

APPENDIX A - HISTORIC MAPPING



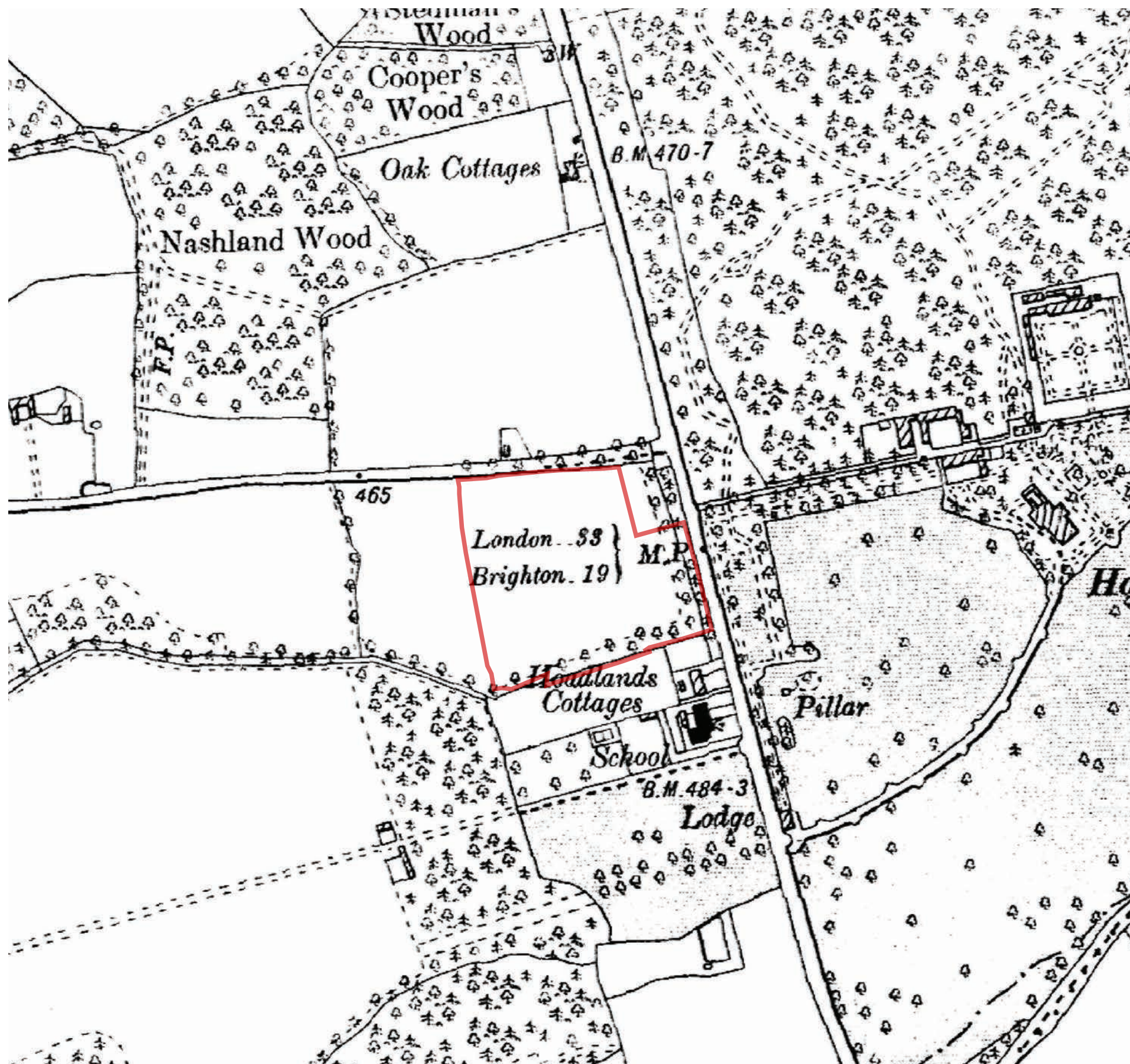
Legend

Indicative Development Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 1879 Ordnance Survey (OS) (6 inch) Map, the boundaries of the Site are shown in place defined by tree lines or tree belts, other than to the west where the field extends forming part of a series of fields enclosed between areas of woodland to north and south. The track extends outside of the northern boundary, with Nashland Farm along this to the west. Hoadlands is shown with a shared curtilage to the southern boundary. A larger built form is located offset east of this, within a parkland landscape labelled Handcross Park.



Landmark Historical Map
County: SUSSEX
Published Date(s): 1879
Originally plotted at: 1:10,560



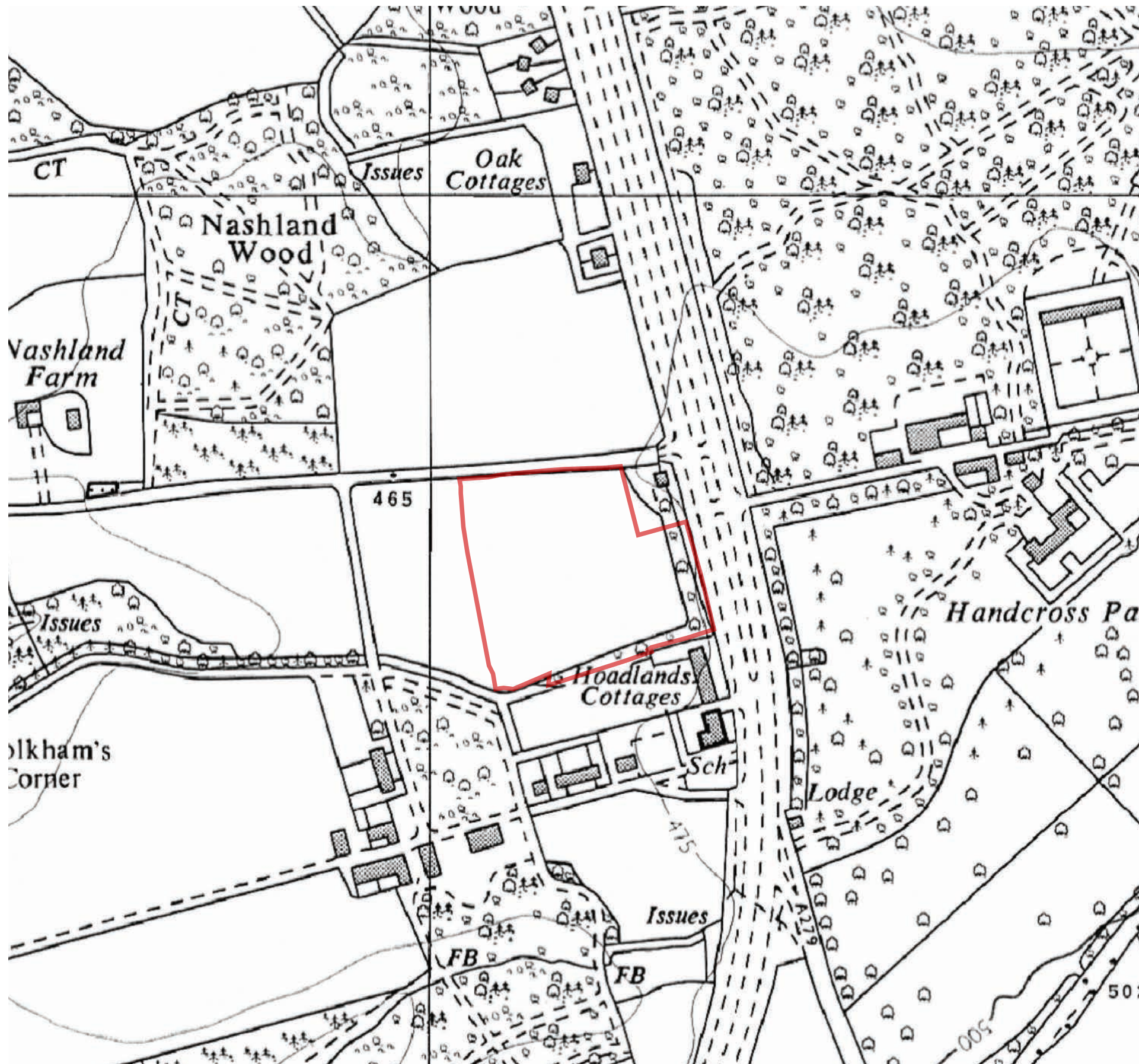
Legend

Indicative Development Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 1899 Ordnance Survey (OS) (6 inch) Map, Hoadlands is shown expanded into two cottages, named Hoadlands Cottages, with a school located south of these. An earlier built form offset east of this, labelled Handcross Park is shown removed, replaced with a label: 'Pillar'. Various built form is shown offset to the north east.

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County: SUSSEX
Published Date(s): 1899
Originally plotted at: 1:10,560

**Legend**

- Indicative Development Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 1963 OS Map, a line of dwellings are shown west of the School, with further built form offset further west of the this. The Lodge is shown within the north eastern corner of the field within which the Site is located. An access track is shown on the alignment of the earlier western field boundary. Further dwellings are shown offset north and south of the earlier Oak Cottage offset to the north.

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County:
Published Date(s): 1963
Originally plotted at: 1:10,000

**Legend**

Indicative Development Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 1980 OS Map, there is little change from 1963.

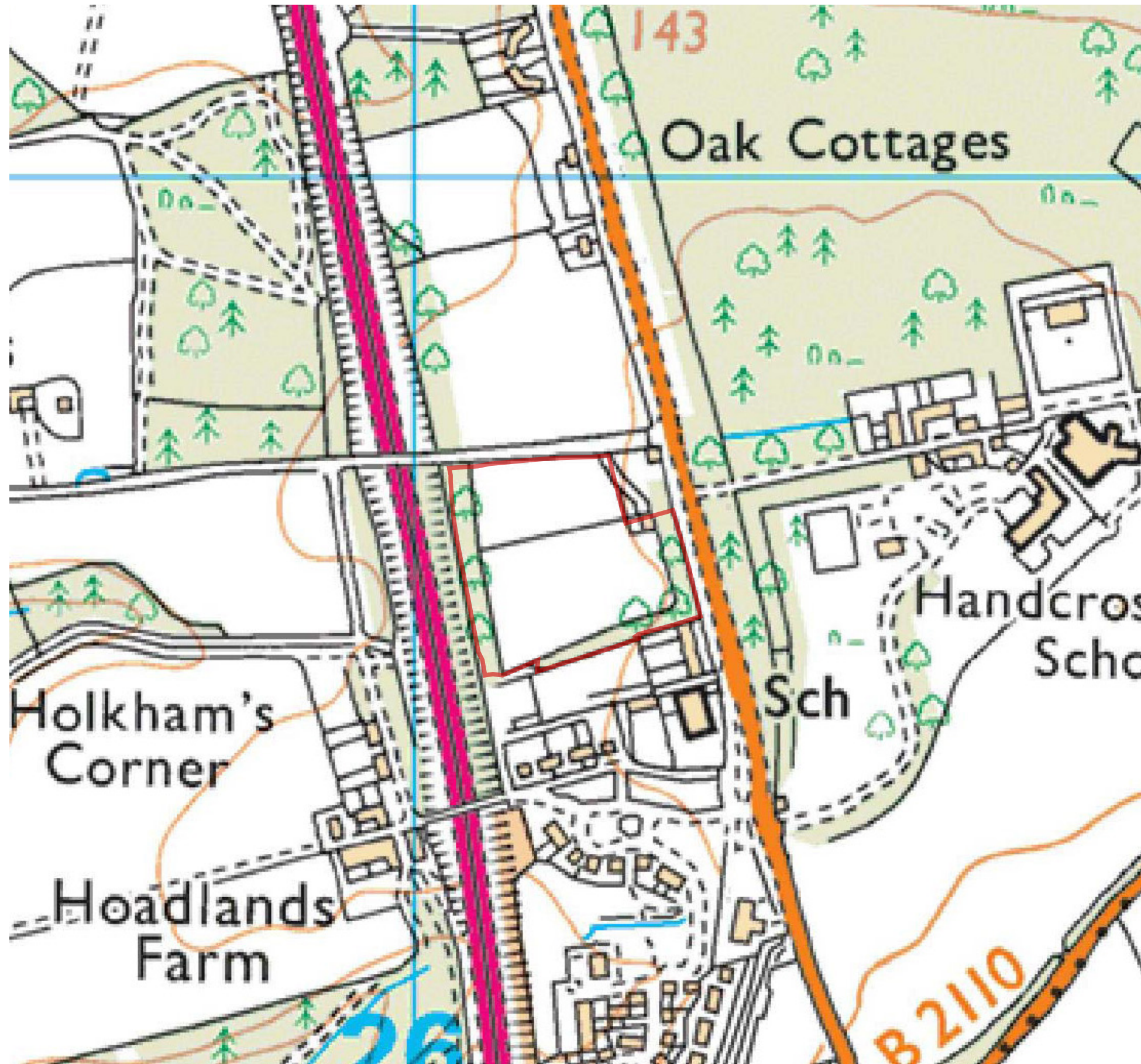
Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map

County:

Published Date(s): 1980

Originally plotted at: 1:10,000

**Legend**

-  Indicative Development Site Boundary.

Through reference to the 2025 OS Map, the A23 can be seen dividing the landscape in two, defining the western boundary of the Site. There are bridges in two places over the A23.

2025.

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APPENDIX B - VIEWPOINT PHOTOGRAPHS



Viewpoint No. 01

Location: London Road, (B2114) offset south east of Nashlands Cottages.

Date: 7 January 2026 Time: 14:04
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 146 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 26179 30926

Description - Visual character is defined by the road extending away in a straight line, contributed from the variously dense vegetation surrounding, through which there is a glimpse of the field outside of the northern edge of the Site. The area above the north western corner of the Site is glimpsed (when vegetation is out leaf) against a wooded backdrop, forming a small part of the overall visual texture within the view.

Direction of View: South west.



Viewpoint No. 02

Location: London Road, (B2114) offset north east of The Lodge.

Date: 7 January 2026 Time: 14:02
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 147 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 26202 30831

Description - Visual character is defined by the main road extending away in a straight line, contributed from the variously dense vegetation surrounding, through which there is a glimpse of the field outside of the northern edge of the Site. The area above the north western corner of the Site is glimpsed (when vegetation is out leaf) against a wooded backdrop, forming a small part of the overall visual texture within the view. The built profile of The Lodge presents a roadside feature.

Direction of View: South west.



Viewpoint No. 03

Location: London Road, (B2114) north east of The Lodge on the junction with a private lane.

Direction of View: South west.

Date: 7 January 2026 Time: 14:08
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 146 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 26199 30791

Description - Visual character is defined by the clipped, mixed hedgerow of privet, with holly and beech which defines the curtilage to The Lodge and continues beyond along the private lane, with mature oak trees dispersed along. The area above the north western corner of the Site can be seen partly against a wooded backdrop, forming a small part of the overall visual texture within the view.



Viewpoint No. 04

Location: Just within College Close, (private) at the junction with London Road, (B2114) adjacent to the Site.
Direction of View: South west.

Date: 7 January 2026 Time:13:59
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 147 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 26232 30751

Description - Visual character is defined by the vertical elements of the surrounding trees with dense understorey scrub of holly along part of the eastern edge of the Site. The area over the Site can be seen about the evergreen scrub layer. Visual character is detracted from by the utility poles and road signage.

The Site



Viewpoint No. 05

Location: Pavement to London Road, (B2114) about the south eastern corner of the Site, where informal access can be gained.
Direction of View: North west.

Date: 7 January 2026 **Time:** 13:54
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 146 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 26231 30653

Description - Visual character is defined by the vertical elements of the surrounding trees with ivy and holly about, which frame a glimpse into the area of grassland within the Site, enclosed by the backdrop of woodland and scrub east of the A24 cutting. The eye is otherwise drawn along the London Road, where white pallisade elements delineate the current change of road speed.

The Site



Viewpoint No. 06

Location: Pavement to London Road, (B2114) offset from the south eastern corner of the Site, adjacent to Hoadlands Cottages.
Direction of View: North west.

Date: 7 January 2026 **Time:** 13:54
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 147 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 26243 30640

Description - Visual character is defined by the vertical elements of the surrounding trees with ivy and holly about, through which part of the grassland area within the Site can be glimpsed when vegetation is out of leaf. The eye is otherwise drawn to the mottled orange and charcoal tile hung upper cladding and casement windows in a lattice pattern to the northern most of the Hoadlands Cottages to left.

The Site



Viewpoint No. 07

Location: Verge to London Road, (B2114) further offset from the south eastern corner of the Site, adjacent to Hoadlands Cottages.
Direction of View: North west.

Date: 7 January 2026 Time: 13:50
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 147 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 26253 30608

Description - Visual character is contributed from the vertical elements of the surrounding trees with spreading branches of oak, albeit the vegetation transitions to a more suburban character to the Hoadlands Cottages curtilages and the verge, where incongruous cherry laurel hedgerows extend, with clipped forms. The eye is otherwise drawn to the variously orange / mottled orange and charcoal, tile hung upper cladding and casement windows and timber framing to the visually distinctive Hoadlands Cottages to left.

The Site



Viewpoint No. 08

Location: Hoadlands access drive offset south of the south western corner of the Site.
Direction of View: North east.

Date: 7 January 2026 Time: 15:17
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 144 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TQ 26074 30502

Description - Visual character is defined by the row of Hoadlands Cottages, with orange brick and tile hung uppers and sage green painted windows. Various roof forms add visual interest including half hipped and cat slide elements. The roadside boundary and property curtilages are defined by clipped beech hedgerows with occasional yew. The offset area above the south western corner of the Site can be glimpsed through the boundary trees when out of leaf to left of view.

APPENDIX C - LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL APPRAISAL - METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

General

This assessment has been prepared with reference to the following guidance:

- *An approach to landscape sensitivity assessment – to inform spatial planning and land management. (Natural England, June 2019);*
- *Landscape Character Assessment - Guidance for England and Scotland (Scottish Natural Heritage and The Countryside Agency, 2002); An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, (Natural England, 2014);*
- *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment and the Landscape Institute, 2013 (GLVIA3);*
- *Visual representation of development proposals, Technical Guidance Note 06/19, published by the Landscape Institute, 17 September 2019;*
- *LI TGN-2024-01- Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of GLVIA3, (LI, August 2024).*

Within this Study the term ‘landscape’ is synonymous with its definition within the European Landscape Convention as: ‘An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors’. The Convention is very wide in scope and covers: ‘natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, which include land, inland water and marine areas.’ In accordance with the principles of best practice identified within GLVIA3, the following distinct but inter-related assessments are undertaken:

- *‘Assessment of landscape character effects – assessing effects of the proposal on landscape as a resource in its own right’, through: ‘changes to physical areas/features of the landscape and/or the aesthetic, perceptual and experiential characteristics that make different landscapes distinctive’;*
- *‘Assessment of visual amenity effects – assessing effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people’, through: ‘changes in the context and character of views as a result of the change or loss of existing elements of the landscape and/or the introduction of new elements’.*

The Study Area

The extent of the Wider Study Area is defined by the Scheme's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). The ZTV defines the potential visibility of the Scheme based on landform, determined during the desktop survey and analysis from reference to Ordnance Survey mapping and Google Earth Viewshed output. The ZTV is primarily used to identify viewpoints or areas to be visited during the field survey.

Through reference to the field survey and review of resulting photographs a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) is identified, which identifies the extent of land that is visually connected with the Site, viewed from the public realm, taking into account landform, vegetation, built structure and distance.

The Study Area is subsequently defined to enable a proportionate evaluation of likely effects on landscape and views.

Definition of Landscape and Visual Receptors

Landscape Character

Existing landscape character assessments are reviewed to inform the description of landscape character across the Study Area in advance of the field survey work Through reference to landscape planning designations this provides the baseline of qualitative information against which the potential landscape effects of the Scheme can be predicted. There are clear links between tranquillity and landscape. GLVIA considers tranquillity to be a significant aspect of the landscape and the NPPF requires planning policies and decisions to identify and protect tranquil areas.

Visual Amenity

The people whose visual amenity is defined are referred to as visual amenity receptors. However, it is the pleasantness of the view experienced by the people which is assessed. Visual receptors are commonly grouped based on either the nature of the visibility towards the Site, which may be further subdivided based upon distance and orientation.

Viewpoints are selected to represent a range of potential visual effects which may occur from the proposed development and demonstrate long, medium and short distance views. Short distance views are categorised based on the viewpoint being within 500m of the Site, mid-distance, (500m-1km) or long-distance views, (beyond 1km).

Viewpoints are identified as either representative, illustrative or specific. Representative viewpoints are selected to best represent the nature of a view and where the effects are unlikely to differ across an area. Illustrative viewpoints are otherwise used to demonstrate an effect restricted to that particular location. Where a viewpoint is particularly noteworthy and sometimes promoted, associated with a designated landscape or feature this may be identified as a specific viewpoint.

The compositional balance of the view is described, with consideration of form, scale, mass, line, height, colour and texture as appropriate. Commonly the association between horizontal elements such as the skyline and vertical elements such as tree groups and built form and the interplay of natural and artificial components are noted. The contribution or presence of elements associated with the Site are then described, to enable their present contribution to the view to be identified.

Any landscape features within the view are identified, which may emphasise the value associated with the features contribution to the views compositional balance and visual interest. The condition of the landscape may also be identified as part of the description of the view.

Field Survey

The field survey work was carried out in clear weather conditions on the **7th January 2026**, when vegetation was out of leaf.

The photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Digital SLR Camera with a full frame sensor and a 50mm prime lens. The viewpoint images, (see **Appendix B**) have been taken at approximately 1.7m above ground for consistency and in order to replicate the view an average sized person would experience in that location. The date, time, weather, lighting conditions and direction of view has been recorded including the approximate ground level and Ordnance Survey grid coordinates.

Individual photographs are processed using the cylindrical projection setting of the Photomerge tool within Adobe Photoshop to create panoramic photographs. The images are marginally cropped to remove white space from the surrounding edges, to enable the composition of the visual components to be clearly presented. The viewpoint photographs are presented to be viewed upon an A3 size of paper (420 x 297mm), held at arms length. Based upon variables introduced from differing arm length of between 300mm - 500mm, the resulting relative scale of visual components are presented to approximate with the extent of that visible to a viewer within the landscape.

Assessment Criteria

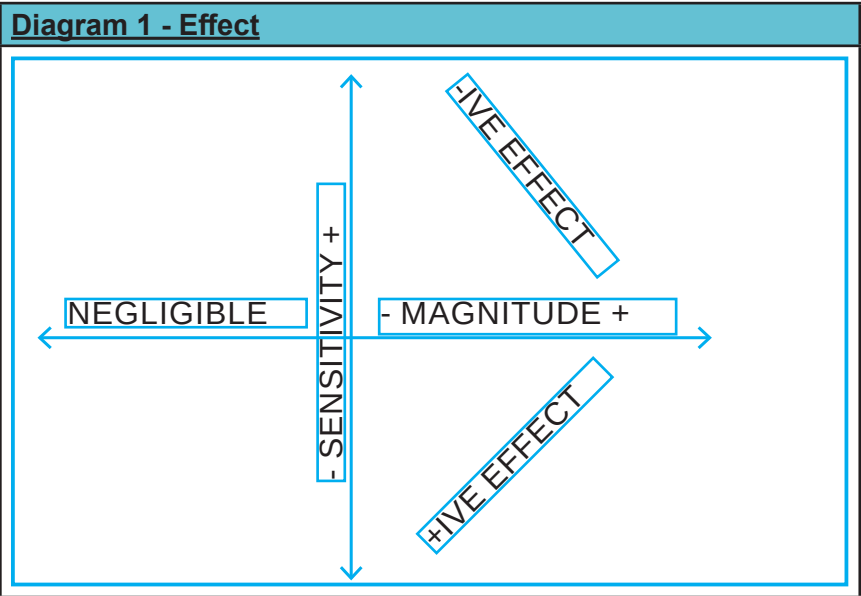
Effects

Effects are defined as the consequences of impacts taking into account the sensitivity of the landscape / visual amenity receptor and magnitude of change. Effects are described as ‘neutral’ where beneficial effects are deemed to balance the adverse effects. Where this occurs, the adverse and beneficial effects are clarified so that the judgement is clear’.

The framework shown in **Table 1**, through reference to **Diagram 1** is used as a guide to inform the identification of adverse or beneficial effects:

Table 1 – Indicative Effect Thresholds Framework			
Magnitude	Sensitivity		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Moderate
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible

Table 1 is only a conceptual framework to explain the overall approach to defining an initial indication of likely effect, which is then firmed up through a detailed consideration of the nature of the receiving landscape component or view and the specific change proposed to this. The assessment is defined through professional opinion, through reference to the evidence base and an understanding of the Scheme.



There are receptors identified at both the Site scale and wider area or Landscape scale. Regarding landscape scale the following criteria are considered, drawing on an understanding of the Site scale effects.

Table 2 - Landscape Effect Criteria Definitions	
Effect	Definition
Major adverse	The proposed Scheme would result in effects that are at a considerable variance to the landscape at the District scale, degrading the integrity of the landscape; would be substantially damaging to a high quality landscape;
Moderate adverse	The proposed Scheme would be out of scale with the landscape or at odds with the local pattern and landform; would be damaging to a landscape of recognised quality;
Minor adverse	The proposed Scheme would not quite fit into the landform and scale of the landscape; would affect an area of recognised landscape character;
Neutral	Effects are described as ‘neutral’ where beneficial effects are deemed to balance the adverse effects;
Negligible	The proposed Scheme would complement the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape; maintain existing landscape quality;
Minor beneficial	The proposed Scheme has the potential to improve the landscape quality and character; fit in with the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape; enable the restoration of valued characteristic features partially lost through other land uses;
Moderate beneficial	The proposed Scheme would have the potential to fit very well with the landscape character; improve the quality of the landscape through removal of damage caused by existing land uses.

Potential and Residual Effects

Landscape opportunities are defined to both recommend mitigation measures which avoid, reduce and if possible remedy potential adverse effects from the Scheme, but also to define Site specific enhancement measures.

The residual effects from both time dependent primary mitigation, (and enhancement), and secondary mitigation (and enhancement) are then considered within the assessment of landscape and visual effects where applicable. Enhancement measures may be considered alone or together in compensation for an impact that cannot be avoided or sufficiently reduced.

Table 3 – Visual Effect Criteria Definitions	
Effect	Definition
Major adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a significant deterioration to the character of the existing view;
Moderate adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a noticeable deterioration to the character of the existing view;
Minor adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a perceptible or barely perceptible deterioration to the character of the existing view;
Neutral	Effects are described as ‘neutral’ where beneficial effects are deemed to balance the adverse effects;
Negligible	No discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view;
Minor beneficial	Where the Scheme would cause a barely perceptible improvement to the character of the existing view;
Moderate beneficial	Where the Scheme would cause a noticeable improvement to the character of the existing view.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are considered where relevant, further to the assessment of landscape and visual effects. Where relevant to the decision, approved and allocated development within the Study Area or as identified by the Regulatory Authority would be considered for potential inter-scheme cumulative effects.

Where appropriate the potential for intra-scheme cumulative effects would be considered, relative to the separate assessment and recommendations from others, including ecological or heritage impacts for example.

Significant Effects

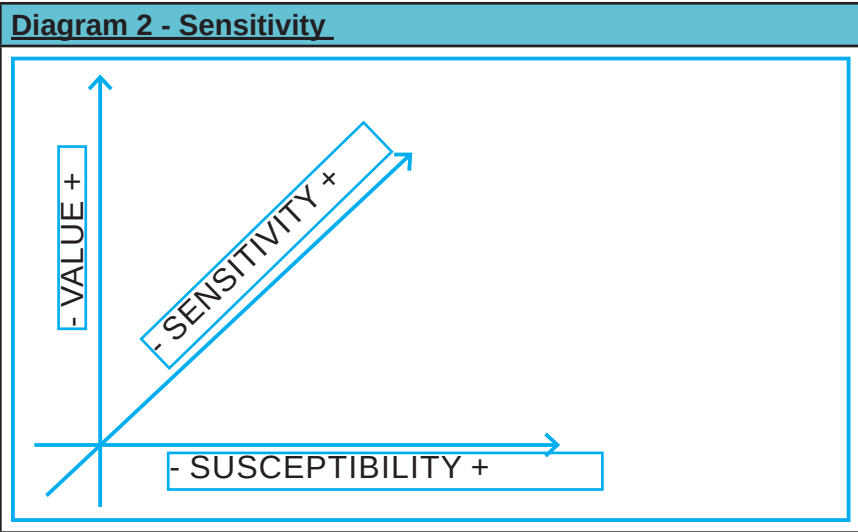
Associated with screening as EIA Development, but otherwise more generally, Major effects are effects of key importance for consideration in the decision-making process and / or of national importance and therefore significant.

Moderate effects are otherwise defined to be effects of key consideration in the decision-making process and / or of regional or district importance which have significance to the decision to be made.

Sensitivity

Within The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) Sensitivity is defined as: ‘A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor’.

Sensitivity is dependent on both the definition of the component, the value of this and susceptibility to the type of change proposed. The change could integrate with the component and reinforce its qualities, or it could detract dependent on the differing types of change. For visual amenity this considers nature of use and any values associated with the view assessed.



Within this assessment components are defined both descriptively and spatially, which informs an understanding of susceptibility and value within their definition.

The same generic approach to informing an understanding of effect, is used to inform an understanding of sensitivity as follows:

Table 4 – Indicative Sensitivity Thresholds Framework			
Value	Susceptibility		
	High	Medium	Low
High	High	Medium	Low
Medium	High	Medium	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low

The attribution of sensitivity is defined through reference to Tables 5 and 6, taking into account susceptibility and value.

Table 5 - Landscape Sensitivity Criteria	
Level	Criteria
High	Landscape characteristics / values are highly susceptible to change.
Medium – High	Landscape characteristics / values are highly susceptible to change. May be able to accommodate the relevant type of development but only in limited situations.
Medium	Landscape characteristics / values are susceptible to change. May be able to accommodate the relevant type of development if sited and designed sensitively.
Low – Medium	Landscape characteristics / values are of lower susceptibility to change. Likely able to accommodate the relevant type of development, although care is still required in siting and design to minimise landscape and visual effects.
Low	Landscape characteristics / values are not susceptible to change. Likely able to accommodate the relevant type of development without adverse effects.

Table 6 - Visual Sensitivity Criteria	
Level	Criteria
High	Users experiencing views of high or medium value importance and/or who will notice any change to visual amenity from the Scheme by reason of the nature of use and their expectations associated with that view. Such as those who are engaged in outdoor recreation, including users of public rights of way and visitors to heritage assets;
Medium	Users experiencing views with distinctive characteristics or association, in good condition, but where the nature of the view towards the Scheme is not a primary consideration of the users. Such as road users, including cyclists and pavement users within a rural setting;
Low	Users where the changed view is unimportant / irrelevant and / or are not sensitive to change. Such as where the focus of the users is upon a functional activity where visibility is fleeting, such as those on fast roads or rail.

Value

Within The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) Value is defined as: ‘The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.’ (GLVIA3, p157-8).

Within nationally designated landscapes, valued components of landscape character are informed by special qualities, which are generally well defined within Management Plans through reference to published landscape characterisation. Outside of nationally designated landscapes, components are identified through reference to Box 5.1, (p84, GLVIA3), supported by the LI Technical Guidance Note 02-21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations, which provides a range of factors of landscape value, (with examples).

Paragraph 6.37 of GLVIA3 guides that value is attached to the view experienced, as informed by an understanding of the receptor experiencing the view, (as supported by LI TGN-2024-01, 6(3)). A range of criteria is defined within Table 7.

Table 7 - Value Criteria (for Landscape / Views)	
Level	Criteria
Very High	Area or feature of nationally recognised quality / scenic qualities in specific views;
High	Area and/or features/or aspects/views with distinctive characteristics, in good condition. Strong sense of cohesion with no or few detracting features. These are likely to be, but not necessarily, within a National Park or National Landscape;
Medium	Area and/or features/or aspects/views with distinctive characteristics or association, in good condition. Sense of cohesion with few detracting features. These may be locally designated or recognised within district level landscape characterisation;
Low	Area and/or features/or aspects/views with typical characteristics, in generally moderate condition;
Very Low	Area and/or features/or aspects/views in fair to poor condition which have undergone change to the extent that they no longer have a distinctive local character or have become degraded.

Susceptibility

Susceptibility is defined within the GLVIA3 Glossary as: ‘The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences’. (p158).

It emphasises that Susceptibility to change should be judged in relation to the particular type of development proposed in that location and the specific characteristics of the landscape and visual receptor. (GLVIA3, para 5.40 and 6.32).

Susceptibility differs from value. Landscape value is about the importance of the landscape; susceptibility is about how vulnerable that landscape is to the specific type of change proposed.

For example, a high value viewpoint might have low susceptibility to the proposed change (due to being distant or heavily screened for example), resulting in moderate sensitivity. Conversely, a moderate-value viewpoint could be highly susceptible, (for example directly facing a large development), leading to high sensitivity.

For example, a landscape area may be nationally designated, but not incorporate the special qualities or be in poor condition or industrial use for example, despite the overlying designation, resulting in high value, but medium or low susceptibility to the type of change.

A range of headline landscape susceptibility criteria, under which indicators of lower, medium or higher susceptibility to built development in general are defined across Page C6-C7 within **Table 11**. This provides an overview of the types of consideration which might inform the definition of landscape components for consideration as receptors and how the susceptibility of these are defined.

The Scheme type within this report considered for its susceptibility is:

A residential development of up to 52 homes, across detached, semi-detached, terraced and apartment units, accessed off London Road. A large attenuation basin would be provided to the south western corner of the Site.

Susceptibility of visual receptors is defined based on the occupation of the receptor and their expectations, informed by **Table 8**.

Table 8 - Visual Susceptibility Criteria	
Level	Criteria
High	Users engaged in outdoor recreation with a high expectation of visual quality, such as within a rural area, including users of public rights of way and visitors to heritage assets;
Medium	Users experiencing incidental views with a moderate expectation of visual quality, including road users, cyclists and pavement users or where engaged in recreation where appreciation of visual context is not an integral part to this;
Low	Users where the focus of the users is upon a functional activity with a low expectation of visual quality, such as within an urbanised or visually degraded area or where visibility is fleeting from fast roads or rail.

Magnitude

Impacts are defined through considering the magnitude of change anticipated, taking into account size and scale, geographic extent, duration and reversibility of the proposed change.

Duration is judged on a scale as follows: short, (0-5 Years) medium, (5-10 years) and long, (10-25 years). This is based on the timeframe within which it is considered likely that any specific proposed tree and shrub planting would reach a satisfactory height and density to filter or reduce intervening views.

Table 9 – Magnitude of Landscape Change Criteria	
Level	Criteria
High	Notable change in key landscape characteristics and features over an extensive area ranging to a very intensive change over a more limited area;
Medium	Partial changes in landscape characteristics and features over a wide area or notable changes in a more limited area;
Low	Minor or virtually imperceptible change in any area of landscape characteristics and features.

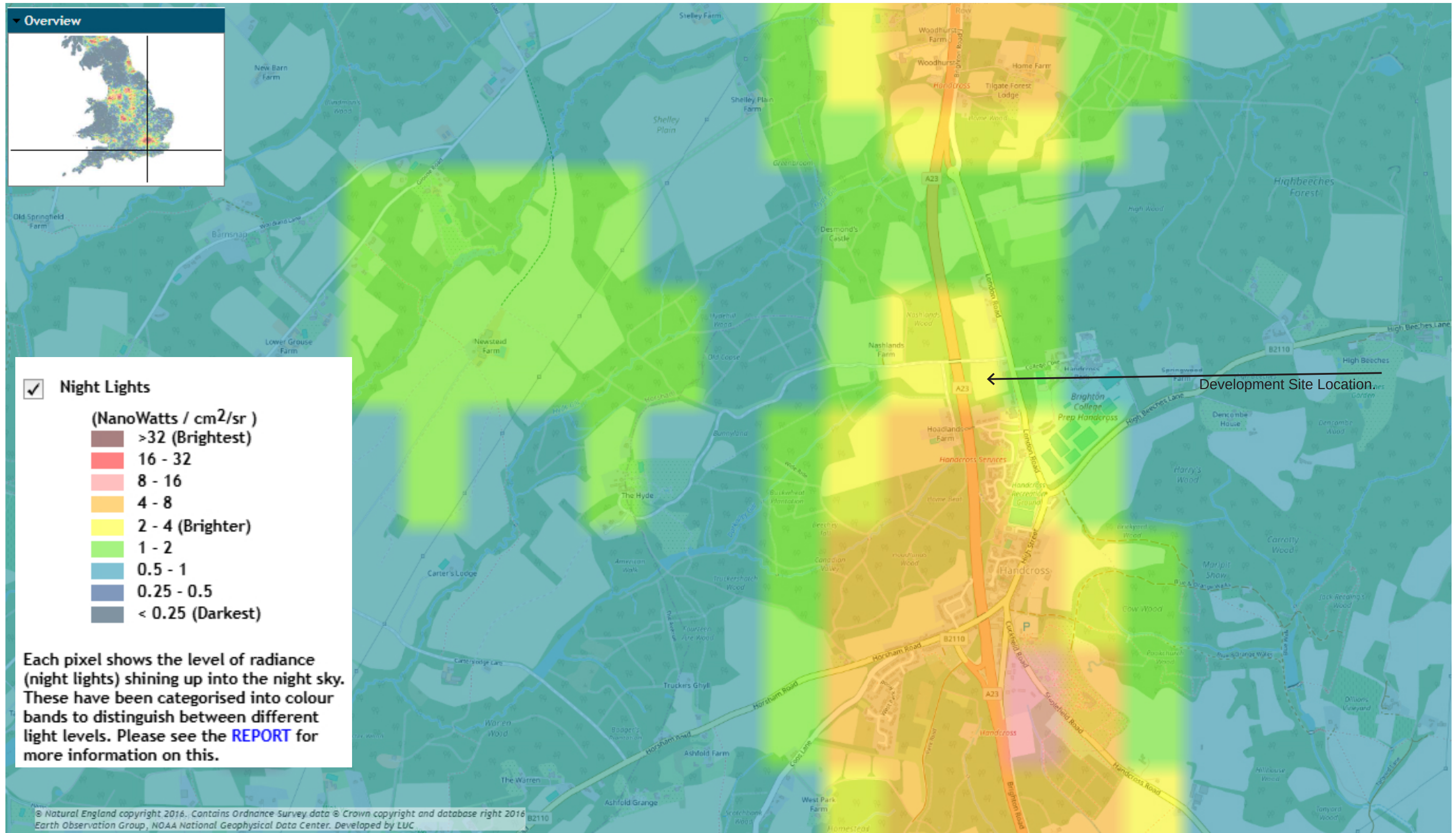
Table 10 – Magnitude of Visual Change Criteria	
Level	Criteria
High	Where the Scheme would dominate the view and fundamentally change its composition in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture and / or be noticeable across an extensive area;
Medium	Where the Scheme would be noticeable in the view, affecting its composition in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture and / or be perceptible across an extensive area;
Low	Where the Scheme would be perceptible or barely perceptible as a minor element within the composition, likely to be missed by the casual observer and/or scarcely appreciated.

Table 11 – Generic Indicators of Landscape Susceptibility

1. Landform - This considers landform. Smooth, gently undulating or flat landforms are likely to be less sensitive to development. (Dramatic landform changes or distinct landform features are likely to be indicative of higher sensitivity.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Absence of strong topographical variety / Featureless, smooth, very gently undulating or flat landform.	Undulating landform / Some distinct landform features.	Presence of strong topographical variety or distinctive landform features.
2. Landscape pattern and time depth - This considers field pattern and historic time depth, (through reference to any relevant Historic Landscape Characterisation and where historic map analysis has been undertaken for the Site and surrounds. (Landscapes with more irregular field patterns, particularly those of historic origin are likely to more sensitive to the introduction of development.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Simple / Regular or uniform field patterns, (mainly of modern origin).	Mixture of simple and complex landscape field patterns / Designed landscape / May be some Ancient Woodland.	Complex landscape field patterns such as small irregularly shaped fields bounded by hedgerows and woodlands / Assorted field patterns / presence of Ancient Woodland.
3. Natural heritage character - This considers 'naturalistic' qualities. Extent of semi-natural habitats and natural features (such as trees and hedgerows) which contribute to landscape character and could be vulnerable to loss from development. (Areas with frequent natural features (including large areas of designated habitats) would result in increased sensitivity to development.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Lack of semi-natural habitat coverage or valued natural features such as intensively farmed or areas with high levels of existing development.	Some occurrence of valued semi-natural habitats and features (such as trees, hedgerows, woodland).	Frequent occurrence of valued natural features (such as trees, hedgerows, shaws and woodland) / Presence of larger areas of semi-natural habitats.
4. Cultural heritage features - This considers the presence of historic features that contribute to landscape character (such as features or areas that may form part of areas designated as National Landscapes, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings).		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Absence of historic features in or adjacent to the area that contribute to landscape character.	Presence of some historic features that contribute to landscape character, or adjacent to historic features.	Presence of many historic features that contribute to landscape character, such as historic fields and routeways.
5. Recreational use - This criterion considers the presence of features and facilities which enable enjoyment of the landscape. This may include Public Rights of Way, Country Parks or Countryside Parks where enjoyment of the landscape is important to the experience. (Importance of features may be indicated by designation such as long-distance footpaths or recreation routes, national cycle routes.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Publicly inaccessible or limited provision of access routes / Recreational use limited to community sports facilities (where enjoyment of the landscape is not integral to the activity).	Landscapes with green spaces or recreation areas valued in the local context / Some Public Rights of Way and footpaths.	Landscapes important for access and enjoyment of the landscape such as Country Parks / High density of well-connected Public Rights of Way.
6. Perceptual aspects - This considers qualities such as rurality (traditional land uses with few modern, human influences), sense of remoteness or tranquillity. High scenic value, freedom from human activity / disturbance and 'dark skies' would add to sensitivity in this criterion. (This is because development will introduce new features which may detract from a sense of tranquillity and or remoteness.)		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Close to visible or audible signs of human activity and modern development.	Some sense of rural character but with some signs of human activity and modern development. Relative tranquillity associated with rural character.	A highly rural landscape, remote from visible or audible signs of human activity and modern development / High sense of remoteness or tranquillity.

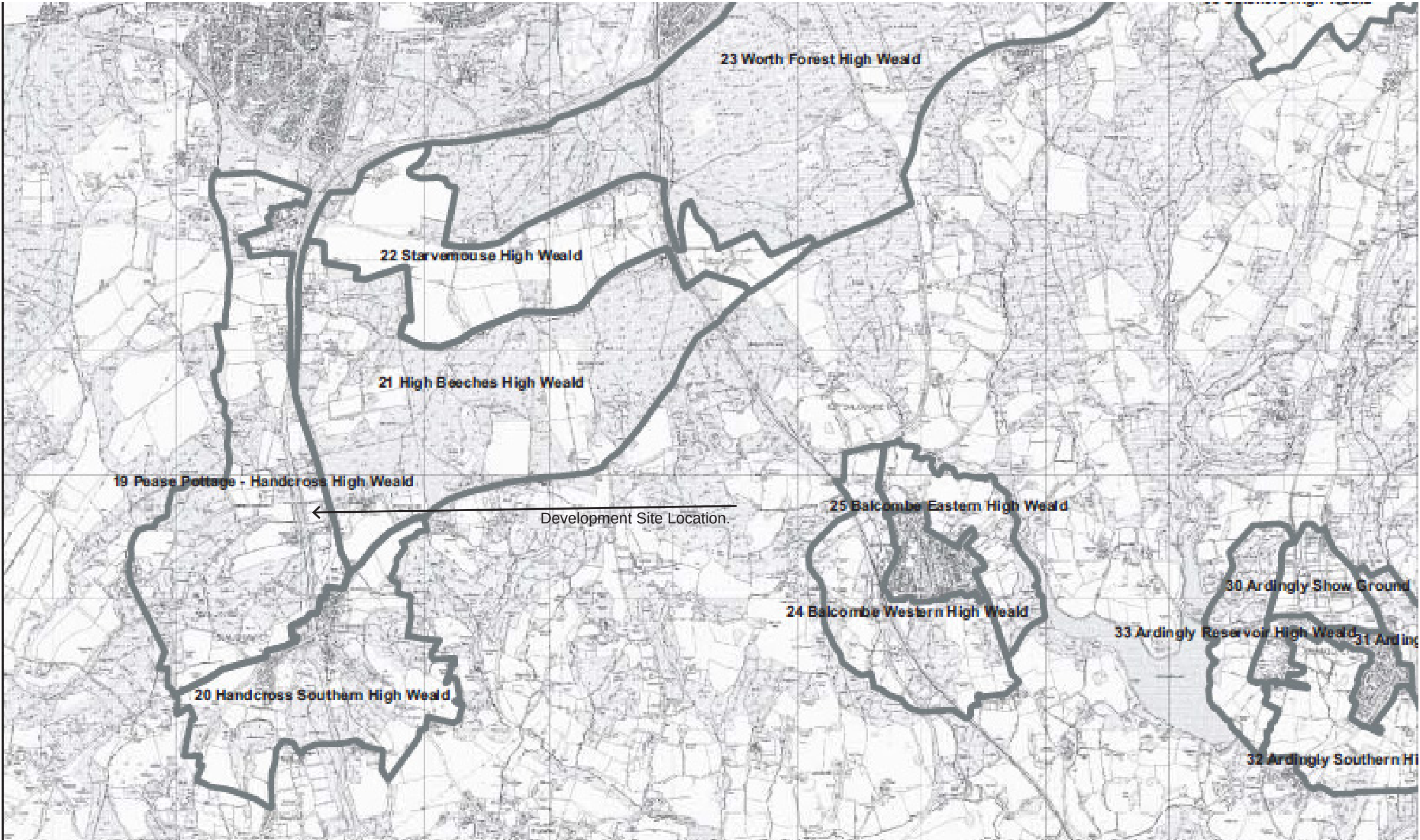
Table 11 – Generic Indicators of Landscape Susceptibility		
7. Settlement pattern / setting - The association with surrounding settlement pattern and the role the landscape plays in the setting of settlement.		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
The area has a close association with surrounding settlement pattern / The area does not provide an attractive backdrop to adjacent settlement(s) or play an important part in views from it.	The area has some association with surrounding settlement pattern / The area provides some contribution as a backdrop / setting to existing settlements / Contributes to views that are important to the character of a settlement.	The area does not have any association with surrounding settlement pattern / The area contributes positively as a scenic backdrop to a settlement(s) / Contributes to views that are important to the character of a settlement.
8. Visual prominence - This considers the visual prominence of the landscape area, reflecting the extent of openness or enclosure in the landscape (due to landform and land cover), and extent to which potential development would be visible. It also considers whether the area contributes to a visually distinctive or undeveloped skyline which might contribute to sense of place.		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
Visually enclosed landscape screened by landform or land cover / Does not form a visually distinctive or prominent skyline.	Semi-enclosed or has some enclosed and some open areas / The area may have some visually prominent skylines - but could be avoided.	Open character with little screening land cover / Area is visually prominent or contains distinctive skylines.
9. Landscape Character distinctiveness - This considers the presence of characteristic areas and features identified as key positive landscape attributes for the associated relevant character area, likely to be characterised at District scale.		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
'Frequent' landscape with few key positive landscape attributes.	'Fairly frequent' landscape, perhaps with some key positive landscape attributes.	'Rare' landscape with many key positive landscape attributes
10. Coalescence - This considers the potential for coalescence of two settlements with separate identities should development occur in an area.		
Indicative of Lower Susceptibility (<)	Indicative of Medium Susceptibility (< >)	Indicative of Higher Susceptibility (>)
The area does not play a particularly important role in settlement separation / Risk of coalescence of separate settlements with separate identities is low.	The area plays some role in separation of settlements although development could be designed so as to retain separation between settlements.	The area plays an important role in settlement separation / development could result in a high risk of settlement coalescence.

APPENDIX D - CPRE LIGHT POLLUTION MAP



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APPENDIX E - MID SUSSEX LANDSCAPE CAPACITY STUDY (HDA, 2007) - EXTRACT





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