Appendices to the Landscape Proof of Evidence

March 2024

Land North of Raleigh Drive, Claygate

LPA Ref: 2023/0962 Pins Ref: APP/K3605/W/23/3334391

On behalf of: Claygate House Investments Ltd and MJS Investments Ltd

Report No: CSA/3230/11



Report Reference	Revision	Date	Prepared by	Approved by	Comments
CSA/3230/11	-	22/02/24	CS	BS	First draft
	Α	19/03/24	CS	BS	Final issue
			Smo	IS Que	Citation ISO Certification ISO Superment 9001: 2015 Certificate No.308562021 Landscape Institute Registered Practice



Appendices

Appendix A: Site Location Plan

Appendix B: Aerial Photograph

Appendix C: Photosheets (summer and winter views)

Appendix D: Designations and Local Policy Plan

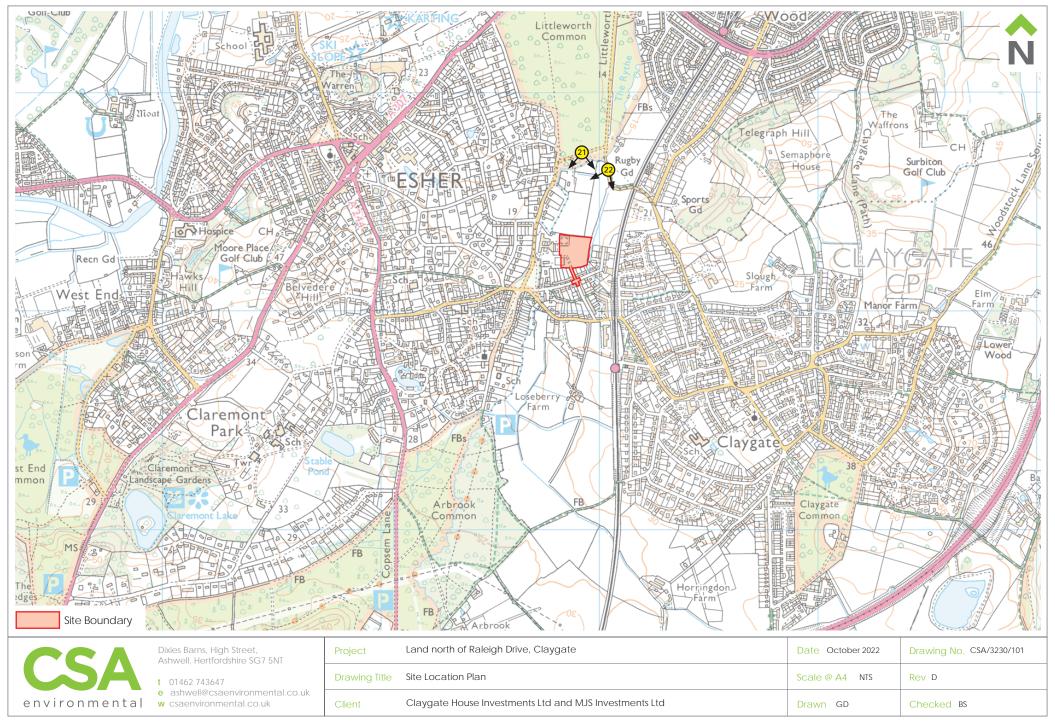
Appendix E: Proposed Illustrative Masterplan

Appendix F: Summary of Landscape and Visual Effects

Appendix G: Extracts from Elmbridge Green Belt Boundary Review

Appendix A

Site Location Plan



Appendix B

Aerial Photograph





Dixies Barns, High Street, Ashwell, Hertfordshire SG7 5NT

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Project	Land north of Raleigh Drive, Claygate	Date October 2022	Drawing No. CSA/3230/101
Drawing Title	Aerial Photograph	Scale @ A4 NTS	Rev F
Client	Claygate House Investments Ltd and MJS Investments Ltd	Drawn GD	Checked BS

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Photosheets – (summer and winter views)

Property on Raleigh Drive Property on Rythe Road



Photograph 1a View from within the southern most part of the Site looking north (November 2022).

Property on Raleigh Drive



Photograph 1b View from within the southern most part of the Site looking north (March 2024).





Photograph 2a View from within the southern part of the Site looking north (November 2022).



Photograph 2b View from within the southern part of the Site looking north (March 2024).





Photograph 3a View from within the Site looking south towards the residential properties on Raleigh Drive/Rythe Road (November 2022).



Photograph 3b View from within the Site looking south towards the residential properties on Raleigh Drive/Rythe Road (March 2024).



Esher Park Gardens



Photograph 4a View from within the Site looking east towards Esher Park Gardens (November 2022).



Photograph 4b View from within the Site looking east towards Esher Park Gardens (March 2024).



Northern Site boundary



Photograph 5a View from within Site looking north towards northern boundary of Site (November 2022).





Photograph 5b View from within Site looking north towards northern boundary of Site (March 2024).





Photograph 6a View from within Site looking east towards eastern boundary of Site (November 2022).



Photograph 6b View from within Site looking east towards eastern boundary of Site (March 2024).





Photograph 7a View from north western corner of Site looking south east across Site (November 2022).



Photograph 7b View from north eastern corner of Site looking south west across Site (March 2024).





Photograph 8a View from north western corner of Site looking south east across Site (November 2022).



Photograph 8b View from north eastern corner of Site looking south west across Site (March 2024).





Photograph 9a View from south eastern corner of Site looking north west across Site (November 2022).



Photograph 9b View from south eastern corner of Site looking north west across Site (March 2024).





Photograph 10a View from south western corner of Site looking north east across Site (November 2022).



Photograph 10b View from south western corner of Site looking north east across Site (March 2024).





Panorama 11 For context only



Photograph 11a

View from Loseberry Road looking north west towards Site (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Planar projection
75% @ A3, 150% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:07
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 40°
Looking direction: north west





Panorama 11 For context only



Photograph 11b

View from Loseberry Road looking north west towards Site (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Planar projection
75% @ A3, 150% @ A1
18.03.2024, 12:18
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 40°
Looking direction: north west





Photograph 12a View from Rythe Road looking south west (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:22
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: south west

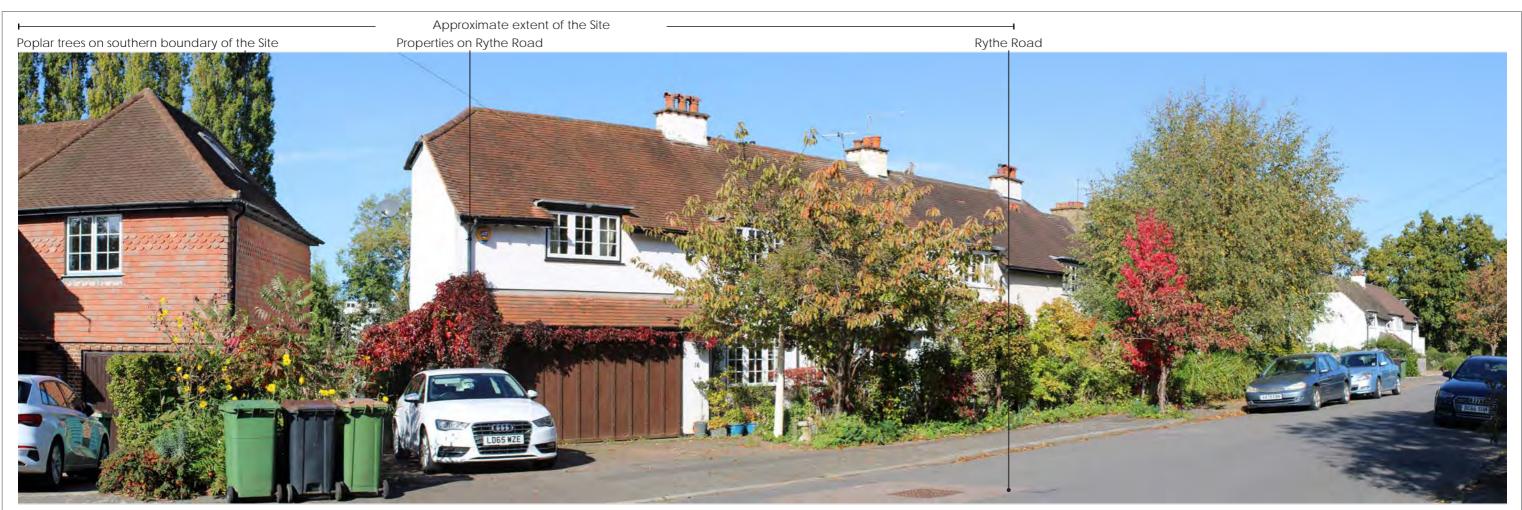




Photograph 12b View from Rythe Road looking south west (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
18.03.2024, 12:14
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: south west





Photograph 13a View from Rythe Road looking north west towards Site (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:24
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: north west

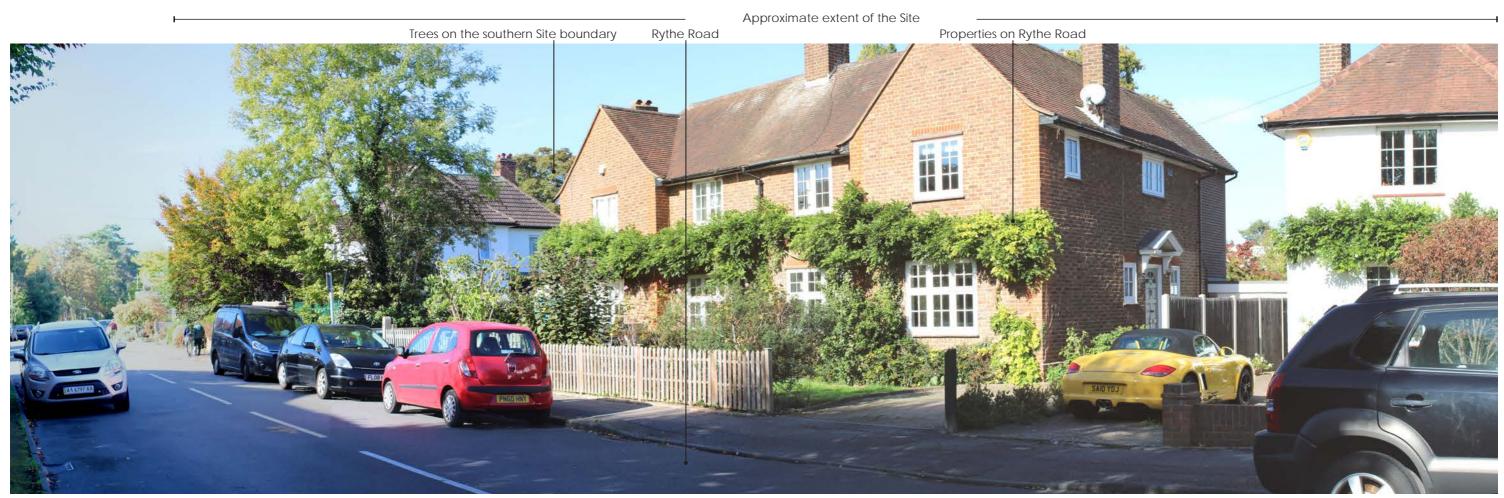




Photograph 13b View from Rythe Road looking north west towards Site (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
18.03.2024, 12:15
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: north west





Photograph 14a View from Rythe Road looking west (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:27
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: west





Photograph 14b View from Rythe Road looking west (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
18.03.2024, 12:17
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: west





Photograph 15a View from Raleigh Drive looking north east (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:28
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: north east





Photograph 15b View from Raleigh Drive looking north east (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
18.03.2024, 12:54
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: north east





Panorama 16 For context only



Photograph 16a

View from Littleworth Road looking north east (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Planar projection
75% @ A3, 150% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:32
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 40°
Looking direction: north east





Panorama 16 For context only



Photograph 16b

View from Littleworth Road looking north east (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Planar projection
75% @ A3, 150% @ A1
18.03.2024, 12:57
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 40°
Looking direction: north east





Panorama 17 For context only



Photograph 17a

View from Littleworth Road looking north east (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Planar projection
75% @ A3, 150% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:45
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 40°
Looking direction: north east





Panorama 17 For context only



Photograph 17b

View from Littleworth Road looking north east (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Planar projection
75% @ A3, 150% @ A1
18.03.2024, 12:59
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 40°
Looking direction: north east



Approximate extent of the Site



Photograph 18a View from Littleworth Road looking north east (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:43
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: north east



Approximate extent of the Site



Photograph 18b View from Littleworth Road looking north east (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
18.03.2024, 13:00
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: north east





Photograph 19a View from Littleworth Road looking south east (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:42
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: south east



Esher Park Gardens

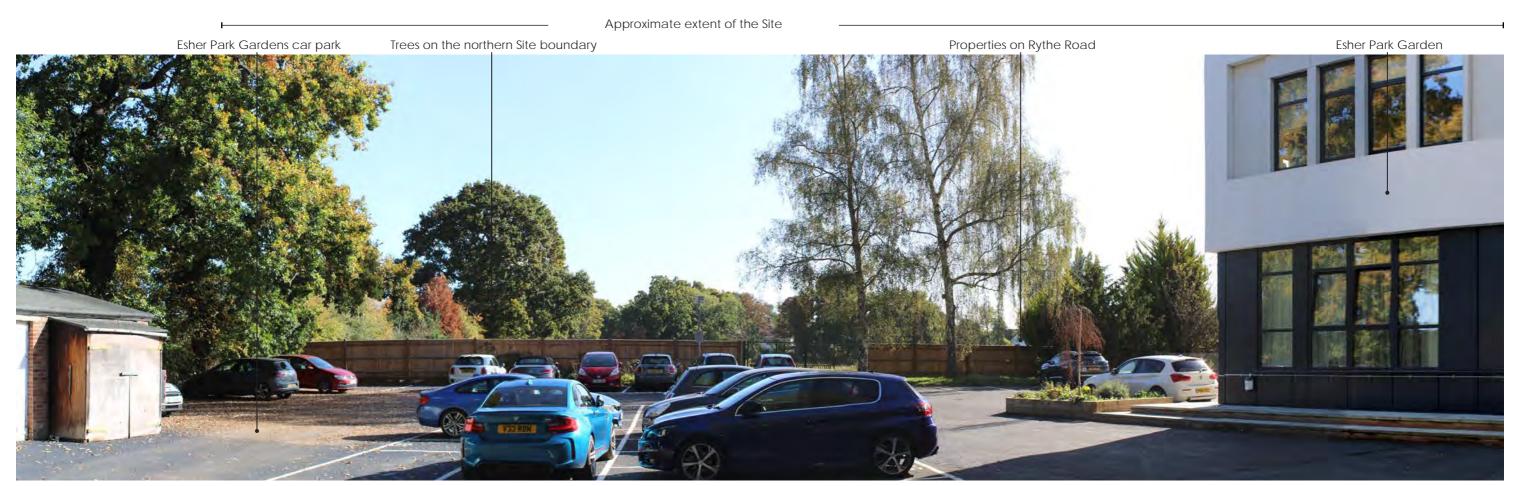
Littleworth Road



Photograph 19b View from Littleworth Road looking south east (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
18.03.2024, 13:04
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: south east





Photograph 20a View from Esher Park Gardens car park looking south east towards Site (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
11.10.2022, 10:37
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: south east





Photograph 20b View from Esher Park Gardens car park looking south east towards Site (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
18.03.2024, 13:03
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: south east



Poplar trees on the southern Site boundary

Photograph 21a

View from Littleworth Road looking south (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Planar projection
75% @ A3, 150% @ A1
11.10.2022, 11:06
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 40°
Looking direction: south



Oaklands Park

Poplar trees on the southern Site boundary

Photograph 21b

View from Littleworth Road looking south (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Planar projection
75% @ A3, 150% @ A1
18.03.2024, 13:13
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 40°
Looking direction: south



Claygate House Investments

Ltd and MJS Investments Ltd

Drawn CC

Oaken Lane



Photograph 22a View from Oaken Lane, looking south west (November 2022).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
11.10.2022, 11:00
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: south west



Approximate extent of the Site



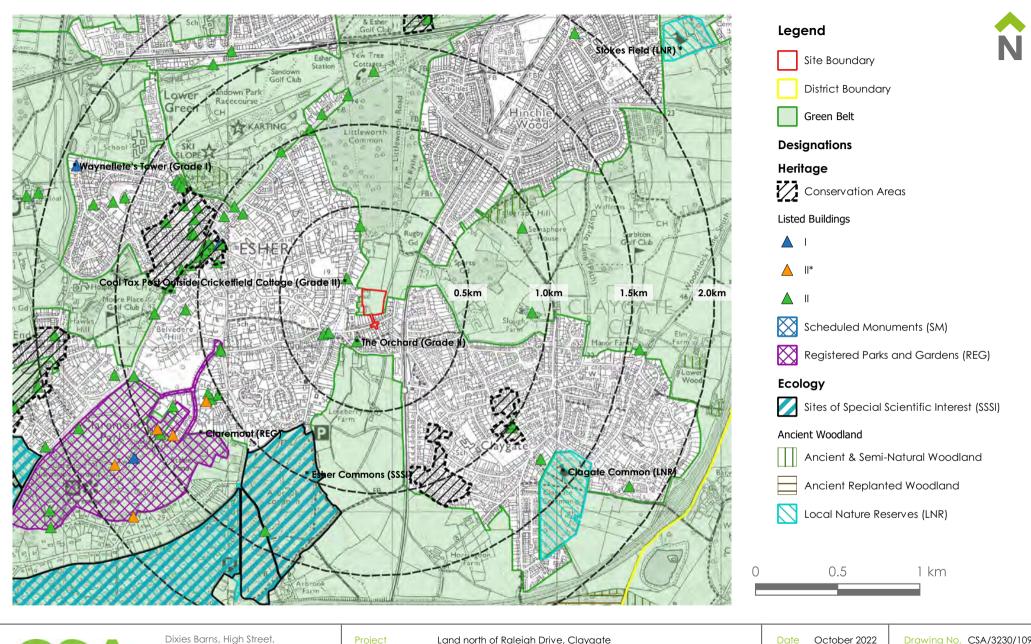
Photograph 22b View from Oaken Lane, looking south west (March 2024).

Visualisation Type 1
Cylindrical projection
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
18.03.2024, 13:15
Canon EOS 2000D 1.6x, Canon EF-S 18-55mm
HfoV 90°
Looking direction: south west



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Designations and Local Policy Plan





Ashwell, Hertfordshire SG7 5NT

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e ashwell@csaenvironmental.co.uk w csaenvironmental.co.uk

Project	Land north of Raleigh Drive, Claygate	Date October 2022	Drawing No. CSA/3230/109
Drawing Title	Designations and Local Policy Extract Plan	Scale Refer to scale	Rev -
Client	Claygate House Investments Ltd and MJS Investments Ltd	Drawn CC	Checked BS

Appendix E

Proposed Illustrative Masterplan



Ap	pendix	F

Summary of Landscape and Visual Effects



METHODOLOGY FOR LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- In landscape and visual impact assessment, a distinction is normally drawn between landscape/townscape effects (i.e. effects on the character or quality of the landscape (or townscape), irrespective of whether there are any views of the landscape, or viewers to see them) and visual effects (i.e. effects on people's views of the landscape, principally from public rights of way and areas with public access, but also private views from residential properties). Thus, a development may have extensive landscape effects but few visual effects if, for example, there are no properties or public viewpoints nearby. Or alternatively, few landscape effects but substantial visual effects if, for example, the landscape is already degraded or the development is not out of character with it, but can clearly be seen from many residential properties and/or public areas.
- M2 The assessment of landscape & visual effects is less amenable to scientific or statistical analysis than some environmental topics and inherently contains an element of subjectivity. However, the assessment should still be undertaken in a logical, consistent and rigorous manner, based on experience and judgement, and any conclusions should be able to demonstrate a clear rationale. To this end, various guidelines have been published, the most relevant of which, for assessments of the effects of a development, rather than of the character or quality of the landscape itself, form the basis of the assessment and are as follows:
 - 'Guidelines for Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment', produced jointly by the Institute of Environmental Assessment and the Landscape Institute (GLVIA 3rd edition 2013); and
 - 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment', October 2014 (Christine Tudor, Natural England) to which reference is also made. This stresses the need for a holistic assessment of landscape character, including physical, biological and social factors.
 - 'Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations', Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 02/21

LANDSCAPE/TOWNSCAPE EFFECTS

M3 Landscape/townscape quality is a subjective judgement based on the condition and characteristics of a landscape/townscape. It will often be informed by national, regional or local designations made upon it in respect of its quality e.g. AONB. Sensitivity relates to the inherent value placed on a landscape / townscape and the ability of that landscape/townscape to accommodate change.

Landscape sensitivity can vary with:

- (i) existing land uses;
- (ii) the pattern and scale of the landscape;
- (iii) visual enclosure/openness of views, and distribution of visual receptors;
- (iv) susceptibility to change;
- (v) the scope for mitigation, which would be in character with the existing landscape; and
- (vi) the condition and value placed on the landscape.

- M4 The concept of landscape/townscape value is considered in order to avoid consideration only of how scenically attractive an area may be, and thus to avoid undervaluing areas of strong character but little scenic beauty. In the process of making this assessment, the following factors, among others, are considered with relevance to the site in question: landscape quality (condition), scenic quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interest, recreation value, perceptual aspects and associations.
- Nationally valued landscapes are recognised by designation, such as National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty ('AONB') which have particular planning policies applied to them. Nationally valued townscapes are typically those covered by a Conservation Area or similar designation. Paragraph 174 of the current NPPF outlines that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes '...in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan'.
- M6 There is a strong inter-relationship between landscape/townscape quality, value and sensitivity as high quality/value landscapes/townscapes usually have a low ability to accommodate change.
- For the purpose of our assessment, landscape/townscape quality, value and sensitivity is assessed using the criteria in Tables LE1 and LE2. Typically, landscapes/townscapes which carry a quality designation and which are otherwise attractive or unspoilt will in general be more sensitive, while those which are less attractive or already affected by significant visual detractors and disturbance will be generally less sensitive.
- M8 The magnitude of change is the scale, extent and duration of change to a landscape arising from the proposed development and was assessed using the criteria in Table LE3.
- Landscape/townscape effects were assessed in terms of the interaction between the magnitude of the change brought about by the development and the quality, value & sensitivity of the landscape resource affected. The landscape/townscape effects can be either beneficial, adverse or neutral. Landscape effects can be direct (i.e. impact on physical features, e.g. landform, vegetation, watercourses etc.), or indirect (i.e. impact on landscape character as a result of the introduction of new elements within the landscape). Direct visual effects result from changes to existing views.
- In this way, landscapes/townscapes of the highest sensitivity, when subjected to a high magnitude of change from the proposed development, are likely to give rise to 'substantial' landscape/townscape effects which can be either adverse or beneficial. Conversely, landscapes of low sensitivity, when subjected to a low magnitude of change from the proposed development, are likely to give rise to only 'slight' or neutral landscape effects. Beneficial landscape effects may arise from such things as the creation of new landscape features, changes to management practices and improved public access. For the purpose of this assessment the landscape/townscape effects have been judged at completion of the development and in year 15. This approach acknowledges that landscape/townscape effects can reduce as new planting/mitigation measures become established and achieve their intended objectives.

VISUAL EFFECTS

M11 Visual effects are concerned with people's views of the landscape/townscape and the change that will occur. Like landscape effects, viewers or receptors are categorised by their sensitivity. For example, views from private dwellings are generally of a higher sensitivity than those from places of work.

- M12 In describing the content of a view the following terms are used:
 - No view no views of the development;
 - Glimpse a fleeting or distant view of the development, often in the context of wider views of the landscape;
 - Partial a clear view of part of the development only;
 - Filtered views to the development which are partially screened, usually by intervening vegetation the degree of filtering may change with the seasons;
 - Open a clear view to the development.
- M13 The sensitivity of the receptor varies according to its susceptibility to a particular type of change, or the value placed on it (e.g. views from a recognised beauty spot will have a greater sensitivity). Visual sensitivity was assessed using the criteria in Table VE1.
- M14 The magnitude of change is the degree in which the view(s) may be altered as a result of the proposed development and will generally decrease with distance from its source, until a point is reached where there is no discernible change. The magnitude of change in regard to the views was assessed using the criteria in Table VE2.
- M15 Visual effects were then assessed in terms of the interaction between the magnitude of the change brought about by the development and also the sensitivity of the visual receptor affected.
- M16 As with landscape effects, a high sensitivity receptor, when subjected to a high magnitude of change from the proposed development, is likely to experience 'substantial' visual effects which can be either adverse or beneficial. Conversely, receptors of low sensitivity, when subjected to a slight magnitude of change from the proposed development, are likely to experience only 'slight' or neutral visual effects, which can be either beneficial or adverse.
- M17 Unless specific slab levels of buildings have been specified, the assessment has assumed that slab levels will be within 750mm of existing ground level.

MITIGATION AND RESIDUAL EFFECTS

- M18 Mitigation measures are described as those measures, including any process or activity, designed to avoid, reduce and compensate for adverse landscape and/or visual effects resulting from the proposed development.
- M19 In situations where proposed mitigation measures are likely to change over time, as with planting to screen a development, it is important to make a distinction between any likely effects that will arise in the short-term and those that will occur in the long-term or 'residual effects' once mitigation measures have established. In this assessment, the visual effects of the development have been considered at completion of the entire project and at 15 years thereafter.
- M20 Mitigation measures can have a residual, positive impact on the effects arising from a development, whereas the short-term impact may be adverse.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

M21 The assessment concisely considers and describes the main landscape/townscape and visual effects resulting from the proposed development. The narrative text demonstrates the reasoning behind judgements concerning the landscape and visual effects of the proposals. Where appropriate, the text is supported by tables which summarise the sensitivity of the views/landscape/townscape, the magnitude of change and describe any resulting effects.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

- M22 Cumulative effects are 'the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together.'
- M23 In carrying out landscape assessment it is for the author to form a judgement on whether or not it is necessary to consider any planned developments and to form a judgement on how these could potentially affect a project.

ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY (ZTV)

- M24 A ZTV map can help to determine the potential visibility of the site and identify those locations where development at the site is likely to be most visible from the surrounding area. Where a ZTV is considered appropriate for a proposed development the following methodology is used.
- The process is in two stages, and for each, a digital terrain model ('DTM') using Key TERRA-FIRMA computer software is produced and mapped onto an OS map. The DTM is based on Ordnance Survey Landform Profile tiles, providing a digital record of existing landform across the UK, based on a 10 metre grid. There is the potential for minor discrepancies between the DTM and the actual landform where there are topographic features that are too small to be picked up by the 10 metre grid. A judgement will be made to determine the extent of the study area based on the specific site and the nature of the proposed change, and the reasons for the choice will be set out in the report. The study area will be determined by local topography but is typically set at 7.5km.
- M26 Different heights are then assigned to significant features, primarily buildings and woodland, thus producing the first stage of an 'existing' ZTV illustrating the current situation of the site and surrounding area. This data is derived from OS Open Map Data, and verified during the fieldwork, with any significant discrepancies in the data being noted and the map adjusted accordingly. Fieldwork is confined to accessible parts of the site, public rights of way, the highway network and other publicly accessible areas.
- The second stage is to produce a 'proposed' ZTV with the same base as the 'existing' ZTV. The proposed development is introduced into the model as either a representative spot height, or a series of heights, and a viewer height of 1.7m is used. Illustrating the visual envelope of the proposed development within the specific site.
- M28 The model is based on available data and fieldwork and therefore may not take into account all development or woodland throughout the study area, nor the effect of smaller scale planting or hedgerows. It also does not take into account areas of recent or continuous topographic change from, for instance, mining operations.

VISUALISATION TYPE METHODOLOGY

- M29 The photographs and visualisations within this report have been prepared in general conformance with the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19. The 'types', as set out within the Guidance, comprise the following:
 - Type 1 annotated viewpoint photographs;
 - Type 2 3D wireline / model;
 - Type 3 photomontage / photowire;
 - Type 4 photomontage / photowire (survey / scale verifiable).
- M30 Photographs were taken with a digital camera with a lens that approximates to 50mm, to give a similar depth of view to the human eye. In some cases images have been

joined together to form a panorama. The prevailing weather and atmospheric conditions, and any effects on visibility are noted. Images are displayed at the most appropriate size, taking into account the published guidance, legibility at A3 paper size, and context (which is often shown for illustrative purposes only), and allows for enlarged scale printing if required.

- M31 The Guidance Note advocates a proportionate and reasonable approach, which includes professional judgement, in order to aid informed decision making.
- M32 The determination of the suitable Visualisation Type to aid in illustrating the effects of the scheme, has been determined by a range of factors as set out below, including the timing of the project, the technical expertise, and costs involved.
- Where it is deemed suitable or necessary to utilise the Visualisation Types set out within the Guidance Note, the table below has been used to determine which Visualisation Type is most appropriate to the project, unless otherwise specified within the report.
- The table below (based on Table 1 within the Guidance Note) sets out the intended purpose and user of the report, and the Likely Level of Effect. The Likely Level of Effect is based on Tables LE4 and VE3 in this methodology, and takes into consideration the type and nature of the proposed development, as well as the sensitivity of the host environment and key visual receptors. The Likely Level of Effect is based on an initial consideration of the landscape and visual effects of the project as a whole, and the subsequent assessment may conclude a lesser or higher level of overall effect, once completed. Table VMT also provides an indication as to the appropriate Visualisation Type, noting that it is not a fixed interpretation and that professional judgement should always be applied.
- M35 Additional photographs (which do not conform to any Type) may be included to illustrate the character of the landscape/townscape, or to illustrate relevant characteristics, for example the degree and nature of intervening vegetation, or reciprocal views from residential properties.

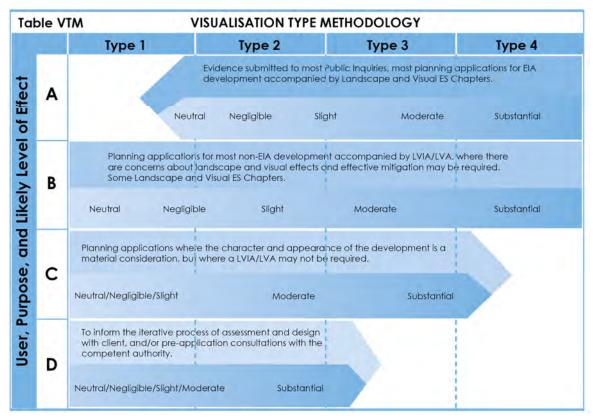


Table LE 1

LANDSCAPE / TOWNSCAPE QUALITY AND VALUE

	Very High	High	Medium	Low
recogr e.g. Na World I Townsd unique e.g. W Value: Statuto value, Registe elemen	ctive landscape which may be national control of the control of th	Deauty or Deauty	cial ality with ation Area quality , public	ten nave coherent



LANDSCAPE / TOWNSCAPE SENSITIVITY

	Very High	High	Medium	Low
Description of Sensitivity	A landscape/townscape with a very low ability to accommodate change such as a nationally designated landscape.	A landscape/townscape with limited ability to accommodate change because such change may lead to some loss of valuable features or elements. Development of the type proposed could potentially be discordant with the character of the landscape/townscape.	A landscape/townscape with reasonable ability to accommodate change. Change may lead to a limited loss of some features or characteristics. Development of the type proposed would not be discordant with the character of the landscape/ townscape.	A landscape/townscape with good ability to accommodate change. Change would not lead to a significant loss of features or characteristics, and there would be no significant loss of character or quality. Development of the type proposed would not be discordant with the landscape/townscape in which it is set and may result in a beneficial change.



Table LE 3 LANDSCAPE / TOWNSCAPE MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE

	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible	Neutral
	Total loss of or significant impact on key characteristics, features or elements		 		
predicted		Partial loss of or impact on key characteristics, features or elements			
Description of the Change predicted			Minor loss of or alteration to one or more key landscape/ townscape characteristics, features or elements		
Description				Very minor loss or alteration to one o more key landscape townscape characteristics, features or elemen	e/
		 		0 	o loss or alteration f key landscape/ townscape characteristics, atures or elements



Table LE 4 LANDSCAPE / TOWNSCAPE EFFECTS

	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible	Neutral
Description of the Effect	• n sc la • n la q c • a	re I change in orm, scale and ape/townscape; and would vs; in the of characteristic its and their discape; by mitigated. The proposals: oticeably change the characteristic oticeably change the characteristic oticeably change the characteristic or over the indiscape/townscape; and scape/townscape of recuality or on vulnerable and inharacteristic features or element in key views; ot possible to fully mitigate. The do of the will acre. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot possible to fully mitigate. The do of the will acre. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot possible to fully mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate. I have the characteristic features or element in key views; ot mitigate.	proposals: not quite fit the landform ar he landscape/townscape a result in relatively minor chating landscape character; impact on certain views intross the area; gation will reduce the impa posals but some minor residents will remain. The post of the post	and nges to be and cot of the ual proposals: applement the scale, landforrern of the landscape/townselopment may occupy only il part of the Site; atain the majority of landscarporates measures for mitigative the scheme will blend in andscape/townscape and loss of vegetation. The proposals: • maintain existing character; • has no impact of such as trees, he etc.;	cape; a relatively ape features; ation to well with

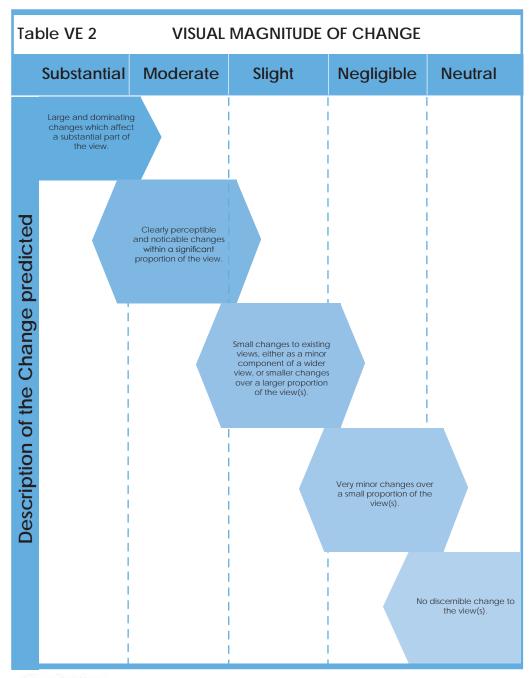
Footnote

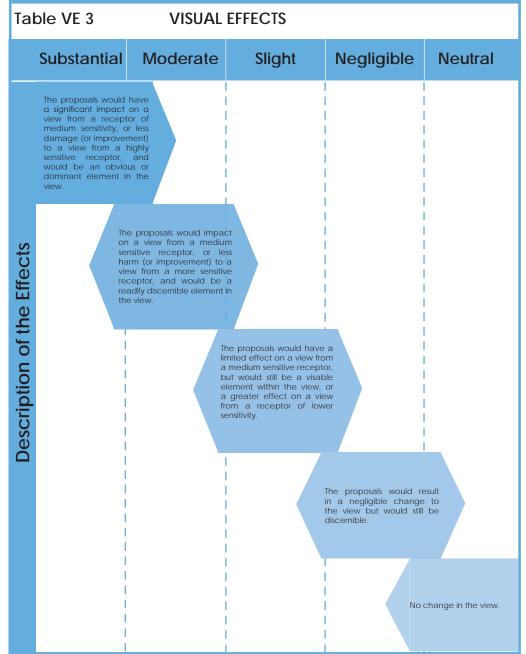
1. Each level (other than neutral) of change identified can be either regarded as 'beneficial' or 'adverse'. The above table relates to adverse landscape effects, however where proposals complement or enhance landscape character, these will have a comparable range of benefical landscape effects.

Table VE 1 VISUAL SENSITIVITY

High Medium Low Residential properties with predominantly open views from windows, garden or curtilage. Views will normally be from ground and first floors and from two or more windows of rooms mainly in use during the day. Users of Public Rights of Way in sensitive or generally unspoilt areas. Predominantly non-motorised users of minor or unclassified roads in the countryside. Views from within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Park, World Heritage Ste or Conservation Area and views for visitors to recognised viewpoints or beauty spots. Users of outdoor recreational facilities with predominantly open views where the purpose of that recreation is enjoyment of the countryside - e.g. Country Parks, Receptor National Trust or other access land etc. Residential properties with partial views from windows, garden or curtilage. Views will normally be from first floor windows only, or an oblique view from one ground floor window, or may be partially obscured by garden or other intervening Description of the Users of Public Rights of Way in less sensitive areas or where there are significant existing intrusive features. Users of outdoor recreational facilities with restricted views or where the purpose of that recreation is incidental to the view e.g. sports fields. Schools and other institutional buildings, and their outdoor areas. Users of minor or unclassified roads in the countryside, whether motorised or not. People in their place of work. Users of main roads or passengers in public transport on main routes. Users of outdoor recreational facilities with restricted views and where the purpose of that recreation is unrelated to the view e.g. go-karting track.









Footnote

Direct effects on landscape features	Quality & Sensitivity	Existing Conditions	Impact and Mitigation	Magnitude of Change	Effect Year 1	Effect Year 15
Trees	Medium - High	A number of mature and semi mature trees (including oaks and poplars) are located along the boundaries of the Site and are graded in the accompanying tree survey report as being of Category A and B quality. Several of the trees to the eastern, northern and southern Site boundaries are covered by a TPO.	The vast majority of the Site's boundary trees will be retained within the proposals (including all of those covered by a TPO), with development set back from the boundaries of the Site. A Category B tree within the southern strip of land will require removal to facilitate the new access, and a small Category C ornamental tree will require removal in the west of the Site. Substantial new tree planting is proposed throughout the scheme, including street tree planting to the internal roads and native tree planting to the boundaries and eastern area of open space.	Slight	Slight adverse	Slight beneficial
Hedgerows	Medium	A mature native hedgerow lines the northern Site boundary and a semi mature native hedge also lines the eastern edge of the southern strip of land. Both hedgerows are graded as Category B quality within the tree survey report.	The northern boundary hedgerow will be retained within the proposals, however the hedgerow within the southern strip of land will require removal to facilitate the new access road. New hedgerow planting is proposed along both sides of the new access road, where space allows, within the new open space and to plot frontages.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Slight adverse
The Site (grassland field)	Medium	The Site comprises a single grassland field and a disused tennis court in the south western corner.	The Site will be converted from a grassland field to a residential development with new areas of public open space. The new built form will be focused in the central and western parts of the Site, with the eastern part remaining undeveloped and planted with native trees and wildflower grassland.	Substantial	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse

Public footpaths	n/a	There is no public access to the Site and no public footpath cross or lie adjacent to the Site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indirect effects on landscape / townscape character	Quality & Sensitivity	Existing Conditions	Impact and Mitigation	Magnitude of Change	Effect Year 1	Effect Year 15
The Site	Medium (quality) Medium – low (sensitivity)	The Site comprises a single grassland field with mature vegetation to its boundaries, surrounded by residential development on three sides. Its character is fairly ordinary, and it is heavily influenced by the surrounding built form, in particular the Esher Park Gardens apartments to the west.	The character of the Site would clearly undergo change although the new housing would not be out of character in this location. Retention and enhancement of the Site's established landscape framework, together with new landscaping within the new housing area and to the new semi natural open space will enhance the Site's landscape structure and minimise effects on the wider landscape.	Substantial	Moderate – substantial adverse	Moderate adverse
Townscape character of neighbouring area	Medium	The townscape character of the built up area surrounding the Site comprises a mixture of traditional 2 and 2.5 storey semi detached housing to the south and east (including some large arts & crafts style properties) and the modern white 4 storey apartments at Esher Park Gardens to the west.	The proposals have been sensitively designed with the surrounding context in mind with a mixture of 2 and 3 storey traditional houses, and provide a transition between the 4 storey apartments to the west and the semi detached houses to the south and east. New tree planting throughout the scheme will also mature to create a well landscaped scheme.	Slight	Slight adverse	Slight adverse
Landscape character of the wider area	Medium – high	Land to the north of the Site forms part of the Surrey LCA UW6 and the Elmbridge UW6-A Landscape Unit, which comprises common land, enclosed fields, Sandown Racecourse, golf course and sports pitches, forming a stretch of greenspace between the surrounding built up areas.	The new housing at the Site will be very well contained from the wider landscape to the north by the retained and enhanced, densely planted northern Site boundary. This together with new public open space and landscaping throughout the scheme will minimise the effects on the wider landscape.	Negligible	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse

Other Effects	
Cumulative impacts	There are two consented schemes for residential development within the car park area to the immediate west of the Site and south of the Esher Park Gardens apartments. Both schemes would result in an increase in the built up context to the Site, although in the same way as the proposals at the Site, they would be well contained from the wider landscape to the north. We are not aware of any other significant developments, which are approved or allocated, within the vicinity of the Site which would affect this assessment.
Lighting	The Site comprises an area of grassland and is currently unlit. There is street lighting to the adjoining roads at Rythe Road and Raleigh Drive to the east and south of the Site. There is also background lighting to properties along these streets, and to the four storey apartments at Esher Park gardens to the west. The proposal is for a new residential development with associated street lighting and background lighting to properties. The development is not anticipated to give rise to any abnormal lighting effects and will result in a limited increase in lighting levels which will be seen in the context of the neighbouring street lighting and background lighting to properties.
Construction Phase	There will be temporary landscape and visual effects arising from the construction phase of the scheme. These will include, amongst other things, stock piling of materials, temporary hoardings/fencing and vehicle and plant movements, both on Site and on the surrounding road network. It is not anticipated that the scheme will give rise to any abnormal landscape or visual effects above those that would be expected from a development of this nature. It is anticipated that the extent and timing of these effects will be controlled through a Construction Management Plan.

Views	Sensitivity	Existing Conditions	Proposals and mitigation	Magnitude of Change	Visual Effect Year 1	Visual Effect Year 15
Raleigh Drive (Photograph 15)	Low	Views from this road to the south west of the Site are largely screened by the intervening properties. Occasional glimpsed views of the trees within the Site are possible, through gaps between the built form. A narrow framed view into the south of the Site is also possible at the junction with Rythe Road and Littleworth Road, through the boundary fence & gate.	The new houses will be screened in views from this road by intervening built form and vegetation. Near distance views of the new access road junction into the Site will however be possible.	Slight	Slight adverse	Slight adverse
Rythe Road Photograph 2-14)	Low	Views of the Site are largely screened from this road by intervening properties, with only glimpsed views of the Site's vegetation seen where gaps between properties allow. Occasional glimpsed views of the Esher Park Gardens apartments are also possible through these gaps. A narrow framed view into the south of the Site is also possible at the junction with Raleigh Drive.	The new houses will be largely screened by intervening properties, with only occasional glimpsed views of the roofs of new houses possible, through gaps between properties. Near distance views of the new access road junction into the Site will also be possible from the short section of road to the south of the Site.	Slight	Slight adverse	Slight adverse
oseberry Road Photograph 11)	Low	A framed view of the southern Site boundary fence & gate is possible in near distance views from this road, becoming increasingly narrowed as the road continues southwards.	Near distance views will look toward the new access road junction into the Site, with a narrow famed view towards the new house also possible.	Slight	Slight adverse	Slight adverse
ittleworth Road Photographs 18-19)	Medium	Views of the Site from this road to the west are screened by intervening tree cover and the apartment building at Esher Park Gardens.	The new houses will not be visible, with intervening tree cover and the Esher Park Gardens apartments screening views.	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
lare Lane Green Photographs 6-17)	High	Views from this common land look towards the tree cover along the eastern edge of the green, which screens views of the Site.	The new houses will not be visible, with intervening tree cover screening views.	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Daken Lane, adjacent common land and public ootpath	High	Views towards the Site from the common land and public footpath are generally well screened by dense intervening vegetation. A heavily filtered, glimpsed view of the poplar trees on the southern boundary of the	The new houses will not be visible, with dense intervening vegetation screening views.	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

	Site is possible although the view is not readily discernible.				
High	Views from the majority of properties which back onto the Site are well screened by dense intervening tree cover, with occasional heavily filtered views of the eastern part of the Site possible from a handful of upper floor windows.	Heavily filtered views of the new houses will be possible from a handful of properties, although the retained southern boundary vegetation will restrict the extent of these views.	Slight	Slight adverse	Slight adverse
High	A number of properties which back onto the Site to the south and east have filtered first floor views over the Site. Intervening tree cover screens the remainder of views, including those from ground floor windows.	Filtered views across the new open space in the east of the Site toward the new houses will be possible from a number of properties, where retained boundary vegetation allows. New tree planting to reinforce the southern and eastern Site boundaries and within the new open space will further filter views as it matures.	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Moderate – slight adverse
High	Open views across the Site are possible from first, second and third floor, east facing apartment windows, with ground floor views and those from the surrounding car park areas, restricted by boundary closeboard fencing.	Open views towards the new housing will be possible from east facing apartments and the adjoining peripheral car park areas. New tree planting along the western edge of the Site will provide some filtering of views as it matures.	Substantial	Substantial adverse	Substantial – moderate adverse
Medium	Views from properties on Littleworth Road to the north west are screened by intervening vegetation including that along the northern Site boundary.	The new houses will not be visible from properties on Littleworth Road, with intervening vegetation preventing views.	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Medium	Oblique views towards the southern strip of land at the Site and the boundary fence & gate are possible from a handful of nearby properties. The remainder of the Site is screened in these views by intervening properties, although the Site's boundary trees are partially visible above the built form.	Oblique views of the new access road junction into the Site will be possible from a number of nearby properties. The new houses will not be visible, due to the intervening properties and the oblique nature of views.	Slight	Slight adverse	Slight adverse
	High High	High Views from the majority of properties which back onto the Site are well screened by dense intervening tree cover, with occasional heavily filtered views of the eastern part of the Site possible from a handful of upper floor windows. High A number of properties which back onto the Site to the south and east have filtered first floor views over the Site. Intervening tree cover screens the remainder of views, including those from ground floor windows. High Open views across the Site are possible from first, second and third floor, east facing apartment windows, with ground floor views and those from the surrounding car park areas, restricted by boundary closeboard fencing. Medium Views from properties on Littleworth Road to the north west are screened by intervening vegetation including that along the northern Site boundary. Medium Oblique views towards the southern strip of land at the Site and the boundary fence & gate are possible from a handful of nearby properties. The remainder of the Site is screened in these views by intervening properties, although the Site's boundary trees are partially visible above the built form.	High Views from the majority of properties which back onto the Site are well screened by dense intervening tree cover, with occasional heavily filtered views of the eastern part of the Site possible from a handful of upper floor windows. High A number of properties which back onto the Site to the south and east have filtered first floor views over the Site. Intervening tree cover screens the remainder of views, including those from ground floor windows. Filtered views across the new open space in the east of the Site toward the new houses will be possible from a number of properties, where retained boundary vegetation allows. New tree planting to reinforce the southern and eastern Site boundaries and within the new open space will further filter views as it matures. High Open views across the Site are possible from first, second and third floor, east facing apartment windows, with ground floor views and those from the surrounding car park areas, restricted by boundary closeboard fencing. Medium Views from properties on Littleworth Road to the north west are screened by intervening vegetation including that along the northern Site boundary. Medium Oblique views towards the southern strip of land at the Site and the boundary fence & gate are possible from a handful of nearby properties. The remainder of the Site is screened in these views by intervening properties, although the Site's boundary trees are partially visible above the built form.	High Views from the majority of properties which back onto the Site are well screened by dense intervening free cover, with occasional heavily filtered views of the new houses will be possible from a handful of upper floor windows. High A number of properties which back onto the Site to the south and east have filtered first floor views over the Site. Intervening free cover screens the remainder of views, including those from ground floor windows. High Open views across the Site are possible from a number of properties, where retained boundary vegetation allows. New tree planting to reinforce the southern and eastern Site boundaries and within the new open space will further filter views as it matures. Open views across the Site are possible from first, second and third floor, east facing apartment windows, with ground floor views and those from the surrounding car park areas, restricted by boundary closeboard fencing. Medium Views from properties on Littleworth Road to the north west are screened by intervening vegetation including that along the northern Site boundary. 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The new houses will not be visible, due to the intervening properties and the oblique nature of views.

Seasonal Variation

The above assessment is based upon an appraisal of early autumn views when vegetation was largely in leaf, although it also takes into account likely seasonal variation. Views within winter months will be less screened, in particular from adjoining properties on Rythe Road and Raleigh Drive, although views will still be filtered in their nature given the density of the boundary vegetation.

Extracts from Elmbridge Green Belt Boundary Review

Shaping Elmbridge A New Local Plan

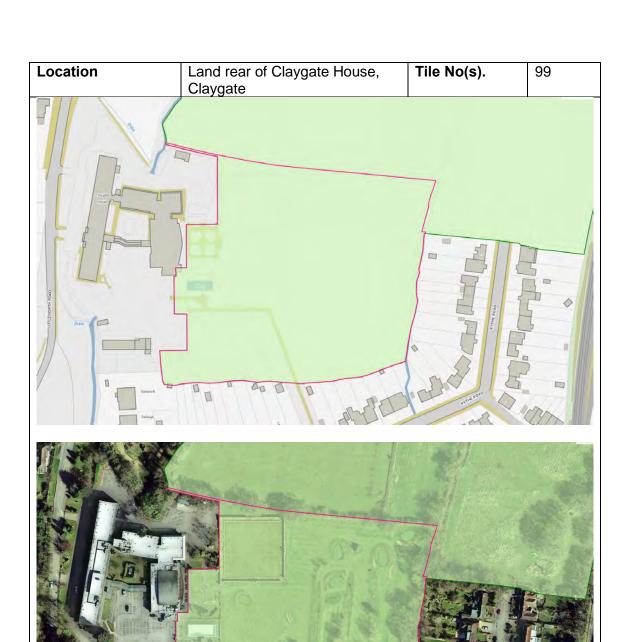






Green Belt Boundary Review – Minor Boundary AmendmentsJune 2019





Assessment and description

Key:
Area proposed to be removed from the Green Belt:

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The Green Belt does not follow a logical or recognisable feature along the western boundary (cutting through a car park, part of the building etc.). It is recommended that it is relocated to remove the entirety of the curtilage of Claygate House, with the boundary running along the tree belt at its northern edge.

This amendment would result in a greater area of land having the potential for redevelopment. However, this recommendation is concerned with having the Green Belt follow a logical boundary which it currently does not.

Area size: 2.44ha



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