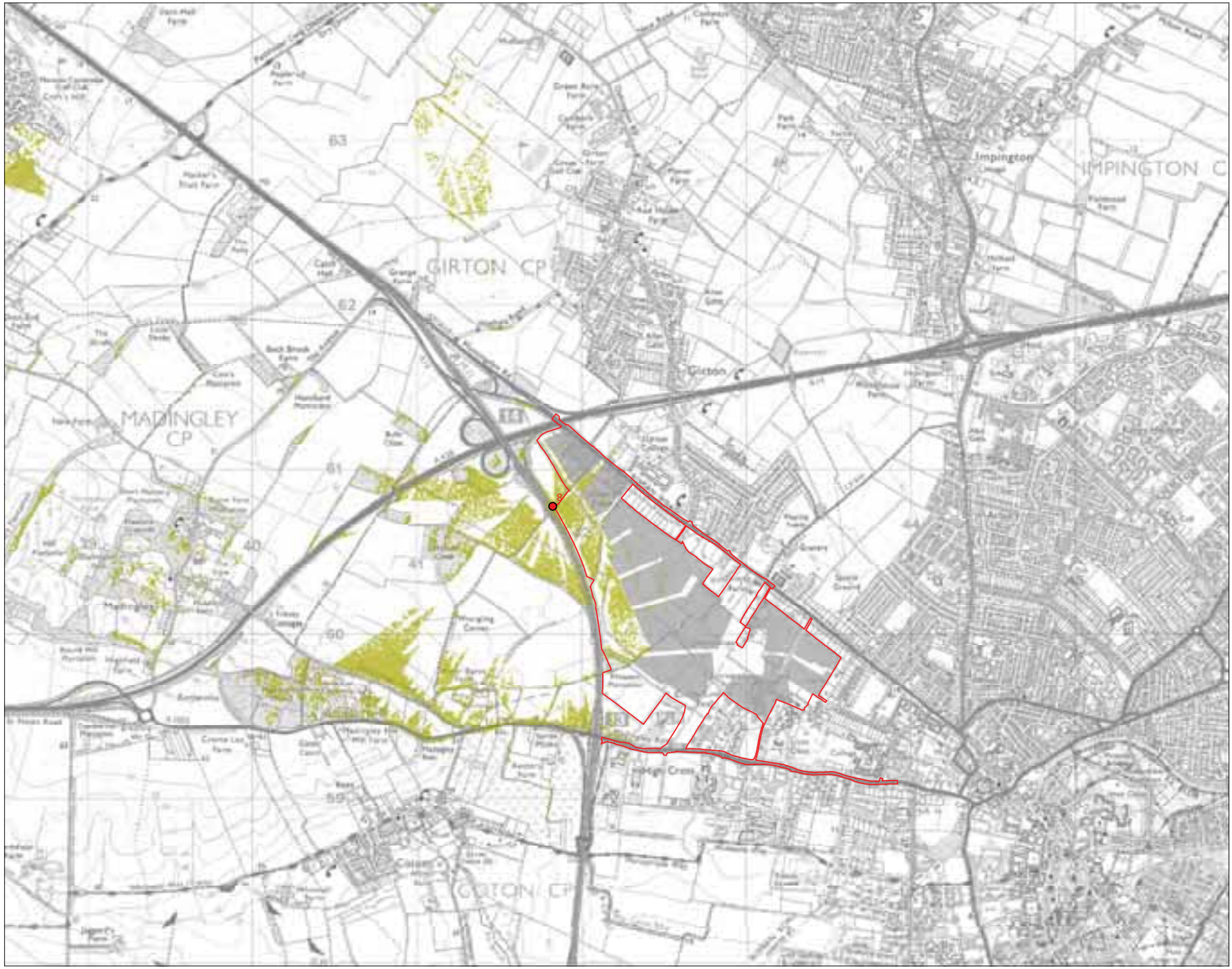


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.43<br>*Landscape & Visual Assessment*<br>Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 8 - 2026 | FIGURE TITLE |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.43 | DWG. NO. |

N

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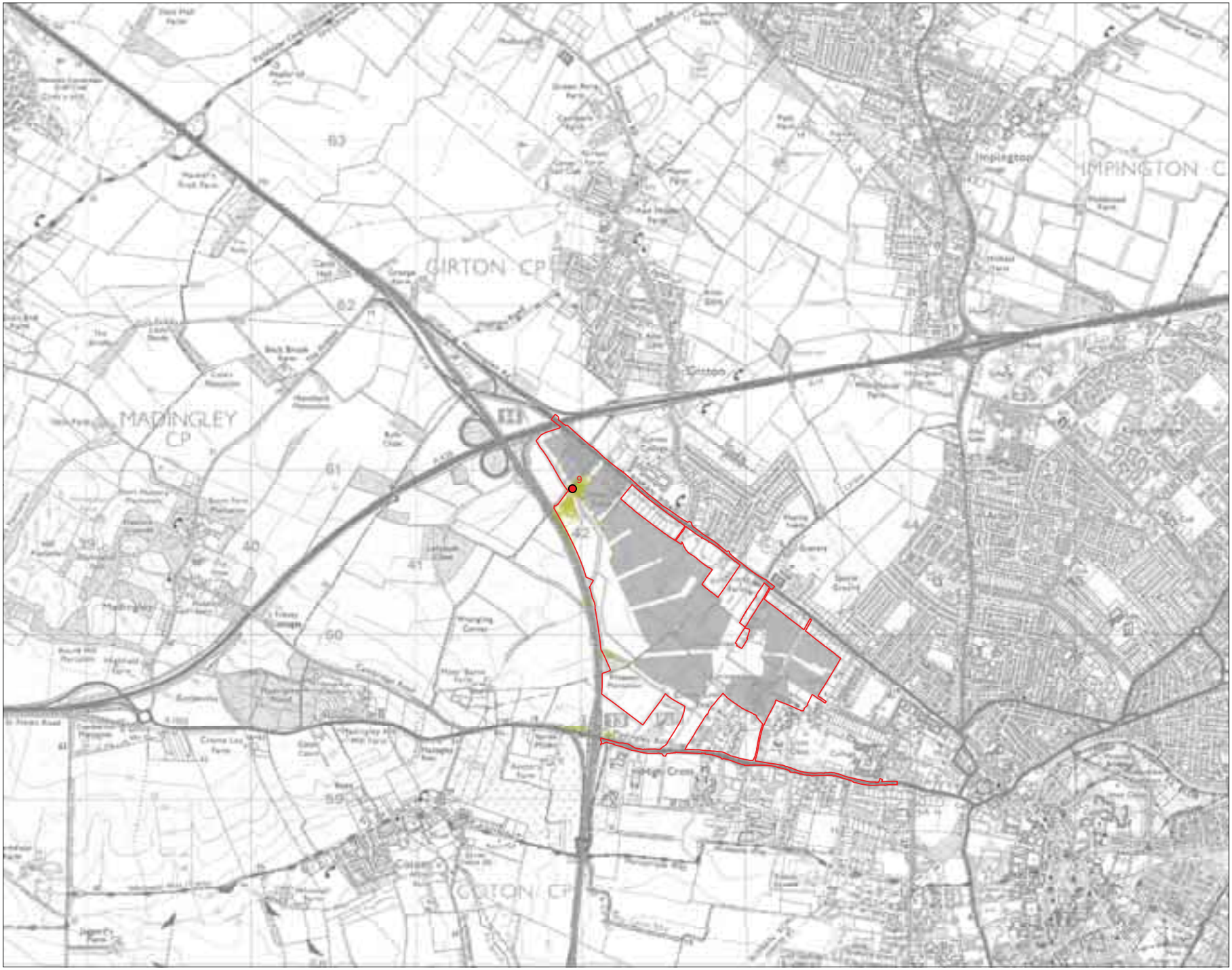


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.44 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 9 - 2026 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.44 | DWG. NO. |

N

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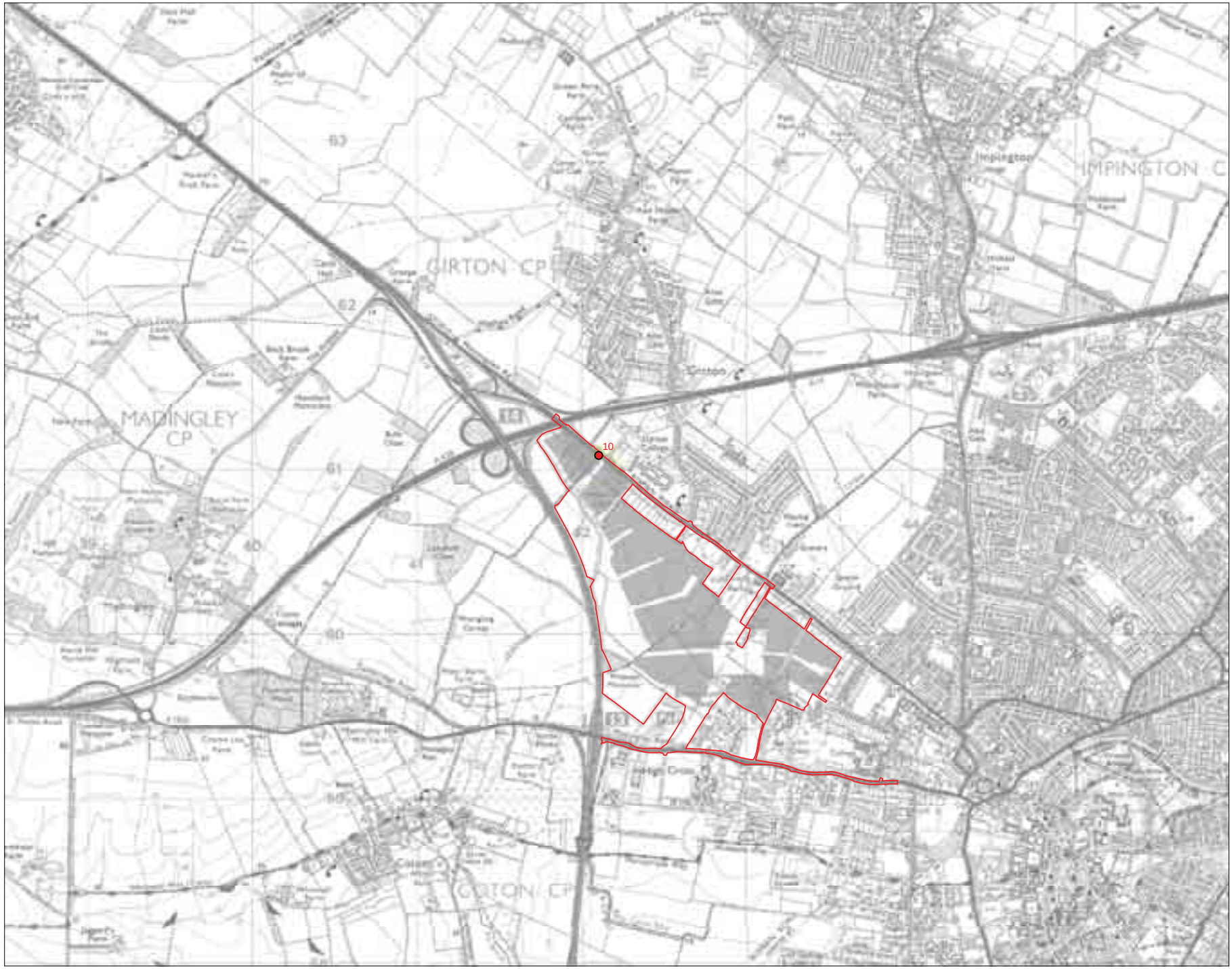


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.45 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 10 - 2026 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.45 | DWG. NO. |

N

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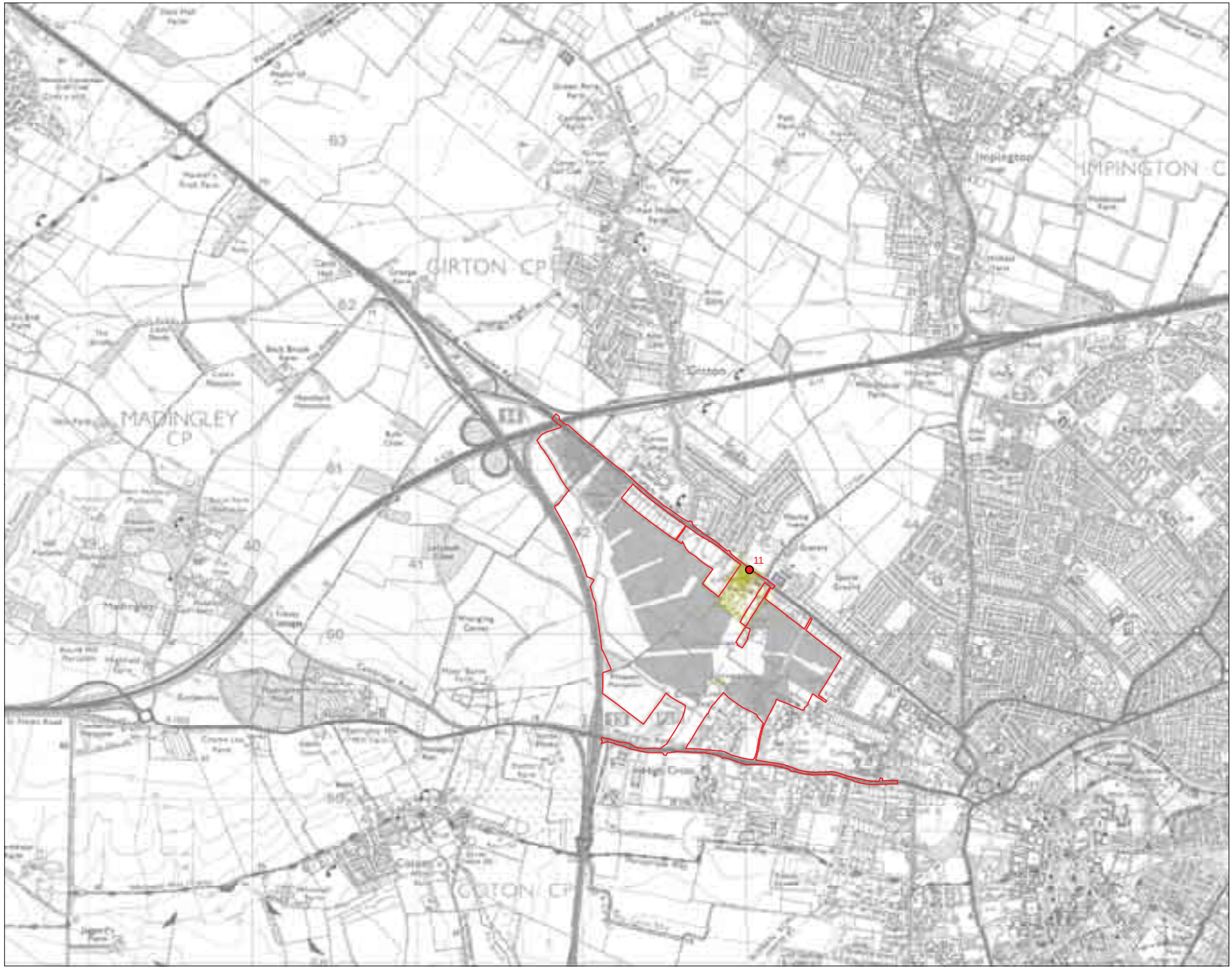


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.46 *Landscape & Visual Assessment* Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 11 - 2026 | FIGURE TITLE |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.46 | DWG. NO. |

N

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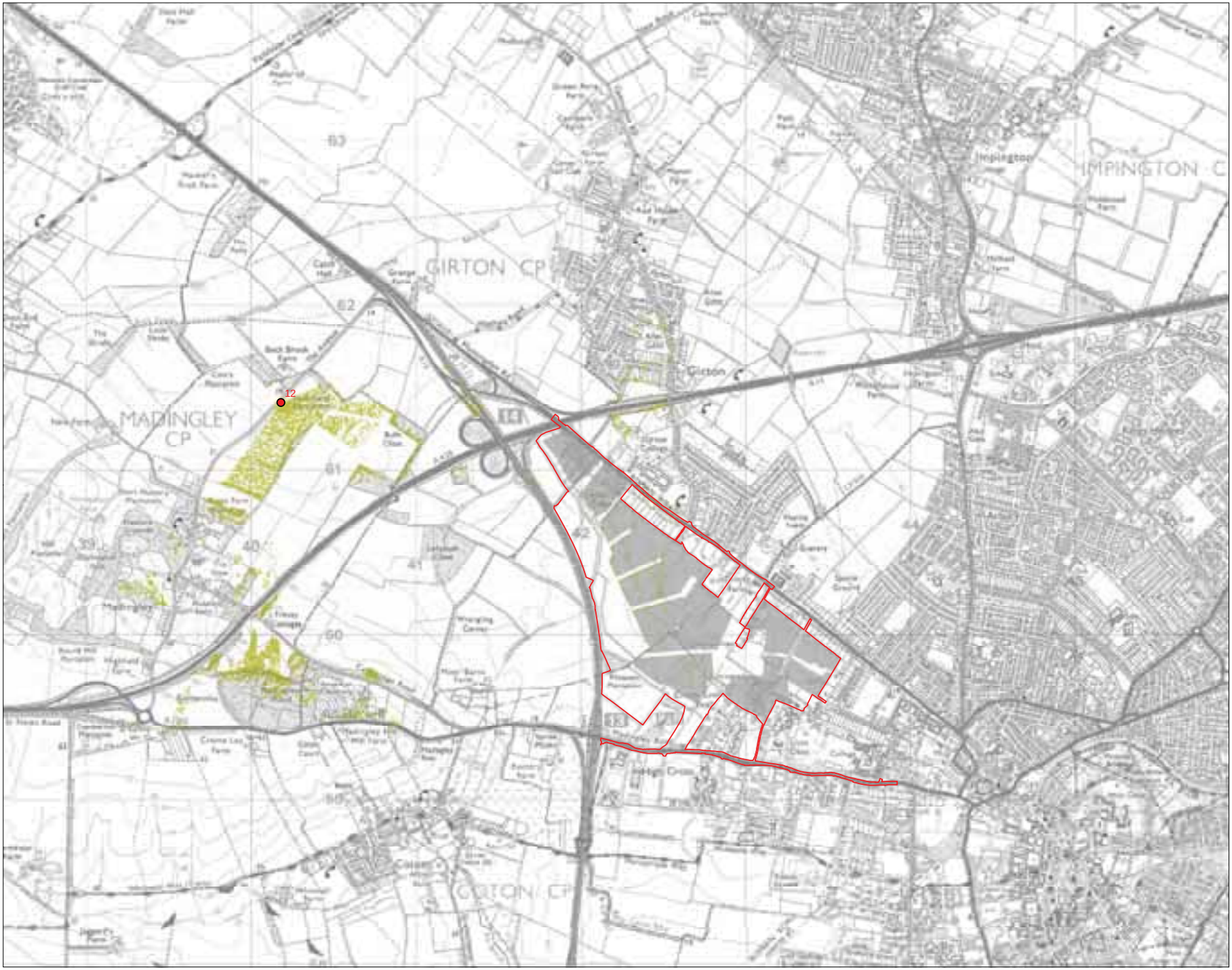


KEY

- The Application Site Boundary
- Viewpoints

Theoretical visibility - 2026

- Visible
- Parameter Envelopes
- Parameter Envelope Visibility

Note: The parameter envelopes have been merged into the Digital Surface Model based on Parameter Plan 06 Building Heights and Parameter Plan 04 Land Use. The resulting zones of Theoretical Visibility take into account the relative screening that existing buildings and features such as trees and vegetation may provide to the proposed development.

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.47 | FIGURE |
| *Landscape & Visual Assessment* | TITLE |
| Theoretical Building Block Visibility Viewpoint No. 12 - 2026 | |
| 1:22,000 @ A3 | SCALE |
| 60199513_6.47 | DWG. NO. |

N

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Viewpoint 1 Winter: Existing


Viewpoint 1 Winter 2026: Completed Development

Location Plan


Notes:

1. The photomontages are based on maximum height parameters as set out in Parameter Plan 06: Building Heights.

2. The block photomontages illustrate maximum potential extent of the proposed built development areas. They are not intended to show what the proposed development will be like but the maximum area within which they may occur.

3. A layout of the proposed development area has been modelled using coloured 'development envelopes' corresponding with the colours used in Parameter Plan 04. The envelopes are modelled to the maximum extent of the proposed development as per the development parameters set out in Parameter Plan 04.

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.48 | **FIGURE** |
| ***Landscape & Visual Assessment*** Viewpoint 1: Montage | **TITLE** |
| NTS | **SCALE** |
| 60216015_6_48 _A | **DWG. NO.** |

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Viewpoint 2 Winter: Existing


Viewpoint 2 Winter 2026: Completed Development

Location Plan


Notes:

1. The photomontages are based on maximum height parameters as set out in Parameter Plan 06: Building Heights.

2. The block photomontages illustrate maximum potential extent of the proposed built development areas. They are not intended to show what the proposed development will be like but the maximum area within which they may occur.

3. A layout of the proposed development area has been modelled using coloured 'development envelopes' corresponding with the colours used in Parameter Plan 04. The envelopes are modelled to the maximum extent of the proposed development as per the development parameters set out in Parameter Plan 04.

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.49 | **FIGURE** |
| ***Landscape & Visual Assessment*** Viewpoint 2: Montage | **TITLE** |
| NTS | **SCALE** |
| 60216015_6_49_A | **DWG. NO.** |

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Viewpoint 3 Winter: Existing


Viewpoint 3 Winter 2026: Completed Development

Location Plan


Notes:

1. The photomontages are based on maximum height parameters as set out in Parameter Plan 06: Building Heights.

2. The block photomontages illustrate maximum potential extent of the proposed built development areas. They are not intended to show what the proposed development will be like but the maximum area within which they may occur.

3. A layout of the proposed development area has been modelled using coloured 'development envelopes' corresponding with the colours used in Parameter Plan 04. The envelopes are modelled to the maximum extent of the proposed development as per the development parameters set out in Parameter Plan 04.

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.50 | **FIGURE** |
| ***Landscape & Visual Assessment*** Viewpoint 3: Montage | **TITLE** |
| NTS | **SCALE** |
| 60216015_6_50_A | **DWG. NO.** |

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Viewpoint 6 Winter: Existing


Viewpoint 6 Winter 2026: Completed Development

Location Plan


Notes:

1. The photomontages are based on maximum height parameters as set out in Parameter Plan 06: Building Heights.

2. The block photomontages illustrate maximum potential extent of the proposed built development areas. They are not intended to show what the proposed development will be like but the maximum area within which they may occur.

3. A layout of the proposed development area has been modelled using coloured 'development envelopes' corresponding with the colours used in Parameter Plan 04. The envelopes are modelled to the maximum extent of the proposed development as per the development parameters set out in Parameter Plan 04.

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.51 | **FIGURE** |
| ***Landscape & Visual Assessment*** Viewpoint 6: Montage | **TITLE** |
| NTS | **SCALE** |
| 60216015_6_51_A | **DWG. NO.** |

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Viewpoint 7 Winter: Existing


Viewpoint 7 Winter 2026: Completed Development

Location Plan


Notes:

1. The photomontages are based on maximum height parameters as set out in Parameter Plan 06: Building Heights.

2. The block photomontages illustrate maximum potential extent of the proposed built development areas. They are not intended to show what the proposed development will be like but the maximum area within which they may occur.

3. A layout of the proposed development area has been modelled using coloured 'development envelopes' corresponding with the colours used in Parameter Plan 04. The envelopes are modelled to the maximum extent of the proposed development as per the development parameters set out in Parameter Plan 04.

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.52 | **FIGURE** |
| ***Landscape & Visual Assessment*** | **TITLE** |
| Viewpoint 7: Montage | |
| NTS | **SCALE** |
| 60216015_6_52_A | **DWG. NO.** |

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Viewpoint 8 Winter: Existing


Viewpoint 8 Winter 2026: Completed Development

Location Plan


Notes:

1. The photomontages are based on maximum height parameters as set out in Parameter Plan 06: Building Heights.

2. The block photomontages illustrate maximum potential extent of the proposed built development areas. They are not intended to show what the proposed development will be like but the maximum area within which they may occur.

3. A layout of the proposed development area has been modelled using coloured 'development envelopes' corresponding with the colours used in Parameter Plan 04. The envelopes are modelled to the maximum extent of the proposed development as per the development parameters set out in Parameter Plan 04.

AECOM

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.53 | **FIGURE** |
| ***Landscape & Visual Assessment*** Viewpoint 8: Montage | **TITLE** |
| NTS | **SCALE** |
| 60216015_6_53_A | **DWG. NO.** |

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Viewpoint 10 Winter: Existing


Viewpoint 10 Winter 2026: Completed Development

Location Plan


Notes:

1. The photomontages are based on maximum height parameters as set out in Parameter Plan 06: Building Heights.

2. The block photomontages illustrate maximum potential extent of the proposed built development areas. They are not intended to show what the proposed development will be like but the maximum area within which they may occur.

3. A layout of the proposed development area has been modelled using coloured 'development envelopes' corresponding with the colours used in Parameter Plan 04. The envelopes are modelled to the maximum extent of the proposed development as per the development parameters set out in Parameter Plan 04.

AECOM

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.54 | **FIGURE** |
| ***Landscape & Visual Assessment*** Viewpoint 10: Montage | **TITLE** |
| NTS | **SCALE** |
| 60216015_6_54 | **DWG. NO.** |

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Viewpoint 11 Winter: Existing

Maximum extent of development

Viewpoint 11 Winter 2026: Completed Development

Location Plan


Notes:

1. The photomontages are based on maximum height parameters as set out in Parameter Plan 06: Building Heights.

2. The block photomontages illustrate maximum potential extent of the proposed built development areas. They are not intended to show what the proposed development will be like but the maximum area within which they may occur.

3. A layout of the proposed development area has been modelled using coloured 'development envelopes' corresponding with the colours used in Parameter Plan 04. The envelopes are modelled to the maximum extent of the proposed development as per the development parameters set out in Parameter Plan 04.

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| | |
|---|---|
| 6.55 | **FIGURE** |
| ***Landscape & Visual Assessment*** Viewpoint 11: Montage | **TITLE** |
| NTS | **SCALE** |
| 60216015_6_55 | **DWG. NO.** |

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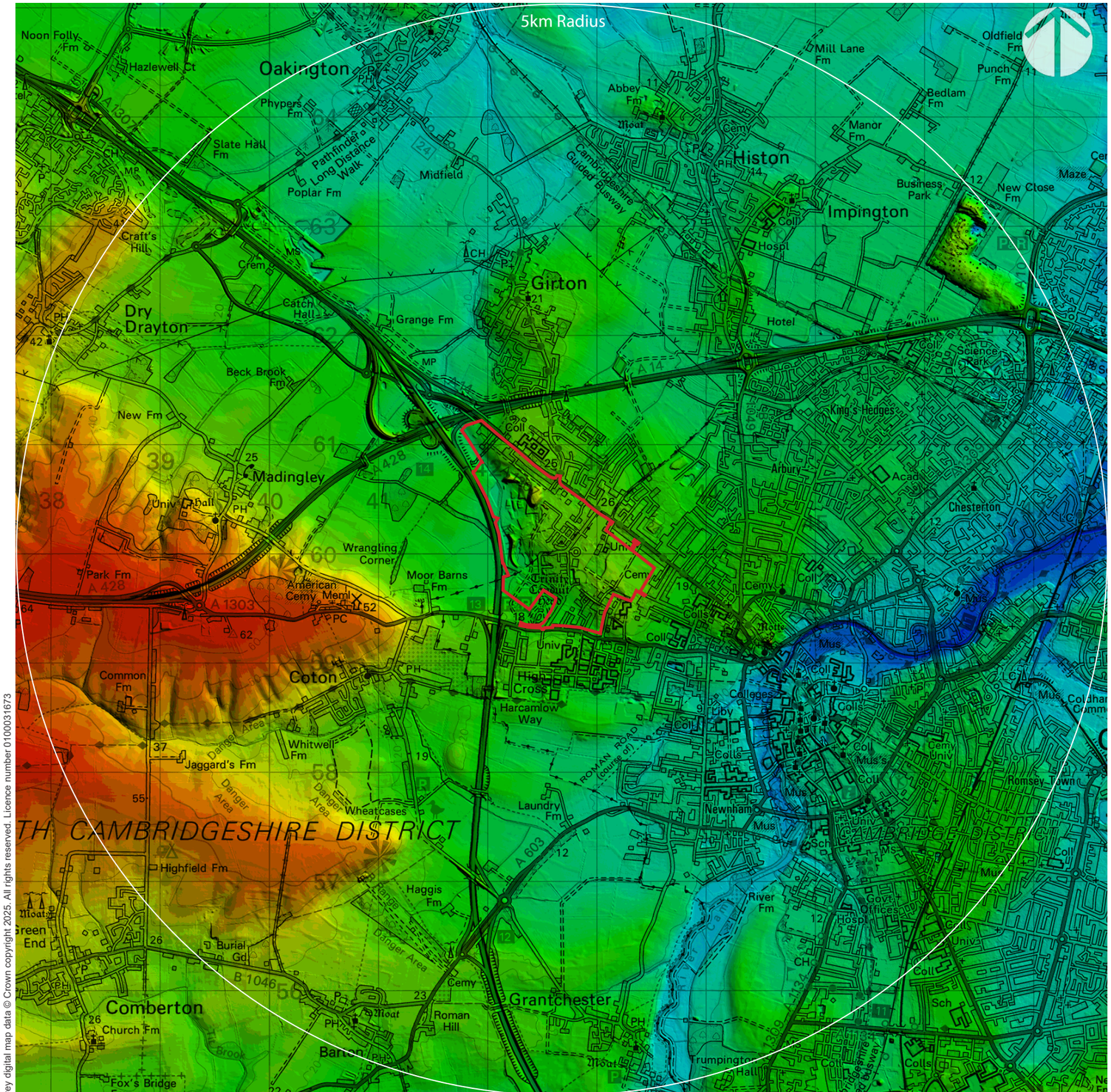
# APPENDIX 5
# ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY

# Calculation of Theoretical Visibility
# ZTV/ZVI

## North West Cambridge

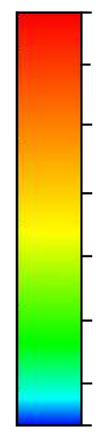
July 2025


Unit 21 . Hebden Bridge Town Hall . St George's Street , Hebden Bridge . HX7 7BY
www.msenvision.co.uk




**Key:**

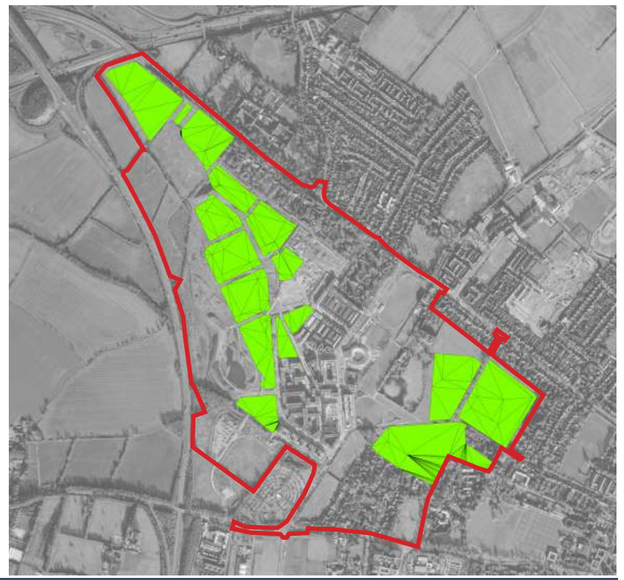
Site Location




metres Above Ordnance Datum m(AOD)

**Layout Information**

The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.



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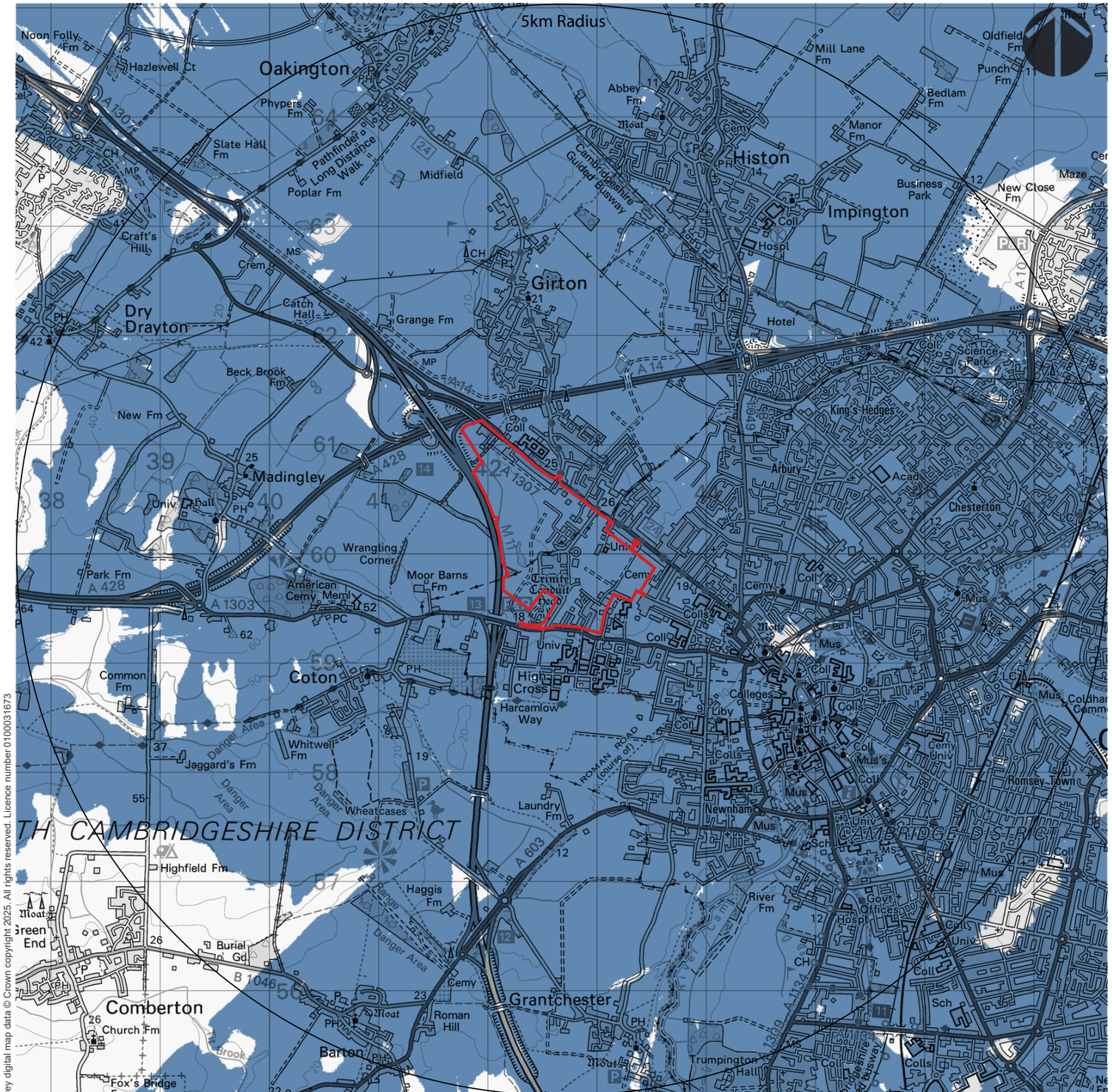


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**Key:**

Site Location

Theoretical Visibility

**Layout Information**

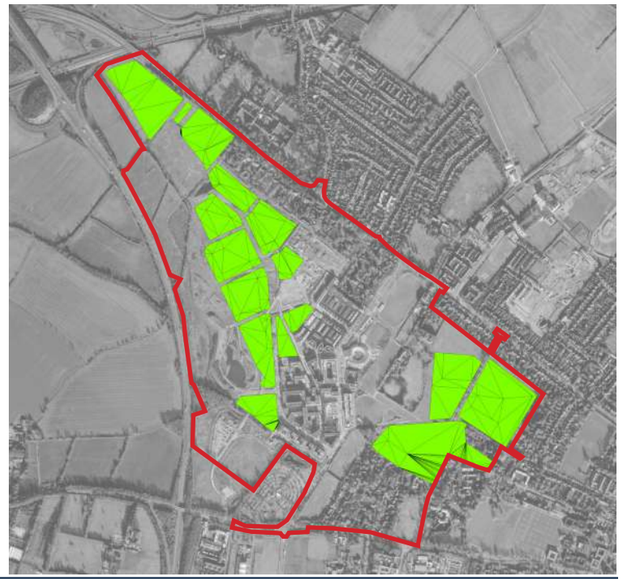
The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Target heights (from **Max Parameters Plan**) ranging from 28.5 mAGL up to 52 mAGL (41 target points).

This ZTV does not include the screening effects of buildings or vegetation in the study area.

The calculation takes into account the effects of the curvature of the earth and light refraction. The calculation does not use mathematically approximate methods.



**Zone of Visual Influence - Bare Earth Calculation**

**North West Cambridge**

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal

BIDWELLS

your means to envision


**Key:**

Site Location

Theoretical Visibility

**Layout Information**

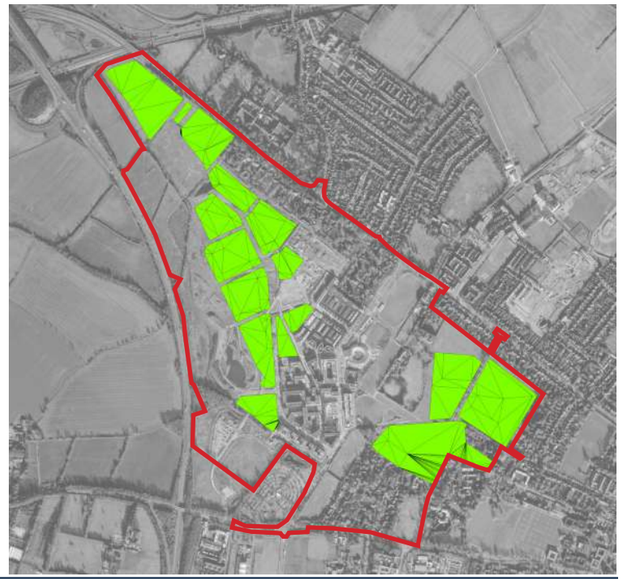
The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Target heights (from **Max Parameters Plan**) ranging from 28.5 mAGL up to 52 mAGL (41 target points).

This ZTV does not include the screening effects of buildings or vegetation in the study area.

The calculation takes into account the effects of the curvature of the earth and light refraction. The calculation does not use mathematically approximate methods.



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**Zone of Visual Influence - Bare Earth Calculation**

**North West Cambridge**

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal

BIDWELLS

your means to envision


**Key:**

Site Location

Theoretical Visibility

**Layout Information**

The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

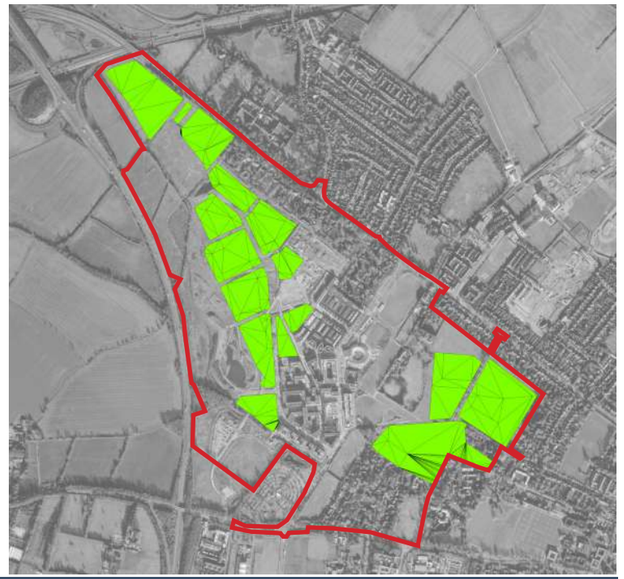
Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Target heights (from **Max Parameters Plan**) ranging from 28.5 mAGL up to 52 mAGL (41 target points).

This ZTV includes the screening effects of buildings and vegetation in the study area (AGL):

**Buildings:** Up to 50.8 m
**Woodland:** Up to 39.1 m
**Unmanaged Hedgerows:** 5 m
**Managed Hedgerows:** 2 m

The calculation takes into account the effects of the curvature of the earth and light refraction. The calculation does not use mathematically approximate methods.



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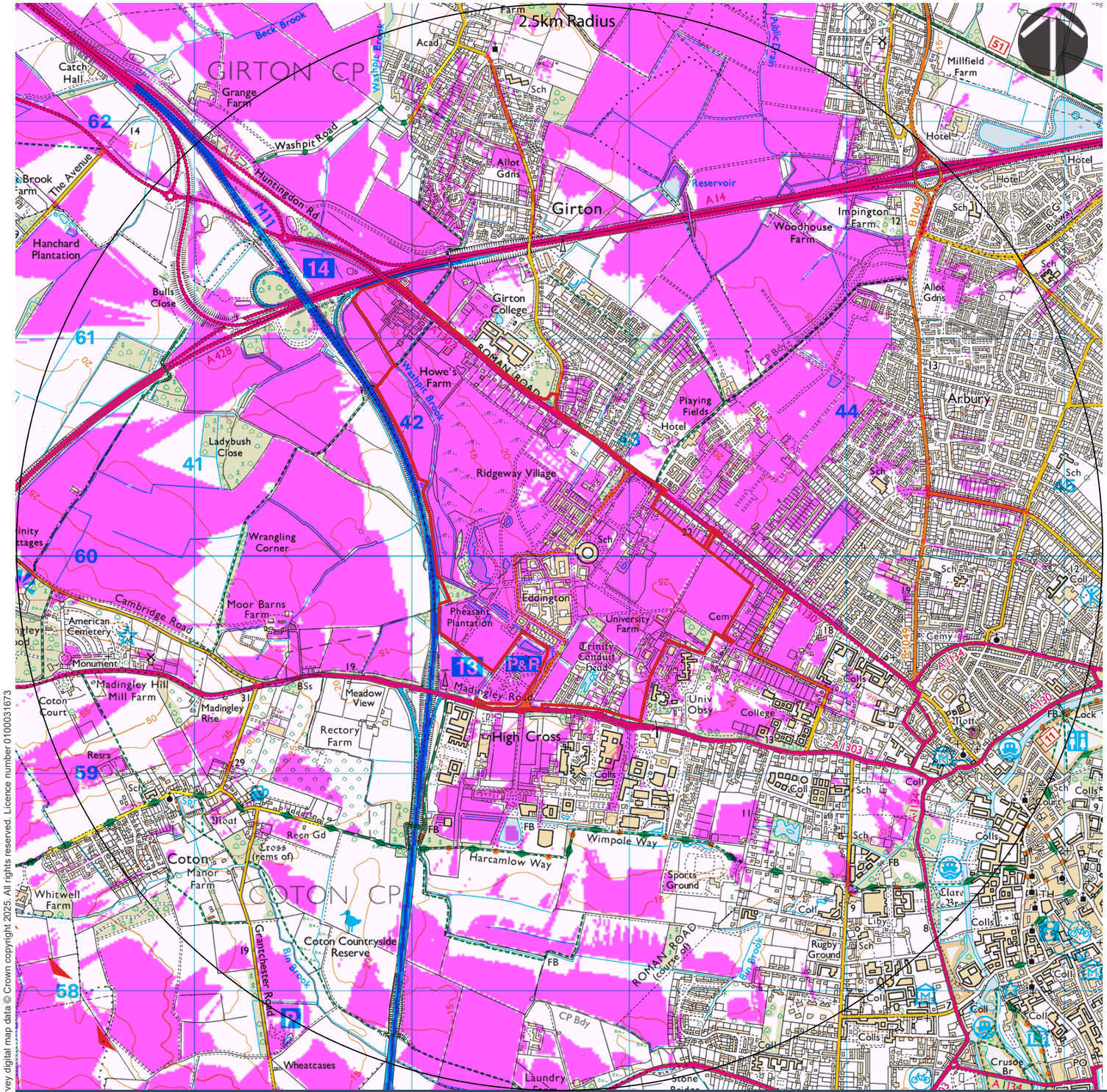
**Zone of Visual Influence - Visual Buffers Calculation**

**North West Cambridge**

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal

BIDWELLS

your means to envision




**Key:**

Site Location

Theoretical Visibility

**Layout Information**

The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

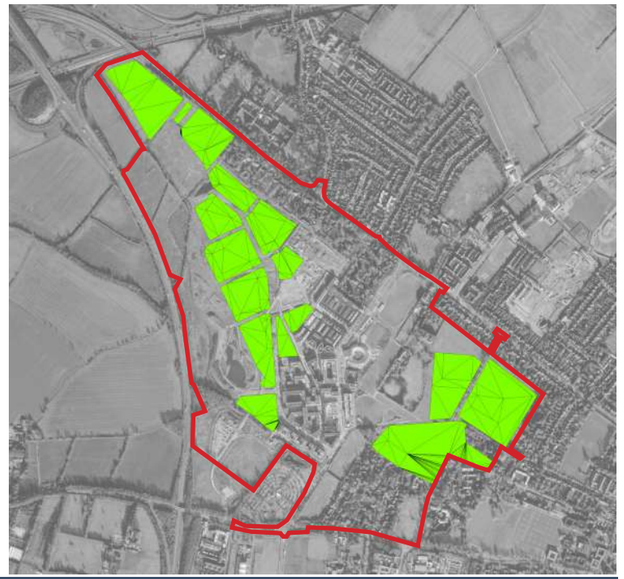
Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Target heights (from **Max Parameters Plan**) ranging from 28.5 mAGL up to 52 mAGL (41 target points).

This ZTV includes the screening effects of buildings and vegetation in the study area (AGL):

**Buildings:** Up to 50.8 m
**Woodland:** Up to 39.1 m
**Unmanaged Hedgerows:** 5 m
**Managed Hedgerows:** 2 m

The calculation takes into account the effects of the curvature of the earth and light refraction. The calculation does not use mathematically approximate methods.



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**Zone of Visual Influence - Visual Buffers Calculation**

**North West Cambridge**

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal

BIDWELLS

your means to envision


**Key:**

Site Location

Buildings (< 50.8 m)

Woodland (< 39.1 m)

Unmanaged Hedgerows (5 m)

Managed Hedgerows (2 m)

**Layout Information**

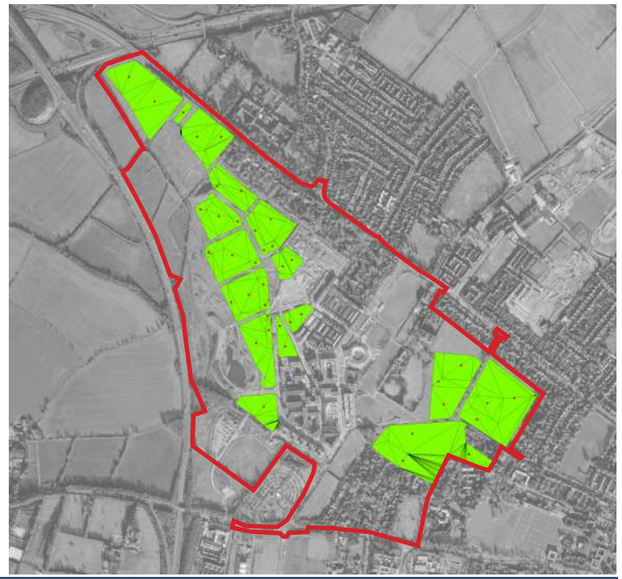
The terrain data used DEFRA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Shapefiles digitised from Hi Res aerial photography. Building height and Woodland height added from DEFRA LIDAR DSM 1 m data.

This is a complex GIS calculation using Industry Standard software.

**Target Point Locations:**



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**Zone of Visual Influence - Shapefiles used in Visual Buffers Calculation**

**North West Cambridge**

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal

BIDWELLS

your means to envision


**Key:**

Site Location

Buildings

< 9 m

10 - 19 m

20 - 29 m

> 30 m

**Layout Information**

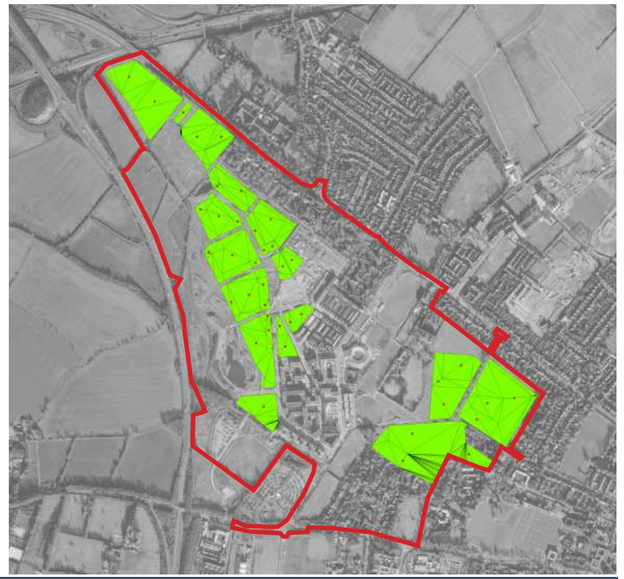
The terrain data used DEFRA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Shapefiles digitised from Hi Res aerial photography. Building heights (maximum) added from DEFRA LIDAR DSM 1 m data.

This is a complex GIS calculation using Industry Standard software.

**Target Point Locations:**



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**Zone of Visual Influence - Maximum Building Heights used in Visual Buffers Calculation**

**North West Cambridge**

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal

BIDWELLS

your means to envision


**Key:**

Site Location

Woodland

< 9 m

10 - 19 m

20 - 29 m

> 30 m

**Layout Information**

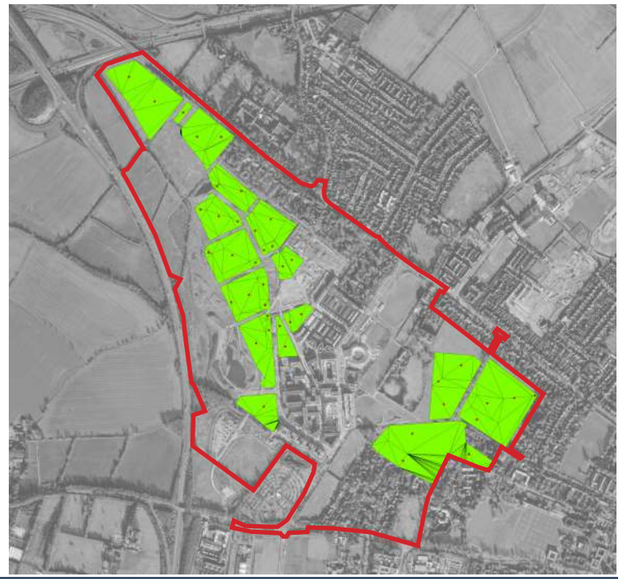
The terrain data used DEFRA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Shapefiles digitised from Hi Res aerial photography. Woodland heights (maximum) added from DEFRA LIDAR DSM 1 m data.

This is a complex GIS calculation using Industry Standard software.

**Target Point Locations:**



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**Zone of Visual Influence - Maximum Woodland Heights used in Visual Buffers Calculation**

# North West Cambridge

Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal

BIDWELLS

your means to envision

# APPENDIX 6
# DETAILED LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL ASSESSMENTS

*Table 1 - Visual Assessment*

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Viewpoint 1 - Cambridge Road, American Cemetery**<br>This viewpoint represents the view experienced by visitors to the American Cemetery, and road users on Cambridge Road. The viewer is looking east towards the site.<br>The site is partially screened by intervening vegetation and rising topography; however the top storeys of the existing development are visible over the tree canopies. The skyline is largely wooded but interrupted by the emerging Cambridge urban edge to the left of the view. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM | Value: Medium<br>The view is designated locally. It doesn't include any distinctive features but possesses good scenic qualities associated with the rural landscape and Green Belt designation. | Susceptibility: Medium<br>While road receptors would not be attentive to the contextual landscape, visitors of the cemetery would be more engaged with their surroundings. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction - HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH - MEDIUM<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development will extend the urban influence on the view's character, creating a conflict with the wooded horizon. However, the proposed green corridors will create gaps in the built form and avoid the creation of a continuous elevation. The geographical extent of the proposed change is also medium as the receptor is located at some distance and a portion of the view will be intact.<br>The different height zones create a stepping-down visual effect towards the left of the view, away from the existing and designated urban centre of NWC. To the right of the view, the Proposed Development overlaps with the existing buildings at Eddington, and therefore does not introduce a new urban character. While the overall built form height is slightly | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | increased over the existing, the proposed height zones create a dynamic articulation that replaces the existing flat roofline with an interesting skyline.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the permanent interference with the distant horizon line driving the adverse nature of the impact, the proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will reinstate some of the wooded skyline. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will also screen portions of the Proposed Development. The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan indicates that the implementation of the green corridors will preserve some visual permeability towards the wooded horizon and that the diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SW.109, SE.102) create an interesting and articulated skyline. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MAJOR-MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 2 – Madingley Road/A1303**<br>This viewpoint represents the view experienced by road users on Madingley Road. The viewer is looking northeast towards the site.<br>The site is screened by an existing hedge, which has grown to over 2m high, therefore none of the site is visible from this location during summer, however, some visibility is expected in winter.<br>The view is dominated by the road and associated urban clutter. The urban edge of Eddington is visible and interrupts the wooded skyline, which appears intact to the left of the view. Appreciation of the rural setting of Cambridge is secondary due to the prevailing urban elements. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM-LOW | Value: LOW<br>There are detracting elements that reduce the scenic qualities of the view, which is not designated. | Susceptibility: MEDIUM<br>Although road users are not generally focusing on their visual context, pedestrians on the dedicated path would be more aware of it. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction - HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction - Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | |
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| | maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development will extend the urban influence on the view's character, creating a conflict with the wooded horizon. However, the proposed green corridors will create gaps in the built form and avoid the creation of a continuous elevation. The geographical extent of the proposed change encompasses most of the background of the view.<br>The different height zones create a stepping-down visual effect towards the left of the view, away from the existing and designated urban centre of NWC. To the centre of the view, the Proposed Development overlaps with the existing buildings at Eddington, and therefore does not introduce a new urban character. However, glimpses of the trees along Huntington Road would be lost due to the greater built form height.<br>The proposed height zones create a dynamic articulation that replaces the existing flat roofline with an interesting skyline. However, the parameter plans blocks would create a dominant sense of continuous urban enclosure that detracts from the pleasant rural context.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the permanent interference with the distant horizon line driving the adverse nature of the impact, the proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will reinstate some of the wooded skyline. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will also screen portions of the Proposed Development.<br>The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan indicates that the implementation of the green corridors and breaks between buildings will preserve some visual permeability towards the wooded horizon and that the diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SW.102 and SW.109) create an interesting and articulated skyline. It also illustrates that finer urban grain will not result in a dominant sense of urban enclosure. |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR - MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MAJOR - MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)** | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| **Year 15 – MODERATE - MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 3: PRoW 154/3**<br>This viewpoint represents the view experienced by pedestrians on PRoW 154/3. The viewer is looking east towards the site.<br>The view is from the PRoW 154/3, between short sections of vegetation, across an agricultural field. There is a strong sense of openness, but the urban influence in the background signals the proximity to the city's fringe. The skyline is made up of a mixture of the existing built form at Phase 1 and the trees that border the edge of the agricultural field. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM | Value: Medium<br>The view is not designated. It doesn't include any distinctive features but possesses good scenic qualities associated with the rural landscape and Green Belt designation. | Susceptibility: Medium<br>While the receptor's primary focus is the contextual landscape, this view is not frequent due to the continuous hedgerow. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction - Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development will extend the urban influence on the view's character, emerging above the wooded horizon and creating a new skyline. The geographical extent of the proposed change encompasses most of the background of the view.<br>The different height zones create a stepping-down visual effect towards the left of the view, away from the existing and designated urban centre of NWC. In fact, existing planting provides some screening to the Innovation Street built form.<br>To the right of the view, the Proposed Development overlaps with the existing buildings at Eddington, and therefore does not introduce a new urban character. | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | The proposed height zones create a dynamic articulation that replaces the existing flat roofline with an interesting skyline. However, the parameter plans blocks would create a dominant sense of continuous urban enclosure that detracts from the pleasant rural context.<br><br>Year 15 – The proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will reinforce the wooded layer in front of the Proposed Development. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will screen portions of the Proposed Development, preserving the experience of the rural context.<br>The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan indicates that the diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SW.102 and SW.109) create an interesting and articulated skyline. It also illustrates that finer urban grain will not result in a dominant sense of urban enclosure; conversely, high-quality buildings will introduce a positive visual feature. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR - MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MAJOR - MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE BENEFICIAL (Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 4: Madingley Road, Bridge over the M11**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by users of Madingley Road, looking north over the M11 towards the site.<br>The view is dominated by the major road corridor and enclosed by the existing trees on either side of the M11, which provide substantial screening of the background even in the winter months. A small section of the undeveloped site's land is visible in the distance. The distant horizon, only partially visible, is made up of the trees. | | |
| Sensitivity: LOW | Value: Low<br>The view is not designated and has poor scenic qualities. | Susceptibility: Medium - Low<br>While road receptors would not be attentive to the contextual landscape, pedestrians on the dedicated pavement would be more engaged with their surroundings. |
| Effects:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – MEDIUM<br>Year 15 – NEGLIGIBLE | Construction - Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | |
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| | this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The geographical extent of the visible change is very limited due to the existing tree belt screening most of the proposed development. Glimpsed views appear to be minimal.<br>The parameter blocks of the Innovation Street will create a flat skyline that conflicts with the softness of the wooded horizon. However, the portion of the lost wooded skyline and rural visual qualities is also limited.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the permanent interference with the horizon line, driving the adverse nature of the impact, the proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will reinforce the wooded layer in front of the Proposed Development. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will screen portions of the Proposed Development, reinforcing the wooded character of the view.<br>The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan indicates that the refined[1] building height will nest the Proposed Development further into the vegetation and reduce visual prominence.<br>Although some of the limited loss of the wooded skyline would persist, it is also noted that high-quality buildings will introduce a positive visual feature that would signal a key gateway into Cambridge. |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MODERATE – MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – NEGLIGIBLE ADVERSE (Not Significant)** | |
| **Viewpoint 7 - Red Meadow Hill**<br>This viewpoint represents the view experienced by pedestrians on Red Meadow Hill. The viewer is looking north towards the site.<br>The viewpoint is dominated by wildflower meadow and trees on Red Meadow Hill. Field boundary trees and hedgerows are visible in the distance, creating a treed landscape between Red Meadow Hill and the site. | |

[1] Any reference to “refined building height” and “refined building massing” in this assessment refer to the application of the DC and the gross developable area controls.

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| Part of the existing development at Phase 1 is visible in the far distance. The skyline appears largely wooded, however it is interrupted by Phase 1. Notably, there are no key heritage landmarks in view. | | |
| Sensitivity: HIGH | Value: High<br>The view is designated locally and signposted on the OS map. It doesn't include any distinctive features but possesses good scenic qualities associated with the rural landscape and Green Belt designation. | Susceptibility: High<br>The receptors are engaging with recreational activities that focus on the appreciation of the contextual landscape and views of the city. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction - HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH - MEDIUM<br>Year 15 – LOW | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development will extend the urban influence on the view's character, creating a conflict with the wooded horizon. While the proposed green corridors will create gaps in the built form and avoid the creation of a continuous elevation, towards the left of the Proposed Development, the parameter plans' blocks would create a continuous flat roofline that conflicts with the soft wooded skyline.<br>The geographical extent of the visual change is considered medium as the receptor is located at some distance and views of a considerable part of the proposal will be filtered by trees in the foreground. A large portion of the view will be intact.<br>The different height zones create a stepping-down visual effect towards the left of the view, away from the existing and designated urban centre of NWC. To the centre of the view, the Proposed Development partially overlaps with the existing buildings at Eddington, and therefore does not introduce a new | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | urban character. While the overall built form height is slightly increased over the existing, the proposed height zones create a dynamic articulation that replaces the existing flat roofline with an interesting skyline.<br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the permanent interference with the horizon line driving the adverse nature of the impact, the proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will reinstate some of the wooded skyline. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will also screen portions of the Proposed Development. The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan indicates that the implementation of refined building heights will preserve some visual permeability towards the wooded horizon. It also demonstrates that strategic taller buildings and diverse architectural materiality and style (DC SW.102 and SW.109) create an interesting and articulated skyline. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MAJOR – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE – MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 8a: M11- north**<br>This viewpoint represents the view experienced by road users, looking southeast towards the site.<br>The view is dominated by the major road infrastructure, which is enclosed by a fragmented tree line. To the left, the visual character appears more rural, albeit glimpses of Eddington signal the city edge. The skyline is wooded but interrupted by the elements in the foreground. | | |
| Sensitivity: LOW | Value: Low<br>The view is not designated and has poor scenic qualities. | Susceptibility: Low<br>Road receptors travelling a major road would not be attentive to the contextual landscape. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – MEDIUM<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM - LOW | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The intervening planting will filter views of Innovation Street and the southern part of the Neighbourhoods. Clear visibility of the proposal is therefore limited to a gap in the vegetation. The geographical extent of the visual change is therefore medium as the proposal is also experienced by receptors moving at speed.<br>Where visible, the proposed development will cause the loss of some rural context and wooded skyline. Also, the parameter blocks will introduce a prominent, stark feature.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the permanent loss of rural context, which drives the adverse nature of the impact, the proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will reinforce the wooded layer in front of the Proposed Development. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will screen portions of the Proposed Development, preserving the experience of the rural context.<br>The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan indicates that green corridors will preserve some visual permeability towards the wooded background and the diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SW.109 and SW.102) create a dynamic skyline.<br>It also illustrates that finer urban grain will not result in a dominant sense of urban enclosure; conversely, high-quality buildings will introduce a positive visual feature that would signal a key gateway into Cambridge. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MODERATE - MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 9: PRoW 99/5 - West**<br>This viewpoint represents the view experienced by users of the PRoW 99/5, looking south towards the site.<br>The existing Phase 1 development is visible between the hedgerow planting, the trees and the bund in the distance. The view shows a glimpse of the site, where there is a gap in the existing hedgerow. The bund, presumably temporary, also hides part of the development from view. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM | Value: Low<br>The view is not designated and has poor scenic qualities. | Susceptibility: High<br>The receptor's primary focus is appreciation of the contextual landscape |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | |
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| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH - MEDIUM<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM - LOW | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The intervening planting will screen views of Innovation Street and the southern part of the Neighbourhoods. Clear visibility of the proposal is therefore limited to a gap in the vegetation. The geographical extent of the visual change is therefore medium as the visual change does not cover the full view.<br>The Proposed Development partially overlaps with Eddington's built form; therefore it does not introduce a completely new urban character. However, it causes the loss of some rural context and wooded skyline. Also, the parameter blocks will introduce a prominent, stark feature, albeit with some skyline articulation.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the permanent loss of rural context, which drives the adverse nature of the impact, the proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will reinforce the wooded layer in front of the Proposed Development. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will screen portions of the Proposed Development, preserving the experience of the rural context.<br>The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan indicates the diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SW.109 and SW.102) create a dynamic skyline.<br>It also illustrates that finer urban grain will not result in a dominant sense of urban enclosure; conversely, high-quality buildings will introduce a positive visual feature. |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR ADVERSE (Significant)** | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| **Year 1 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE - MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 10: PRoW 99/5 - East**<br>This viewpoint represents the view experienced by users of the PRoW 99/5, looking south towards the site.<br>The pastoral field dominates the view, the existing Phase 1 development is not visible from this viewpoint. The view appears open with longer views across the countryside to the right side of the photo. The skyline is made up of some vegetation in the distance. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM - HIGH | Value: Medium<br>The view is not designated. It doesn't include any distinctive features but possesses good scenic qualities associated with the rural landscape and Green Belt designation. | Susceptibility: High<br>The receptor's primary focus is appreciation of the contextual landscape |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development will cause the loss of rural context and limit log views to the distant horizon. It introduces a new urban character and enclosure to the footpath, with the parameter blocks appearing prominent and overbearing.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the loss of rural context, the careful location of the proposed built form and refinement of the built form massing, as demonstrated in the technical visualisations of the illustrative masterplan, will preserve a larger portion of the distant skyline and sense of openness along the footpath. This results in diminishing the sense of dominant enclosure. | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR - MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MAJOR – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 11: The Avenue**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by users of The Avenue, the road that joins Madingley to the A1307. The viewer is looking southeast.<br>The view is across arable fields, through a gap in the hedgerow along The Avenue. Incidental trees border the next field boundary, with a tree belt lining the far boundary of the further field. A glimpse of the existing Phase 1 development is visible between trees and a bund.<br>The skyline is largely wooded but interrupted by the Phase 1 development. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM - LOW | Value: Medium<br>The view is not designated. It doesn't include any distinctive features but possesses good scenic qualities associated with the rural landscape and Green Belt designation. | Susceptibility: Low<br>Road receptors would not be attentive to the contextual landscape. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – LOW<br>Year 1 – LOW<br>Year 15 – NEGLIGIBLE | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be noticeable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, much of it will be screened by the intervening bounds along the M11 and implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development is largely screened by intervening vegetation and bounds along the M11. The geographical extent of the change is also limited as most of the view will be preserved as existing and the viewer is at some distance from the site.<br>Where the proposal is visible, it overlaps with the existing Eddington built form, therefore it does not introduce a new urban character nor does it have a greater interference with the skyline. | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | Year 15 – The proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will reinforce the wooded layer in front of the Proposed Development. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will screen portions of the Proposed Development, preserving the experience of the rural context.<br>The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan demonstrates that the finer urban grain, diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SW.109 and SW.102) create a dynamic skyline.<br>It is also noted that high-quality buildings will introduce a positive visual feature. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MINOR NEUTRAL (Not Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MINOR – NEGLIGIBLE NEUTRAL (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 14: The Ridgeway - south**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by pedestrians and cyclists of Ridgeway near to Loverose Way and Milne Avenue looking west, as well as new residents in Phase 1, Eddington.<br>The viewpoint shows the current surface of Loverose Way, with the foreground cleared of planting. The immediate landscape in the foreground is not a positive feature as it is utilised as part of the construction work of Phase 1, which encloses the left side of the view. However, in the background more trees are visible, as well as some agricultural land.<br>The skyline is largely wooded. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM | Value: Medium - Low<br>The view is not designated and does not include distinctive features; however, the background possesses some scenic qualities associated with the rural Green Belt. | Susceptibility: High<br>The receptor on Ridgeway's primary focus is appreciation of the contextual landscape, and this will be a primary view for some local residents. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH - MEDIUM<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period. | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – While the Type 4 visualisations illustrate that the Proposed Development will introduce a new urban enclosure that will cause the loss of views of both distant rural context and wooded skyline, the Type 2 adjusted receptor location (Figure 1 in this Appendix) demonstrates that the green corridor will preserve some visual permeability and connection with the distant countryside.<br>It is also noted that the proposal will replace a landscape that has not been cared for or designed to express any visual quality.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the permanent loss of rural context which drives the adverse nature of the impact, the implementation of the green corridors (DC SG.24, SG.25), as demonstrated in the technical visualisation as the illustrative masterplan, will preserve some visual permeability towards the wooded horizon (Figure 2 in this Appendix) and that the diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SG.27, SW.102, SG.30, SG.31) create an interesting and articulated skyline. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR - MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MAJOR - MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 15: The Ridgeway - north**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by pedestrians and cyclists using The Ridgeway cycle footpath, looking south, as well as new residents to Phase 1, Eddington.<br>The viewpoint is dominated by open fields of weeds and wildflowers, with manmade bunds to the left and right of the view, and a larger one further back to the centre of the view. Further back are trees that line the M11, and a woodland block adjacent to the M11.<br>In the background, more woodland is visible and glimpses of agricultural land. The skyline is largely wooded.<br>The new Eddington buildings (under construction) enclose the eastern side of the view. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM - HIGH | Value: Medium<br>The view is not designated and does not include distinctive features; however, it possesses some scenic | Susceptibility: High<br>The receptor on Ridgeway's primary focus is appreciation of the contextual landscape, |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | qualities associated with the rural Green Belt. | and this will be a primary view for some local residents. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH<br>Year 15 – HIGH - MEDIUM | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development will introduce a new urban enclosure that will cause the loss of views of both the distant rural context and wooded skyline. This viewpoint location was specifically chosen to illustrate how, along the kinetic experience of the Ridgeway, this impact would be the greatest, not in correspondence with the proposed green corridor.<br>However, it is also noted that the proposal will extend an existing urban character that is already present in the visual experience of the receptors.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the loss of visual connection with the contextual rural landscape which drives the adverse nature of the impact, the creation of a diverse urban character (DC CA.03 and CA.32), as demonstrated in the technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan indicates, will create a high-quality and engaging streetscape, which will mitigate the sense of dominant enclosure through a positive experience. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MAJOR – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 16: Pheasant Drive** | | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| The viewpoint represents the view experienced by users of Pheasant Drive and the cycle/pedestrian route, looking east, across Turning Way, as well as new residents in Phase 1, Eddington.<br><br>The view is looking along the roads and towards the new public open space. To the west of Turning Way the area is fenced off and used for construction purposes. Trees and shrubs along Turning Way provide the foreground, with a new plantation of trees within the public open space providing the background, this layering of tree cover suggests limited views towards the distant countryside even in winter. The streetscape is characterised by a detailed landscape design and high-quality built form, which contributes to a pleasant experience along both Pheasant Drive and Turning Way. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM - HIGH | Value: Medium<br>The view is not designated and does not include distinctive features; however, it possesses some scenic qualities associated with the well-designed streetscape. | Susceptibility: High<br>The receptor on Ridgeway's primary focus is appreciation of the contextual landscape, and this will be a primary view for some local residents. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH - MEDIUM<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br><br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development will introduce a new urban enclosure that will cause some loss of views of the wooded background to the west of Turning Way, however, these will be preserved through the proposed green corridors.<br><br>The proposal will replace the area currently used for construction purposes, and not a landscape of good value. However, the block form of the parameter plan creates a sense of uncomfortable enclosure along the road and green corridors.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the loss of visual connection with the contextual rural landscape which drives the adverse nature of the impact, the implementation of the green corridors (DC | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | SG.24, SG.25), as demonstrated in the technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan, will preserve some visual permeability towards the wooded horizon and the diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SG.27, SW.102, SG.30, SG.31) will create an interesting and articulated skyline lessening the dominant sense of enclosure.<br>It is also noted that the new proposal will integrate the existing streetscape with an equally high-quality design. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 17: Brook Leys**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by users of the Phase 1 public open space, looking northeast.<br>The view shows an open area of grassland, with grass mounds behind the fencing. Northwards, to the back of the view, there are a number of trees along the M11 and Huntingdon Road, which create a wooded skyline, however, this is already disturbed by the man-made mounds and the emerging development of Eddington across the remaining part of the view (eastwards and southwards), which creates an urban enclosure. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM | Value: Medium - Low<br>The view is not designated and does not include distinctive features; it possesses little scenic qualities associated with the contextual rural landscape of the Green Belt. | Susceptibility: High<br>Receptors are engaging with a recreational activity that includes appreciation of their surroundings. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – MEDIUM - HIGH<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are | |

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| | therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development increases the urban enclosure of the view, but does not introduce a new visual experience. The intervisibility with the wider countryside is preserved, and so the wooded skyline beyond the M11.<br>While the parameter plan blocks appear somewhat dominant, the proposed green corridors avoid the creation of a continuous elevation and demonstrate that opportunities to view the park and countryside are preserved from locations within the Proposed Development, too.<br><br>Year 15 – The proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will soften the visual experience of the receptors. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will also screen portions of the Proposed Development.<br>The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan demonstrates that the implementation of the green corridors will preserve some visual permeability across the Proposed Development and that the diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SW.102 and SW.109) create an interesting and articulated urban enclosure.<br>It also illustrates that finer urban grain will not result in a dominant sense of urban enclosure; conversely, high-quality buildings will introduce a positive visual feature. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MODERATE NEUTRAL (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE BENEFICIAL (Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 28: Girton Gap**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by road users on Huntington Road, including cyclists and pedestrians on dedicated paths. The viewer is looking west towards the Site, across the Girton Gap, which is a key Green Belt area providing a visual and landscape division between Cambridge and Girton.<br>The view is dominated by road infrastructure clutter, albeit softened by the trees and planting implemented during Phase 1 of NWCM. In the background is visible the new urban area of Eddington, which consists of relatively large residential blocks and the primary school. The skyline is therefore urban on one side but currently more vegetated to the left, where the building works for Phase 1 are still ongoing. | | |
| Sensitivity: LOW | Value: Low<br>There are detracting elements that reduce the scenic | Susceptibility: Medium – Low<br>Road users would not be focusing on their contextual townscape; however |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | qualities of the view, which is not designated. | pedestrians on a dedicated pavement would be more aware of their surroundings. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – LOW<br>Year 1 – LOW<br>Year 15 – NEGLIGIBLE | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be noticeable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline. However, the majority of the building works would be screened by existing buildings and vegetation and implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance will further mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The existing built form of Eddington screens the majority of the Proposed Development. Glimpses of Gravel Hill proposal are available looking south-east across the playing field, signalling the edge of Cambridge.<br>Although the cure parameter plan blocks create an attractive linear roofline, there is no loss or interference with any distinctive feature. The overall character of the view, which already includes built form enclosure, would not change.<br><br>Year 15 – The refinement of the built form massing, as demonstrated in the technical visualisation of the illustrative masterplan, will reduce visibility of Gravelly Hill development. The change experience in the view would therefore be less and not adverse. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MINOR NEUTRAL (Not Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – NEGLIGIBLE NEUTRAL (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 29: Rear of existing Huntington Road properties**<br>The viewpoint represents the experience of local residents along Huntington Road, from the back of their properties. The viewer is looking 180º north-west to south-west across the site.<br>The view is currently dominated by the mounds resulting from the North West Cambridge Phase 1 construction spoil. These mounds appear as unattractive, man-made topography that encloses the view and limits visual connection towards the wider countryside. To the south- | | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| west, glimpses of the emerging Phase 1 development are available, emphasising the urban fringe location of the receptors. | | |
| Sensitivity: LOW - MEDIUM | Value: Low<br>The view is not designated nor includes distinctive landscape features. The scenic qualities are poor. | Susceptibility: Medium<br>This view is a secondary view for the residential receptors. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development will introduce a new urban enclosure that will cause the loss of the already limited views of both the distant rural context and wooded skyline.<br>It is also noted that the proposal will replace a landscape that has not been cared for or designed to express any visual quality.<br>The parameter plans blocks also result in an overbearing enclosure.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the permanent loss of intervisibility with the distant rural context, the refined buildings' height, materiality and style (DC SW.102 and SW.109), as demonstrated in the technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan, creates an interesting and articulated skyline that lessens the sense of overbearing enclosure. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE – MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)** | | |

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">M11 video and Viewpoint 30: Kinetic view along the M11<br>The MSEnvision video submitted with the application illustrates the kinetic view experienced by road users on the M11. The viewer is moving southwards along the road and would need to look slightly to the left to see the site.<br>The site is initially screened by the intervening vegetation, despite the winter context. When the planting along the M11 becomes more fragmented (viewpoint 30), visibility increases. Phase 1 creates a strong urban edge of large residential blocks, with limited glimpses of the smaller dwellings to the back. The skyline is uniform, albeit interrupted by some gaps between the residential blocks. Construction work for the completion of Phase 1 is also visible.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity: MEDIUM - LOW</td><td>Value: Medium<br>The view is not designated nor includes a distinctive feature, but there are some scenic qualities associated with the rural character of Cambridge’s setting, which is associated with a key function of the Green Belt.</td><td>Susceptibility: Low<br>The receptors are on a major road and are not focusing on its context.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH - MEDIUM<br>Year 15 – LOW</td><td colspan="2">Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site’s hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The proposed development extends the existing urban edge created by Eddington closer to the receptors. There is a partial loss of landscape that characterises Cambridge’s setting, and the parameter plan blocks create an overbearing sense of enclosure that replaces a currently verdant landscape.<br>However, the proposed green corridors avoid the creation of a continuous elevation, preserving some visual permeability through the Proposed Development and the diverse height zones create an articulated skyline along the kinetic view.<br>Finally, it is noted that the overall receptors’ experience, as demonstrated by the video, affords a degree of screening and filtering of views of the Proposed Development through the existing planting and landform.</td></tr>
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| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | Year 15 – Notwithstanding the loss of rural context, which drives the adverse nature of the impact, the proposed landscape strategy for Brook Ley (DC BL.14 and BL.18) will densify the tree cover. A combination of this and some gentle landform (DC BL.05) will screen portions of the Proposed Development. The technical visualisation for the illustrative masterplan indicates that the implementation of the green corridors will preserve some visual permeability across the proposed built form and that the diverse building heights, materiality and style (DC SW.109 and SW.102) create an interesting and articulated skyline, lessening the overbearing effect. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MINOR ADVERSE (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 31: Huntingdon Road bridge crossing over A14 (northwest corner of site and approach to city)**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by road users accessing Cambridge from the north from the A14. The viewer is looking slightly west towards the site.<br>The view is dominated by the road infrastructure, although the distinctive green character of Huntington Road is evident as the bridge terminates. The disrupting urban influence is also emphasised by the large, nondescript buildings to the left of the road. This agricultural-industrial built form lacks interest, doesn't contribute positively to the view and breaks the wooded skyline. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM | Value: Medium<br>The view is not designated nor includes a distinctive feature, but there are some scenic qualities associated with the rural character of Cambridge's setting, which is associated with a key function of the Green Belt. | Susceptibility: Medium - High<br>The receptors are on a major road and not focusing on its context, however pedestrians and cyclists would be more aware of their context. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – MEDIUM<br>Year 1 – HIGH<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be noticeable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The proposed development extends the existing urban edge closer to the receptors. There is a partial loss of landscape that characterises Cambridge's setting, and the parameter plan blocks create an overbearing sense of enclosure that replaces the current sense of openness.<br>The existing tree cover screens the majority of the Proposed Development, with the Innovation Street being prominent in the view.<br>Finally, it is noted that the proposal replaces existing urban features that do not contribute positively to the character of the view.<br><br>Year 15 – The proposed landscape strategy illustrated in parameter plan PP2-10002 include an area of public open space to the north of Innovation Street and along Huntington Road. According to the DC (IS.03, IS.01, IS.12 and IS.13), as demonstrated in the illustrative masterplan, this area will include considerable planting to filter views of the proposal and reinforce the existing wooded character of Huntingdon Road. Equally, where glimpses of the proposal will be available, this will be of a positive architecture (DC IS.32).<br>Finally, DC IS.35 suggests that the careful placement of the developable area away from the road will help reduce the perceived height and the urban enclosure will become more subtle, as demonstrated in the illustrative plan technical visualisations.<br>Overall, the existing character of the view will therefore be preserved through stronger vegetative cover and a positive settlement edge. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MAJOR - MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE - MINOR NEUTRAL (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 32: Huntingdon Road-public footpath crossing**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by road users on a main gateway into Cambridge from the north, including cyclists and pedestrians on a dedicated path. The viewer is looking west towards the site, which is screened by intervening vegetation and built form.<br>The view is dominated by the tree cover distinctive of Huntington Road. A glimpse of the commercial blocks behind the bare trees is the only urban influence beside the road. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM | Value: Medium | Susceptibility: Medium - High |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | The view is not designated but portrays the distinctive tree character of Huntington Road. | The receptors are on a major road and not focusing on its context, however pedestrians and cyclists would be more aware of their context. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – MEDIUM<br>Year 1 – MEDIUM - HIGH<br>Year 15 – LOW | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be noticeable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The proposed development extends the existing urban edge closer to the receptors. Although the existing trees filter views of the Proposed Development, the parameter plan blocks create an overbearing sense of enclosure and conflict with the local treed skyline along the road, making the urban character prominent.<br>Finally, it is noted that the proposal replaces existing urban features that do not contribute positively to the character of the view.<br><br>Year 15 – The proposed landscape strategy illustrated in parameter plan PP2-10002 include an area of public open space along Huntington Road. According to the DC (IS.03, IS.01, IS.12 and IS.13), as demonstrated in the illustrative masterplan, this area will reinforce the existing planting to filter views of the proposal and strengthen the existing wooded character of Huntingdon Road. Equally, where glimpses of the proposal will be available, this will be of a positive architecture (DC IS.32).<br>Finally, DC IS.35 suggest that the careful placement of the developable area away from the road will help reduce the perceived height and the urban enclosure will become more subtle, as demonstrated in the illustrative plan technical visualisations.<br>Overall, the existing character of the view will therefore be preserved through stronger vegetative cover and a positive settlement edge. | |

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| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MINOR NEUTRAL (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 33: Huntingdon Road by existing houses (northwest corner of site and approach to city)**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by road users on a main gateway into Cambridge from the north, including cyclists and pedestrians on a dedicated path. The viewer is looking west towards the site, which is screened by intervening vegetation and built form.<br>The view is dominated by the green verge distinctive of Huntington Road and associated with planting within private property, in this instance. A glimpse of the residential dwelling behind the bare trees is the only urban influence beside the road. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM | Value: Medium<br>The view is not designated but portrays the distinctive tree character of Huntington Road. | Susceptibility: Medium - High<br>The receptors are on a major road and not focusing on its context, however, pedestrians and cyclists would be more aware of their context. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – MEDIUM<br>Year 1 – MEDIUM - HIGH<br>Year 15 – LOW | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be noticeable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The proposed development extends the existing urban edge closer to the receptors. Although the existing trees filter views of the Proposed Development and the stepped massing responds to proximity to the residential area, the parameter plan blocks for Innovation Street create an overbearing sense of enclosure and conflict with the local treed skyline along the road, making the urban character prominent.<br><br>Year 15 – The proposed landscape strategy illustrated in parameter plan PP2-10002 include an area of public open space along Huntington Road. According to the DC (IS.03, IS.01, IS.12 and IS.13), as demonstrated in the illustrative masterplan, this area will reinforce the existing planting to filter views of the proposal and strengthen the existing wooded | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | character of Huntingdon Road. Equally, where glimpses of the proposal will be available, this will be of a positive architecture (DC IS.32).<br>Finally, DC IS.35 suggests that the careful placement of the developable area away from the road will help reduce the perceived height and the urban enclosure will become more subtle, as demonstrated in the illustrative plan technical visualisations.<br>Overall, the existing character of the view will therefore be preserved through stronger vegetative cover and a positive settlement edge. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE MINOR NEUTRAL (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint 33a: Huntingdon Road**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by road users on a main gateway into Cambridge from the north, including cyclists and pedestrians on a dedicated path. The viewer is looking west towards the site, which is screened by intervening vegetation and built form.<br>The view is dominated by the green verge distinctive of Huntington Road and associated with planting within private property, in this instance. The residential dwellings behind the bare trees are very visible in the winter scene and the main urban influence, beside the road. | | |
| Sensitivity: MEDIUM | Value: Medium<br>The view is not designated but portrays the distinctive tree character of Huntington Road. | Susceptibility: Medium - High<br>The receptors are on a major road and not focusing on its context, however, pedestrians and cyclists would be more aware of their context. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – LOW<br>Year 1 – LOW<br>Year 15 – NEGLIGIBLE | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be noticeable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline. However, most of the proposal is screened by intervening built form and vegetation, and implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described. | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | | |
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| | Year 1 – The majority of the Proposed Development will be screened by intervening built form and planting, with limited glimpses of the Neighbourhood development visible in the background.<br>There is no loss of conflict with distinctive visual features.<br><br>Year 15 – Refining the built form massing, height, and articulation (DC SW.102 and SW.109) of the proposal, as demonstrated in the illustrative masterplan, will reduce the proposal's visibility. | |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MODERATE – MINOR NEUTRAL (Not Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MODERATE – MINOR NEUTRAL (Not Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MINOR NEUTRAL (Not Significant)** | | |
| **Viewpoint *35* – Storey's Way cycle path**<br>The viewpoint represents the view experienced by users of a public footpath adjacent to an area of natural conservation (SSSI). The site is screened by the intervening built form of Phase 1 and trees looking north-west, but visible when turning towards south-east.<br>Looking north-west, the foreground of the view is dominated by the protected landscape, which terminates with a tree belt that softens the urban influence of Eddington. The skyline of the large residential built form is uniform and flat, but occasionally broken by the tree canopies. Turning around towards the south-east, the visual character of the view is still of an open landscape enclosed in the distance by Cambridge's urban edge and trees. | | |
| Sensitivity: HIGH | Value: Medium – High<br>The view is not designated; however, it is associated with a landscape designation which provides pleasant visual qualities, despite the urban detraction. | Susceptibility: High<br>The receptors are engaging in a recreational activity that includes appreciation of their surroundings. |
| Magnitude of change:<br>Construction – HIGH<br>Year 1 – HIGH<br>Year 15 – MEDIUM | Construction – Visual effects are likely to be considerable during construction due to the presence of cranes disrupting the skyline and the replacement of currently green fields in the background with construction compounds, which would create a distracting visual clutter. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the visual effects on the receptors. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are | |

| VIEWPOINTS ASSESSMENT | |
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| | therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described.<br><br>Year 1 – The Proposed Development will be more visible towards the north and south-east, while Eddington's built form partially screens the proposal looking north-west. In this instance, the Proposed Development appears well integrated with the existing built form and improves the skyline articulation of what is currently a flat roofline.<br>Around the rest of the view, there would be a loss of sense of openness, which is to be expected due to the site allocation; however, the parameter plans' blocks create a sense of uncomfortable enclosure.<br><br>Year 15 – Notwithstanding the loss of sense of openness which determines the adverse nature of the impact, the refinement of the massing of the proposed built form and appropriate breaks between buildings (DC GH.33), as demonstrated in the Illustrative masterplan, would partially mitigate the dominant effect of the new urban enclosure and create a positive edge to the Girton Gap (DC GH.34). |
| **Significance of effect (Sensitivity x Magnitude):**<br>**Construction – MAJOR ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 1 – MAJOR ADVERSE (Significant)**<br>**Year 15 – MODERATE ADVERSE (Significant)** | |

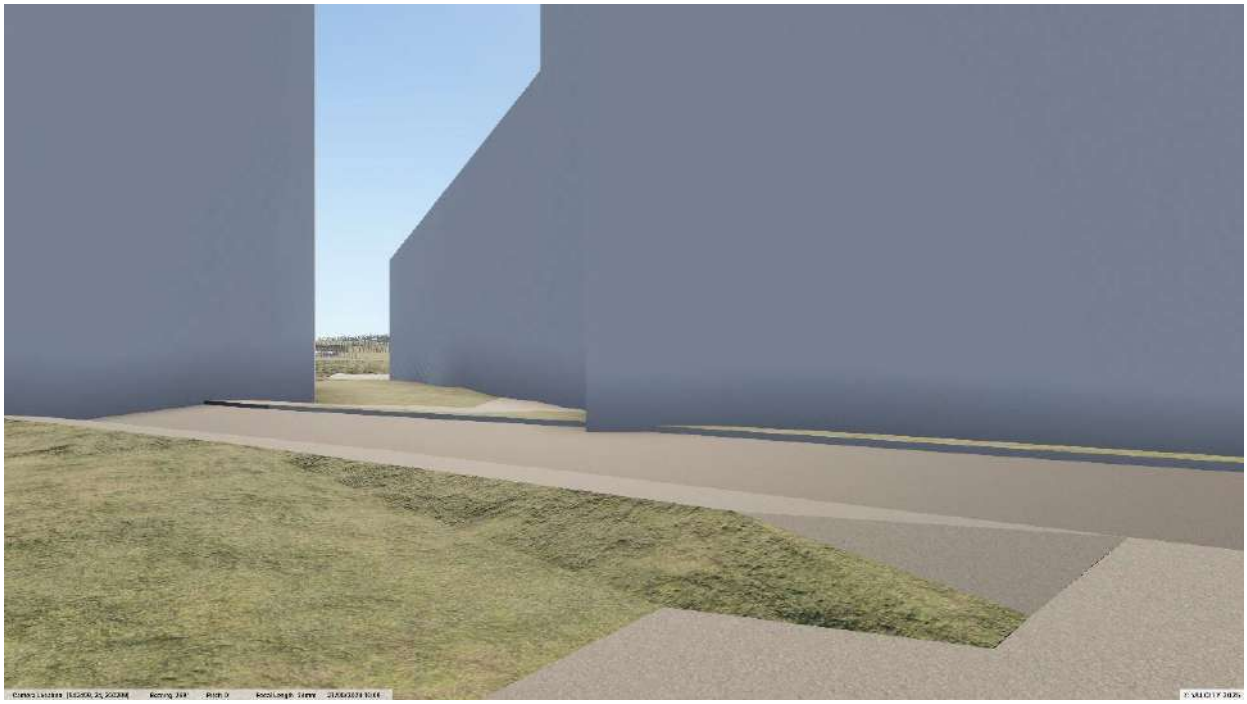

*Figure 1- Type 2 visualisation of the parameter plans for Viewpoint 14*

*Figure 2 - Type 2 visualisations of the illustrative masterplan for Viewpoint 14*

*Table 2 - Landscape receptor sensitivity*

| LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS | FACTORS INFLUENCING VALUE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY OF RECEPTORS | VALUE | SUSCEPTABILITY | LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Landscape Character Areas/Types which may be affected by the proposals** | | | | |
| **LCA 2B** | Value: While the receptor exhibits a decline in ecological and biodiversity characteristics, there are strong historical associations (drainage ditch network and footpaths) and geographical features (topography and vegetation cover). These contribute to some good scenic qualities for the ramblers on the articulated network of footpaths, which also experience a peaceful rural landscape.<br>Susceptibility: The Proposed Development is part of an allocated site which has already been removed from the landscape character area to become a townscape area. The receptor is therefore capable of assimilating this type of development, which is akin to the existing and under-construction Phase 1 of the allocated site without undue consequences to the baseline. | Medium - High | Low | **Medium** |
| **TCA - Early 21st Century Mixed used Development** | Value: As a recent TCA there is no historic connection and the character of the receptor is currently evolving based on the existing and ongoing construction work at Eddington. Notably, this exhibits high-quality design traits in the built form materiality, detailing, public spaces network and streetscape care. The perceptual experience of the receptor is therefore currently pleasant and engaging.<br>Susceptibility: The Proposed Development is akin to the aspiration for the site allocation and also with the already existing developments. | High | Low | **Medium** |
| **Landscape components which may be affected by the proposals** | | | | |
| **The Site** | Value: The receptor currently consists of an open landscape functional to the previous and ongoing construction operations. It does not reflect local character and includes detracting man-made features.<br>Wildlife has established naturally, but would be fragmented and disturbed by the ongoing construction works.<br>Susceptibility: As part of the policy allocation, the receptor is capable of accommodating this type of development albeit discordant with its current characteristics. | Low | Medium | **Medium - Low** |

| LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS | FACTORS INFLUENCING VALUE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY OF RECEPTORS | VALUE | SUSCEPTABILITY | LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **The skyline of Cambridge** | Value: Although not associated with a particular designation, the receptor is defined in the Local Plan as a distinctive feature of Cambridge townscape. Furthermore, the incidence of spires and towers rising over the tree cover is often associated with heritage assets.<br>Susceptibility: The Proposed Development sits at the edge of the city where the receptor loses strength and presence; it is also akin to existing contextual development. | High | Medium | **High - Medium** |
| **Network of Ditches** | Value: The receptor has a strong association with the landscape history and agricultural use of the Fens. It contributes to the local sense of place with a distinctive perceptual feature and supports biodiversity.<br>Susceptibility: The Proposed Development could alter the baseline condition of the receptor due to its urban nature. | High | High | **High** |
| **Tranquillity** | Value: The receptor is distinctive to the rural part of the study area and contributes to a positive experience for ramblers on the network of public footpaths. But it is disrupted by the existing urban influence, including Cambridge's settlement edge and the M11/A14.<br>Susceptibility: The Proposed Development could alter the baseline condition of the receptor due to its urban nature and uses. | High | Medium | **High - Medium** |
| **Vegetation Cover** | Value: Within the site there is little presence of trees and hedgerows, but the receptor is a distinctive feature of the study area creating wooded skylines, scenic vistas and preserving a sense of remoteness for ramblers on the network of footpaths.<br>Susceptibility: The Proposed Development is compatible with the receptor condition due to the site's allocation and current use to support the ongoing construction work. | High | Medium | **High - Medium** |

*Table 3 - Assessment of landscape impact*

| LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS | PREDICTED LANDSCAPE EFFECTS (YEAR 1) | SENSITIVITY | MAGNITUDE OF EFFECTS | LEVEL OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Landscape Character Areas/Types which may be affected by the proposals** | | | | |
| **LCA 2B** | Construction: During construction, the impact on the receptor will be noticeable due to the introduction of machinery, material stockpiles and other construction facilities, which will create a cluttered and noisy area. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site hoardings will lessen the effects on the receptor. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period, and its geographical extent will be low compared to the receptor coverage of the study area.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described. | Medium | Low | **Moderate - Minor (Adverse)**<br>Not significant |
| | Year 1: As part of an allocated site, change in this area of the LCA is expected to increase the urban character of the receptor. Therefore, there would not be an adverse effect as the proposal is akin to the existing LCA urban qualities. | Medium | Low | **Moderate - Minor (Neutral)**<br>Not significant |

| LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS | PREDICTED LANDSCAPE EFFECTS (YEAR 1) | SENSITIVITY | MAGNITUDE OF EFFECTS | LEVEL OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year 15: The Proposed Development would have met the LCA development guidance (‘*Ensure new development is integrated into the landscape sympathetically, is in keeping with the open, rural character, and does not affect long, framed views’)* through the creation of a urban area in conformity with the DC requirements to respect the existing landscape character (DC BL.04, BL.14).<br>Therefore, the Proposed Development has the ability to become a new positive urban feature within the receptor. | Medium | Low | **Moderate - Minor (Beneficial)**<br>Not significant |
| **TCA - Early 21st Century Mixed used Development** | Construction: During construction, the impact on the receptor will be considerable due to the introduction of machinery, material stockpiles and other construction facilities, which will create a cluttered and noisy area. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site ’s hoardings will partially mitigate the effects on the receptor. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described. | Medium | High | **Major - Moderate (Adverse)**<br>Significant |

| LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS | PREDICTED LANDSCAPE EFFECTS (YEAR 1) | SENSITIVITY | MAGNITUDE OF EFFECTS | LEVEL OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year 1: The parameter plans illustrate a carefully designed masterplan that responds to contextual urban form, mass and uses, and integrates a comprehensive network of green spaces. The proposal also includes the demolition of existing built form that is not contributing positively to the local townscape and landscape character.<br>The magnitude of change for the receptor, given the current undeveloped site condition, is therefore high, but not negative and aligned with the expectation of the Local Plan allocation. | Medium | High | **Major - Moderate (Beneficial)**<br>Significant |
| | Year 15: The illustrative master plan and DC demonstrate that a proposal could come forward of high-design quality, producing a townscape character of great interest and a strong sense of place. Therefore, while the magnitude of change will be the same as Year 1, the nature of the impact will become beneficial thanks to the completion of a high-quality proposal. | Medium | High | **Major - Moderate (Beneficial)**<br>Significant |
| **Landscape components which may be affected by the proposals** | | | | |
| **Site** | Construction: During construction, the impact on the receptor will be considerable due to the introduction of machinery, material stockpiles and other construction facilities, which will create a cluttered and noisy area. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the effects on the receptor. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described. | Low | High | **Moderate (Adverse)**<br>Significant |

| LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS | PREDICTED LANDSCAPE EFFECTS (YEAR 1) | SENSITIVITY | MAGNITUDE OF EFFECTS | LEVEL OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year 1: The Proposed Development will cause the loss of the existing green qualities of the site which contribute to the visual experience of some receptors (see assessment of visual impact) but doesn't contribute greatly to the local landscape character due to its manmade features and functional use.<br>Furthermore, the parameter plans illustrate a carefully designed masterplan that responds to contextual urban form, mass and uses, and integrates a comprehensive network of green spaces. The proposal also includes the demolition of existing built form that is not contributing positively to the local townscape and landscape character. | Low | Medium | **Moderate - Minor (Adverse)**<br>Not significant |
| | Year 15: The illustrative master plan and DC demonstrate that a proposal could come forward of high-design quality, enhancing the receptor condition. Therefore, while the magnitude of change will be the same as Year 1, the nature of the impact will become beneficial thanks to the replacement of the receptor's condition with a positive, high-quality proposal. | Low | High | **Moderate - Minor (Beneficial)**<br>Not significant |
| **The skyline of Cambridge** | Construction: During construction, the impact on the receptor will be noticeable due to the introduction of cranes that would disrupt the skyline. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control disturbance will lessen the effects on the receptor. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary and of limited geographical extent.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described. | High - Medium | Medium | **Moderate (Adverse)**<br>Significant |

| LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS | PREDICTED LANDSCAPE EFFECTS (YEAR 1) | SENSITIVITY | MAGNITUDE OF EFFECTS | LEVEL OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year 1: The Proposed Development sits to the edge of Cambridge, at a distance from the key landmarks identified by the Local Plan. As evident in the technical visualisation for Viewpoint 7, from Redmeadow Hill, there would be no conflict with any important heritage asset. Therefore, there would be no impact on this receptor. | High - Medium | None | **None** |
| | Year 15: As per above the illustrative masterplan would also not have any impact on the receptor. | High - Medium | None | **None** |
| **Network of Ditches** | Construction: During construction, the impact on the receptor could be considerable due to the runoff of water across the building site that would infiltrate into the wider network of ditches. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control pollution and site's maintenance lessens the effects on the receptor.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described. | High | Low | **Moderate (Adverse)** Significant |
| | Year 1: PP2 – 10002 illustrates the preservation of the existing water course on site. Therefore, there would be no impact on the receptor. | High | None | **None** |
| | Year 15: The illustrative masterplan and DC confirm the retention of the existing water features and their integration in the site-wide landscape strategy. The Green and Blue Infrastructure guidance provided in the DC also reassures that water treatment within the site will be dealt with efficiently and won't overload the receptor. | High | None | **None** |

| LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS | PREDICTED LANDSCAPE EFFECTS (YEAR 1) | SENSITIVITY | MAGNITUDE OF EFFECTS | LEVEL OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tranquillity** | Construction: During construction, the impact on the receptor will be considerable due to the introduction of machinery, material stockpiles and other construction facilities, which will create a cluttered and noisy area. However, implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) measures to control lighting and noise disturbance, and maintain aesthetically appropriate site's hoardings will partially mitigate the effects on the receptor. It is also noted that this impact will be temporary as limited to the construction work period.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described. | High - Medium | Medium - High | **Major - Moderate (Adverse)** Significant |
| | Year 1: The parameter plan illustrates the introduction of a developable area consistent with the site's allocation. Therefore, urban disturbance in the locality is to be expected and already present.<br>Notably, the developable area is also continuous with the existing NWC built from and therefore will not create a separate source of disturbance.<br>Finally, the geographical extent of the proposed change is limited compared to the experience of tranquillity in the study area. | High - Medium | Low | **Moderate - Minor (Adverse)** Not significant |
| | Year 15: The illustrative master plan and DC demonstrate that the implementation of a comprehensive landscape design strategy will soften the urban influence. Also, the attempt to discourage excessive car usage by providing good pedestrian/cycle connectivity and proximity to primary services would reduce another source of disturbance. | High - Medium | Negligible | **Minor (Adverse)** Not significant |

| LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS | PREDICTED LANDSCAPE EFFECTS (YEAR 1) | SENSITIVITY | MAGNITUDE OF EFFECTS | LEVEL OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Vegetation Cover** | Construction: Construction work doesn't require loss of vegetation, and existing planting is expected to be protected in line with CEMP guidance.<br>Construction residual: Given that appropriate embedded mitigation measures are secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), no additional mitigation is proposed. The residual construction effects are therefore considered to be equivalent to the construction effects previously described. | High - Medium | None | **None** |
| | Year 1: The Proposed Development does not require loss of existing trees or hedgerows, which would be preserved as illustrated in PP02-10002 | High - Medium | None | **None** |
| | Year 1: The illustrative masterplan and DC (BL.14, BL.18) confirm the retention of existing trees and implementation of a stronger vegetation cover. | High - Medium | None | **None** |

# APPENDIX 7
# TYPE 2 TECHNICAL VISUALISATIONS

# NWC Masterplan
# LVIA Testing
## Discounted Views

Hawkins\
Brown

# View Plan


## View Plan Key

- View location, no. and orientation

## VuCity Key

- Under construction
- Planning permission granted

# View 5

# View 5 - Current condition

# View 5 - 2013 Max Parameters

# View 5 - 2025 Max Parameters

# View 5 - Illustrative scheme

# View 5 overview

## Photograph

## 2013 Max Parameters

## Illustrative scheme

## 2025 Max Parameters

# View 6

# View 6 - Current condition

# View 6 - 2013 Max parameters

# View 6 - 2025 Max Parameters

# View 6 - Illustrative scheme

# View 8B

# View 8B - Current condition

# View 8B - 2013 Max parameters

# View 8B - 2025 Max parameters

# View 8B - Illustrative scheme

# View 8B overview

## Photograph

## 2013 Max Parameters


## Illustrative scheme


## 2025 Max Parameters

# View 8C - Current condition

# View 8C - 2013 Max parameters

# View 8C - 2025 Max parameters

# View 8C - Illustrative scheme

# View 8C overview

## Current condition


## 2013 Max Parameters


## Illustrative scheme


## 2025 Max Parameters

# View 12

# View 12 - Current condition

# View 12 - 2013 Max parameters

# View 12 - 2025 Max parameters

# View 12 - Illustrative scheme

# View 12 overview

## Photograph

## 2013 Max Parameters


## Illustrative scheme


## 2025 Max Parameters

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