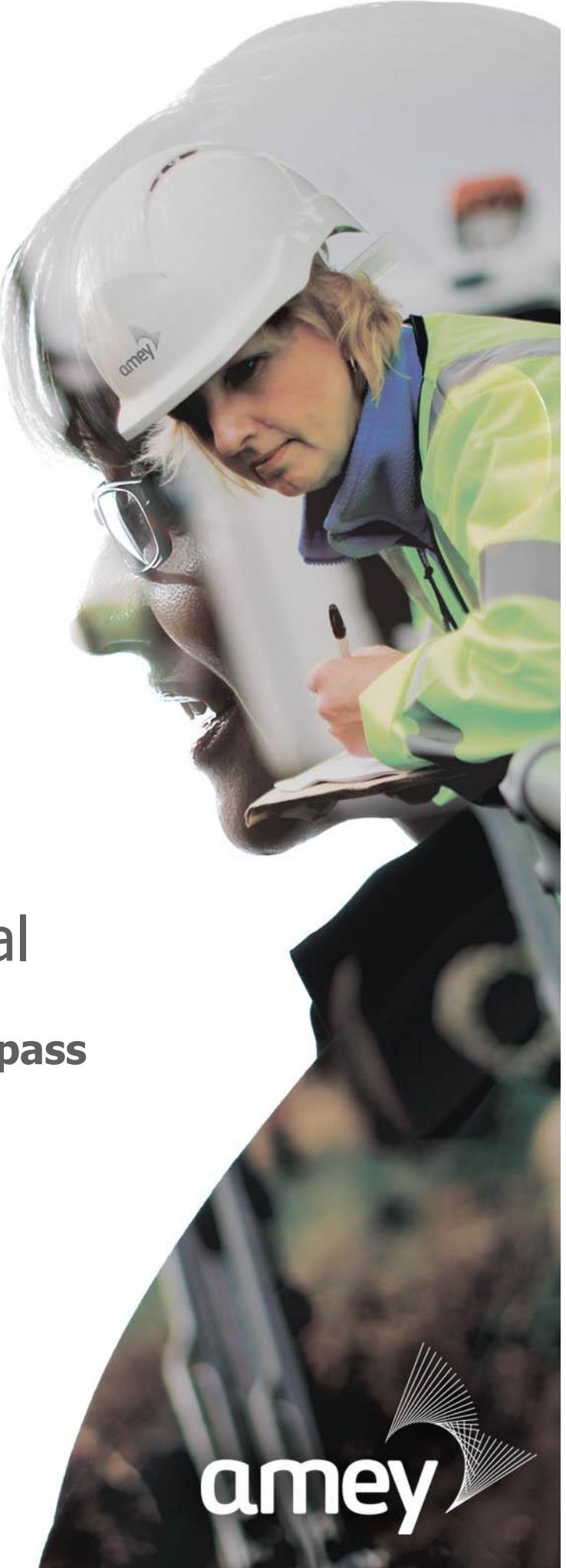


Landscape and Townscape Appraisal Llanthony Road Gloucester South West Bypass

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Executive Summary

Amey plc has been commissioned by Gloucestershire County Council to seek improvements to Llanthony Road in Gloucester, the Gloucester South West Bypass (GSWB) scheme.

A desktop assessment of the likely key landscape and townscape effects has been undertaken in order to inform the emerging business case for the road improvements.

The key concerns relate to the effects on the setting of the 16th Century remains of the Secunda Priory gatehouse and precinct boundary wall which are located immediately behind the eastern Llanthony Road footway. Both gatehouse and wall are Grade I listed buildings and are Scheduled Monuments. Careful design of footway hard surfacing, lighting, barriers and signage in proximity to the gatehouse and wall at the detail design stage should ensure no adverse townscape impacts and potentially some slight benefit.

There would be possibly slight beneficial effects on the setting of the heritage assets arising from redevelopment of the building opposite which would be at least partially demolished as a result of the road widening.

Pedestrian permeability would be benefit from improved

There would be some potential loss of existing planting to enable the road widening but there are likely to be some limited opportunities for new planting in nearby locations and also as a result of the redevelopment of the site opposite the Priory which would be affected by demolition.

Overall the scheme is assessed as scoring a neutral to slight beneficial effect on landscape and townscape using the WebTAG methodology.

In order to progress a detailed highway design and to develop detailed mitigation, a further site based combined Landscape and Townscape Appraisal should be undertaken after approval of the business case, to further develop the mitigation proposed in this report.

Further work should include consultation with specialist heritage consultants, the Llanthony Secunda Priory Trust, local authority officers and Historic England to obtain local and specialist knowledge and concerns. A more detailed appraisal based on a site visit should be undertaken once the scheme business case is approved.

Further recommendations include that an arboricultural assessment of trees and other significant planting and vegetation likely to be affected by the highway works should be undertaken.

A detailed landscape and townscape mitigation and design proposal should be undertaken by a suitably qualified landscape architect in consultation with specialist heritage consultants, local authority specialists, the Llanthony Priory Trust and Historic England officers.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background.....	1
1.2	Methodology	2
2	Baseline Landscape and Townscape	4
2.1	Baseline Local Character	4
3	Potential Landscape and Townscape Effects.....	5
3.1	Key Potential Effects and Mitigation	5
3.2	Landscape Assessment Summary Worksheet	8
3.3	Townscape Assessment Summary Worksheet	9
4	Conclusion and Recommendations.....	10
Appendix A	Landscape Methodology	11
Appendix B	Townscape Methodology	18
Appendix C	Figure 1: Location Plan (NTS)	

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Landscape and Townscape Appraisal has been produced by Amey plc on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) to address the potential impacts on landscape and townscape resources resulting from the improvement of Llanthony Road which forms part of the Gloucester South West Bypass.

The assessment is based on the preliminary highway layout shown in Figure 1 below.

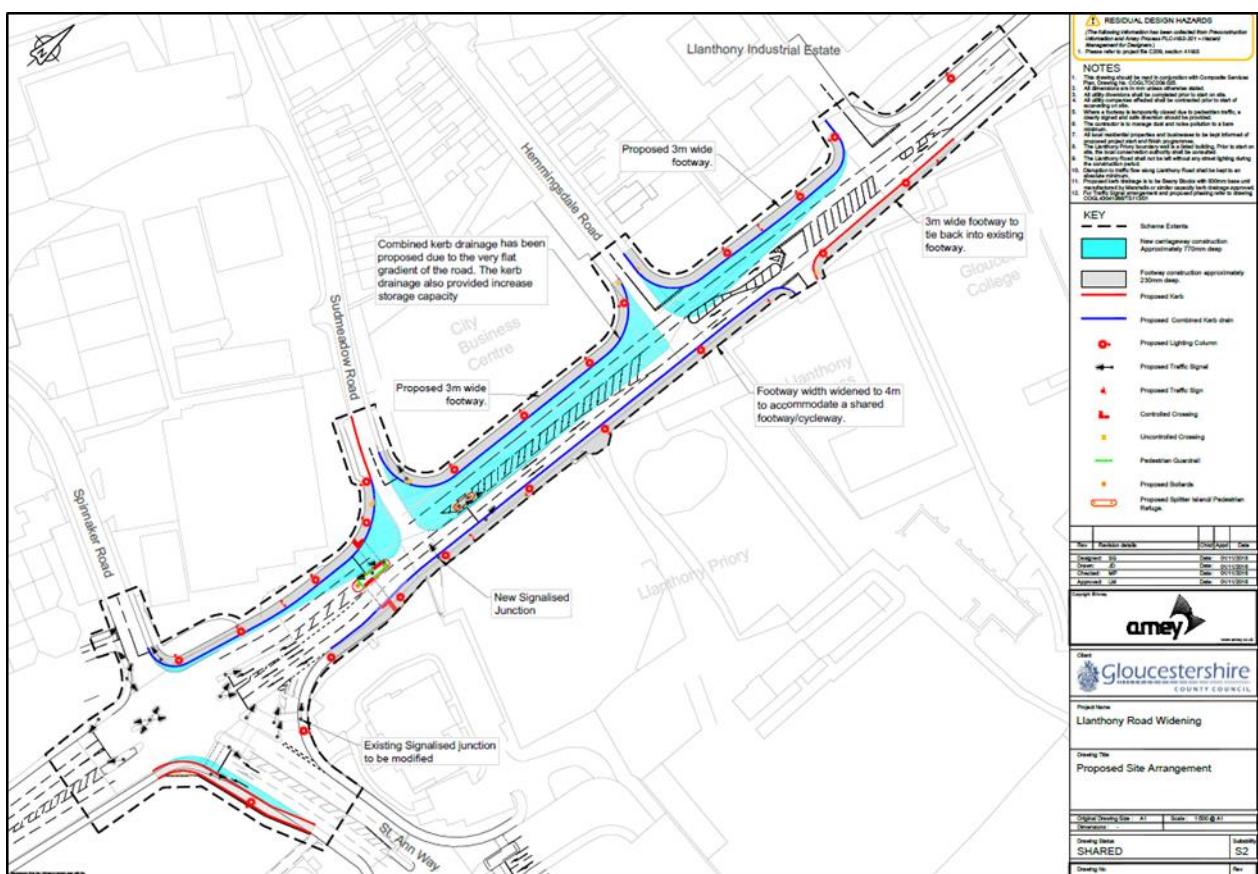


Figure 1: Proposed Scheme, Current Proposed Layout.

The scheme is located on the edge of the urban centre of Gloucester. It extends from the Llanthony Industrial Estate in the north to Spinnaker Road/St Ann Way junction in the south, and includes the frontage of Llanthony Priory, an important heritage feature within a predominantly commercial and industrial area on the outskirts of Gloucester town centre. Although the environment is mostly highly urbanised with an undistinctive public realm, the open space around the Llanthony Secunda Priory and historic walling and gatehouse form a highly distinctive and contrasting element within the study area

The report identifies the key local landscape and townscape constraints likely to have an influence on the proposed highway improvement scheme; provides a qualitative assessment of the likely significance of effects of the scheme; and makes preliminary recommendations for mitigation and for future work.

1.2 Methodology

The report has been prepared generally in accordance with Department for Transport TAG UNIT A3 Environmental Impact Appraisal guidance and the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition). A proportionate approach has been adopted - this is a preliminary report to inform the detailed assessment which will be required at later stages to fully develop the design and mitigation of the scheme.

Baseline information has been obtained by desk study (but will be informed by consultation with relevant local authority landscape/townscape officers, together with a site based appraisal, once approval of the Full Business Case has been achieved). The study focuses on the immediate surroundings of the road corridor which would experience direct landscape and townscape effects: for example through loss of key landscape elements such as planting and the effects of intensification of the highway infrastructure. Indirect effects are also discussed, which comprise the effects of redevelopment where demolition would be required to enable the road widening.

The assessment report generally covers landscape and townscape as a combined topic in order to ensure a proportionate approach taking into account the small geographical extents of the scheme. GLVIA3 recognises that landscape and townscape assessment are effectively the same process, the former relating to more rural landscapes and the latter relating to more urban landscapes. However for completeness the TAG Assessment Summary Worksheets for both topics have included in the report

The detailed assessment methodology is based on the WebTAG approach for the separate assessment and reporting of landscape and townscape effects. The methodologies are described in more detail in Appendices A and B respectively.

2 Baseline Landscape and Townscape

2.1 Baseline Local Character

The scheme baseline at a local level has been briefly assessed using desktop research from sources included OS mapping, Google Streetview and Magic GIS. The Gloucester South West Bypass Improvements: Appraisal Summary Report has also been an important reference document.

The existing highway is a major route on the edge of the urban centre of Gloucester and carries large volumes of traffic, with much movement and noise. Most of the road is lined with very large scale educational, commercial and industrial buildings giving a large grain and in-human scale to the townscape. The highway and footway create an undistinctive public realm. Some buildings and car parks are slightly softened by landscape planting.

In contrast, the green open space, mature trees, historic buildings and distinctive gatehouse and wall adjoining the road around the Llanthony Secunda Priory create a unique, localised and highly important area of recreation with greater tranquillity and historic importance. This contrasts greatly with the busy large scale urban area surrounding it.

The 16th century remains of the Secunda Priory gatehouse and precinct boundary wall are located immediately behind the eastern Llanthony Road footway. Both gatehouse and wall are Grade I listed buildings and designated as a Scheduled Monument by Historic England.

Both the gatehouse and precinct wall have been listed on the 'At Risk Register' with the main cause of damage being attributed to road splash due to the proximity and volume of traffic on Llanthony Road.

3 Potential Landscape and Townscape Effects

3.1 Key Potential Effects and Mitigation

The baseline studies indicate that historic priory, its boundary features and open space are the most important and valued landscape and townscape elements which could be potentially affected by the scheme. Any adverse effects could result in further urbanisation from the road and potentially diminish the setting of historic built features and the surrounding green space. However with sensitive design there is the possibility of improvements to the setting of the open space and its highly valued historic features, which are Grade I Listed. The green space around the priory is illustrated in Figure 2 below.

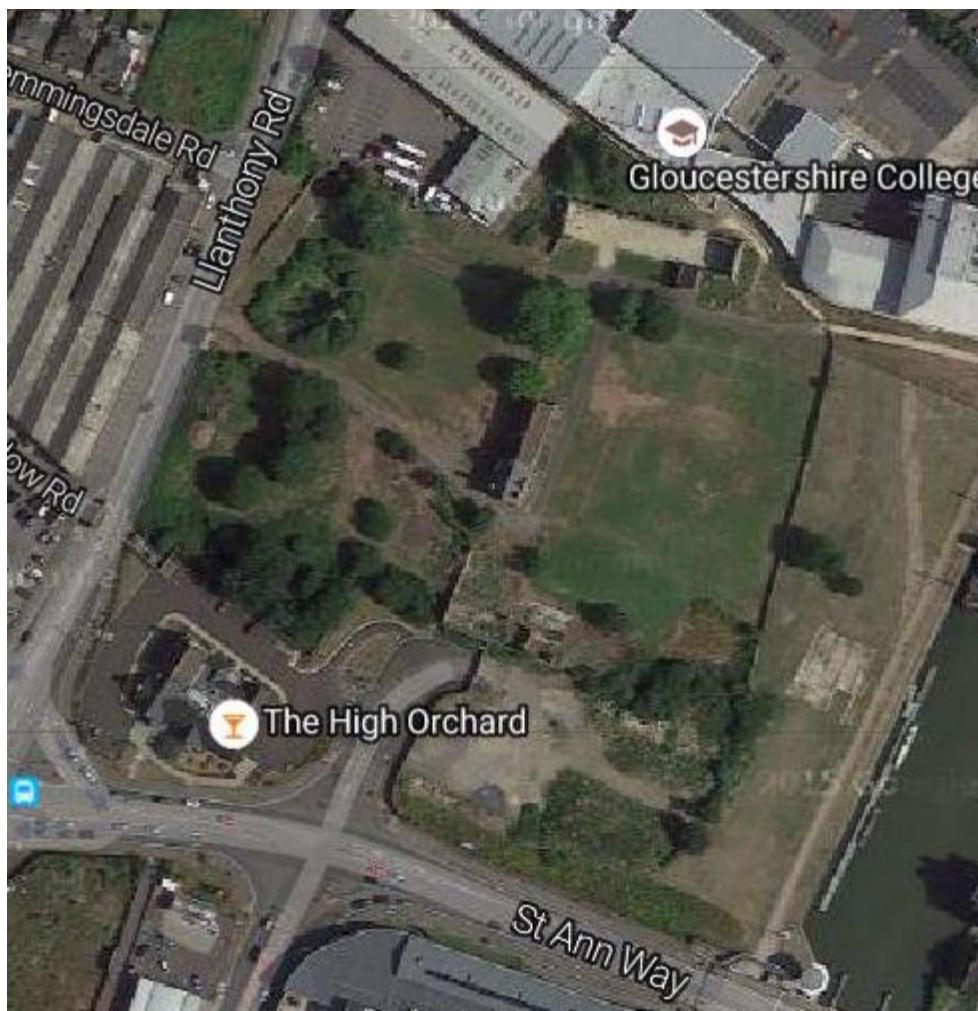


Figure 2 – Llanthony Secunda Priory and associated open space

Detailed townscape impacts potentially include adding further expanses of unattractive hard surfaces, signage, lighting and other road infrastructure, all of which could adversely affect the historic elements of the townscape, and further downgrade the remaining commercial area.

There is the potential to remove the lighting columns close to the gatehouse and boundary wall of the priory which would improve its setting. Amending hard landscape features – for example using high quality paving to link with the gatehouse could also be beneficial. The widened footway would also reduce road-splash which is damaging the historic boundary features.

Indirect beneficial effects include the potential redevelopment of the City Business Centre, a building of no architectural merit and which would be at least partially demolished as a result of the scheme. A sensitive architectural treatment of the building façade would greatly enhance the setting of the priory boundary walls. Consideration of soft landscape elements such as specimen trees on the boundary of this new development would also soften the environment around the priory boundary.

Replacement planting to replace any losses of existing soft landscaping should also be considered although this could be limited by the need to minimise land-take from privately owned and intensively used land.

Proposals near existing trees should be carefully designed to protect the rooting area of the trees. This could include for permeable paving and no-dig construction techniques.

Human interaction would be slightly improved as a result of improved road crossing points.

In order to progress a detailed highway design and to develop detailed mitigation, a further site based combined Landscape and Townscape Appraisal should be undertaken after approval of the business case, to further develop the mitigation proposed in this report.

Further work should include consultation with specialist heritage consultants, the Llanthony Secunda Priory Trust, local authority officers and Historic England to obtain local and specialist knowledge and concerns.

Further recommendations include that an arboricultural assessment of trees and other significant planting and vegetation likely to be affected by the highway works should be undertaken.

A detailed landscape and townscape mitigation and design proposal should then be undertaken by a suitably qualified landscape architect in consultation with the scheme designers, specialist heritage consultants, local authority specialists, the Llanthony Priory Trust and Historic England officers.

3.2 Landscape Assessment Summary Worksheet

Features	Description	Sub - Description	Scale it matters	Rarity	Importance	Substitutability	Impact
Pattern	Large scale urbanised landscape contrasts with more intricate, historic, localised pattern associated with the open space and built elements around the priory. The historic pattern is the most valued and sensitive.	Large grain urbanised pattern:	Local	Common	Low	Substitutable	Neutral
		Intricate small scale historic pattern.	National	Rare	High	Not substitutable	Neutral to slight beneficial (improved setting of priory heritage features)
Tranquillity	Very busy road corridor with detracting urban influences is dominant.		Local	Common	Low	Substitutable	Neutral
Cultural	Key cultural feature is the cherished and valued historic aspects of the priory with Grade I built elements.		National	Moderate	High	Not substitutable	Neutral to slight beneficial (priory heritage)
Landcover	Generally large scale buildings contrasting with local open space.	Built commercial environment .	Local	Common	Low	Substitutable	Neutral to slight beneficial (redevelopment)
		Priory and open space.	Local	Rare	High	Partly substitutable	Neutral to slight beneficial (redevelopment)
Summary of character	Large scale urbanised area with distinctive localised open space and important historic features.	Most important characteristic is the historic environment and open space.	National	Rare	High	Not substitutable	Neutral to slight beneficial
Reference Sources							
	Google Mapping MAGIC GIS OS Mapping Gloucester South West Bypass Improvements: Appraisal Summary Report						
Summary Assessment Score							
	NEUTRAL TO SLIGHT BENEFICIAL EFFECT This is principally because the scheme has the potential to slightly improve the setting of the open space around the Llanthony Secunda Priory and its historic walling and gatehouse.						
Qualitative Comments							
	Detailed design phase should consider the setting of the priory and open space to ensure it is enhanced. Protection of trees and additional soft landscape proposals should also be considered. However the road corridor would inevitably remain as a dominant element with surrounding commercial intensive land-uses.						

3.3 Townscape Assessment Summary Worksheet

Townscape Features	Description	Scale it matters	Rarity	Importance	Substitutability	Changes in 'Without-scheme case'	Impact
Layout	Irregular grid	Local	Common	Low	Substitutable	None	Neutral
Density and mix	Commercial, educational and industrial buildings border Llanthony Road. Contrasting small scale intimate leafy open space with historic features	Local	Common	Low	Substitutable	None	Neutral
Scale	Large scale and moderately tall buildings dominate.	Local	Common	Low	Substitutable	None	Neutral
Appearance	Large scale 20 th Century built elements are dominant and contrast with the priory and open space	National (Priory Heritage Assets)	Rare	High	Not Substitutable	Further adverse effects from vehicle splash on boundary features	Slight Beneficial (setting and splash)
Human interaction	Major road divides the area and forms a barrier to pedestrian movement	Local	Common	Low	Substitutable	None	Slight Beneficial (pedestrian crossing points)
Cultural	Important historical assets and priory grounds bordering the road.	National (Grade I Priory Heritage Assets)	Rare	High	Not Substitutable	None	Slight Beneficial (setting and splash)
Land use	Open space, education, commercial and industrial	Local	Common	Low	Substitutable	None	Neutral
Summary of character	Large scale urbanised area with distinctive localised open space and important historic features.	Local	Common	Low	Generally Substitutable	None	Neutral to slight beneficial

Reference Sources

Google Mapping
 MAGIC GIS
 OS Mapping
 Gloucester South West Bypass Improvements: Appraisal Summary Report

Summary Assessment Score

NEUTRAL TO SLIGHT BENEFICIAL

This is principally because the scheme has the potential to slightly improve the setting of the open space around the Llanthony Secunda Priory and its historic walling and gatehouse and also from better permeability from pedestrian crossing points

Qualitative Comments

Detailed design phase should consider the setting of the priory and open space to ensure it is enhanced. Protection of trees and additional soft landscape proposals should also be considered. However the road corridor would inevitably remain as a dominant element with surrounding commercial intensive land-uses.

4 Conclusion and Recommendations

Overall effects would be neutral to slight beneficial. Beneficial impacts arise principally on the setting and physical condition of the Llanthony Secunda Priory wall and gatehouse heritage features. There would also be improved pedestrian access with improvements to road crossing points

In order to progress a detailed highway design and to develop detailed mitigation, a further site based Landscape and Townscape Appraisal should be undertaken after approval of the business case.

Further work should include consultation with specialist heritage consultants, the Llanthony Secunda Priory Trust, local authority officers and Historic England to obtain local and specialist knowledge and concerns. A more detailed appraisal based on a site visit should be undertaken once the scheme business case is approved.

An arboricultural assessment of trees and other soft landscape elements likely to be affected by the highway works should be undertaken and recommendations given on their retention and protection if appropriate.

Detailed landscape and townscape design proposals should be formulated by a suitably qualified landscape architect working in collaboration with the engineering design team and relevant heritage and other environmental specialists.

Appendix A Landscape Methodology

Landscape means more than just 'the view'. It is both the physical and cultural characteristics of the land itself (i.e. its use and management) and the way in which we perceive those characteristics. It is this mix of characteristics and perceptions that make up and contribute to landscape character and give a "sense of place".

The landscape appraisal identifies the features, Pattern, Tranquillity, Cultural, and Land Cover each of which is described and assessed against the following indicators: Scale it Matters, Rarity, Importance and Substitutability. The overall Effect is assessed by combining the impacts on the landscape features. The assessment score for the effect is derived from Table 1 overleaf which gives a seven point scale based on the scheme's fit with the landscape or landform, visual amenity, loss of character, degree of mitigation and effect on policies.

Table 1

LANDSCAPE EFFECTS	
Score	Comment
Large beneficial (positive) effect	<p>The scheme provides an opportunity to greatly enhance the landscape because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It greatly enhances the character (including quality and value) of the landscape • It creates an iconic high quality feature and/or series of elements • It enables a sense of place, scale and quality to be restored in an area formerly of high landscape quality
Moderate beneficial (positive) effect	<p>The scheme provides an opportunity to enhance the landscape because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It fits very well with the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape • There is potential, through environmental design measures, to enable the restoration of characteristics, partially lost or diminished as the result of changes resulting from intensive farming or inappropriate development • It will enable a sense of place and scale to be restored through well-designed planting and environmental design measures, that is, characteristics are enhanced through the use of local materials and species used to fit the scheme into the landscape • It enables some sense of quality to be restored or enhanced through beneficial landscaping and sensitive design in a landscape which is not of any formally recognised quality • It furthers government objectives to regenerate degraded countryside
Slight beneficial (positive) effect	<p>The scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fits well with the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape • incorporates environmental design measures to ensure they will blend in well with surrounding landscape • will enable some sense of place and scale to be restored through well-designed planting and environmental design measures • maintains or enhances existing landscape character in an area which is not a designated landscape, nor vulnerable to change • avoids conflict with government policy towards protection of the countryside
Neutral effect	<p>The scheme is well designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complement the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape • incorporate environmental design measures to ensure that the scheme will blend in well with surrounding landscape characteristics and landscape elements • avoid being visually intrusive nor have an adverse effect on the current level of tranquillity of the landscape through which the scheme passes • maintain existing landscape character in an area which is not a designated landscape, that is, neither national or local high quality, nor is it vulnerable to change
Slight adverse (negative) effect	<p>The scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not quite fit the landform and scale of the landscape • although not very visually intrusive, will impact on certain views into and across the area • cannot be completely integrated because of the nature of the scheme itself or the character of the landscape through which it passes • affects an area of recognised landscape quality • conflicts with local authority policies for protecting the local character of the countryside
Moderate adverse (negative) effect	<p>The scheme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • out of scale with the landscape, or at odds with the local pattern and landform • visually intrusive and will adversely impact on the landscape • not possible to fully integrate, that is, environmental design measures will not prevent the scheme from scarring the landscape in the longer term as some features of interest will be partly destroyed or their setting reduced or removed • will have an adverse impact on a landscape of recognised quality or on vulnerable and important characteristics or elements • in conflict with local and national policies to protect open land and nationally recognised countryside
Large adverse (negative) effect	<p>The scheme is very damaging to the landscape in that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is at considerable variance with the landform, scale and pattern of the landscape • is visually intrusive and would disrupt fine and valued views of the area • is likely to degrade, diminish or even destroy the integrity of a range of characteristics and elements and their setting • will be substantially damaging to a high quality or highly vulnerable landscape, causing it to change and be considerably diminished in quality • cannot be adequately integrated • is in serious conflict with government policy for the protection of nationally recognised countryside

Definitions of the features which combine to define landscape are as follows:

- Pattern - this is the expression of the relationship between topography and form, elevation and the degree of enclosure and scale. For example: "this landscape is characterised by a small scale pattern of fields within an enclosed, narrow upland valley".
- Tranquillity - this term means the remoteness and sense of isolation, or lack of it, within the landscape. This can be affected and often determined by noise levels and visual amenity resulting from the absence of built development and intrusion from traffic.
- Cultural - this term covers the descriptions of how landscape elements of an historic or traditional nature contribute to landscape character. These include, for example, built forms and architectural styles, settlement patterns, commons, field patterns, archaeological remains, notable and cherished views and those with strong local, cultural, associations.
- Landcover - it is essential to describe how the way in which the land is farmed or managed contributes to the character of the landscape. The pattern and texture of any landscape will vary greatly depending on whether, for example, arable farming dominates over pastoral or vice versa. The structural diversity provided by the presence of trees and woods is also recorded here.
- Summary of character - this summarises and pulls together the relationship between the primary features of the key landscape environmental resource being appraised. An overview of the visual amenity of the landscape is also to be provided here.

The appraisal of landscape environmental capital is addressed by four landscape indicators; Scale it matters, Rarity, Importance, Substitutability, and Impact. Each feature is assessed using the sequence of indicators to enable a meaningful and accurate impact appraisal to be made. In making these assessments, account is taken of how features may change over time in the absence of the scheme. Definitions for each of the landscape indicators are given below.

- Scale it matters - This is about the geographical scale at which the feature matters to both policy makers at all levels and to the local stakeholders. The scale at which features matter will not necessarily be on the same scale as the feature itself. For example, views across a large scale continuous landscape may matter only for local aesthetic and recreational reasons, albeit to a large number of local communities. Conversely a single, prominent, landmark and historical element in the landscape, Glastonbury Tor, for example, will matter at a national scale.
- Rarity - is interpreted as to whether the landscape features being evaluated prior to impact appraisal are commonplace to the locality or scarce. Rarity often relates directly to importance. For example, lowland heathland may be a commonplace landcover feature of the local landscape at the scheme level but it has high importance and matters at a national scale. Conversely, a small-scale pattern of fields bounded by hedgerows could make an important contribution to landscape character locally, and thus be relatively rare within the landscape at the scheme level, but will be of less than regional importance. Maintaining landscape environmental capital can be as much about safeguarding and keeping the commonplace common as conserving and protecting the rare.
- Importance - meaning, how important is this feature and at what level, for example, high, medium, or low and at national/regional/local level and to whom. For example, an individual tree or group of trees may be of very high importance at the local level, both in folklore and as a landscape element framing views of the skyline, but do not figure at a regional or national level. Assessing importance is straightforward where recognised policy judgements about the importance of landscape features and elements have been made, for example, it is a recognised Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. These are landscapes with a full range of particular qualities and characteristics which make them worthy of national designation. However, it must be recognised that the majority of the country comprises undesignated landscapes, which can also be of high quality and of great importance. Assessing importance in these cases will, out of necessity, be both a matter for professional judgement and public perception. The subjectivity of assessing importance is an integral part of environmental management and should not be regarded as a weakness of it. This approach also enables policies with environmental objectives based on quality to be set within the context of character assessment and appraisal.

• Substitutability - addresses whether landscape features and their constituent elements are replaceable or not within a given time frame, normally a nominal 100 years. Some elements, however, such as mature trees, would take considerably longer to replace. It may be impossible to replace a rare feature or element within the locality within any conceivable time frame – no other suitable site for lowland heath, for example. Conversely, landscape pattern might be replicated locally through the creation of new hedgerows within 10 to 15 years. Cultural landscapes are intrinsically irreplaceable, although some features of these landscapes are more significant than others and some attributes may be replaceable. The period required for substitution must be considered in relation to the time required for the construction and operational phases of any scheme and the maturation of landscape mitigation measures.

Substitution should be interpreted as the replacement of features lost with an acceptable and appropriate substitute, that is, something that provides the same benefits. In the case of landscape the feasibility of substitution of features should be considered on a site-specific basis, that is, is there suitable land available locally to recreate the features being lost or affected.

Appraising the scheme's Impact on the landscape, is summarised in the column headed Impact. This column should be used to systematically describe and score the potential impacts of the scheme on the landscape features. These have been succinctly described and categorised against the indicators set out above. In assessing impact, the information on Importance and Substitutability is particularly relevant. All impacts on the landscape, both adverse (damaging) and beneficial (enhancing) are identified along with their predicted magnitude. In making these assessments, account is taken of how features may change over time in the absence of the scheme. The significance of each separate impact can then be appraised and scored. Any uncertainties over any of these aspects are explained.

It is critical to the appraisal process to address how the scheme impacts on and changes:

- the character of the landscape - effects on the locally distinctive pattern of landscape elements;
- how visually intrusive the scheme could be - potential for effects upon visual amenity within the study area, including effects on key views if appropriate; and
- the tolerance of the landscape being able to accommodate further change.

Determining the overall assessment score, builds on all the information recorded using the definitions for overall impact scoring shown in the table above. To arrive at an assessment score for each key environmental resource (character area) it will be necessary to appraise the significance of each of the individual impact assessments for each landscape feature. An important pointer will be the impact assessment for "summary of landscape character" as this should best indicate how well the scheme would fit with the landscape. However, even when a scheme would fit well with the grain of the landscape, there may be an impact on particular landscape features and elements that could dominate the initial fit. For example, a well-designed scheme that includes environmental design measures could nevertheless, because of the chosen alignment, bisect and fragment the integrity and visual amenity (either close up or far away) of an important and nationally significant landscape element, for example, a listed historic parkland.

The nature of the impact (after construction of the proposal and maturation of environmental design measures) for each point on the scale is set out in Table 1 above with statements reflecting the appraisal process described in this guidance. These statements are for guidance in determining impacts. For a scheme to qualify for a particular score, most of the statements relating to that score will normally apply.

The Landscape Worksheet layout is set out overleaf.

Landscape Worksheet

Features	Description	Scale it matters	Rarity	Importance	Substitutability	Impact
Pattern						
Tranquillity						
Cultural						
Landcover						
Summary of character						
Reference Sources						
Summary Assessment Score						
Qualitative Comments						

Appendix B Townscape Methodology

Townscape is the physical and social characteristics of the built and non-built urban environment and the way in which we perceive those characteristics. It is this mix of characteristics and perceptions that make up and contribute to townscape character and give a 'sense of place' or identity.

The physical characteristics of a townscape are expressed by the development form of buildings, structures and spaces. The development form influences the pattern of uses, activity and movement in a place and the experience of those who visit, work and live there.

The social characteristics of a townscape are determined by how the physical characteristics (i.e. buildings, structures and open spaces) are used and managed. For example, the character and value of a pedestrianised square in a town or city centre is very different to a square that has not been pedestrianised.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the boundaries between townscape and landscape and between townscape and historic environment. It is often the success of the interaction between all three that determines how well a place works. The impacts of a transport proposal on all three (landscape, townscape and historic environment) are therefore appraised, recognising the interplay where appropriate.

On the issue of the boundaries between townscape and landscape, the extent to which impacts are appraised under any one of these topics depends on the context of the scheme. The approach for townscape does not specify a minimum settlement size to which it should be applied and will depend on the nature of the scheme in question. For example, a junction improvement in a village may well result in townscape impacts.

Townscape differs from historic environment, in that it encapsulates all aspects of the urban form and not just those of an historic nature. Undistinguished modern buildings, for example, with arguably little in the way of current architectural or historic character and value, may still be important in contributing to the distinctive nature of an urban area. For example, the high rise office blocks and modern apartments in London's Docklands give that area a distinctive character and value. However the underlying archaeological and historic framework may partly define and be reflected in the grain of a townscape.

This approach for appraising townscape is analogous to the methodology used for landscape. It incorporates the principles of good practice urban design.

For each townscape character area, the Townscape Appraisal Worksheet identifies the features: Layout, Density and mix, Scale, Appearance, Human interaction, Cultural and Land use, each of which is described and assessed against the following indicators: Scale it Matters, Rarity, Importance, Substitutability and Baseline changes. The impact is recorded in the final column. The assessment score is derived from Table 1 below which gives a seven point scale based on the proposal's fit with the features of the townscape, visual impact, loss of character, degree of mitigation and effect on policies.

Table 1

TOWNSCAPE EFFECTS	
Score	Comment
Large beneficial (positive) effect	<p>The scheme provides an opportunity to enhance the townscape because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it enhances the layout, mix, scale, appearance, human interaction and cultural aspects of the townscape; • it enables the restoration of the characteristic features of the townscape, partially lost or diminished as the result of changes resulting from inappropriate development • it enables a sense of place and scale to be restored through well-designed mitigation measures, that is, characteristic features are enhanced through the use of local materials to fit the proposal into the townscape • it enhances the character of the townscape through beneficial and sensitive design in a townscape which is not of any formally recognised quality • it facilitates government objectives to regenerate degraded urban areas
Moderate beneficial (positive) effect	<p>The scheme provides an opportunity to enhance the townscape because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it fits very well with the layout, mix, scale, appearance, human interaction and cultural aspects of the townscape; • there is potential, through environmental design measures, to enable the restoration of characteristic features, partially lost or diminished as the result of changes resulting from inappropriate development • it will enable a sense of place and scale to be restored through well-designed environmental design measures, that is, characteristic features are enhanced through the use of local materials to fit the proposal into the townscape • it enables some sense of quality to be restored or enhanced through beneficial and sensitive design in a townscape which is not of any formally recognised quality • it furthers government objectives to regenerate degraded urban areas
Slight beneficial (positive) effect	<p>The scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fits well with the layout, mix, scale, appearance, human interaction and cultural aspects of the townscape; • incorporates environmental design measures for mitigation to ensure they will blend in well with surrounding townscape. • will enable some sense of place and scale to be restored through well-designed environmental design measures. • maintains or enhances existing townscape character in an area which is not designated for the quality of its townscape, nor vulnerable to change. • avoids conflict with government policy of enhancing urban environments
Neutral effect	<p>The scheme are well designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complement the layout, mix, scale, appearance, human interaction and cultural aspects of the townscape; • incorporate environmental design measures to ensure that the scheme will blend in well with surrounding townscape characteristics and elements • avoids being visually intrusive nor has an adverse effect on the current level of tranquillity (where these exist) of the townscape through which the scheme passes. • maintains existing townscape character in an area which is not a designated townscape, that is, neither national or local high quality, nor is it vulnerable to change. • avoids conflict with government policy towards enhancing urban environments
Slight adverse (negative) effect	<p>The scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not quite fit the layout, mix, scale, appearance, human interaction and cultural aspects of the townscape • although not very visually intrusive, will impact on certain views into and across the area. • cannot be completely integrated because of the nature of the scheme itself or the character of the townscape through which it passes. • affects an area of recognised townscape quality. • conflicts with local authority policies for enhancing urban environments

TOWNSCAPE EFFECTS	
Moderate adverse (negative) effect	<p>The scheme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • out of scale or at odds with the layout, mix, scale, appearance, human interaction and cultural aspects of the townscape • is visually intrusive and will adversely impact on the townscape • not possible to fully integrate, that is, environmental design measures will not prevent the scheme from scarring the townscape in the longer term, as some features of interest will be partly destroyed or their setting reduced or removed. • will have an adverse impact on a townscape of recognised quality or on vulnerable and important characteristics or elements. • in conflict with local and national policies to enhance the urban environment
Large adverse (negative) effect	<p>The scheme is very damaging to the townscape in that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is at considerable variance with the layout, mix, scale, appearance, human interaction and cultural aspects of the townscape. • is visually intrusive and would disrupt fine and valued views of the area. • is likely to degrade, diminish or even destroy the integrity of a range of characteristic features and elements and their setting. • will be substantially damaging to a high quality or highly vulnerable townscape, causing it to change and be considerably diminished in quality. • cannot be adequately integrated • is in serious conflict with government policy for the enhancement of the urban environment

Key townscape environmental resources are identified and described. This process is a means of systematically recording and expressing the characteristic and locally distinctive features of an area. Use is made of documents which describe an area, such as townscape appraisals, Conservation Area character appraisals, descriptions of listed buildings and Local Plan policies. This provides the baseline character against which the incremental impact of proposals on that character can be appraised. Given that townscape is a complex mix of physical features and patterns, and cultural understandings, the level of detail to which townscape character assessment and appraisal is undertaken depends very much on the purpose of the exercise and the type of townscape in question. Key townscape environmental resources should be identified, bearing in mind the need for coherence of character within each resource and distinctiveness of character between resources.

Definitions of the features which combine to define townscape are given below.

- Layout is the way that buildings, routes and open spaces are placed in relation to each other. It provides the (usually) two dimensional arrangement on which all other aspects of the form and uses of a townscape depend. It is influenced by the structure of the townscape (the connecting framework and hierarchy of routes and spaces) and by the urban grain. This is the pattern of the arrangement and area of buildings and their plots in a settlement and the degree to which an area's pattern of streets and junctions are small and frequent (fine grain) or large and infrequent (coarse grain).
- Density and mix refers to the amount of floor space of buildings relative to an area and the range of uses. Density determines the intensity of development and with mix contributes to the vitality and viability of a townscape.
- Scale is the size of buildings and structures in the townscape in relation to their surroundings. It can be understood in terms of the height and mass of buildings and structures. Height determines the relationship between buildings, structures and spaces and the visual impact on views, vistas and skylines. Note that the impact of height can be more complex where the underlying topography is hilly.
- Appearance and local distinctiveness of buildings and structures within a townscape are influenced by their detail and materials. Detail refers to the craftsmanship, building techniques, facade treatment, styles and lighting. Materials refers to the texture, colour, pattern and durability and how they are used. It is important to appraise how well, or poorly, transport plans fit in with the appearance of buildings and structures.

- Human interaction - this term relates to the way people - rather than vehicles – interact with the urban environment. A major element in this relationship is how the community works in terms of interactions in those places that together contribute to townscape. It is important to appraise how social interactions and their relationship with townscape may be changed by the implementation of a transport scheme. In an urban environment communities are omnipresent. However the centres of those communities (e.g. main shopping areas) may be more highly valued. One indicator of whether a strong community exists will often be the presence and scale of pedestrian activity (particularly in the centres of communities), together with the quality of the pedestrian environment (excluding any noise or air quality factors, covered elsewhere). One can imagine an environment where, for example, high levels of pedestrian activity on narrow pavements are in close proximity to heavy vehicle flows. This attribute should also take account of more static interactions between townscape and people, such as the presence of shops, pavement cafes, and seating.
- Cultural - this term should cover descriptions of how townscape elements of a traditional or historic nature contribute to townscape character. For example, built forms and architectural styles, the presence of coherent groups of buildings or distinctive street patterns, and notable and cherished buildings and other cherished features. Description of such townscape features must be viewed in terms of their contribution to the overall townscape character, rather than in terms of their historic environment value, which will be separately appraised in more detail under the Historic Environment topic.
- Summary of character - this should summarise and pull together the relationship between the primary characteristics and features or attributes of the key townscape environmental resource being appraised. More general observations on the texture and diversity of the townscape, its scenic qualities, type and degree of development and visual unity or disharmony should be made here.

The appraisal of townscape environmental capital, appraises what matters in the townscape and why it is important. This provides a base level of environmental capital against which the impact of the proposal on that level of capital can be appraised.

Townscape indicator columns in the Townscape Appraisal Worksheet are defined below.

- Geographical scale - This is about the geographical scale at which the feature matters to both policy makers at all levels and to the local stakeholders (businesses, interest groups, residents, and so on). The scale at which features matter will not necessarily be on the same scale as the feature itself. For example, a large urban park may only matter to local people, while conversely a small single element in the townscape, for example, the Sainsbury Wing of the National Gallery, will matter at a national scale for a number of reasons.
- Rarity - should be interpreted as to whether the townscape features being evaluated prior to impact appraisal are commonplace to the locality or scarce. Rarity often relates directly to importance. For example, the inter-relationship between buildings and open spaces may be a commonplace feature of the local townscape at the scheme level, but it has high importance and matters at a national scale. Conversely, the use of certain building materials or architectural styles could make an important contribution to townscape character locally, and thus be relatively rare within the townscape at the scheme level, but will be of less than regional importance. Retention of townscape character is as much about safeguarding and keeping the commonplace common as conserving and protecting the rare.
- Importance - meaning how important is this feature; at what level is it important, for example, high, medium, or low and at national/regional/local level; and to whom is it important. For example, an individual building or group of buildings e.g. local authority offices, may be of very high importance at the local level, both in symbolic significance and as a townscape element framing views of the skyline, but do not figure at a regional or national level. In answering this question, qualitative judgments must be made, but not just about townscape quality in isolation.

Assessing importance is straightforward where recognised policy judgments about the importance of features (and their associated elements) have been made, for example, through the planning process. Designated structures and areas, such as listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas will guide assessments of importance, but do not provide a simple definition of importance. For example, Conservation Areas should not be seen as of only local importance, as local authorities are responsible for making these designations.

However it must be recognised that the majority of the urban environment comprises undesignated townscapes, which can also be of high quality and of great importance. This will, out of necessity, be both a matter for professional judgment (for example quality, survival, diversity) and public perception (for example, local views and walks with cultural connotations and associations). The subjectivity of assessing importance is an integral part of townscape appraisal and should not be regarded as a weakness of it. This approach also enables policies with environmental objectives based on quality to be set within the context of character assessment and appraisal.

- Substitutability - This column identifies whether townscape features and their constituent elements are substitutable or not within a given time frame. A key difference between landscape and townscape appraisal in terms of Substitutability is that most townscape functions can be replaced to some extent, which is often not the case for landscape.
- Baseline Changes (or, changes in the "without scheme" case) - Change is a constant feature of the urban environment and reflects the dynamic nature of humans and their activities. The characteristics of the urban environment and our perceptions of them are constantly changing. Physical and social characteristics change as buildings, structures, routes and squares are added, removed, modified or their use altered. People's perceptions also change as, over time, their values change. In addition, as people move in and away from an urban area, society's collective perceptions about the urban environment will alter. Change in the urban environment may arise as a result of specific projects (e.g. a new building), changes in transport and non-transport policies (e.g. the introduction of traffic calming measures, or new housing policies) or as a result of other influences (e.g. changes in cultural preferences). Due to its changing nature, the urban environment has great potential to be enhanced by change. Equally, the potential for an urban area to change for the better, either through positive intervention or in a more evolutionary manner, can be stymied by unsympathetic proposals. It is therefore important that impacts are appraised with a good understanding of the dynamics of an urban area, including its potential. These changes, which will or could occur in the absence of specific transport schemes - the 'without scheme case' - need to be taken into account in appraising specific transport schemes. This column in the worksheet should be used to identify the key changes that will occur in the absence of the transport scheme.

Appraising the scheme's impact on townscape, should be summarised in the column headed Impact. This column should be used to systematically describe and score the potential impacts of the scheme on the townscape features. In assessing impact, the information on Importance and Substitutability will be particularly relevant. All impacts on the townscape, both adverse (damaging) and beneficial (enhancing) must be identified along with their predicted magnitude. In making these assessments, account will need to be taken of baseline changes. The significance of each separate impact can then be appraised and scored. Any uncertainties over any of these aspects should be explained.

It is critical to the appraisal process to address how the scheme could impact on and change:

- the character of key townscape environmental resources, such as effects on the locally distinctive pattern of townscape features;
- the ambience of an urban area and the way people interact with the key townscape environmental resource; and
- the tolerance of the key townscape environmental resource to accommodate further change.

It is accepted that any scheme will include appropriate environmental design measures as part of its design to achieve best fit within the townscape. The impact of each scheme on the townscape should be judged on this basis.

It may also be appropriate to consider whether further, additional mitigation measures should be considered over and above that included in the design of the scheme. This will enable new ideas for mitigation not expressed in environmental assessments to be considered to determine whether all mitigation measures proposed will be:

- beneficial and cause the scheme to enrich and enhance the character of the townscape,

or;

- essential to neutralise the impact of the scheme on the character of the townscape, or
- ineffective in reducing/minimising the impact of the scheme.

Where additional mitigation is considered, it should not be considered in determining the overall assessment score, as no commitment can be made to its implementation. However, its effect on the impacts of the scheme should be noted in the qualitative statement part of the worksheet.

In order to determine the overall assessment score for townscape, it will be necessary to evaluate the significance of each of the individual impact scores for each townscape feature. An important pointer will be the impact score for "summary of townscape character" as this should best indicate how well the proposal would fit with the townscape. However, even when a scheme would fit well with urban environment, there may be an impact on particular townscape features that could dominate the initial fit. For example, a well-designed scheme that includes environmental design measures could nevertheless, because of the chosen alignment, bisect and fragment the form and social character of an important and nationally significant key townscape environmental resource.

The overall impact on the townscape is summarised using the Appraisal Summary Table's standard seven point scale (Slight, Moderate or Large; Beneficial or Adverse; plus Neutral). Table 1 above gives guidance on allocating an assessment score on the seven-point scale.

The layout of the Townscape Worksheet is shown overleaf.

Townscape Worksheet

Townscape Features	Description	Scale it matters	Rarity	Import-ance	Substitutability	Changes in Without-scheme case	Impact
Layout							
Density and mix							
Scale							
Appearance							
Human interaction							
Cultural							
Land use							
Summary of character							
Reference Sources							
Summary Assessment Score							
Qualitative Comments							