



H2Teesside Project

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume III – Appendices

Appendix 16A: Landscape Character

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)





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16A.0 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

16A.1 National Landscape Character

16A.1.1 The Study Area contains 3 National Character Area (NCA) Profiles:

- NE435:NCA Profile:15: Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau (Natural England, 2013/04/22);
- NE439:NCA Profile: 23 Tees Lowlands (Natural England, 2014/08/26) and;
- NE352:NCA Profile 25: North York Moors and Cleveland Hills (Natural England, 2015/01/14).

16A.1.2 The relevant characteristics of these NCAs are summarised in Table 16A-1.

Table 16A-1: National Character Area Summary Table

NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
Natural England	
NCA 23: Tees Lowlands (Natural England, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>“A broad, low-lying and open plain of predominantly arable agricultural land, with low woodland cover and large fields, defined by wide views to distant hills;</i> ● <i>A large area of urban and industrial development around the Tees Estuary, much of which is on reclaimed land, contrasts with the quieter rural areas to the south and west;</i> ● <i>Major industrial installations around Teesmouth form a dramatic skyline, but are juxtaposed with expansive mudflats, sand dunes and salt marshes;</i> ● <i>Slow-moving rivers Tees and Leven meander through the landscape with steep, well-wooded banks;</i> ● <i>A distinctive area of low-lying farmland with remnants of former wetland habitat in the flood plain of the River Skerne to the northwest;</i> ● <i>Permo-Triassic red mudstones and sandstones are masked by glacial drift and alluvial material but can be seen outcropping at the coast in places;</i> ● <i>Principal transport corridors, power lines and energy infrastructure are conspicuous elements in the landscape. Industrial development fringing the tidal reaches of the River Tees contrasts with the surrounding rural landscape;</i> ● <i>Brownfield sites where semi-natural vegetation has started to regenerate on previously developed land; and</i>



NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
Natural England	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Green corridors such as minor valleys and former railway lines provide links between urban areas and the surrounding countryside.”</i>
NCA 25: North York Moors and Cleveland Hills (Natural England, 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Upland plateaux, generally below 400 m, dissected by a series of dales – some broad and sweeping but others narrow, steep sided and wooded – creating strong contrasts between open moors and enclosed valleys;</i> • <i>Extensive areas of heather moorland on plateaux and hills, largely under sporting ownership, including large expanses of upland heathland and blanket bog habitats, creating a sense of space, expansiveness and openness;</i> • <i>Mosaics of upland heathland vegetation supporting internationally important populations of breeding merlin and golden plover;</i> • <i>Some areas of extensive conifer and mixed plantations, especially in the south-east, and broadleaved woodland on steep valley sides;</i> • <i>Valley landscapes characterised by pastoral farming, with a clear demarcation and strong visual contrast between the enclosed fields with some species-rich grasslands and wetlands, farms and settlements, and the bracken-fringed moorlands above;</i> • <i>Drystone walls and hedgerows enclosing the small pastures and meadows in dales and fringing farmland, often replaced by fences in arable areas;</i> • <i>Large-scale arable landscapes to the south and east;</i> • <i>Jurassic sandstones, mudstones and limestone forming a dramatic coastal landscape of high cliffs, high vegetated maritime slopes, and small coves and bays, with coastal towns and compact fishing village;</i> • <i>Sparsely settled, with scattered farmsteads and small villages, and traditional buildings constructed of local sandstone or limestone and with red pantile roofs, creating a strong visual unity;</i> • <i>A rich archaeological heritage from many different periods, especially on the moorland plateaux; and</i> • <i>Panoramic views over moorland plateaux, ridges and dales and out over surrounding lowland landscapes and the North Sea.”</i>

NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
Natural England	
NCA Profile 15: Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau (Natural England, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Open, large-scale landscape with big fields, low hedges and few trees on the plateau tops, incised with stream valleys along limestone escarpment to the west and denes running down to the coast to the east.</i> • <i>Dramatic coastline with exposed cliffs of limestone and boulder clay, undulating series of small, sheltered bays and headlands, flower-rich Magnesian Limestone grassland, steep-sided wooded coastal denes, and sand dunes and beaches that support large populations of waders and seabirds.</i> • <i>Striking west-facing limestone escarpment forming a series of spurs and vales, heavily quarried but still supporting a mosaic of limestone grassland, scrub and woodland.</i> • <i>Strong influence of historic mining industry on both local culture and the landscape, in the form of ex-coal mining towns and villages with distinctive surrounding areas of allotments and pony paddocks, reclaimed colliery sites, disused and existing railways, and industrial archaeology.</i> • <i>A productive farmed landscape with a high proportion of large arable fields and some pasture for sheep and cattle grazing.</i> • <i>Historic villages subject to a high degree of 20th-century expansion.</i> • <i>Widespread urban and industrial development in the north and major transport corridors throughout.”</i>

16A.1.3 At a national scale the Study Area includes the Marine Character Area (MCA): North East described in the National Seascape Character Assessment for England (MM01134) (Marine Management Organisation, 2018). The relevant characteristics are summarised in Table 16A-2.

Table 16A-2: Marine Character Area Summary Table

SEASCAPE CHARACTER AREA	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
Marine Management Organisation 2018	
MCA 22 Tyne, Tees and Wear Estuaries and Coastal Waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Shelving coastal waters off the extensively developed coast of the Tyne, Tees and Wear lowlands encompassing Tynemouth, South Shields, Sunderland, Seaham, Hartlepool and Redcar, deepening to approximately 30-50 metres offshore. Encompassing the estuaries and tidal rivers inland;</i>



SEASCAPE CHARACTER AREA	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Contrasting areas of undeveloped exposed coastline of sweeping sandy beaches, punctuated by estuaries and rocky outcrops that form slight headlands between South Shields and Hartlepool;</i> ● <i>Diverse ecological habitats and important populations of rare species. Rocky foreshore and sandy beach that regularly supports internationally important numbers of purple sandpiper, ruddy turnstone and little tern (Northumbria Coast Ramsar site and Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA);</i> ● <i>Offshore, the East Coast War Channels were vital for transporting coal and other goods from the Tyne to the Thames and France, during WWI and WWII. Additional protection was provided from Heugh Gun Battery 26 of 69 (Scheduled Monument) located on the Headland at Hartlepool and the ‘disappearing gun’ at Trow Point. The coast includes a range of important military heritage sites;</i> ● <i>Global influence of shipbuilding in the area, focused around Sunderland, Teesside, Hartlepool and Tyneside dating from the late 13th Century. Shipbuilding now largely replaced by vessel and marine structure decommissioning and the offshore wind industries;</i> ● <i>Large fishing fleets based at the region’s major commercial fishing and shellfish ports at North Shields, with other landings at smaller ports such as Hartlepool and Blyth;</i> ● <i>Good coastal access along much of the coast providing increasing opportunities for recreation and tourism, including fishing from the now clean former industrial beaches, and walking along stretches of the England Coast Path;</i> ● <i>Expansive views across the North Sea including the moving turbines of the Teesside and Blyth (Demonstrator) Offshore Wind Farms;</i> ● <i>Viewed from the sea, the coastline is perceived as a well lit. The southern part of the MCA is intensely lit by the extensive industrial facilities at Middlesbrough;</i> ● <i>The exposure of the coast with general absence of sheltering headlands results in a wild and unforgiving seascape when storms sweep in from the North Sea;</i> ● <i>Open, large-scale landscape with big fields, low hedges and few trees on the plateau tops, incised with stream valleys along limestone escarpment to the west and denes running down to the coast to the east;</i>

SEASCAPE CHARACTER AREA	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Dramatic coastline with exposed cliffs of limestone and boulder clay, undulating series of small, sheltered bays and headlands, flower-rich Magnesian Limestone grassland, steep-sided wooded coastal denes, and sand dunes and beaches that support large populations of waders and seabirds;</i> ● <i>Striking west-facing limestone escarpment forming a series of spurs and vales, heavily quarried but still supporting a mosaic of limestone grassland, scrub and woodland;</i> ● <i>Strong influence of historic mining industry on both local culture and the landscape, in the form of ex-coal mining towns and villages with distinctive surrounding areas of allotments and pony paddocks, reclaimed colliery sites, disused and existing railways, and industrial archaeology;</i> ● <i>A productive farmed landscape with a high proportion of large arable fields and some pasture for sheep and cattle grazing;</i> ● <i>Historic villages subject to a high degree of 20th-century expansion; and</i> ● <i>Widespread urban and industrial development in the north and major transport corridors throughout”.</i>

16A.2 Regional landscape Character

16A.2.1 The Proposed Development Site and Study Area are not covered by any regional Landscape Character Assessment.

16A.3 Local Landscape Character

16A.3.1 The Study Area is covered by three local landscape character assessments:

- Redcar and Cleveland Landscape Character Assessment (Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, 2006);
- Stockton and Tees Landscape Character Assessment (Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, 2011); and
- Hartlepool Landscape Assessment (Hartlepool Borough Council, 2000).

16A.3.2 Redcar and Cleveland Landscape Character Assessment divides the rural areas of the Borough into broad Landscape Character Tracts (LCTr). Four of the landscape tracts fall within the Study Area. The relevant characteristics of these landscape tracts are summarised in Table 16A-3.



Table 16A-3: Landscape Tracts Summary table

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TRACT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
Redcar and Cleveland Landscape Character Assessment	
Eston Hills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>“Characterised by a complex of prominent steep-sided hills linked by low saddles which form a parallel series of foothills, or outliers, to the main escarpment of the Cleveland Hills, which lie within the North York Moors National Park. Open moorland and wooded hillsides and escarpments contribute to the distinctive character of this area and give it an identity unlike any other part of the Borough. An area of parkland at Wilton is important within the tract;</i> ● <i>Extensive and contrasting views are available from many locations; to the south there is the backdrop of the Cleveland Hills. To the north there are views over the urban and industrial developments of Teesside and Redcar;</i> ● <i>The Eston Hills Tract consists of three distinct but closely grouped elevated areas: the Eston Hills upland between Dunsdale and Ormesby, the higher land at Upleatham, and that situated between Skelton and Slapewath. Associated with these uplands are ‘saddles’ of relatively lower land linking them and the slopes that edge them. Also included are the upper reaches of Skelton Beck, known as Tocketts Beck and Waterfall Beck in this tract; and</i> ● <i>Under the Character Assessment, the landscapes in this tract are classified into Sensitive Landscapes over the landscape units on the higher land, the beck valleys and the parkland, with Restoration Landscapes over the remainder. The uplands have a high strength of character, a product of a dominant landform and a strong woodland pattern. The lower-lying areas are characterised by a more open landscape structure of isolated woods and hedges set within a farmland context.”</i>
Redcar Flats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>“The Redcar Flats are contained by the escarpment of the Eston Hills to the south and the coast to the north. Over the inland part of the tract, the presence of high quality farmland has encouraged intensive arable cultivation and the enlargement of fields. The hedgerow pattern is sparse and there are few landscape features to interrupt the open, gently sloping landscape;</i> ● <i>Long views predominate in this landscape, and skyline features take on particular importance. The industry at Wilton Works, and the abrupt urban edges of Redcar, Marske, New Marske, Saltburn</i>



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TRACT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
	<p><i>and the A174 and railway corridors have a strong local influence on landscape character;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Under the Character Assessment, the coastal zone in this tract is classified as Sensitive Landscape. In this open landscape, largely the product of maritime exposure, any development will be very open to view; and</i> ● <i>Other Sensitive Landscape areas in this tract are the parkland at Kirkleatham and the wooded valley at Hazel Grove, where the priority is the retention of existing landscape constituents. The remainder of this tract, inland of the coast, is classified as Restoration Landscape. Existing features in this denuded landscape are relatively sparse, due to hedgerow decline and loss, and their retention is important to ‘place’ new development, to act as the basis for additional planting, or for the creation of ‘new landscape.’ ”</i>
Guisborough Lowland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>“This tract encompasses Guisborough and lies to the south of the Eston Hills. It is gently undulating with a distinctive lightly wooded character. Woodland blocks are numerous but small, and hedges tend to be thin or gappy with few trees. It is physically confined, sandwiched between Eston Hills to the north and the Langbaugh Ridge to the south. The largely arable farmland is undulating in the west, but is flatter towards Guisborough and starts to rise towards Roseberry Topping;</i> ● <i>The urban edge of Nunthorpe has an intrusive visual impact on fringe farmland, and the A171 is prominent locally;</i> ● <i>The tract to the west of Guisborough takes its character largely from the hedgerow network over the farmland, with only scattered small woodlands, rather than from any strongly wooded content;</i> ● <i>To the east of Guisborough, however, there is a varied character of farmland, hedges and woodland associated with the parkland at Gisborough Hall. Under the Character Assessment, the landscape in this tract is classified as Restoration Landscape, except for the parkland at Gisborough Hall, which is a Sensitive Landscape; and</i> ● <i>The landscape of this tract out with the parkland is noted for the scarcity of hedgerow trees and the scattered small woodland blocks.”</i>

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TRACT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
East Cleveland Plateau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>This tract comprises an open, elevated coastal plateau rising towards the south to meet the North York Moors. The plateau has an exposed, open rural character with largescale farmland bordered by hedges. A number of lanes are also characterised by hedges on each side. The plateau is dissected by a complex system of deeply-incised sheltered, heavily-wooded valleys or gills, which meet the coast at two points within this tract; these are separated by higher land, where dramatic cliffs fall to wave-cut platforms at sea level;</i> ● <i>A history of mining and related industries within the tract has left its mark on the landscape, and pockets of industry associated with villages and, in the open countryside, spoil heaps and disused mineral railways, have a strong influence on the landscape character. Many of the spoil heaps have now been regraded and planted, as at Liverton Mines and Lumpsey, and some have been removed as at Lingdale. Others, though, remain, most notably that at Kilton which is visible over a wide area;</i> ● <i>Under the landscape Character Assessment, the wooded valleys and coast are classed as Sensitive Landscapes, whilst the remainder of the tract falls in the Restoration Landscape classification;</i> ● <i>The coast within this tract, classified as Sensitive Landscape in the Character Assessment, is within ‘The North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast,’ where protection of character is given priority. Where development does take place, its location and design are of crucial importance; and</i> ● <i>New planting for screening or integration should closely reflect the nature and detail of the existing vegetation”.</i>

16A.3.3 The Study Area includes the East Billingham to Teesmouth Landscape Character Area as defined by Stockton on Tees Landscape Character Assessment 2011. East Billingham to Teesmouth and Thorpe and Billingham Beck Valley Character Areas fall within the Study Area. The relevant characteristics of this Landscape Character Area are contained in Table 16A-4.

Table 16A-4: Landscape Character Areas Summary Table

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
Stockton on Tees Landscape Character Assessment	
East Billingham to Teesmouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>“Extensive and contrasting views are available from many locations; to the south there is the backdrop of the Cleveland</i>



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
	<p><i>Industrial landscape fringing Billingham integrated with large areas of open space including wetlands and reclaimed semi improved pasture;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Farmland is open and flat with minimal landscape features;</i> ● <i>Industry dominates area to the east along the River Tees;</i> ● <i>Open space within industrial areas contain significant wildlife value with a number of ecological designations present including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI), Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar Site and Teesmouth National Nature Reserve;</i> ● <i>Important 'ridge and furrow' within the field pattern around the settlement of Cowpen Bewley;</i> ● <i>The Stockton to Hartlepool railway line is notable feature within the landscape, dividing the Landscape Character Area between estuarine and non-estuarine/rural fringe influences; and</i> ● <i>Cowpen Bewley Woodland Park provides the only wooded element within this Landscape Character Area;</i> ● <i>The key landscape characteristics of this area are the ecological wetland habitats, in particular the SSSI's at Seal Sands and Cowpen Marsh. These are unique features within the Borough and provide a substantial amount of ecological benefit to an otherwise industry dominated landscape. Industrial features such as large storage tanks and flares associated with the oil refineries and chemical works within the Tees estuary dominate views towards the east with vertical features outside the industrial areas, comprising transmission towers and overhead power lines; and</i> ● <i>The River Tees runs along the southern boundary of this area where it exits land at Tees Mouth, just north of Seal Sands".</i>
Thorpe and Billingham Beck Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>"Green corridor stretching from the rural areas of the Stockton on Tees Borough into the heart of the conurbation creating a 'Green Wedge' between Stockton and Billingham;</i> ● <i>Wide beck valley gradually narrowing as it extends into Billingham Beck valley extending between Stockton and Billingham;</i> ● <i>Field sizes vary from medium well-defined fields to larger field pattern in the west with poorly maintained hedgerows;</i> ● <i>Land use consisting mainly of semi improved and improved pasture along the valley floor and extending up the sides;</i>



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Transport links include A19, A177 and Stockton to Darlington railway line cutting through the agricultural landscape; and</i> • <i>A network of minor roads create a complex vehicle network across the area. Public footpath links are limited”.</i>

16A.3.4 The Hartlepool Landscape Assessment, 2000 defines seven Landscape Types. The Study Area includes four landscape types as defined by Hartlepool Landscape Assessment: Coastal Fringe, Estuarine, Rural Fringe and Undulating Farmlands. The characteristics contained in Table 16A-5.

Table 16A-5: Landscape Character Types Summary Table

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
Hartlepool Landscape Assessment	
Coastal Fringe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The coastal fringe area to the east of the Borough encompasses not only the beach area itself but also those adjoining areas of land which can clearly be seen to have been influenced by or be part of the maritime ecosystem; and</i> • <i>This character area, for the purposes of the study, extends to the normally exposed tidal beach, exposed rock and sea cliff areas, and also man-made features such as coastal defences, harbour or sea wall installations. In addition to these features are the fringe elements normally found adjoining the coast itself, these being defined as coastal dunes, coastal grassland, salt marshes or areas of low tree and shrub cover.”</i>
Estuarine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The estuarine area lies in the southeast and eastern fringe of the Borough. Typically it is defined by flat, featureless plains, which are permeated by or in close proximity to estuarine water bodies;</i> • <i>This definition includes areas of semi-natural open water (tidal and fresh), associated salt marsh, reed beds, sand and mud flats. These areas also typically include low lying agricultural land, low tree and shrub cover and some coastal grassland. Estuarine land characteristically does not exceed 10 metres AOD; and</i> • <i>The Estuarine landscape occupies a small but visually unique area of the study area, which suffers due to its proximity to the adjacent oil storage depot, BNFL power plant and Tioxide works. On a broader scale, the visual backdrop created by the Teesside industrial complex has a strong visual influence on the general</i>

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
	<p><i>landscape, an influence that is unfortunately exacerbated by the flat, low-lying nature of the surrounding landscape.”</i></p>
Rural Fringe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>“The rural fringe refers to those areas adjacent or in close proximity to the urban environment, which typically have either lost or had the rural character influenced by adjacent urban development (consequently, the Rural Fringe boundary extends along the edge of the built area of Hartlepool, and surrounds the built edge of the outlying village settlements;</i> ● <i>Such areas are often subject to litter/vandalism/tipping or malicious damage, and include sites that are unmanaged or poorly maintained or enclosed within degraded boundaries; and</i> ● <i>The majority of Rural Fringe sites are in a generally good or acceptable condition.”</i>
Undulating Farmland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>“The farmland landscape covers the majority of the western Borough area, and largely defines the rural area of Hartlepool;</i> ● <i>Appropriate and aesthetically pleasing sense of scale and enclosure created by hedgerow boundaries and field patterns;</i> ● <i>·Boundary hedgerows and tree belts create visual interest and provide a rich tapestry of varied field patterns that contribute positively to the overall character and value of the landscape;</i> ● <i>Generally pleasant view across sprawling, largely unspoilt rural landscape; natural landscape division between urban area and outlying settlements;</i> ● <i>·Removal of hedgerows, and subsequent field enlargement, in some locations disrupts aesthetic sense of scale and enclosure, and introduces barren, industrial element into the rural landscape; and</i> ● <i>Industrial farm buildings extremely prominent in many areas, with little or no attempt to ameliorate visual impact.”</i>

16A.4 References

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Appendix 16B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Methodology

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)



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16B.0 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

16B.1 Assessment Methodology

16B.1.1 The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has been based on the following guidance:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition. (2013), Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, referred to as GLVIA3 in this methodology;
- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (2014), Natural England;
- Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations;
- TGN: 04/2020: Infrastructure; and
- TGN 06/2019: Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

16B.1.2 Photography incorporated into the figures accompanying the LVIA has been undertaken in accordance with Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/2019: Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Landscape Institute, 2019) unless stated otherwise.

16B.2 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Analysis

16B.2.1 The ZTVs have been generated by analysis of a 3D digital terrain model (DTM) of the surrounding terrain and the Proposed Development using the following parameters:

- contours/terrain model based on OS Terrain 5 DTM dataset;
- eye height of viewer set at 1.8 m; and
- visibility assessed on a 50 m grid throughout the Study Area.

16B.2.2 The output provides a graphical representation of the computer calculated inter-visibility between a viewer (at 1.6 m height) and the top of the landform based on points distributed across the Study Area.

16B.3 Assessment Process

16B.3.1 Following assessment of the baseline landscape and visual context of the development the LVIA assesses the:

- sensitivity of receptors, whether the landscape or viewers;
- magnitude of effect, whether adverse or beneficial; and
- significance of the effects based on a comparison of sensitivity of receptor to magnitude of effect.

16B.3.2 Effects may be temporary, permanent, short-term, medium-term or long-term. Landscape and visual effects may be further categorised as being either direct i.e. originating from the site, or indirect e.g. off-site visual effect of construction traffic.

16B.4 Landscape Assessment Methodology

16B.4.1 In predicting the effects of the Proposed Development on the landscape within the Study Area GLVIA3 states the following steps should be undertaken to identify and describe the landscape effects:

- identify the components of the landscape that are likely to be affected by the Proposed Development (landscape receptors); and
- identify the interactions between the landscape receptors and different components of the Proposed Development at its different stages.

Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors

16B.4.2 Landscape receptors are described within GLVIA3 (para 5.34) as “*components of the landscape that are likely to be affected by the scheme*”. These can include overall character and key characteristics, individual elements or features and specific aesthetic or perceptual aspects (such as wildness or tranquillity).

16B.4.3 It is the interaction between the different components of the Proposed Development and these landscape receptors which has potential to result in landscape effects (both adverse and beneficial).

16B.4.4 The sensitivity of the landscape receptor is a combination of their susceptibility to change of the specific type of development being assessed combined with the value of the landscape.

Sensitivity to Change

16B.4.5 The susceptibility to change is a measure of the ability of a landscape to “*accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies*” (para 5.40, GLVIA3). The assessment of susceptibility must be tailored to the Proposed Development and considered as part of the assessment of the effects. Table 16B-1: Landscape Susceptibility to Change provides criteria level in relation to susceptibility.

Table 16B-1: Landscape Susceptibility to Change

CRITERIA LEVEL	SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CHANGE
High	The receptor has a low capacity to accommodate the Proposed Development without effects upon its overall integrity. The landscape is likely to have a strong pattern/ texture or is a simple but distinctive landscape and/or with high value features and essentially intact.

CRITERIA LEVEL	SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CHANGE
Medium	The receptor has some capacity to accommodate the Proposed Development without effects upon its overall integrity. The pattern of the landscape is mostly intact and/or with a degree of complexity and with features mostly in reasonable condition.
Low	The receptor is robust; it can accommodate the Proposed Development without effects upon its overall integrity. The landscape is likely to be simple, monotonous and/or degraded with common/ indistinct features and minimal variation in landscape pattern.

Landscape Value

16B.4.6 Establishing the landscape value of the Proposed Development Site and Study Area is necessary to determine the landscape sensitivity at both a Site and Study Area scale.

16B.4.7 The value of a landscape receptor reflects its importance in terms of any designations that may apply, or its importance in itself as a landscape or landscape resource, which may be due to its ecological, cultural or recreational value. The following factors are provided within the TGN 02/21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations and are complementary to the indicators and factors generally agreed to influence value described within GLVIA3 (GLVIA3 p.84, para 5.28):

- natural heritage (ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest);
- cultural heritage (archaeological, historical or cultural interest);
- landscape condition (physical state with regard to individual elements and landscape structure);
- associations (a landscape connected with notable people, events and the arts);
- distinctiveness (sense of identity);
- recreational value (recreational opportunities where experience of landscape is important);
- perceptual (valued for perceptual qualities such as wildness or tranquillity);
- functional (performs an identifiable and valuable function);
- conservation interests (presence of features of wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historical or cultural interest); and
- recreation value (valued for recreational activity).

16B.4.8 Judgements on landscape value for each receptor will be informed by the following criteria:

- high: nationally designated or iconic, unspoiled landscape with few, if any degrading elements;
- medium: regionally or locally designated landscape or an undesignated landscape with locally important features which may include some degrading elements; and
- low: undesignated landscape with few, if any, distinct features or several degrading elements.

16B.4.9 In combining susceptibility to change and value GLVIA3 indicates that combining susceptibility and value can be achieved in a number of ways and needs to include professional judgement. However, it is generally accepted that a combination of high susceptibility and high value is likely to result in the highest sensitivity, whereas a low susceptibility and low value is likely to resulting in the lowest level of sensitivity. A summary of the likely characteristics of the different levels of sensitivity is described in Table 16B-2: Landscape and Landscape Elements Sensitivity Criteria. It should be noted that these are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

Table 16B-2: Landscape and Landscape Elements Sensitivity Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	CHARACTERISTICS
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of landscape character that are highly valued for their scenic quality (including most statutorily designated landscapes); and/or • elements/features that could be described as unique; or are nationally scarce; or • mature vegetation with provenance such as ancient woodland or mature parkland trees. <p>Mature landscape features which are characteristic of and contribute to a sense of place and illustrate time-depth in a landscape and if replaceable, could not be replaced other than in the long term.</p>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas that have a positive landscape character but include some areas of alteration/degradation/or erosion of features; and/or • perceptual/aesthetic aspects has some vulnerability to unsympathetic development; and/or features/elements that are locally commonplace; unusual locally but in moderate/poor condition; or • mature vegetation that is in moderate/poor condition or readily replicated.

CRITERIA LEVEL	CHARACTERISTICS
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Areas that are relatively bland or neutral in character with few/no notable features; and/or ● a landscape that includes areas of alteration/degradation or erosion of features; and/or ● landscape elements/features that are common-place or make little contribution to local distinctiveness.
Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Damaged or substantially modified landscapes with few characteristic features of value, capable of absorbing major change; and/or ● landscape elements/features that might be considered to detract from landscape character such as obtrusive man-made artefacts (e.g. power lines, large scale developments, etc.).

Nature of Landscape Effects (Magnitude)

16B.4.10 The nature of the effect that is likely to occur, *i.e.* its magnitude, is determined by considering four separate factors, namely:

- size/scale;
- geographical extent;
- duration; and
- reversibility.

Size or Scale

16B.4.11 Judgements regarding the size or scale of the changes to the landscape need to be made for each potential effect. GLVIA3 (para 5.59) specifies that these judgements should take into account the following:

- the extent of existing landscape elements that will be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape – in some cases this may be quantified;
- the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered either by removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones; and
- whether the effect changes the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.

16B.4.12 The criteria should be presented in a verbal scale, which '*distinguishes the amount of change without being overly complex*' (GLVIA3 para 5.49).

16B.4.13 The size and scale of an effect is determined by considering the amount of change experienced by a receptor, based on the indicative criteria set out in Table 16B-3: Landscape Size/Scale Criteria.

Table 16B-3: Landscape Size/Scale Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	FEATURE/ELEMENT	AESTHETIC/ PERCEPTUAL ASPECT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS/ OVERALL CHARACTER
Large	Total or substantial loss or large-scale damage to landscape features resulting in the integrity of the landscape being compromised.	Change wholly or largely alters an aesthetic/perceptual aspect, such that it becomes difficult/ impossible to appreciate, when considered against the baseline.	Loss of or changes to the critical key characteristics of the landscape, resulting in a change to the overall landscape character.
Medium	Partial loss or medium scale damage to landscape features resulting in a partial change to the element/feature which may in some cases diminish its overall integrity.	Change is such that the development has an influence upon an aesthetic/perceptual aspect, but said aspect remains appreciable.	Partial loss or small changes to the key characteristics of the landscape but not resulting in an obvious change to the overall character of the area.
Small	Slight loss or small-scale damage to landscape features with its integrity remaining unchanged.	Change has little tangible effect upon an aesthetic/ perceptual aspect.	Minor changes to key characteristics which result in no or little change to the overall landscape character.

Geographical Extent

Table 16B-4: Geographical Extent Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Large	The effects may influence several landscape types/character areas.
Medium	The effects may influence the landscape type/character area within which the development is located.

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Small	The effects may influence the immediate setting of the site.
Negligible	The effects may influence the development site only.

Duration and Reversibility

16B.4.14 The duration of an effect and its reversibility are linked but separate consideration of the criteria for defining these are in Table 16B-5: Duration Criteria and Table 16B-6: Reversibility Criteria.

Table 16B-5: Duration Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Temporary	Less than 12 months
Short-term	0-5 years
Medium-term	5-10 years
Long-term	10+ years

16B.4.15 The reversibility of an effect relates to the prospects and practicality of an effect being able to be reversed and is determined based on the indicative criteria set out in Table 16B-6.

Table 16B-6: Reversibility Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Reversible	Change can be wholly or largely reversed. For example, the removal of a wind farm development following decommissioning.
Partially reversible	Change is partially reversible. For example, the restoration of a quarry to something similar to the baseline.
Irreversible	Change cannot realistically be reversed i.e. it is permanent.

16B.4.16 The factors above are considered in combination to provide an overall magnitude of change for each receptor, the magnitude of change for landscape receptors may be interpreted as per the indicative scales in Table 16B-7: Landscape Magnitude Criteria.

Table 16B-7: Landscape Magnitude Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
High	Introduction of incongruous development which would result in noticeable change over an extensive

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
	area, affecting many key characteristics and the experience of the landscape.
Medium	Introduction of uncharacteristic development which would result in noticeable change over a large area, or more intensive change over a limited area, affecting some key characteristics and the experience of the landscape.
Low	Introduction of development that is not uncharacteristic which would result in a small change over a limited area affecting few characteristics.
Very Low	Little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics.

Assessing the Significance of Landscape Effects

16B.4.17 The overall significance of landscape effects is a combination of the sensitivity of the landscape receptor and the magnitude of the effects. GLVIA3 (para 5.56) states that *“there is no definitive rule regarding what defines a significant effect, but in making the judgement it is reasonable to say that:*

- *Major loss or irreversible negative effects, over an extensive area, or element and/or aesthetic and perceptual aspect that are key to the character of nationally valued landscape are likely to be of the greatest significance; [and]*
- *Reversible negative effects of short duration, over a restricted area, on elements and/or aesthetic and perceptual aspects that contribute to but are not key characteristics of landscape value are likely to be the least significant and may depending upon the circumstance, be judged as not significant.”*

16B.4.18 Plate 16B-1 presents a diagram that describes the relationship between sensitivity and magnitude of impacts on the landscape to determine the effect. GLVIA 3 dictates that this is not a prescriptive process and is provided as a guide to how combinations of sensitivity and magnitude are typically combined.

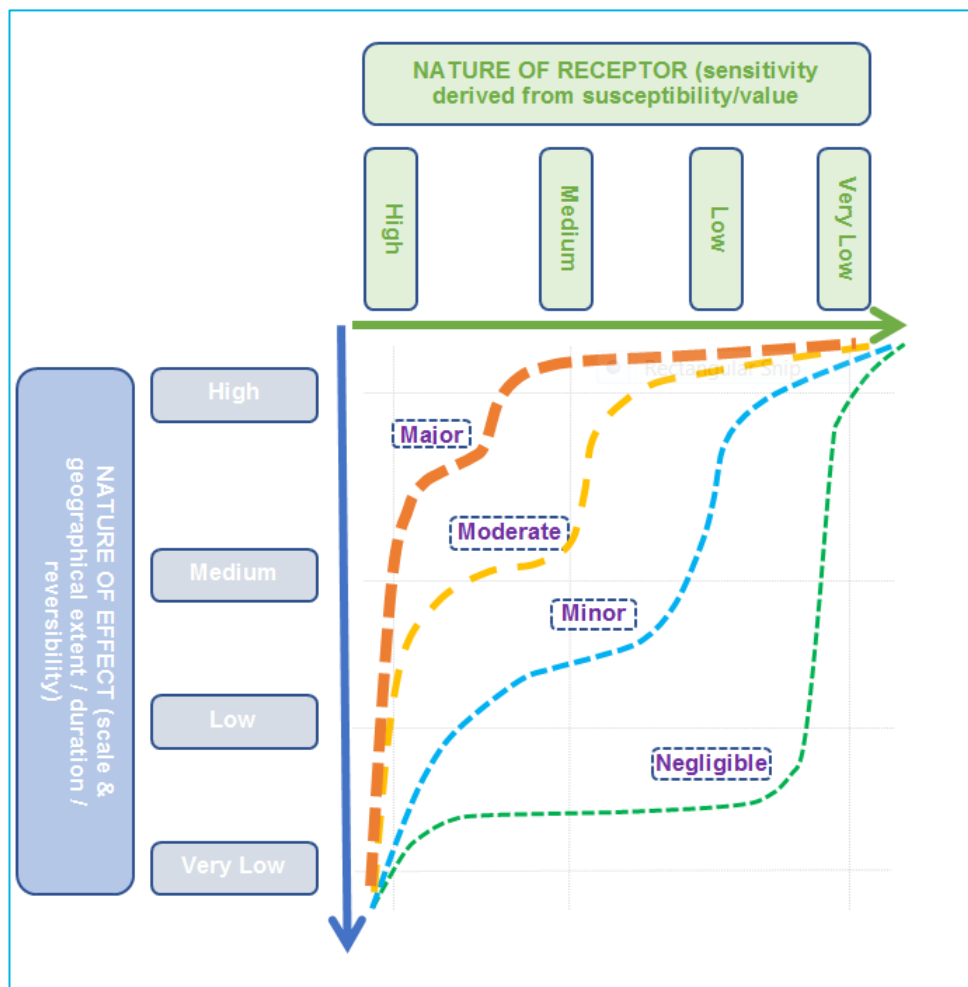


Plate 16B-1: Classification of Landscape Effects

16B.5 Visual Assessment Methodology

16B.5.1 “An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change and development on the views available to people and their visual amenity” (GLVIA3, para 6.1).

16B.5.2 In predicting the effects of the Proposed Development on the viewpoints being assessed, GLVIA3 states it is helpful to consider (but not restricted to) the following issues:

- nature of the view (full, partial or glimpsed);
- proportion of the proposed development visible;
- distance of the viewpoint from the proposed development and whether it would be the focus of the view or only a small element;
- whether the view is stationary, transient or sequential; and
- the nature of the changes to the view.

16B.5.3 Additionally, the seasonal effects of vegetation are to be considered, in particular the varying degree of screening and filtering of views.

Assessing the Significance of Effects

16B.5.4 The overall significance of visual effects is a combination of the sensitivity of the visual receptor and the magnitude of the visual effects. GLVIA3 clearly states that there is no definitive rule regarding what defines a significant effect, but in making the judgement the following points should be considered (para 6.44):

- effects on people who are particularly sensitive to changes of views and visual amenity are more likely to be significant;
- effects on people at recognised and important viewpoints or from recognised scenic routes are more likely to be significant; and
- large-scale changes which introduce new, non-characteristic or discordant or intrusive elements into the view are more likely to be significant than small changes or changes involving features already present within the view.

Sensitivity of Viewpoints

16B.5.5 The susceptibility of visual receptors to changes in the view and visual amenity is related to the activity they are engaged in and the extent to which their attention is focussed on the views and visual amenity at that location. As such, those receptors most sensitive to change are likely to include people engaged in outdoor activities where an appreciation of the landscape is the focus, or residents in areas where the landscape setting contributes to the setting of the properties.

16B.5.6 Conversely, those considered least sensitive to change include (but are not restricted to) people engaged in outdoor sports or recreation where there is no focus on the surrounding landscape/views, and people at their place of work where the focus is on the work activity.

16B.5.7 See Table 16B-8: Visual Susceptibility to Change Criteria for a full description of the criteria used to assess the susceptibility of viewpoints.

Table 16B-8: Visual Susceptibility to Change Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CHANGE
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents at home; • People engaged in outdoor recreation, whose attention/interest is likely to be focused on the landscape or particular views, including strategic/ popular public rights of way; • Visitors to heritage assets or other attractions, where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience; • Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents; and • Travellers on scenic routes.

CRITERIA LEVEL	SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CHANGE
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travellers on road, rail, or other transport routes; • Users of local, and less used Public Rights of Way or where the attention is not focused on the landscape; and • Schools and other institutional buildings and their outdoor areas, play areas.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of development that is not uncharacteristic which would result in a small change over a limited area affecting few characteristics. Travellers on road, rail or other transport routes not focused on the landscape/particular views e.g. on motorways and “A” road or commuter routes; • People engaged in outdoor sport/recreation which does not involve/depend upon appreciation of views of the landscape; and • People at their place of work whose attention may be focused on their work/activity and not their surroundings.

Value of Views

16B.5.8 In making judgements about the value of each view, the assessment should take into account the following:

- recognition of the value to a particular view, e.g. in relation to heritage assets or planning designations; and
- indicators of the value attached to views by others, e.g., in guide books, tourist maps, literary references, painting etc.

16B.5.9 Table 16B-9: Value of View Criteria shows a full description of the criteria used to assess the value of the view.

Table 16B-9: Value of View Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recognised high-quality view, well- frequented and/or promoted as a beauty spot/visitor destination; • A view with cultural associations (recognised in art, literature or other media); and • A view which relates to the experience of other features, for example heritage assets.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The view, whilst it may be valued locally, is not widely recognised for its quality or has low visitor numbers. The view has no strong cultural associations.

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A view with no recognised quality and/or is unlikely to be visited specifically to experience the views available.

16B.5.10 In combining susceptibility to change and value it is generally accepted that a combination of high susceptible and high value is likely to result in the highest sensitivity, whereas a low susceptibility and low value is likely to resulting in the lowest level of sensitivity. A summary of the likely characteristics of the different levels of sensitivity is described in Table 16B-10: Visual Sensitivity Criteria. It should be noted that these are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

Table 16B-10: Visual Sensitivity Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A view that is well balanced, containing attractive features and notable for its scenic quality; and/or • A view which is an important part of the receptor's reason for being there; and/or • A view which is experienced by large numbers of people and/or is recognised for its qualities.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An otherwise attractive view that includes some unattractive or discordant features, or visual detractors; and/or • A view which plays a small part in the receptors being there; and/or • A view that is recognised locally.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A view that is unattractive, discordant and/or contains many visual detractors; and/or • A view which is unlikely to be part of the receptor experience.

Nature of Visual Effects (Magnitude)

16B.5.11 The guidance provided in GLVIA3 (para 6.38) requires that each of the following variables need to be evaluated for each of the visual effects identified:

- size or scale of the change of view, including loss of or additional views, degree of contrast in terms of form, mass, scale, colour and texture etc;
- geographic extent in terms of angle of view, distance etc; and
- duration and reversibility in term of longevity of effects and whether reversible.

Size and Scale

16B.5.12 The size and scale of an effect is determined by considering the amount of change experienced by a receptor, based upon the indicative criteria set out in Table 16B-11: Visual Size/Scale Criteria.

Table 16B-11: Visual Size/Scale Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed development may result in extensive changes to the existing view (including the loss of existing characteristic features and/ or introduction of new discordant landscape features); and/ or • A change to an extensive proportion of the view; and/ or • Views where the Proposed Development would become the dominant landscape feature or contract heavily with the current scene.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes will result in changes to the view but not fundamentally change its characteristics; and/ or • Changes that would be immediately visible but not be the key features of the view.
Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes which would not result in a change to the composition of the view; and/ or • Changes that would only affect a small portion of the view or introduce new features that could be screened.

Geographical Extent

16B.5.13 The geographical extent of an effect is determined by the indicative criteria set out in Table 16B-12: Geographical Extent Criteria. It should be noted that whether a view is at short, medium, or long- range will vary depending upon the type of development proposed.

Table 16B-12: Geographical Extent Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Large	Changes where the proposed development is located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the main focus of the view; and/ or • at close range; and/or • over a large area.
Medium	Changes where the proposed development is located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obliquely to the main focus of the view; and/ or • at medium range; and/ or • over a narrow area.

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Small	Changes where the proposed development is located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the periphery of the main focus of the view; and/ or • at long range; and/ or • over a small area.

Duration and Reversibility

16B.5.14 The duration of an effect and its reversibility are linked but separate consideration of the criteria for defining these are as in Table 16B-13: Duration Criteria and Table 16B-14: Reversibility Criteria.

Table 16B-13: Duration Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Temporary	Less than 12 months
Short-term	1-5 years
Medium-term	5-10 years
Long-term	10+ years

16B.5.15 The reversibility of an effect relates to the prospects and practicality of an effect being able to be reversed and is determined based on the indicative criteria set out in Table 16B-14: Reversibility Criteria.

Table 16B-14: Reversibility Criteria

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
Reversible	Change can be wholly or largely reversed. For example, the removal of a wind farm development following decommissioning.
Partially reversible	Change is partially reversible. For example, the restoration of a quarry to something similar to the baseline.
Irreversible	Change cannot realistically be reversed, <i>i.e.</i> it is permanent.

16B.5.16 These four factors are then considered together to derive an overall magnitude of change for each receptor, which is determined by use of professional judgement, based on the indicative criteria set out in Table 16B-15: Visual Magnitude Criteria (indicative).

Table 16B-15: Visual Magnitude Criteria (indicative)

CRITERIA LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development, or a part of it, would become the dominant and contrasting feature or focal point in the view; • Little or no scope for adequate mitigation.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development, or a part of it, would form a prominent feature or element of the view which is readily apparent to the receptor in the view; and • Partial mitigation is possible.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development, or a part of it, would be noticeable but not alter the overall balance of features and elements that comprise the existing view; and • Partial or full mitigation is possible.
Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a very small part of the development would be discernible, or it is at such a distance that it would form a barely noticeable feature or element of the view and/or occupy a negligible proportion of the view; and • Full mitigation is possible.

Beneficial or Adverse Change

16B.5.17 The magnitude also needs to be assessed as to whether it is a beneficial or adverse change. These are defined as follows:

- For beneficial change the Proposed Development, or part of it, would appear in keeping with existing landscape character and would make a positive visual and/or physical contribution to key characteristics. Removal of uncharacteristic features would also be a beneficial change; and
- For adverse change the Proposed Development, or part of it, would be perceived as an alien or intrusive component in the context of existing landscape character and would have a negative visual and/ or physical effect.

Assessing the Significance of Visual Effects

16B.5.18 The overall significance of visual effects is a combination of the sensitivity of the visual receptor and the magnitude of the effects. GLVIA3 (para 6.42) states that *“the significance of visual effects is not absolute and can only be defined in relation to each development and its specific location.”*

16B.5.19 In paragraph 6.44 it also states that in making judgements about the significance of visual effects the following points should be noted:

- effects on people who are particularly sensitive to changes in the views and visual amenity are more likely to be significant;

- effects on people at recognised and important viewpoints or from recognised scenic routes are more likely to be significant; and
- large-scale changes which introduce new, non-characteristic or discordant features or intrusive elements into the view are more likely to be significant than small changes or changes involving features already present within the view.

16B.5.20 The relationship between the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of impacts allows the effects to be classified. Plate 16B-2: Classification of Visual Effects provides a diagram used to describe this relationship, and so allow a relative level of significance of any predicted effects on visual receptors to be categorised.

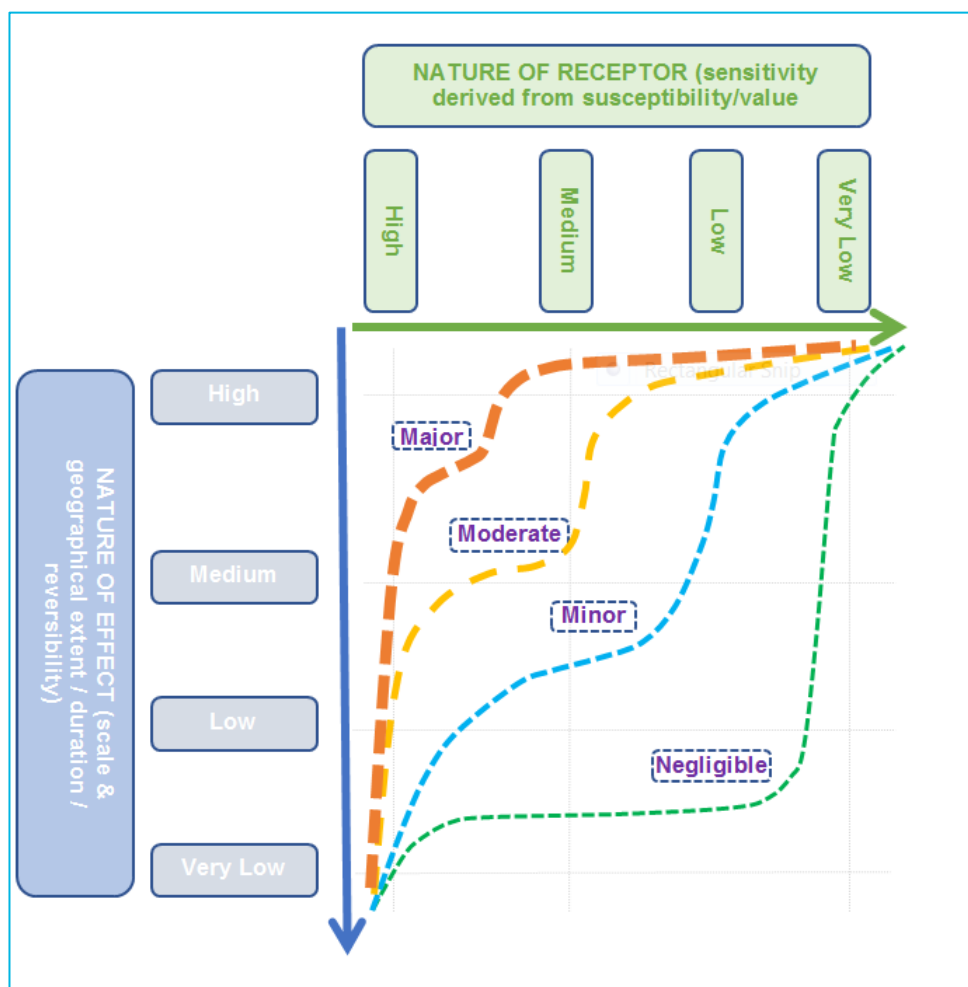


Plate 16B-2: Classification of Visual Effects

16B.5.21 The matrix is indicative of a continuum of effects which are assessed by professional judgement and justification, further clarification of the type of effects which are likely within each category can be found in Table 16B-16: Categories of Landscape and Visual levels of Effect.

Levels of Effect

16B.5.22 The objective of the assessment process is to identify and evaluate potential significant effects arising from the Proposed Development. The assessment identifies the residual effects likely to arise from the design taking into account mitigation measures and change over time. The level of effect is assessed by considering the sensitivity of the receptor and the predicted magnitude of effect in relation to the baseline conditions.

16B.5.23 To provide a level of consistency and transparency to the assessment and allow comparisons to be made between the various landscape and visual receptors subject to assessment, the assessment of beneficial and adverse effects is based on pre-defined criteria as outlined in Table 16B-16: Categories of Landscape and Visual levels of Effect. When assessing the degree of individual effects, these may fall across several different categories and professional judgement is therefore used to determine which level best fits the overall effect on a landscape or visual receptor.

Table 16B-16: Categories of Landscape and Visual levels of Effect

LEVEL OF EFFECT	DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE EFFECT	DESCRIPTION OF VISUAL EFFECT
Major	Considerable change over an extensive area of a highly sensitive landscape, fundamentally affecting the key characteristics and the overall impression of its character.	The development would become a prominent feature and would result in a very noticeable change to an existing highly sensitive and well composed view.
Moderate	Small or noticeable change to a highly sensitive landscape or more intensive change to a landscape of medium or low sensitivity, affecting some key characteristics and the overall impression of its character.	The development would introduce some enhancing or detracting features to an existing highly sensitive and well composed view or would be prominent within a less well composed and less sensitive view, resulting in a noticeable improvement or deterioration of the existing view.
Minor	Small change to a limited area of landscape of high or medium sensitivity or a more widespread area of a less sensitive landscape, affecting few characteristics without altering the overall impression of its character.	Where the proposed development would form a perceptible but not enhancing or detracting feature within a view of high or medium sensitivity or would be a more prominent feature within a poorly composed view of low sensitivity, resulting in a small improvement or deterioration of the existing view.



LEVEL OF EFFECT	DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE EFFECT	DESCRIPTION OF VISUAL EFFECT
Negligible	No discernible improvement or deterioration to the existing landscape character.	No discernible improvement or deterioration in the existing view.
No Effect	The development would not affect the landscape receptor.	The development would not affect the view.

16B.6 References

- Landscape Institute (2019) *Technical Guidance Note (TGN): Visual Representation of Development Proposals* [online]. Available at TGN-06-19-Visual_Representation (windows.net). Landscape Institute (2020) TGN 04/20: Infrastructure LI-Infrastructure-TGN-FINAL-200924.pdf (windows.net).
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H2Teesside Project

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume III – Appendices

Appendix 16C: Potential Viewpoints

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)





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16C.0 POTENTIAL VIEWPOINTS 3

TABLES

Table 16C-1: Potential Viewpoints 3



16C.0 POTENTIAL VIEWPOINTS

16C.1.1 The viewpoints included in Table 16C-1 were identified as potential viewpoints to be taken forward for consideration in the landscape and visual impact assessment for the Proposed Development, as identified by letters. Those viewpoints that have subsequently been selected for assessment are identified by the numbers 1 to 14 in Table 16C-1 and illustrated on Figure 16-3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Potential Viewpoint Locations (PEI Report, Volume II).

Table 16C-1: Potential Viewpoints

POTENTIAL VIEWPOINT ID	REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT NUMBER	NAME AND LOCATION	RECEPTOR TYPE	GRID REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION
A	1	Albion Terrace, Hartlepool	Residential and Public Right of Way (PRoW) users	452933, 533502	Long distance panoramic view across the North Sea.
B	2	The Cliff, Seaton Carew	Residential and PRoW users	452473, 530118	View from within Seaton Carew Conservation Area along the long-distance England Coast Path.
C	3	Teesmouth National Nature Reserve, England Coast Path	Recreational	452488, 527854	View from the England Coast Path, off Tees Road.
D	4	North Gare Sands	Recreational	453752, 527277	View across North Gare Sands across the Tees Mouth towards the former steelworks site.
E	5	South Gare Breakwater	Recreational	455638, 527828	View across the estuary and North Sea from the South Gare Breakwater.



POTENTIAL VIEWPOINT ID	REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT NUMBER	NAME AND LOCATION	RECEPTOR TYPE	GRID REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION
F	6	Cowpen Bewley Country Park	Recreational	448591, 525700	View from viewpoint within Cowpen Bewley Country Park.
G	7	England Coast Path, Warrenby	Recreational	458610, 525421	View from the England Coast Path adjacent to the edge of Redcar Beach Caravan Park.
H	8	Redcar seafront	Recreational and residential	459886, 525465	Elevated view along the waterfront at Redcar, adjacent to the bandstand on Newcomen Terrace.
I	9	Coatham Marsh Nature Reserve	Recreational	459168, 524686	View from within Coatham Marsh, off Kirkleatham Lane.
J	10	Eston Nab	Recreational	456899, 518348	Elevated view from Eston Nab across Teesside.
K	11	Longbeck Lane	Residential and road users	461856, 521012	Long distance view from Longbeck Lane.
L	12	Carpark off A1085 Coast Road, Marske by the Sea	Recreational	463156, 523188	Elevated view from the carpark off A1085 Coast Road.
M	Discounted	Birchington Avenue, Eston, Lackenby	Residential	455521, 520005	View from the edge of residential area. Views restricted by intervening vegetation and built form.
N	Discounted	Cresswell Road, Grangetown	Residential	455360, 520847	View from the edge of residential area. Views restricted by intervening vegetation and built form.



POTENTIAL VIEWPOINT ID	REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT NUMBER	NAME AND LOCATION	RECEPTOR TYPE	GRID REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION
O	Discounted	Priestman Road, Middlehaven	Road users and recreational	450534, 520731	View to the north along the River Tees. Views restricted by buildings and industry along the course of the river.
P	13	Saltholme Wildlife Reserve and Discovery Park	Recreational	449838, 523250	Elevated view from viewpoint within RSPB Saltholme.
Q	14	Saltholme Wildlife Reserve and Discovery Park	Recreational	450382, 522831	Long view from within RSPB Saltholme.