

APPEAL REF: APP/M0655/W/21/3288180



Appeal by EXTRA MSA

Warrington Motorway Service Area, J11 M62

LPA Ref No: 2019/35726

APPENDICES TO PROOF OF EVIDENCE

Landscape and Visual matters and

Openness of the Green Belt

Gary Holliday, B.A (Hons).MPhil, FLI

22/02/2022

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Appendix 1

Background and Experience

1.0 GARY HOLLIDAY BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE

- 1.1 My name is Michael Gary Holliday. I have a degree BA (Hons) and a Master of Philosophy degree (MPhil) in Landscape Design from Newcastle University. I am a Fellow of the Landscape Institute and a Director in FPCR Environment and Design Ltd, a multi-disciplinary design partnership with over 60 years' experience of, landscape, ecology, urban design, masterplanning arboriculture and environmental assessment. The Practice is a member of the Landscape Institute, the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management and The Urban Design Group. I have been a partner/director of the practice for over 21 years. I am a Professional Practice examiner on behalf of the Landscape Institute. I am also a registered assessor for Building with Nature.
- 1.2 I have over 34 years' experience of landscape and development projects from initial conceptual design through to final completion and long-term aftercare. I am involved in site selection, constraints analysis, environmental assessment, and detailed landscape design. I have advised on landscape and visual impact issues on a wide range of development schemes and have given evidence at over 70 public inquiries. These have included employment schemes, residential sites, renewable energy and minerals. I have completed landscape character assessment work, and landscape capacity studies for local authority and private sector clients.
- 1.3 FPCR has received numerous design awards over the years, including a Civic Trust Partnership Award for "Conkers", the National Forest Discovery Centre, in recognition of its contribution to the regeneration of the former Leicestershire Coalfield. I was the lead designer for the project. We have prepared numerous Design and Access Statements & Design Codes in support of masterplanning applications, together with the accompanying Environmental Statements where these have been required.

The practice acts as a consultant to government bodies such as, Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency. FPCR also acts as consultant to many local authorities across the United Kingdom. I led the team which prepared the Charnwood Forest Landscape Character Assessment, which was a finalist in the Landscape Planning category at the Landscape Institute Awards in 2019.

Appendix 2

Parameters Plan and Landscape Plan



NOTES

The site boundary is based on Wardell Armstrong drawing no SH11739-006 with amendments discussed with Wardell Armstrong, Shoosmiths, Spawforths and i-transport and approved by Extra.

This red line boundary is to be used for planning purposes only.

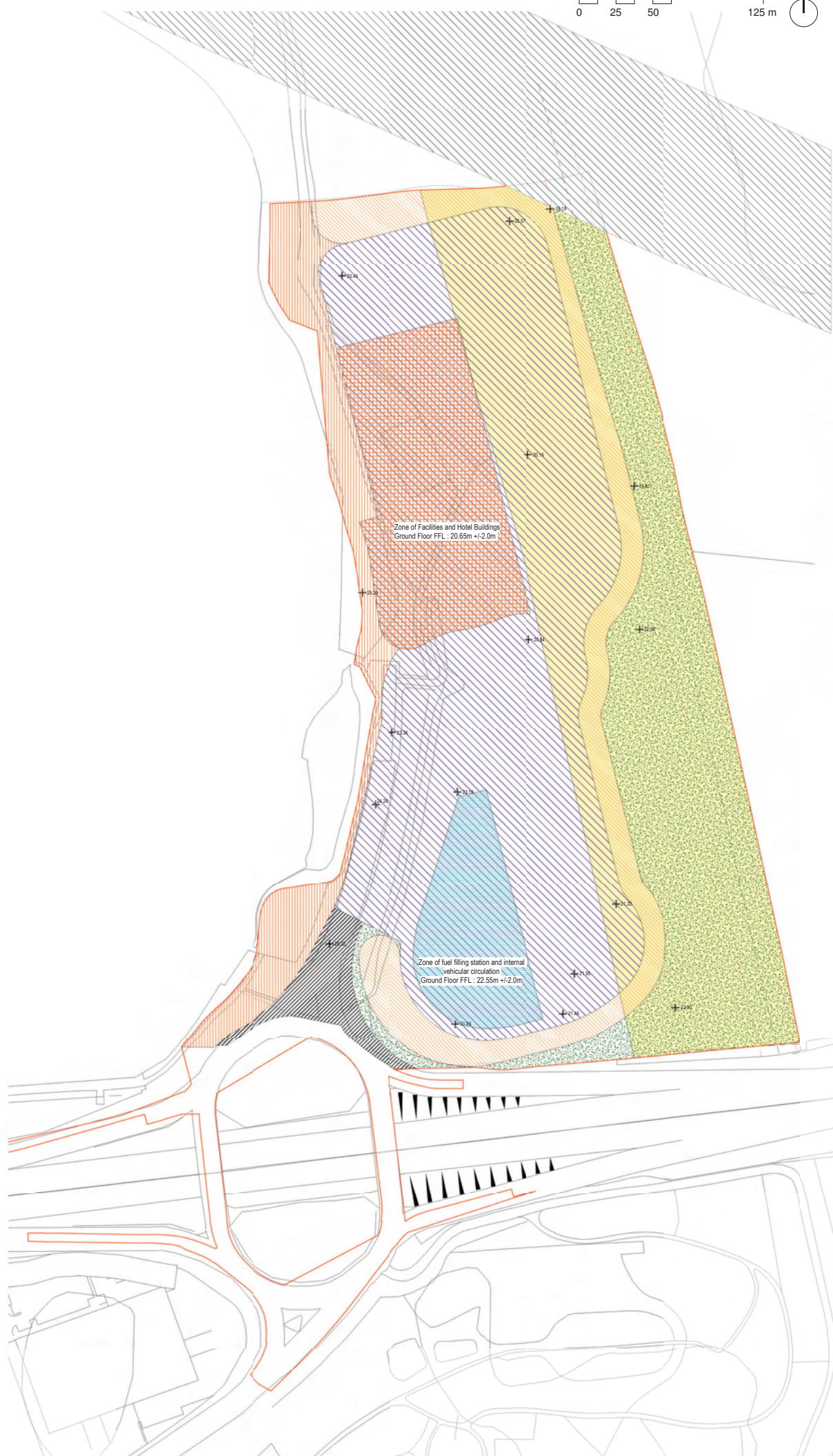
All legal boundaries to be confirmed by the client.

Site and surrounding information based on Ordnance Survey Plan Information supplied by Spawforths. Licence no. 100022432

Area of restored landfill site amended to reflect current site conditions

- KEY**
- Red line boundary
 - ± 21.650 Spot Height - Proposed Level - With +/-0.5m tolerance to allow for scheme evolution
- RESTRICTIVE ZONES**
- - - - Position of gas pipeline as Wardell Armstrong survey drawing SH11739-019-B
 - - - - Extents of 24m wide gas pipeline easement zone
 - Extents of HSE 96m Inner Consultation Zone from gas pipeline
 - ▨ Location of HS2 safe guarding zone as Wardell Armstrong drawing SH11739-003

- DEVELOPMENT CELLS**
- ▨ Zone of Facilities and Hotel Buildings (including incidental landscaped areas) - Max building height 15m. This area also includes the service yard and external amenity spaces. With +/-2.0m tolerance to allow for scheme evolution and datum level adjustments. (Maximum 37.65m AOD)
 - Zone of Fuel Filling Station and internal vehicular circulation (including incidental landscaped areas) - Max building height 6.5m. With +/-2.0m tolerance to allow for scheme evolution and datum level adjustments. (Maximum 31.95m AOD)
 - ▨ Landscaped vehicle parking and circulation zone including drainage and ecological features
 - ▨ Extent of proposed access in and out of the site area
- GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE**
- Existing and proposed landscaping, including ecological habitats and drainage
 - ▨ Diverted footpath zone and associated ecological habitat and landscaping
 - ▨ Corridor for Silver Lane Brook Diversion and associated ecological habitat and landscaping



7

Rev	Date	Description	By	Rev
P12	24.07.19	Outline Planning Issue	TW	JH
P11	05.07.19	Full update in line with Spawforths advice 07/16 10.07.19	TW	TW
P10	05.07.19	Full update	MAJ	TW
P9	02.02.19	Planning Check For Review	TW	MAJ
P8	12.04.19	Site levels provided by Wardell Armstrong added	JLR	TW
P7	15.04.19	Updated proposed access area, Amended brook diversion zone	JLR	TW
P6	15.03.19	Updated following comments	JLR	TW
P5	15.03.19	Updated following comments and approved gas main	JLR	TW
P4	08.03.19	Updated following scheme review	JLR	TW
P3	03.12.18	Updated parameter plans following client comment	SK	JH
P2	04.12.18	Parameter Plans revised following updated bounds	SK	JH
P1	03.12.18	Parameter Plans revised to Spawforths and Extra comment	SK	JH

Client:
EXTRA MSA GROUP

Project No: 2562
Project Name: WARRINGTON MOTORWAY SERVICE AREA, J11 M62

Document Reference:

Project - Originator - Volume - Level - Type - Role - Number

RMS - 519 - ZZ - XX - DR - A - 0703

COMBINED PARAMETER PLAN

Status: Code Submittal description

Revision: Code Revision status

P12 Planning

Created By: SK
Reviewed By: SB
Date: 03.12.18
Scale at A1: 1 : 1250

190812-403.08062.00001_Warrington MSA_LM-1-LC-1-LC-2.dwg



LEGEND	
	APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
	EXISTING WOODLAND / TREES
	PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY (OFF SITE)
	PERMISSIVE ROUTE ON RESTORED LANDFILL
	GAS MAIN
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREAS	
	FACILITY BUILDING
	FUEL FILLING STATION / ELECTRIC CHARGING STATION
	CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA
PROPOSED LANDSCAPE SCHEME	
	TREE AND SHRUB PLANTING
	AMENITY GRASSLAND
	FLOWER RICH ACID GRASSLAND
	DIVERTED SILVER LANE BROOK, MARGINS AND/ MARSHY ACID GRASSLAND
	PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY (DIVERTED)
	PERMISSIVE FOOTPATH (WITHIN SITE)



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WARRINGTON MSA J11/M62
 INDICATIVE LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN
 LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN
 LM-1

Scale 1:2,500 @ A3	Date AUG 2019
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Appendix 3

Methodology and criteria

1.0 METHODOLOGY

1.1 This Landscape and Visual Appraisal has been prepared based upon the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3), published by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, in 2013. The assessment of Landscape Value also takes account of guidance in Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02-21 "Assessing landscape value outside national designations".

1.2 In summary, the GLVIA3 states:

"Landscape and Visual impact assessment (LVIA), is a tool used to identify and assess the significance of and the effects of change resulting from development on both landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity." (GLVIA3 paragraph 1.1.)

1.3 There are two components of LVIA:

- *"Assessment of landscape effects; assessing effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right;*
- *Assessment of visual effects: assessing effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people."* (GLVIA3 paragraph 2.21.)

1.4 The GLVIA3 states:

"LVIA can be carried out either as part of a broader EIA, or as a standalone 'appraisal' of the likely landscape and visual effects of a proposed development..."

- *As a standalone 'appraisal' the process is informal and there is more flexibility, but the essence of the approach – specifying the nature of the proposed change or development; describing the existing landscape and the views and visual amenity of the area that may be affected; predicting the effects, although not their likely significance; and considering how those effects might be mitigated – still applies".* (GLVIA paragraph 3.2)

1.5 The components of this report include: baseline studies; description and details of the landscape proposals and mitigation measures to be adopted as part of the scheme; and identification and description of likely effects arising from the proposed development.

1.6 In terms of baseline studies, the assessment provides an understanding of the landscape which may be affected, its constituent elements, character, condition and value. For the visual baseline, this includes an understanding of the area in which the development may be visible, the people who may experience views, and the nature of views.

Assessment of Landscape Effects

1.7 GLVIA3 states that *"An assessment of landscape effects deals with the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource"* (GLVIA3 paragraph 5.1).

1.8 The baseline landscape is described by reference to existing published Landscape Character Assessments and by a description of the site and its context.

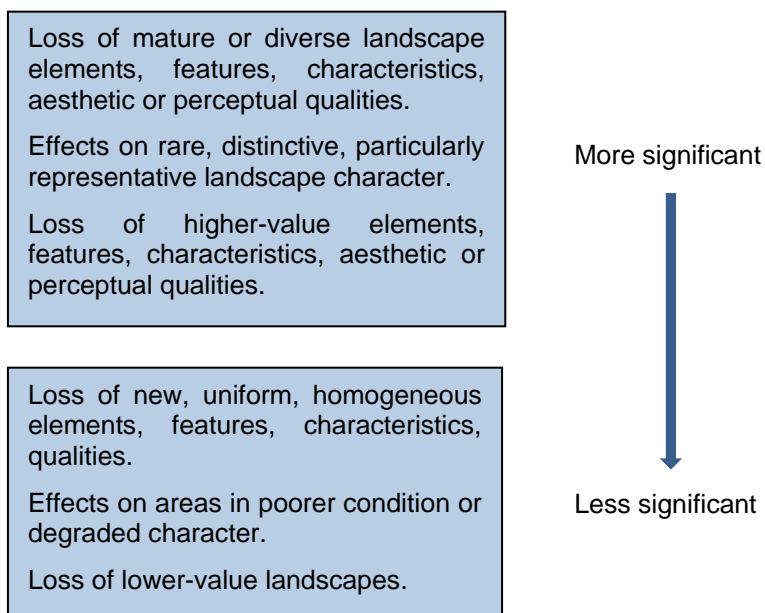
1.9 A range of landscape effects can arise through development. These can include:

- Change or loss of elements, features, aesthetic or perceptual aspects that contribute to the character and distinctiveness of the landscape;
- Addition of new elements that influence character and distinctiveness of the landscape;
- Combined effects of these changes.

1.10 The characteristics of the existing landscape resource are considered in respect of the susceptibility of the landscape resource to the change arising from this development. The value of the existing landscape is also considered.

1.11 Each effect on landscape receptors is assessed in terms of size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and reversibility. In terms of size or scale of change, the judgement takes account of the extent of the existing landscape elements that will be lost or changed, and the degree to which the aesthetic or perceptual aspects or key characteristics of the landscape will be altered by removal or addition of new elements. Geographical extent is considered by reference to the different landscape character areas affected, and within each of these areas the extent of each area changed. Duration is considered for the landscape effects, with short term effects being defined as those lasting less than 5 years, medium term effects lasting between 5 and 10 years and long-term effects being defined as anything over 10 years in duration.

1.12 GLVIA3 sets out some guidance on the underlying principles, which are used in this appraisal. This includes Figure 5.10, Scale of significance. Whilst this scheme is not EIA development, and judgements on significance are not therefore required, the Figure does provide useful guidance on reaching an overall judgement on the level of effects. This is repeated below (note this includes the correction of a typo, from the published document).



1.13 The criteria used in the appraisal are set out in Appendix A.

Assessment of Visual Effects

1.14 An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change and development on the views available to people and their visual amenity. This appraisal describes the nature of the visual effects

and, whether these are adverse or beneficial, at the following stages of development; construction, completion (year 1 Winter) and longer term (year 15 Summer).

1.15 The first stage in the assessment is to identify approximate visibility/ visibility mapping. This is done by either a computerised Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)¹, or by manual methods using map study and field evaluation. A series of viewpoints are included within the assessment that are representative of views towards the site from surrounding visual receptors. Other views of the site are included where it supports the description and understanding of the site`s landscape and visual characteristics.

1.16 The views also typically represent what can be seen from a variety of distances and different viewing experiences.

1.17 It is important to remember that visual receptors are all people. For each affected viewpoint, the assessment considers both the susceptibility to change in views and the value attached to views.

“The visual receptors most susceptible to change are generally likely to include:

- *Residents at home;*
- *People, whether residents or visitors, who are engaged in outdoor recreation, including use of public rights of way, whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the landscape and on particular views;*
- *Visitors to heritage assets, or to 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 in the area;*
Travellers on road, rail or other transport routes tend to fall into an intermediate category of moderate susceptibility to change. Where travel involves recognised scenic routes awareness of views is likely to be particularly high.” (GLVIA3 paragraph 6.33.)

“Visual receptors likely to be less sensitive to change include:

- *People engaged in outdoor sport or recreation which does not involve or depend upon appreciation of views of the landscape;*
- *People at their place of work whose attention may be focused on their work or activity, not on their surroundings, and where the setting is not important to the quality of working life (although there may on occasion be cases where views are an important contributor to the setting and to the quality of working life).” (GLVIA3 paragraph 6.34.)*

1.18 Each of the visual effects is evaluated in terms of its size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration or reversibility.

1.19 In terms of size or scale, the magnitude of visual effects takes account of:

- *“The scale of the change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition, including proportion of the view occupied by the proposed development;*

¹ Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV): A map usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible. [GLVIA3]

- *The degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the landscape with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line height, colour and texture;*
 - *The nature of the view of the proposed development, in terms of the relative amount of time over which it will be experienced and whether views will be full, partial or glimpses” (GLVIA3 paragraph 6.39)*
- 1.20 The geographical extent of the visual effect in each viewpoint is likely to reflect:
- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor;
 - The distance of the viewpoint from the proposed development;
 - The extent of the area over which the changes would be visible.
- 1.21 As with landscape effects, the duration of the effect could be short to long term or permanent and the same definitions apply.
- 1.22 GLVIA3 states that there are no hard and fast rules about what makes a significant effect, and there cannot be a standard approach since circumstances vary with the location and context and with the type of proposal, but the following points should be noted;
- *“Effects on people who are particularly sensitive to changes in 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*
 - *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” (GLVIA3 Para 6.44).*
- 1.23 The criteria used in the appraisal are set out in Appendix A.

Overall Landscape and Visual Effects

- 1.24 The final conclusions on effects, whether adverse or beneficial, are drawn from the separate judgements on the sensitivity of the receptors and the magnitude of the effects. This overall judgement is formed from a reasoned professional overview of the individual judgements against the assessment criteria.
- 1.25 GLVIA3 notes, at paragraphs 5.56 and 6.44, that there are no hard and fast rules with regard to the level of effects, therefore the following terms have been used for this appraisal:
- **Major;**
 - **Moderate;**
 - **Minor;**
 - **Negligible**
- 1.26 Where it is determined that the assessment falls between or encompasses two of the defined criteria terms, then the judgement may be described as, for example, Major/ Moderate or Moderate/ Minor. This indicates that the effect is assessed to lie between the respective definitions or to encompass aspects of both.

Appendix A

Landscape and Visual Appraisal – Methodology and Assessment Criteria

Introduction

- 1.27 The methodology for the Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) undertaken for the proposed development is detailed in the LVA report. The following information should be read in conjunction with this methodology.
- 1.28 As advised in the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition) (GLVIA3), the judgements made in respect of both landscape and visual effects are a combination of an assessment of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the landscape or visual effect. The following details the definitions and criteria used in assessing sensitivity and magnitude for landscape and visual receptors.
- 1.29 Where it is determined that the assessment falls between or encompasses two of the defined criteria terms, then the judgement may be described as High/ Medium or Moderate/ Minor etc. This indicates that the assessment lies between the respective definitions or encompasses aspects of both.

Landscape

Landscape Sensitivity

- 1.30 Landscape receptors are assessed in terms of their 'Landscape Sensitivity'. This combines judgements on the value to be attached to the landscape and the susceptibility to change of the landscape from the type of change or development proposed. The definition and criteria adopted for these contributory factors is detailed below.
- 1.31 There can be complex relationships between the value attached to landscape receptors and their susceptibility to change which can be especially important when considering change within or close to designated landscapes. For example, an internationally, nationally or locally valued landscape does not automatically or by definition have a high susceptibility to all types of change. The type of change or development proposed may not compromise the specific basis for the value attached to the landscape.

Landscape Value

- 1.32 Value can apply to a landscape area as a whole, or to the individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape. The following criteria have been used to categorise landscape value. Where there is no clear existing evidence on landscape value, an assessment is made based on the criteria/ factors identified below (based on the guidance in the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21 "Assessing landscape value outside national designations", (which provides more up to date guidance than Box 5.1 of GLVIA3).

Natural Heritage	Distinctiveness
Cultural Heritage	Recreational
Landscape Condition	Perceptual (scenic)
Associations	Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)

Functional

Landscape Value	Definition
High	Landscape receptors of high importance based upon factors of natural and cultural heritage, condition, distinctiveness, recreational value, perceptual qualities associations and functional aspects.
Medium	Landscape receptors of medium importance based upon factors of natural and cultural heritage, condition, distinctiveness, recreational value, perceptual qualities and quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interest, recreational value, perceptual qualities, associations and functional aspects.
Low	Landscape receptors of low importance based upon factors of natural and cultural heritage, condition, distinctiveness, recreational value, perceptual qualities and quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interest, recreational value, perceptual qualities, associations and functional aspects.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 1.33 This means the ability of the landscape receptor (overall character type/ area or individual element/ feature) to accommodate the change (i.e. the proposed development) without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline position and/ or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies. The definition and criteria for the assessment of Landscape Susceptibility to Change is as follows:

Landscape Susceptibility to Change	Definition
High	A highly distinctive and cohesive landscape receptor, with positive characteristics and features with no or very few detracting or intrusive elements. Landscape features intact and in very good condition and/ or rare. Limited capacity to accept the type of change/ development proposed.
Medium	Distinctive and more commonplace landscape receptor, with some positive characteristics/ features and some detracting or intrusive elements. Landscape features in moderate condition. Capacity to accept well planned and designed change/ development of the type proposed.
Low	Landscape receptor of mixed character with a lack of coherence and including detracting or intrusive elements. Landscape features that may be in poor or improving condition and few that could not be replaced. Greater capacity to accept the type of change/ development proposed.

Magnitude of Landscape Effects

- 1.34 The magnitude of landscape effects is the degree of change to the landscape receptor in terms of its size or scale of change, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and reversibility. The table below sets out the categories and criteria adopted in respect of the separate considerations of Scale or Size of the Degree of Change, Reversibility the geographical extent and duration of change are described where relevant in the appraisal.

Scale or Size of the Degree of Landscape Change

Scale or Size of the Degree of Landscape Change	Definition
High	Total loss of or substantial alteration to key characteristics / features and the introduction of new elements totally uncharacteristic to the receiving landscape. Overall landscape receptor will be fundamentally changed.
Medium	Partial loss of or alteration to one or more key characteristics / features and the introduction of new elements that would be evident but not necessarily uncharacteristic to the receiving landscape. Overall landscape receptor will be obviously changed.
Low	Limited loss of, or alteration to one or more key characteristics/ features and the introduction of new elements evident and/ or characteristic to the receiving landscape. Overall landscape receptor will be perceptibly changed.
Negligible	Very minor alteration to one or more key characteristics/ features and the introduction of new elements characteristic to the receiving landscape. Overall landscape receptor will be minimally changed.
None	No loss or alteration to the key characteristics/ features, representing 'no change'.

Geographical Extent

Geographical extent	Definition
Extensive	Notable change to an extensive proportion of the geographic area.
Moderate	Notable change to part of the geographic area,
Minimal	Change over a limited part of the geographic area.
Negligible	Change over a very limited part of the geographical area

Duration

Duration	Definition
Short term	The change will occur for up to 5 years.
Medium Term	The change will occur for between 5 and 10 years.
Long term	The change will occur for over 10 years

Reversibility

Reversibility	Definition
Irreversible	The development would be permanent and the assessment site could not be returned to its current/ former use.
Reversible	The development could be deconstructed/ demolished and the assessment site could be returned to broadly its current/ historic use (although that may be subject to qualification depending on the nature of the development).

Visual

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

- 1.35 Visual sensitivity assesses each visual receptor in terms of their susceptibility to change in views and visual amenity and also the value attached to particular views. The definition and criteria adopted for these contributory factors is detailed below.

Visual Susceptibility to Change

- 1.36 The susceptibility of different visual receptors to changes in views and visual amenity is mainly a function of; firstly, the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and secondly, the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focussed on the views and visual amenity they experience.

Visual Susceptibility to Change	Definition
High	Residents at home with primary views from ground floor/garden and upper floors. Public rights of way/ footways where attention is primarily focussed on the landscape and on particular views. Visitors to heritage assets or other attractions whose attention or interest is likely to be focussed on the landscape and/ or on particular views. Communities where views make an important contribution to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents. Travellers on recognised scenic routes.
Medium	Residents at home with secondary views (primarily from first floor level).

	Public rights of way/ footways where attention is not primarily focussed on the landscape and/ or particular views. Travellers on road, rail or other transport routes.
Low	Users of outdoor recreational facilities where the view is less important to the activities (e.g. sports pitches). Travellers on road, rail or other transport where views are primarily focussed on the transport route. People at their place of work where views of the landscape are not important to the quality of the working life.

Value of Views

1.37 The value attached to a view takes account of any recognition attached to a particular view and/ or any indicators of the value attached to views, for example through guidebooks or defined viewpoints or references in literature or art.

Value of Views	Definition
High	A unique or identified view (e.g. shown as such on Ordnance Survey map, guidebook or tourist map) or one noted in literature or art. A view where a heritage asset makes an important contribution to the view.
Medium	A typical and/ or representative view from a particular receptor.
Low	An undistinguished or unremarkable view from a particular receptor.

Magnitude of Visual Effects

1.38 Magnitude of Visual Effects evaluates each of the visual effects in terms of its size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and reversibility. The table below sets out the categories and criteria adopted in respect of the Scale or Size (including the degree of contrast) of Visual Change. The distance and nature of the view and whether the receptor's view will be stationary or moving are also detailed in the Visual Effects Table.

Scale or Size of the Degree of Visual Change	Definition
High	The proposal will result in a large and immediately apparent change in the view, being a dominant and new and/ or incongruous feature in the landscape.
Medium	The proposal will result in an obvious and recognisable change in the view and will be readily noticed by the viewer.
Low	The proposal will constitute a minor component of the wider view or a more recognisable component that reflects those apparent in the existing view. Awareness of the proposals will not have a marked effect on the overall nature of the view.

Negligible/ None	Only a very small part of the proposal will be discernible and it will have very little or no effect on the nature of the view.
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Level of Effect

1.39 The final conclusions on effects, whether adverse or beneficial, are drawn from the separate judgements on the sensitivity of the receptors and the magnitude of the effects. This overall judgement is formed from a reasoned professional overview of the individual judgements against the assessment criteria.

1.40 GLVIA3 notes, at paragraphs 5.56 and 6.44, that there are no hard and fast rules with regard to the level of effects, therefore the following descriptive thresholds have been used for this appraisal:

Major

Moderate

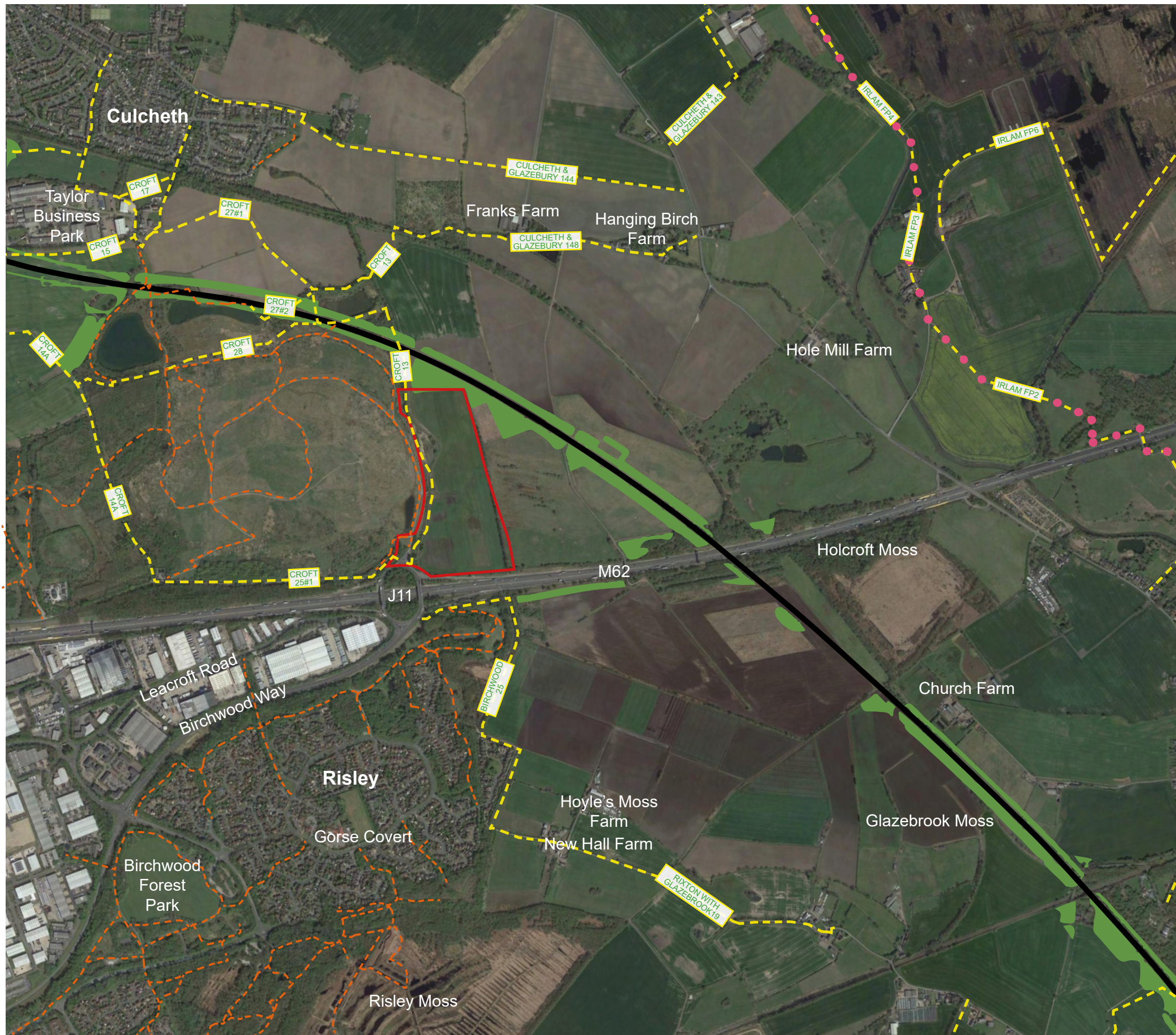
Minor

Negligible

1.41 Where it is determined that the assessment falls between or encompasses two of the defined criteria terms, then the judgement may be described as, for example, Major/ Moderate or Moderate/ Minor. This indicates that the effect is assessed to lie between the respective definitions or to encompass aspects of both.






Appendix 4

Figures



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-  Site Boundary
-  Public Right of Way (with reference)
-  Informal Footpaths
-  Salford Trail Long Distance Route
-  Approximate Route of Proposed High Speed Rail Scheme (Crew - Manchester) 'MA05': Risley to Bamfurlong (See High Speed Rail (Crewe - Manchester) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-0MA05 'Landscape and visual impact assessment and photomontages')

client
Extra MSA Group

project
Warrington Motorway Service Area,
Junction 11 M62.

drawing title
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

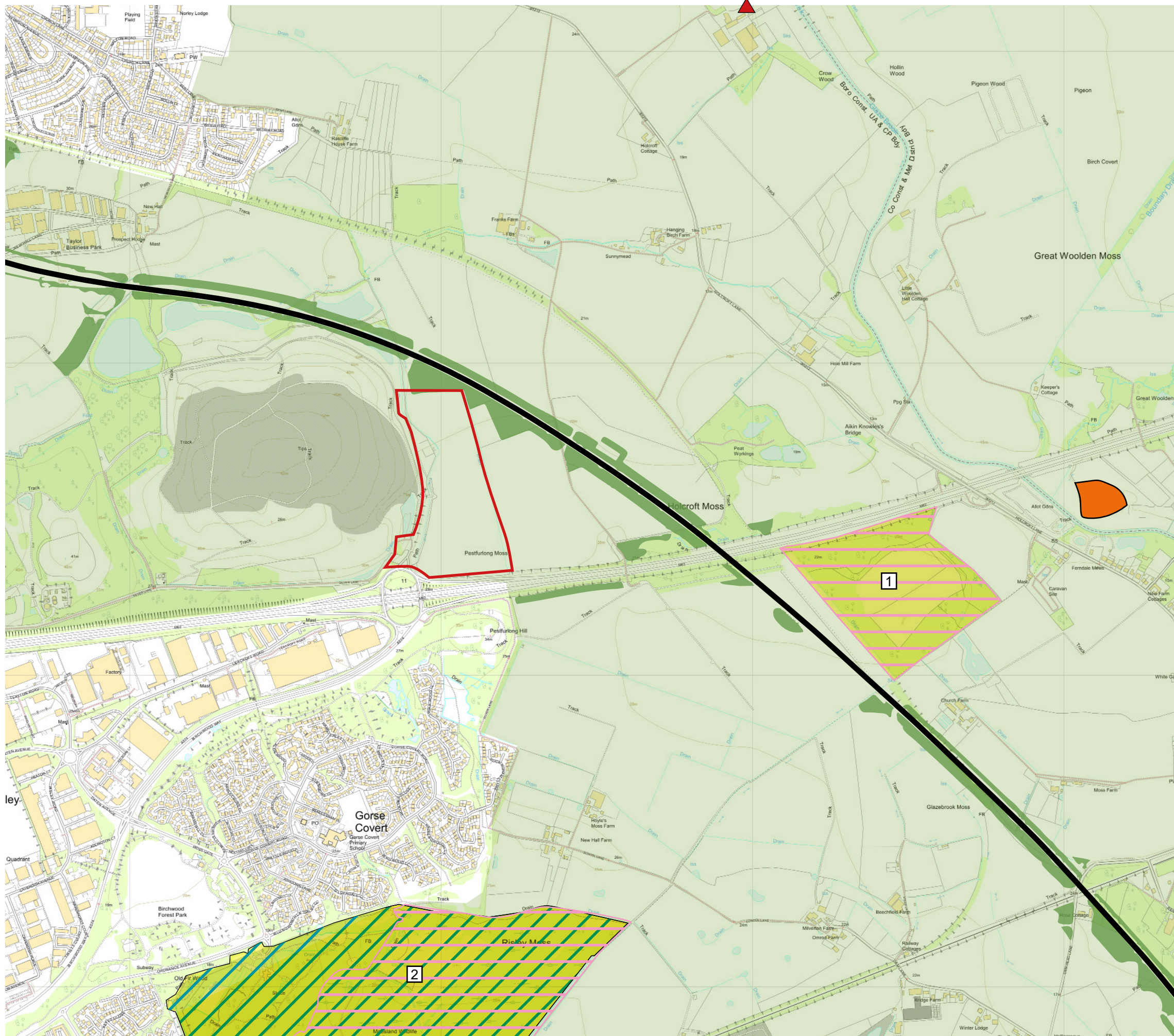
scale
NTS @ A3

drawn
JES/MGH

issue date
February 2022









drawing / figure number
Figure 1





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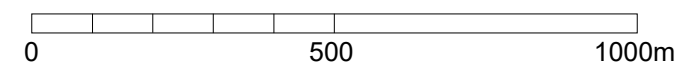
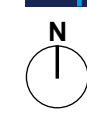
-  Site Boundary
-  Approximate Route of Proposed High Speed Rail Scheme (Crewe - Manchester) 'MA05': Risley to Bamfurlong (See High Speed Rail (Crewe - Manchester) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-OMA05 'Landscape and visual impact assessment and photomontages')
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest
1 - Holcroft Moss
2 - Risley Moss
-  Special Area of Conservation
-  Local Nature Reserve
-  Listed Building
-  Green Belt

client
Extra MSA Group
project
Warrington Motorway Service Area,
Junction 11 M62.

drawing title
DESIGNATIONS

scale
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Figure 2

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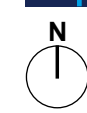
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client
Extra MSA Group
project
Warrington Motorway Service Area,
Junction 11 M62.

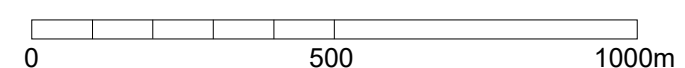
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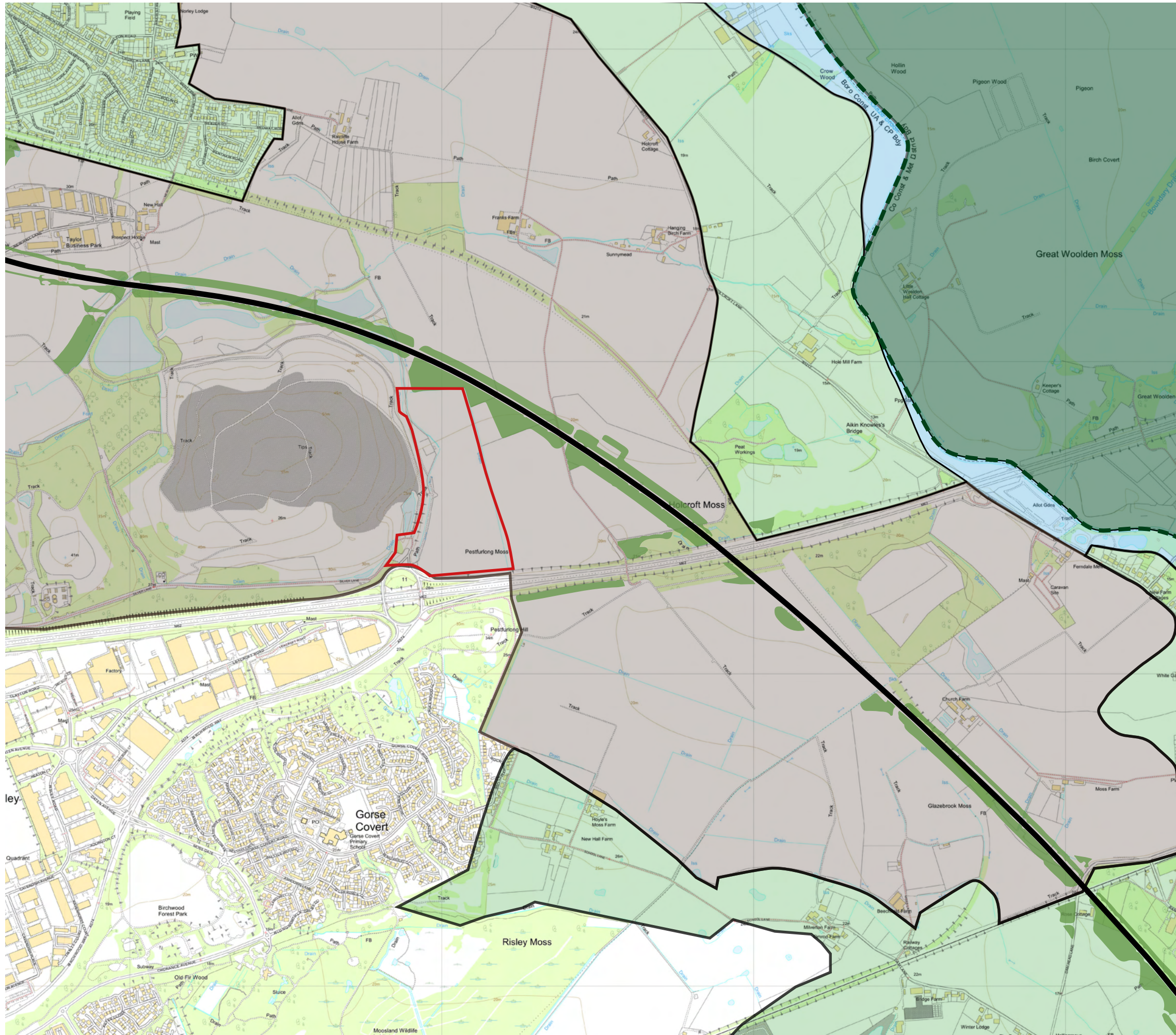
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drawing / figure number
Figure 3

drawn
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Scale: 1:12500 @ A3








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-  Site Boundary
-  Approximate Route of Proposed High Speed Rail Scheme (Crew - Manchester) 'MA05': Risley to Bamfurlong (See High Speed Rail (Crewe - Manchester) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-OMA05 'Landscape and visual impact assessment and photomontages')

All mapping extents within National Character Area (NCA) 60: Mersey Valley

Warrington: A Landscape Character Assessment (2007)

-  Landscape Character Area Type 2: Mossland Landscape 2B - Holcroft & Glazebrook Moss
-  Landscape Character Area Type 1: Undulating Enclosed Farmland 1C - Winwick, Culcheth, Glazebrook & Rixton
-  Landscape Character Area Type 5: Flood Plain 5B - River Glaze

Salford City Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007)

-  Rural Mosslands Sub Area 2: Southern Chat Moss

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Extra MSA Group

project
Warrington Motorway Service Area, Junction 11 M62.

drawing title
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

scale
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drawn
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February 2022

drawing / figure number
rev

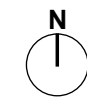
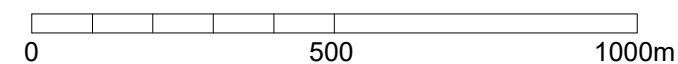
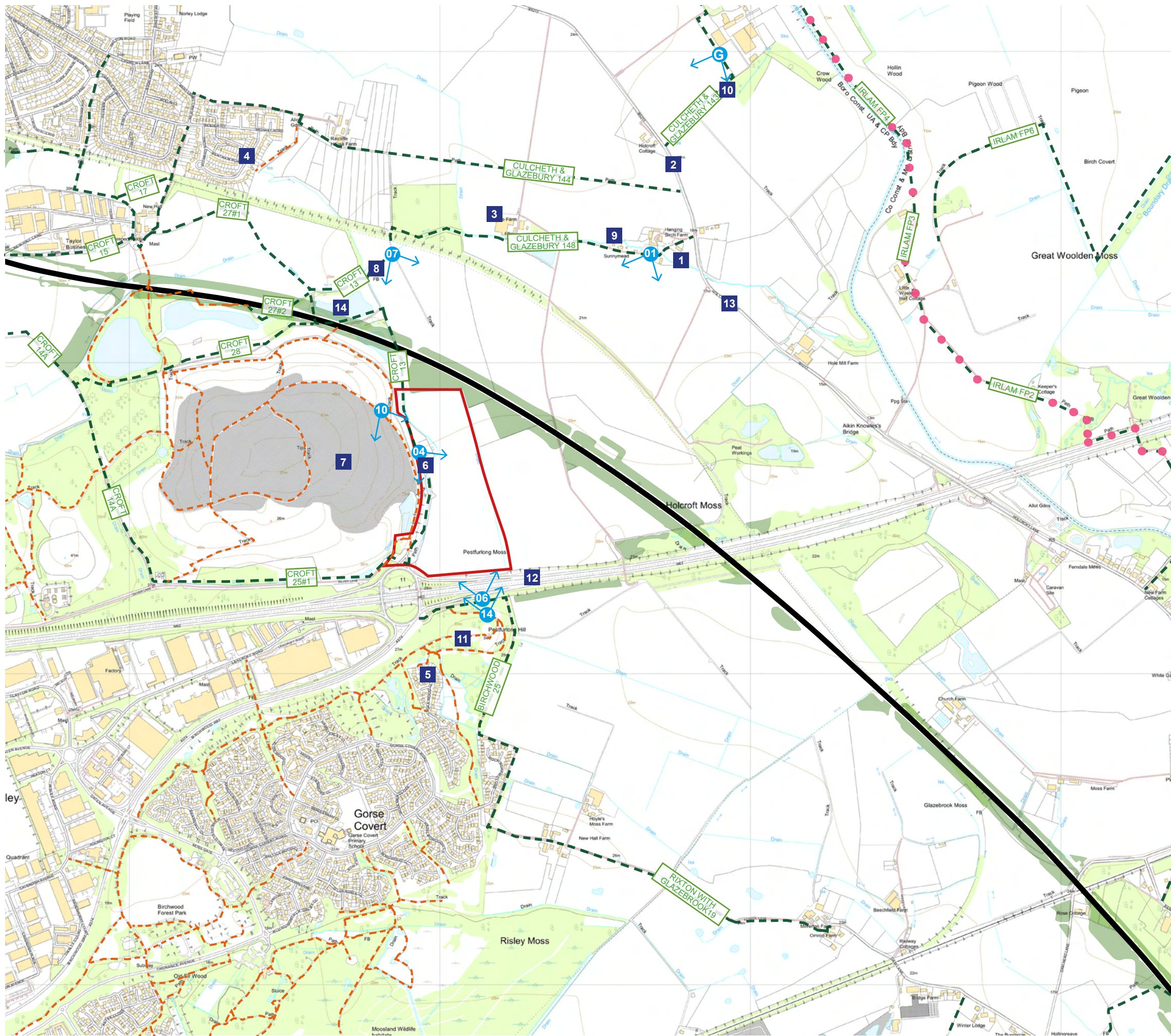









Figure 4





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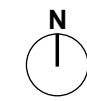
-  Site Boundary
-  Approximate Route of Proposed High Speed Rail Scheme (Crew - Manchester) 'MA05': Risley to Bamfurlong (See High Speed Rail (Crewe - Manchester) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-OMA05 'Landscape and visual impact assessment and photomontages')
-  Public Right of Way with reference
-  Salford Trail Long Distance Route
-  Informal Footpaths
-  Photomontage Locations with reference
-  Visual Receptor with reference

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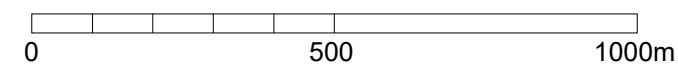
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drawing / figure number
Figure 5

drawn
JES/MGH
issue date
February 2022
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Appendix 5

Extract from HS2 ES covering landscape susceptibility and value

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester) Environmental Statement

Volume 5: Appendix LV-001-0MA05

Landscape and visual

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Landscape and visual impact assessment and photomontages

Holcroft and Glazebrook Moss Mossland LCA

Landscape character baseline description

This LCA extends from the Liverpool to Manchester Line (via Warrington Central) in the south to Culcheth village in the north. It is part of a network of remnant mosslands in the wider landscape and includes Holcroft Moss Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

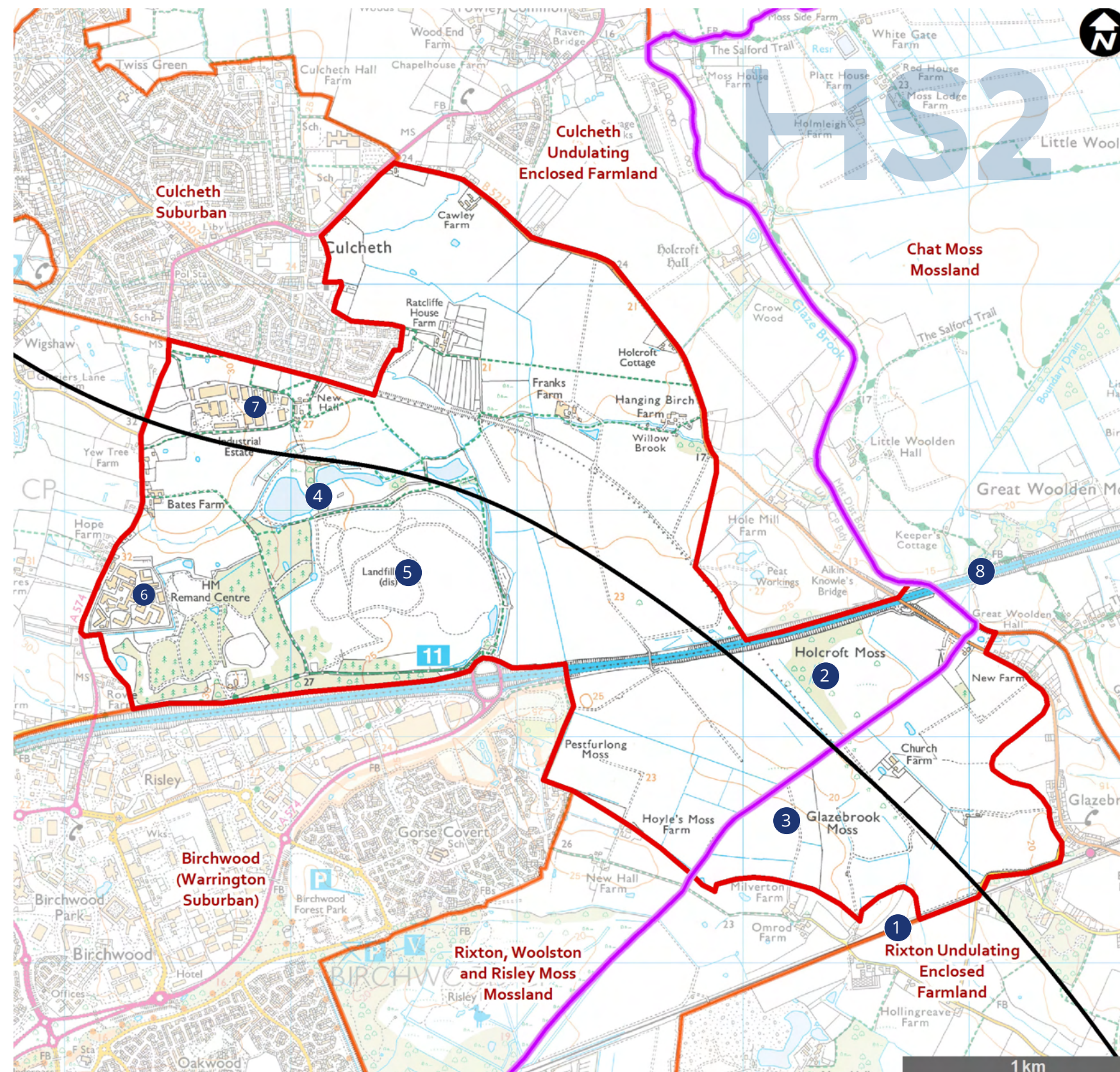
This is a low-lying landscape with localised variations in topography resulting from large-scale construction and landfill operations. The landscape pattern is that of medium-scale arable fields, with an absence of field boundary hedges, as a result of agricultural intensification. To the south-west of Culcheth, there is a sense of enclosure and intimacy to the landscape as field sizes are smaller and field boundary hedges are largely intact. Due to the presence of large-scale development including the Liverpool to Manchester Line (via Warrington Central), the M62 motorway, Risley Landfill site, Her Majesty's Prison (HMP) Risley and Taylor Industrial Estate, the landscape is highly altered resulting in low scenic value and low levels of tranquillity. Settlement is sparse with scattered farmhouses on the mossland fringes where groundwater conditions are more favourable for building.

The Warrington suburb of Birchwood and the eastern edge of Culcheth village, beyond the boundaries of the LCA, form an abrupt urban interface with the rural, mossland landscape. The wooded dismantled railway line running along the length of the LCA and woodland in association with Holcroft Moss SSSI, HMP Risley and the restored Risley Landfill site are important vegetated features in an area where woodland cover is sparse. There is a sense of remoteness and isolation in the south of the LCA due to the lack of public rights of way (PRoW), and in the north due to the inaccessibility of large areas of land for example, in association with HMP Risley and the restored Risley Landfill site. Views to the hills of the Peak District are possible to the east.



Key landscape characteristics

This LCA has accommodated large-scale change including landfill and infrastructure and agricultural intensification, resulting in a highly altered landscape with low scenic value. Holcroft Moss SSSI is a remnant mossland landscape that has survived drainage of the mosslands. The inaccessibility of large areas of land including land in association with the restored Risley Landfill site and HMP Risley, the sparse road network and a single pedestrian crossing point over the M62, result in limited access across the LCA and the perception of remoteness and isolation.



- Proposed Scheme
- LCA boundary
- Community Area Boundary
- 1 Liverpool to Manchester (Via Warrington Central) railway line
- 2 Holcroft Moss SSSI
- 3 Glazebrook Moss
- 4 Silver Lane ponds
- 5 Restored Risley Landfill site
- 6 HMP Risley
- 7 Taylor Industrial Estate
- 8 M62

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Key landscape value attributes

Key landscape value attributes of the Holcroft and Glazebrook Moss Mossland LCA are set out below, interpreting landscape baseline information on the previous page and drawing on findings from field surveys.



Geology, landform, hydrology and soils

The high ground-water levels of the mossland landscape have resulted in a low density of built development with scattered farmhouses across the landscape where ground conditions allow. The low-lying terrain increases the prominence of detracting man-made landforms such as the restored Risley Landfill site.



Land cover, flora and fauna

The mossland, once characterised by dense marsh and woodland has been extensively altered. Drainage of the mosses and intense farming practices are the main catalysts for this change, with arable farming now the dominant land cover. Sparse woodland cover increases the visual prominence of detracting features such as the restored Risley Landfill site.

Key landscape characteristics susceptible to the Proposed Scheme



Overall landscape value

The value of this landscape has been diminished by drainage of the mosslands and agricultural intensification, including removal of field boundary hedges and loss of large areas of mossland. An exception to this is Holcroft Moss SSSI which retains much of its original character. The characteristic flat topography of the mossland basin has been altered by the introduction of raised elements including a former railway line and the restored Risley Landfill site. The inaccessibility of large areas of land, the sparse road network and a single pedestrian crossing point over the M62 result in limited access across the LCA from north to south and a perception of remoteness. The value of this LCA is therefore **medium-low**.

Overall landscape susceptibility

The susceptibility of the LCA to change has been lowered by the introduction of large-scale man-made features including the M62 and the restored Risley Landfill site which are raised elements within the flat mossland basin. The landscape therefore has a **medium-low** susceptibility to change resulting from the Proposed Scheme.

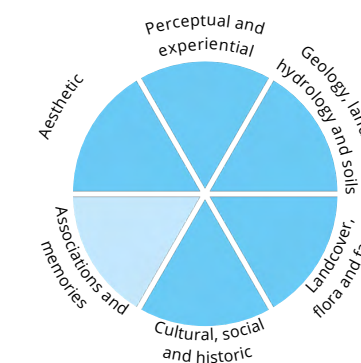
Future baseline

There are no committed developments that will affect the landscape susceptibility to the Proposed Scheme.

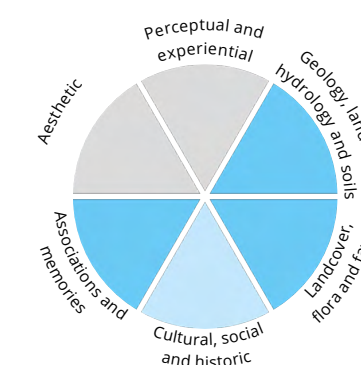
Overall landscape sensitivity

Holcroft Moss SSSI is a rare and historically important ecological resource within a landscape of otherwise low diversity land cover. The landscape setting of Holcroft Moss SSSI and the perceptual quality of remoteness within pockets of the LCA are sensitive to change arising from the Proposed Scheme. However, the diversity of landcover is low and the presence of large-scale, man-made elements reduce the overall sensitivity of the LCA to change. The overall sensitivity of this LCA is **medium-low**.

Value



Susceptibility



Value and susceptibility key

