

Landscape Sensitivity Analysis for Wind Energy Development in Bath and North East Somerset

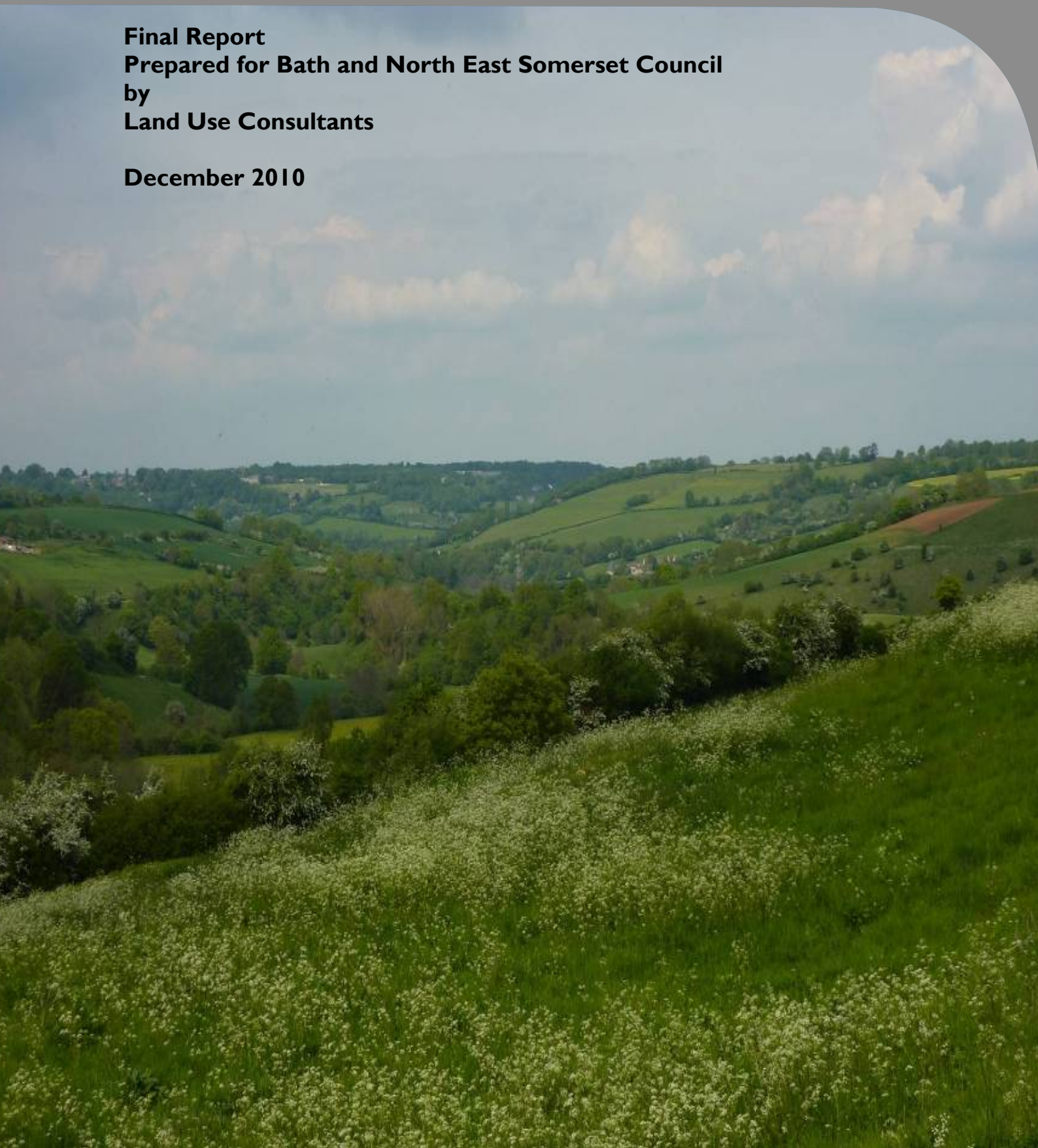
Final Report

Prepared for Bath and North East Somerset Council

by

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Appendix I: Glossary of Terms

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out a landscape sensitivity analysis for Bath and North East Somerset (B&NES) in relation to wind energy development. It is intended that this assessment will provide part of the evidence base that will inform policy in relation to wind energy development within B&NES. It should also provide guidance for those seeking to identify suitable areas for the location of wind turbines and for the council in providing an initial response to such proposals. It will also help in the formulation of criteria against which specific proposals may be assessed in relation to landscape impact.
- 1.2 A number of important points should be borne in mind concerning the scope and use of this report as follows:
- the study is undertaken from the starting point that wind turbine applications are, and will continue to come forward within the district - it does not debate the merits of wind turbines *vis a vis* other forms of renewable energy development or offshore turbine development;
 - this study only considers landscape character considerations, clearly there are many other factors which will influence decisions including impacts on visual amenity;
 - the study provides strategic guidance at the landscape character area level - local variations in character will also need to be considered in relation to individual applications;
 - the study does not negate the need for detailed considerations of landscape and visual impact on a case-by-case basis in relation to an individual application or part of an environmental statement.

2 Approach to the Assessment

DEVELOPMENT TYPES CONSIDERED

- 2.1 This assessment considers the relative sensitivity of Bath and North East Somerset's landscapes to three scales of wind turbine (all are assumed to be the standard horizontal-axis 3 bladed type):
- small scale turbines (typically under 25m to blade tip, with typical rotor diameters up to 8m) that are likely to be proposed by consumers and businesses interested in generating their own renewable energy, and are in the same scale range as existing landscape features;
 - medium scale turbines (typically 25-95m to blade tip with rotor diameters up to approximately 68m¹) that may be proposed by larger consumers and businesses or form part of community renewable schemes and are generally of a larger scale than existing landscape features;
 - large scale turbines (typically 95-130m to blade tip with rotor diameters of up to approximately 94m) that may form part of a commercial enterprise and are of a substantially larger scale than existing landscape features.
- 2.2 The text box below sets out heights of local landmark features to provide a context for the heights set out above.

Table 2.1: Landscape elements which may be used as scale comparisons

<i>Landscape Element</i>	<i>Typical Height (in metres)</i>
Domestic buildings (1.5-2 storeys)	6-10m
Mature deciduous trees (depending on species)	10-20m
Mobile phone mast at the Old Colliery site at Pensford	20m
Small scale wind turbines	Hub up to approx. 21m, tip up to 25m
Telecommunication mast at Ubley	30m
Pylons	25-50m
City of Bath's TV and radio relay transmitter, Bathampton Down, next to the University of Bath	45m
Medium scale wind turbines	Hub up to approx. 61m, tip up to 95m

¹ Proportion is also an important consideration – short blades on a tall tower or long blades on a short tower may look unbalanced.

The Mendip Turbine (Shooter's Bottom)	102m (70m rotor diameter)
Large scale wind turbines	Hub up to approx. 83m, tip up to 130m
<hr/>	
The Mendip Transmitter (the UHF main station that serves the West of England region)	293m
<hr/>	



Figure 2.1: Mendip turbine (102m) & The Mendip Transmitter (293m)

- 2.3 Ancillary elements may include access tracks, transformers, substations, power lines, control buildings and anemometer masts.

EVALUATING LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

- 2.4 There is currently no published method for evaluating sensitivity or capacity of different types of landscape. However, the approach taken in this study builds on current guidance published by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage including the Landscape Character Assessment Guidance² and Topic Paper 6 that accompanies the Guidance³, as well as LUC's considerable experience from previous and ongoing studies of a similar nature.

- 2.5 Para 4.2 of Topic Paper 6 states that:

² Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002) Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland CAX 84

³ The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002) Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland. Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity.

'Judging landscape character sensitivity requires professional judgement about the degree to which the landscape in question is robust, in that it is able to accommodate change without adverse impacts on character. This involves making decisions about whether or not significant characteristic elements of the landscape will be liable to loss... and whether important aesthetic aspects of character will be liable to change'

- 2.6 In this study the following definition of sensitivity has been used:

Sensitivity is the relative extent to which the character and quality of the landscape is susceptible to change as a result of wind energy development.

- 2.7 This landscape sensitivity assessment is based on an assessment of landscape character using carefully defined criteria.

Landscape Character

- 2.8 Since landscape character forms the basis of the approach to the landscape sensitivity assessment, the assessment is based on the existing landscape character assessment for Bath and North-East Somerset which identifies 18 landscape character areas. These are set out in the next chapter.

Landscape Quality

- 2.9 The study area contains a number of landscape designations (Cotswolds AONB, Mendip Hills AONB, the City of Bath World Heritage Site and registered Historic Parks and Gardens). Consideration has also been given to the special qualities⁴ or outstanding universal values⁵ of the landscapes that underpin these national designations, as described in their Management Plans and register entries.

Assessment Criteria

- 2.10 The assessment recognises that some aspects of the landscape may be more susceptible to change as a result of wind energy development. Criteria for determining landscape sensitivity to wind turbines are based on attributes of the landscape most likely to be affected by their development. These are detailed in **Table 2.2**:

⁴ The 'special qualities' of the Cotswolds AONB are listed under themes in the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2008-2013, and the 'special qualities' of the Mendip Hills AONB are described in the Statement of Significance on p.10-11 of the Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014

⁵ The 'unique qualities' and 'outstanding universal values' of the City of Bath World Heritage Site are described in the draft replacement City of Bath WHS Management Plan 2010-2016

Table 2.2: Criteria for Assessing Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Turbines

Landscape Sensitivity Assessment Criteria			
Characteristic/ attribute	Aspects indicating lower sensitivity to wind energy development	↔	Aspects indicating higher sensitivity to wind energy development
Relative scale	Large scale	↔	Small scale Human scale indicators ⁶
Landform	Absence of strong topographical variety Featureless, convex or flat	↔	Presence of strong topographical variety or distinctive landform features
Landscape pattern and complexity	Simple Regular or uniform	↔	Complex Rugged and irregular
Settlement and man-made influence	Presence of tracks in the landscape Presence of contemporary structures e.g. utility, infrastructure or industrial elements including pylons and masts	↔	Absence of tracks and modern development Presence of small scale, historic or vernacular settlement
Skylines	Non-prominent skylines Presence of existing modern man-made features	↔	Distinctive, undeveloped skylines Skylines that are highly visible over large areas or exert a large influence on landscape character Skylines that form a setting to Bath WHS Skylines with important historic landmarks
Inter-visibility with adjacent landscapes (including from Bath WHS)	Little inter-visibility with adjacent sensitive landscapes or viewpoints	↔	Strong inter-visibility with sensitive landscapes Forms an important part of a view from sensitive viewpoints
Perceptual aspects (sense of remoteness, tranquillity)	Close to visible or audible signs of human activity and development	↔	Physically or perceptually remote, peaceful or tranquil
Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes)	Area not recognised for its special qualities (non- designated landscape), or special qualities not likely to be affected by the development	↔	Special qualities likely to be affected by the development

Undertaking the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment

- 2.11 The above criteria have been used to assess the relative sensitivity of each landscape character area to wind energy development across the study area.

⁶ Human scale indicators are those landscape features that provide some indication of human scale in the landscape, for example domestic dwellings or trees.

Fieldwork has been undertaken to verify the results and add information that is not readily available from the desk based study. The results are recorded on a five point scale as follows:

Table 2.3: Definitions of Sensitivity

Sensitivity Level	Definition
High	Key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are highly vulnerable to change from wind turbines. Such development would result in a significant change in character.
Moderate-high	Key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from wind turbines. There may be some limited opportunity to accommodate the wind turbines without changing landscape character. Great care would be needed in locating turbines.
Moderate	Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from wind turbines. Although the landscape may have some ability to absorb some development, it is likely to cause some change in character. Care would be needed in locating turbines.
Moderate-low	Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from wind turbines. The landscape is likely to be able to accommodate turbines with only minor change in character. Care is still needed when locating turbines to avoid adversely affecting key characteristics.
Low	Key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are robust in that they can withstand change from introduction of wind turbines. The landscape is likely to be able to accommodate wind turbines without a significant change in character. Care is still needed when locating wind turbines to ensure best fit with the landscape.

- 2.12 Generally the landscapes in B&NES are relatively small scale (compared to other parts of the country), contain human scale features (such as historic buildings and trees) and are relatively complex. As a result sensitivity is therefore generally less for smaller scale turbines than for larger scale turbines.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

- 2.13 The results have been presented in a tabular form, in three columns as follows:
- **1st column:** landscape attributes of the landscape type/character area;
 - **2nd column:** sensitivity judgement and key landscape attributes that would be sensitive to the development of the technology concerned;
 - **3rd column:** guidance on the factors that are causing this sensitivity and where/ how the technology can be located to minimise adverse impacts.
- 2.14 In this format the columns provide a logical sequence by linking the sensitivity 'score' and guidance back to the landscape's key attributes and special qualities.

- 2.15 Separate comments have also been provided regarding scale and cumulative issues in each landscape character area.

LIMITATIONS

- 2.16 While this assessment provides an initial indication of the relative landscape sensitivity of different areas to wind turbine development, it should not be interpreted as a definitive statement on the suitability of a particular landscape for a particular development.
- 2.17 This landscape sensitivity assessment is based on an assessment of landscape character using carefully defined criteria. The landscape sensitivity assessment is unrelated to any Government targets.
- 2.18 This *landscape character* sensitivity assessment is based on key characteristics of the landscape across Bath and North East Somerset and does not cover specific ecological issues associated with nature conservation designations or bird flight paths, or specific cultural heritage/archaeological issues associated with specific archaeological features or listed buildings, or visual amenity issues (these are issues that will also need to be taken into account at the time when individual proposals are being put forward).
- 2.19 The landscape sensitivity ratings do not equate to levels of acceptability. For example, a particular site in an area of high sensitivity may be found to be acceptable, or a particular site in an area of low sensitivity may be found to be unacceptable. The assessments set out the extent to which the character of the landscape is likely to change if a wind turbine were to be introduced and highlights the key sensitivities of that landscape to wind energy development. The judgement about whether this change is acceptable or not is a separate planning judgement that will need to be made in the round, taking into account other planning issues.

3 Understanding the Baseline Landscape

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER BASELINE

Landscape Character Assessment of the Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset

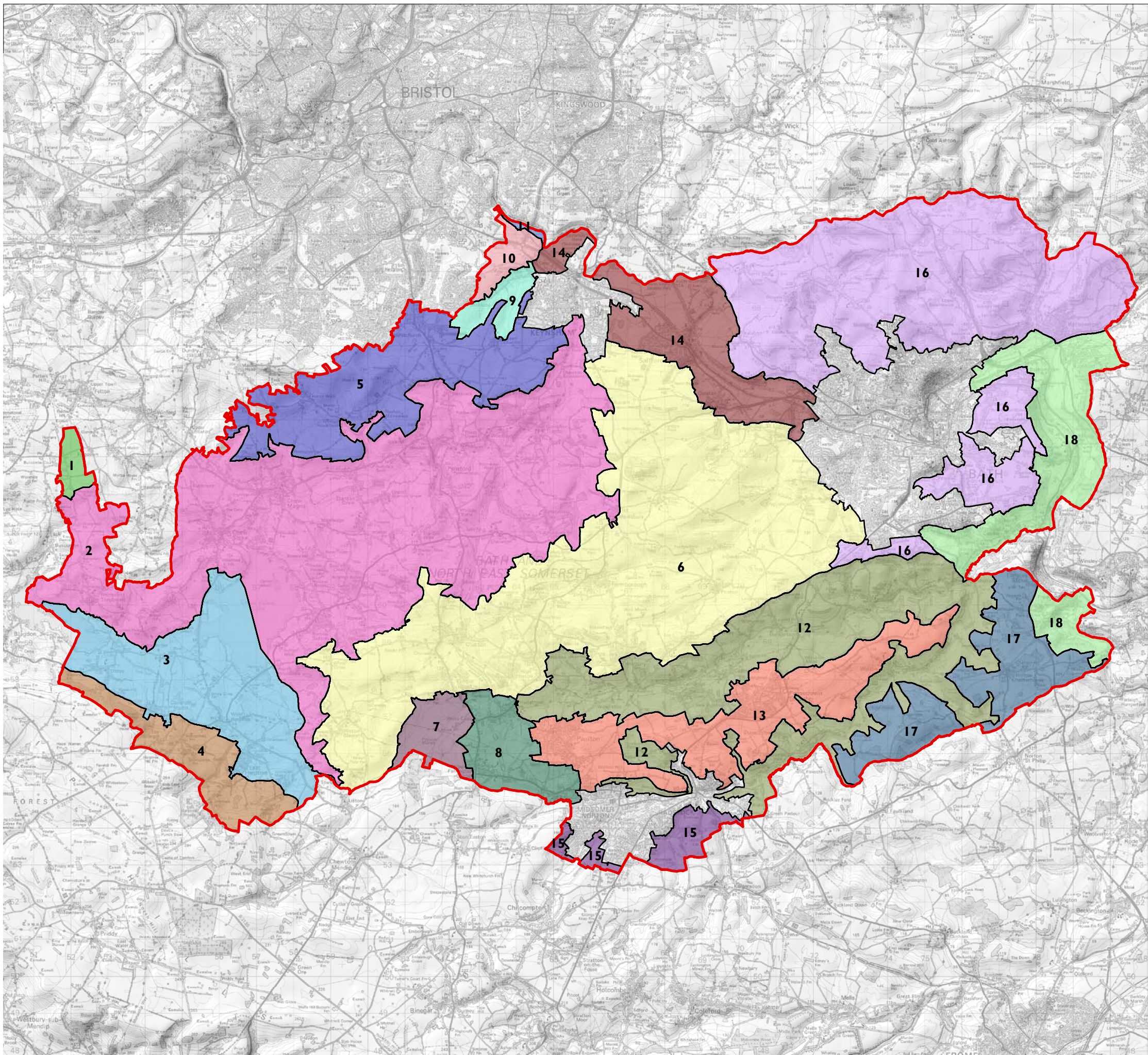
- 3.1 The Landscape Character Assessment of the Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset⁷ forms the basis for this assessment. There are 18 character areas within the study area which are listed in **Table 3.1** below and mapped in **Figure 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Bath and North East Somerset Rural Landscape Character Areas

Character Areas
1. Thrubwell Farm Plateau
2. Chew Valley
3. Upper Chew and Yeo Valleys
4. Mendip Slopes
5. Dundry Plateau
6. Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands
7. Hollow Marsh
8. Farrington Gurney Farmlands
9. Stockwood Vale
10. Hicks Gate
11. Bickley Wood Gorge
12. Cam and Wellow Brook Valleys
13. Paulton and Peasedown St John Ridge
14. Avon Valley
15. Norton Radstock Southern Farmlands
16. Cotswolds Plateaux and Valley
17. Hinton Charterhouse and Baggridge Plateaux
18. Bathford and Limpley Stoke Valley

- 3.2 Information on their character is provided in the 2003 report 'Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character

⁷ Bath and North East Somerset (2003) Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, Supplementary Planning Guidance.

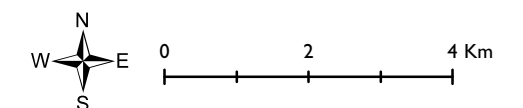


Landscape Sensitivity Analysis for Wind Energy Development in B&NES

Figure 3.1: Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset

Key

- B&NES boundary
- 1, Thrubwell Farm Plateau
- 2, Chew Valley
- 3, Upper Chew and Yeo Valleys
- 4, Mendip Slopes
- 5, Dundry Plateau
- 6, Hinton Blewitt and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands
- 7, Hollow Marsh
- 8, Farrington Gurney Farmlands
- 9, Stockwood Vale and Charlton Bottom
- 10, Hicks Gate
- 11, Bickley Wood Gorge
- 12, Cam and Wellow Brook Valleys
- 13, Peasedown St John Ridge
- 14, Avon Valley
- 15, Norton Radstock Southern Farmlands
- 16, Cotswolds Plateaux and Valleys
- 17, Hinton Charterhouse and Baggridge Plateau
- 18, Bathford and Limpley Stoke



Source: B&NES

Date: 15/12/2010
Revision: B



Assessment'. This information has been used to inform the sensitivity assessments.

Bath City-wide Character Appraisal

- 3.3 The Bath City-Wide Character Appraisal divides the urban area of Bath into 22 character areas as follows:

Table 3.2: Bath City-Wide Character Areas

Bath Character Areas
1. Weston
2. Weston Park, Sion Hill and Upper Lansdown
3. Fairfield Park and Larkhall
4. Newbridge (north), Combe park and Lower Weston
5. Lower Lansdown and Camden
6. Grosvenor and Lambridge
7. Brassmill Lane, Locksbrook and Western Riverside
8. City Centre
9. Bathwick
10. Widcombe and the Kennet and Avon Canal
11. Bathampton
12. Twerton, Whiteway, Southdown and Moorlands
13. Bear Flat and Oldfield Park
14. Pulteney Road
15. North Road and Cleveland Walk
16. Bathampton Slopes
17. Beechen Cliff and Alexandra Park
18. Entry Hill, Perrymead and Prior Park
19. Bathampton Down and Claverton Down
20. Odd Down
21. Foxhill
22. Combe Down

- 3.4 Most of the character areas are urban, and are therefore not considered as part of this study. Three of the character areas (areas 16, 18 and 19) include substantial areas of greenspace, though these areas largely fall within character area 16 of the 2003 Bath and North East Somerset Landscape Character Assessment and are therefore covered by the assessment of LCA 16.

- 3.5 Four 'rural fringes' are also identified within the Bath City-Wide Character Appraisal. These fall within the area covered by the 2003 Landscape Character Assessment of the Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset as follows:
- Rural fringe: North of Bath (this area forms part of Area 16 of the 2003 Bath and North East Somerset Landscape Character Assessment);
 - Rural fringe: West of Bath (this area forms part of Area 14 of the 2003 Bath and North East Somerset Landscape Character Assessment);
 - Rural fringe: East and South East of Bath (this area forms part of Area 18 of the 2003 Bath and North East Somerset Landscape Character Assessment);
 - Rural fringe: South of Bath (this area forms part of Areas 6 and 16 of the 2003 Bath and North East Somerset Landscape Character Assessment).
- 3.6 Section 6.1 on 'Landscape, Setting and Views' notes that many parts of the city have views to wooded skylines or undeveloped slopes and that views within the city are enriched by landmarks including Bath Abbey, church spires, Beckford's Tower, Prior Park and Sham Castle. This indicates that it will be important to consider how wind energy developments appear in these views and that they seek to preserve the understanding and appreciation of these important landmark features.

LANDSCAPE QUALITY BASELINE

- 3.7 Since the study area contains a number of landscape designations (Cotswolds AONB, Mendip Hills AONB, the City of Bath World Heritage Site and registered Historic Parks and Gardens), consideration has also been given to the special qualities⁸ or outstanding universal values⁹ of the landscapes that underpin these national designations, as described in their Management Plans. These designations are mapped on **Figure 3.2**.

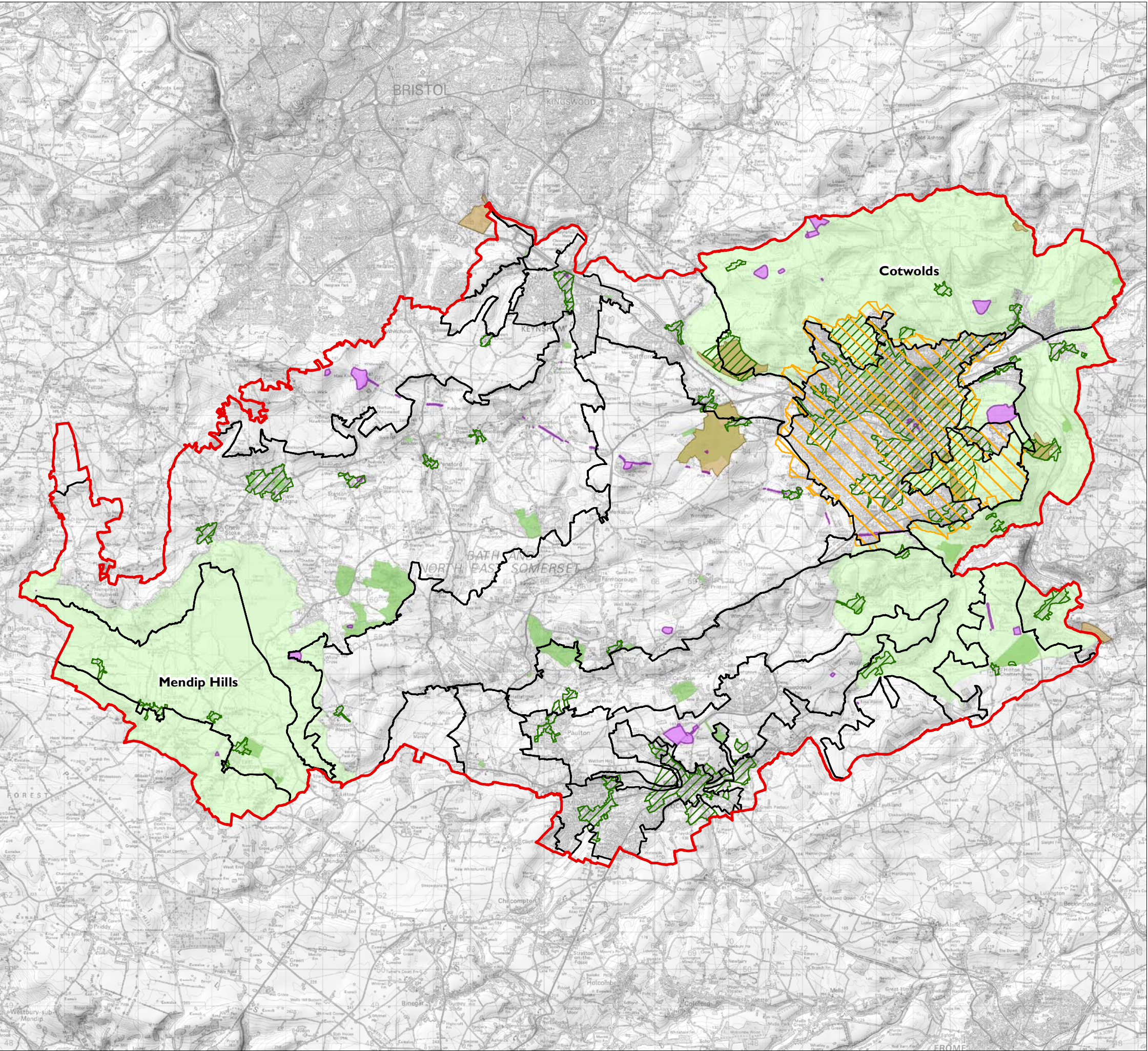
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

- 3.8 There are two AONBs partially within the study area. The following text boxes highlight the special qualities of the Cotswolds and Mendip Hills AONBs [NB attributes in bold are those that are particularly relevant to the landscape sensitivity assessment criteria for wind developments]:

Cotswolds AONB – special qualities (from the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2008-2013)

⁸ The 'special qualities' of the Cotswolds AONB are listed under themes in the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 2008-2013, and the 'special qualities' of the Mendip Hills AONB are described in the Statement of Significance on p.10-11 of the Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014

⁹ The 'unique qualities' and 'outstanding universal values' of the City of Bath World Heritage Site are described in the draft replacement City of Bath WHS Management Plan 2010-2016

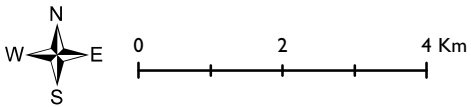


Landscape Sensitivity Analysis for Wind Energy Development in B&NES

Figure 3.2: Landscape & landscape-related designations

Key

- B&NES boundary
- Rural Landscape Character Zones
- Bath World Heritage Site (from B&NES)
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (from BANES)
- Registered Parks and Gardens (from MAGIC)
- Local historic Parks and Gardens (from B&NES)
- Conservation Areas (from B&NES)
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments (from B&NES)



Source: English Heritage

Date: 15/12/2010
Revision: B



- The **unifying character of the** limestone geology - its visible presence as natural outcrops, through its use as a building material and through the plant and animal communities it supports.
- The **Cotswold Escarpment and the high wolds - an elevated landscape with large open landscapes**, commons, **expansive skies** and **long distance views**.
- Deep, wide **river valleys**.
- **Drystone walls**, which give the AONB its essential character in many areas, and **hedges** enclosing small/medium-scale **historic field patterns**.
- Internationally important flower-rich **limestone grasslands**.
- A mix of **pasture, arable cultivation and woodland**, with subtle differences in the balance between these elements from one part of the AONB to another, and with **well maintained and sensitively managed farmland** and farm buildings, including traditional barns.
- **Ancient woodland**, especially beech, is a particularly distinctive and prominent feature of the scarp and enclosed limestone valleys. Part of this woodland is included within the Cotswold Beech Woodland Special Area of Conservation, which indicates that it is of European importance.
- **Parkland**, including wood pasture, often associated with the large estates, and **veteran trees**.
- The Cotswolds is **rich in archaeological and historical sites** of all periods and contains one of the most important groups of Neolithic chambered cairns in the country, and a major group of Roman villas. Predominantly a pastoral and sporting landscape and with a comparative absence of industrialisation, the Cotswolds has now come to be recognised as **the quintessential pre-industrial English landscape**, reflected in its market towns, gentry houses, field systems, commons, drove roads and woodland.
- One of the **best known** and **best loved landscapes** in the UK.
- Much of the AONB remains relatively unspoilt and offers a **tranquil**, high-quality experience of nature within varied **attractive landscape settings** and **historic and geological features**. It is an extremely well known and recognisable area, which many see as the **quintessential English landscape**.
- Access to the countryside - the Cotswolds is an **accessible, renowned** and **well used destination** for walking, cycling and horse riding, with one of the best kept rights of way networks in the country. The AONB also contains a number of national and regional routes, including the Cotswold Way National Trail.
- Villages and market towns - the **traditional settlements** of the Cotswolds, combined with their **sympathetic landscape settings** are in themselves key assets of the AONB
- The AONB also includes parts of, and **provides a setting of hills** for, the City of Bath World Heritage Site.
- Under Key Landscape Issues, the Management Plan also identifies the importance of protecting the appearance of the escarpment and other skylines from inappropriate developments, including wind turbines.

Mendip Hills AONB – special qualities (from the Mendip Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 ‘Statement of Significance’, p.10-11)

- A range of hills with **steep craggy slopes**, a **distinctive south-facing escarpment** and a **gently undulating plateau**.
- The limestone ridge is **one of England’s most attractive landscapes** – the windswept plateau punctuated by spectacular **dry valleys and gorges, ancient sinkholes and depressions, and impressive rocky outcrops**.
- Hundreds of **ancient monuments on the hilltops** yielding evocative tales of ancient peoples.
- **Flower-rich grasslands** and **wooded combes** on the steeper slopes offering varied habitats for a wide diversity of wildlife.
- **The Chew Valley** provides an impressive setting for the hills and is attractive in its own right, with **fields divided by hedges** dramatically contrasting with the open farm and heath land on the hilltop criss-crossed with **dry stone walls**.
- **Chew** and **Blagdon lakes** set within a rich farmed landscape.
- The underground world of the karst landscape hidden beneath the hills, including many of the famous Mendip caves.
- The area is valued as much for the **views offered within the AONB** as the **views out** from the Mendip Hills.
- **Tranquillity** and dark skies remain significant and valued features of the area.
- The principle elements justifying AONB designation are: **plateau, slopes and hills; swallets, combes and the ‘Netherworld’; risings, ponds and lakes; Mendip stone and Mendip buildings; walls and hedges; downland and heathland; woodland and parkland; historic landscapes; roads, lanes and trackways**.

Bath World Heritage Site

- 3.9 The study area also contains the City of Bath World Heritage Site which is mapped in **Figure 3.3**. It is important to understand the reasons for this designation, including its unique qualities and outstanding universal values. These have been drawn from the City of Bath World Heritage Site Management Plan 2010-2016 [NB attributes in bold are those that are particularly relevant to the assessment criteria for wind developments]:

City of Bath World Heritage Site – outstanding universal values (from the draft replacement City of Bath World Heritage Site Management Plan 2010-2016)

- The Hot Springs prompted the first development of the city by the Romans and have been responsible for its regeneration on several occasions throughout its history, most notably in the 12th and 18th centuries.
- The remains of the Roman baths and temple complex form one of the most impressive architectural monuments of Roman Britain.
- The individual buildings and developments of 18th century Bath are outstanding for their architectural quality and innovative design, particularly the **overall collective coherence of the buildings**, the excellence of their facades, the urban spaces that they create and relate to and the **harmonious integration of urban development and landscape setting**.

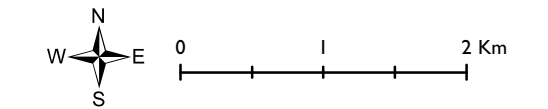
Landscape Sensitivity Analysis
for Wind Energy Development
in B&NES

Figure 3.3 Setting of Bath World
Heritage Site

Key

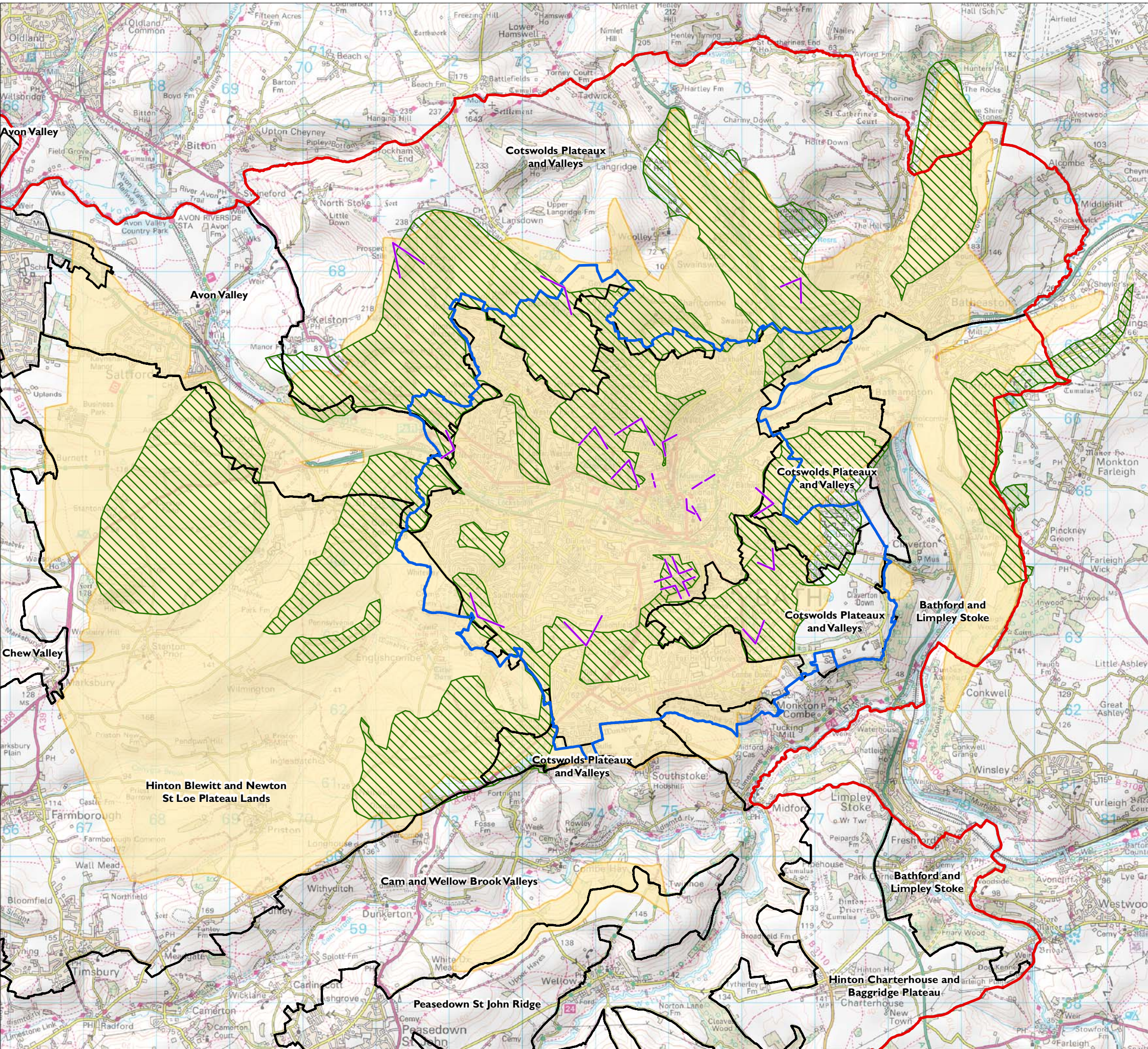
- B&NES boundary
- Significant viewpoints from the Bath WHS Setting Study
- Bath World Heritage Site
- Landscape Character Areas
- Green Hillides from the Bath WHS Setting Study
- Areas visible from 'significant viewpoints' identified in the Bath WHS Setting Study

Please note:
There is no defined mapped setting to the Bath World Heritage Site and therefore only the Green Hillides aspect of the setting has been mapped. Any proposals will need to consider impact on the World Heritage Site Setting taking account of the Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study and the World Heritage Site Management Plan 2010 - 2016.



Source: B&NES

Date: 15/12/2010
Revision: B



- Bath played a key role in developing new town planning techniques in the 18th century, in particular the crescent and the circus, and the arrangement of a row of individual houses into a single, monumental façade.
- The outstanding value of the individual elements of Bath's 18th century architecture is multiplied by its overall collective coherence and particularly by the scale of its survival and the survival of its **associated city infrastructure, setting and historical context**.
- The **landscape is an integral part of the architecture** of the 18th century city, providing both the limestone to build the city (from Roman to present day) and the Hot Springs which are the very reason for the founding of city, as well as forming the **wider setting of the city**, particularly important for its aesthetic beauty and drama – **the surrounding hills were deliberately incorporated as views for some of the buildings** (notably from the Royal Crescent and Lansdown Crescent).
- During the Roman period Bath was a local, national and international destination for pilgrimage as a religious and social spa. In the 18th century, as a spa fashionable to national and international society, Bath attracted key members of the aristocracy and gentry, as well as writers and artists.
- Further identified in the management plan is the **importance of the immediacy of the rural countryside** against the urban fringes, with the closeness of the surrounding hills giving Bath its rural backdrop, which is highly valued now and was an important element of architectural design during the 18th and 19th centuries. There are skylines, vistas and panoramas visible from many locations throughout the city, and these **frequent views out to the surrounding countryside** emphasise its compact rural feel.
- Elements such as **hills, approach routes to the city, waterways, trees and woodlands** are key characteristics of the setting and play an invaluable role in creating the aesthetic qualities that are so highly valued by local people and visitors.

The landscape and visual setting of Bath World Heritage Site

- 3.10 The landscape setting of Bath WHS is inextricably linked with the Outstanding Universal Values of the designation itself, even though it has not always been afforded the same recognition. The Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study¹⁰ examines and identifies a landscape and visual setting of Bath.
- 3.11 The landscape setting relates to the striking and complex landform that contains the city within a 'bowl' and its open green character – the characteristics of this landscape setting are reflected in the publication '*Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment 2003*'.
- 3.12 The visual setting primarily relates to the Georgian city, including the harmonious relationship of buildings and landscape as well as the appreciation of the picturesque qualities of the landscape within and around Bath, which were integral to the experience of visitors and residents to Bath during the Georgian period. The significance of the walks, promenades and rides to the Outstanding Universal Values is important in understanding how Georgian

¹⁰ Bath and North East Somerset Council (2007) Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study.

development was so fully integrated with the appreciation of, and integration with, the landscape.

- 3.13 The views out from the city show the importance of the green upper slopes and skyline all the way around the built city. Looking from within and across the city one sees a succession of hills and ridges, some of which can be seen from key locations within the WHS, such as the Royal Crescent and Georgian Upper Town area. These influence the sensitivity of these areas to development. Green hillsides are shown in **Figure 3.3**. Although the green hillsides are the most easily mappable, any wind energy proposals will need to consider impact on the World Heritage Site Setting taking account of the Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study and the World Heritage Site Management Plan 2010 - 2016.
- 3.14 Views are often corridor views, along streets, between buildings or along the river corridor, and more occasionally panoramic views from the developed part of the city to undeveloped, wooded or grassland, slopes or hills, which reflect the more extensive rural landscape setting to Bath that would have been experienced in Georgian times.
- 3.15 Examples of panoramic views include those from the Royal Crescent, Royal Victoria Park (previously Middle Common), High Common and Grand Parade and Terrace Walk. Examples of corridor views are numerous and include The Circus looking down Gay Street, Saw Close to Bathampton Down and Beechen Cliff and Henrietta Street to Beacon Hill.
- 3.16 18 significant viewpoints were chosen to inform the visual setting of the Bath World Heritage Site. These are listed in Table 3.3 below and their extent mapped on **Figure 3.3**. It is important to understand what is significant about these views if they are to be preserved – the significance of each viewpoint and a brief description of each view have been taken from the Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study and set out below as a context to this study.

Table 3.3: Significant viewpoints to/from the Bath WHS

Viewpoint	Significance of Viewpoint and Description of View
1. Prospect Stile	The viewpoint is one of only a few which shows the city in the context of the surrounding hills looking from the outside. The view to Prospect Stile and Kelston Round Hill was praised by John Wood, seen from the south west corner of Queen Square soon after its construction. Only determined walkers in the 18th century would have ventured to Kelston Roundhill and Prospect Stile. Panorama of the landscape with distant views of the western edge of Bath, the Avon valley and settlements towards Bristol.
2. Beckford's Tower & Lansdown Cemetery	Beckford's Tower was designed by Henry Goodridge for William Beckford and completed in 1827. It was built to take advantage of the panoramic views of Bath and the surrounding countryside. A pleasure garden known as Beckford's Ride was built around the tower and connected

Viewpoint	Significance of Viewpoint and Description of View
	to Beckford's residence at Lansdown Crescent. Commanding views of Bath showing its setting within the surrounding hills and open landscape.
3. Lansdown Crescent	Lansdown Crescent was designed by John Palmer and built in 1789-1793. The significance of the viewpoint is the way the Georgian buildings were designed to fit harmoniously within the landscape setting, offering dramatic views across the Avon valley. Occasional glimpses through trees across the valley to the city and hills beyond.
4. Approach Golf Course	This viewpoint is on the route of a popular circular 18th century walk, which took in the Middle Common (now Victoria Park) and Sion Hill with views across Bath. Part of this route is now the southern section of the Cotswold Way National Trail. The open landscape provided a spectacular view across the valley in the 18th century, which can still be enjoyed today. It was also valued for the view eastwards to Lansdown Crescent and All Saints Chapel (since bombed and destroyed in the 1942 Baedeker raids) and the later Cavendish Place and Cavendish Crescent. Looking south across the city to the north-facing slopes of hills at the city edge.
5. Royal Crescent	The Royal Crescent was built by John Wood the younger in 1767-1775. It is significant in its design, which was intended to look outwards over the landscape and also to be viewed from a distance. The fields below the Royal Crescent, which were accessed by the Gravel Walk, became one of the most fashionable promenades in Bath. It is still a popular location for visitors to view the iconic Royal Crescent. Royal Crescent Lawns dominate the foreground, with the north-facing hills to the south visible over trees.
6. The Circus	The Circus was built by John Wood the elder and younger in 1754 to 1758. Even though it was primarily designed to look inwards, a vista to Beechen Cliff via Gay Street has been incorporated into the design.
7. Terrace Walk to Bathampton Down	Terrace Walk, which ran along the top of the city wall, became a fashionable parade when it was paved in the early 18th century. It is believed that Ralph Allen built Sham Castle on Bathampton Down to be seen from the new wing of his house behind the terrace. The existing road was built in 1933, when the Assembly Room at this location was demolished restoring the original view that is today a popular viewpoint overlooking the Parade Gardens. Wide view taking in Orange Grove around to North Parade and across to Parade Gardens, the river and Bathampton Down beyond.
8. North Parade Bridge	North Parade Bridge was built in 1835-36 by W Tierney Clark originally as a cast iron structure. This viewpoint

Viewpoint	Significance of Viewpoint and Description of View
	<p>would therefore not have been available during the Georgian period until this date. North and South Parade were fashionable promenades giving an elevated position with extensive views of the surrounding countryside in all directions and across the river. The bridge is a key viewing point towards Pulteney Bridge and also provides a significant view to Prior Park.</p> <p>Views across and along the River Avon across Georgian parts of Bath to wooded hillsides and skylines.</p>
9. Old Newbridge Hill	<p>Travellers from Bristol sometimes avoided this route as it was often congested with traffic from the Kingswood Colliery. One route from Bristol entered Bath down a link road between the Upper and Lower Bristol Road at Newbridge Hill. The original ford crossing the Avon was replaced with a bridge in 1736 built by Ralph Allen's clerk of works Richard Jones. However, the steepness of the road together with the steep and narrow New Bridge crossing the Avon, which was considered difficult and dangerous to navigate, made this route into Bath unpopular. This crossing of the Avon was later improved by J L McAdam in 1831.</p> <p>Water meadows towards the Globe Public House, with Kelston Manor and Park in the distance to the north.</p>
10. Little Solsbury Hill	<p>Little Solsbury Hill is an Iron Age hill fort that would have existed in Roman times and has significance in the historical development and setting of Roman Bath. It is a strong topographical feature and a popular public viewing point that shows Georgian buildings in the context of the surrounding hills.</p> <p>Extensive panoramic view of the city, down the Avon valley and of the surrounding countryside of woods, trees and greenery.</p>
11. Camden Crescent	<p>Camden Crescent was designed by John Eveleigh and was built in 1787-1794. It was never completed to its planned full extent. A landslide destroyed several buildings that were under construction at the north-eastern end.</p> <p>Panoramic views are afforded over the east side of Bath, taking in Bathampton Down and Beechen Cliff. This area around Beacon Hill provided some of the most popular views of Bath during the 18th and 19th century. Prospect Walk, which ran along the front of the crescent, opened up a popular route for ramblers that for the more energetic may have taken them to Charlcombe village (a walk described by Jane Austen).</p> <p>Periodic panoramic view over the city to the north-facing slopes of Widcombe and Bathampton Down.</p>
12a. Alexandra Park Looking North	<p>This was an important viewing point during the Georgian period forming part of a series of routes referred to by John Wood and Jane Austen. A summer house was built at the top of Beechen Cliff in the 1750s as a useful viewing point, thought to be the point where Catherine Morland</p>

Viewpoint	Significance of Viewpoint and Description of View
	commented on the landscape in Jane Austen's Northanger Abbey. The location is now marked by a park bench. Commanding views into and across Bath City centre and to undeveloped wooded and grassland slopes beyond.
12b. Alexandra Park Looking East	This was an important viewing point during the Georgian period forming part of a series of routes. This prospect became popular as Bath expanded with views to Bathwick Hill and Widcombe. Commanding view to and across Widcombe and to undeveloped wooded and grassland slopes beyond.
12c. Alexandra Park Looking South	This viewing point was part of an important series of routes during the Georgian period which provided views across the open countryside. Views are now partly restricted by the building of Beechen Cliff School. South from the hill crest towards woodland and fields, with Beechen Cliff School buildings dominating the foreground.
12d. Alexandra Park Looking West	This viewing point was part of a series of important routes during the Georgian period. The view from Magdalen Gardens was particularly popular with illustrators in the 18th century and the surviving plaque erected in the 1920s is testament to the ongoing appreciation of this view. Over Oldfield Park to Twerton and open countryside beyond, the built city blending into distant green hills and woodland along the Avon Valley.
13. Twerton Roundhill	Twerton Roundhill is a strong topographical feature. It provides a popular public viewpoint on the south side of the city, showing the Georgian city in the context of the surrounding hills. Great Pulteney Street is thought to have been designed to line up with the hill seen from the Holburne Museum end. Panoramic 360 degree view including the Newton Brook valley and open undulating rural landscape to the south and west, taking in the Bristol Channel and Wales in the far distance, and over Bath to the north and Claverton Down to the east.
14. Bloomfield Road	Upper Bloomfield Road was one of the routes from the south into Bath which entered the city across the historic St Lawrence's Bridge at Widcombe. The road passed Cottage Crescent (now known as Bloomfield Crescent) and the descent into the city would have had far reaching views to the east and west. The view includes large areas of the Georgian city on the south-facing slopes of Lansdown, with far views extending west and east along the Avon valley.
15. Sham Castle	Sham Castle was built in 1762 as an eye-catching folly to be seen from Ralph Allen's townhouse and was probably designed by Sanderson Miller. Bathampton Down itself was popular in the 18th and 19th century for its views and riding. Literary references to it include those by Spencer Cowper, William Pitt and Jane Austen. It was used for horse racing over a 2 mile course and later Ralph Allen

Viewpoint	Significance of Viewpoint and Description of View
	made a carriage drive to show off the skyline views. This ran around the periphery of Bathampton Down and extended as far as Rush Hill. The view takes in trees in the foreground, the proposed development site at Western Riverside in the middle distance and distant views of the countryside and hills.
16. Widcombe Hill	In the 18th century Widcombe Hill provided, and still does today, some of the best panoramic views to the west and north of the city seen from the east. Georgian buildings are seen in the context of the surrounding hills and the green River Avon valley. View of Bath within the hollow of the surrounding hills, with distant views west along the River Avon valley.
17. From Prior Park Mansion	Ralph Allen's mansion was built in 1733-1750 at a prominent location at the head of a tributary valley above Widcombe village. It was designed by John Wood the Elder and provides spectacular views of Bath and conversely there are many views of the mansion from the Georgian city. Many famous guests were invited and on certain days of the week the grounds were accessible to the public, as they are today through the National Trust. Spectacular view down the open grassland valley enclosed by trees on the side slopes framing views to Bath.
18. Great Pulteney Street	Great Pulteney Street is a fine formal street of monumental proportions. It has been designed to provide vistas to pediments and Corinthian pilasters along the street and lines up with the Holburne Museum and the well-treed Sydney Gardens to the north-east and Twerton Roundhill some distance to the southwest. There are also incidental views to the wooded slopes of Perrymead, Beacon Hill, Bathampton Down and Claverton Down, and to the well treed Henrietta Park from roads and openings off the street. This is a much valued view, closed by the Holburne Museum to north east and Laura Place to the south west. Apart from a distant glimpse of trees in the museum grounds the view is hard and urban which emphasises the grand scale of the street.

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 3.17 The study area also contains a number of Registered Parks and Gardens. These are mapped on **Figure 3.2**. It is important to understand the reasons for the designation of these landscapes, including any particularly important designed views within or from them.
- 3.18 The information in the table below is drawn from the citations for the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (English Heritage):

Table 3.4: Registered Parks and Gardens

Park / garden	Description (including key views)
ABBEY CEMETERY (Grade II*, 3ha)	A private Anglican cemetery in a residential area south-east of Bath, laid out by John Claudius Loudon in 1843. From the site there are very fine and extensive views of Bath, the opposite northern height of Lansdown Hill, and to the east over the vale of Widcombe.
BRISLINGTON HOUSE (Grade II*, 36ha)	An early 19 th century landscape laid out to accompany a purpose-built private lunatic asylum. Falling mostly beyond the north-west district boundary, the asylum stands on an artificially levelled terrace, with wide views to the east across surrounding agricultural land to Lansdown Hill north of Bath.
CLAVERTON MANOR (Grade II, 35ha)	Gardens and pleasure grounds of 1820-30 in an early 19 th century park around a country house, further incorporating remains of terraced gardens of c.1580 associated with the former manor house. Situated to the east of Bath near the crest of an east-facing hillside overlooking the Avon, to the north-west the land rises to the summit of Bathampton Down.
CROWE HALL (Grade II, 3ha)	A 19 th to early-20 th century formal villa garden, including works by William Carmichael for Henry Tugwell in the mid 1870s. Situated on a hillside above Widcombe Manor in the south-eastern outskirts of Bath, the site offers exceptional views across the valley to Prior Park to the south and over Bath to the west.
GARDENS AT OAKWOOD / BATHWICK TOWER AND SMALLCOMBE HOUSE (Grade II, 2ha)	An early-19 th century villa garden created by the painter Benjamin Barker, further improved in the early 1830s following alterations to the villa by the architect Edward Davis. Situated on Bathwick Hill in Bath, the garden offers extensive views over the city.
HEDGEMEAD PARK (Grade II, 1.75ha)	A late-19 th century public park laid out on the site of a mid-19 th century residential development destroyed by landslip, located in Bath just north of the centre. There are extensive views east and south-east from the park across the late 18 th and 19 th century buildings adjacent to London Street, and across the River Avon to Bathwick. The spire of St Swithin's church, Walcot c 50m south-east of the park is prominent in many of these views.
IFORD MANOR (Grade I, 21ha)	An early 20 th century formal garden laid out by Harold Ainsworth Peto, surrounded by a late-18 th or early-19 th century park. Situated along the south-east district boundary between Freshford and Westwood, there are fine views to the south and south-west of the Frome valley and the hills beyond it.
KELSTON PARK (Grade II*, 75ha)	An 18 th century park laid out by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown surrounding an historic country house. Located on a gently sloping plateau in open countryside between Bristol and Bath alongside the River Avon, the land rises

Park / garden	Description (including key views)
	steeply to Kelston Round Hill in the north-east, a landmark hilltop crowned with beech trees and visible for miles around.
LANSDOWN CEMETERY & BECKFORD'S TOWER (Grade II, 3ha)	A cemetery consecrated in 1848, incorporating features of a former pleasure ground and ride created by William Beckford and the architect Henry Edmund Goodridge in c.1825-7. Situated on the west side of Lansdown Hill to the north-west of Bath city centre, long views extend from the site in a south-westerly direction over the western part of Bath and to the surrounding hills, while from the top of Beckford's Tower there is a panoramic view over Bath, Bristol, and beyond.
NEWTON PARK (Grade II*, 120ha)	An 18 th century park laid out by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown with later input from Humphrey Repton, surrounding a country house that is now used by Bath Spa University. The southern and western boundaries, loosely defined by hedge and fence lines, generally form the summit of the views from the park.
PARADE GARDENS (Grade II, 1ha)	Public gardens of early C18 origin which assumed their present form in the C19 and early C20, lying just east of the Abbey next to the River Avon. Views are generally local, and include Pulteney Bridge, North Parade Bridge and across the Avon to recreation grounds.
PRIOR PARK (Grade I, 22ha)	A landscape park laid out in the 18 th century with advice from Alexander Pope and Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. Situated on the edge of Combe Down to the south of Bath, the setting is dominated by the unspoilt view between the flanking woods to the Palladian Bridge (one of only four of its kind in the world) and north over the city. The house is now occupied by Prior Park College while the main body of the park is owned by the National Trust.
ROYAL VICTORIA PARK (Grade II, 23ha)	A public park laid out to a design by Edward Davis and opened by Princess Victoria in 1830. Located on the north-west side of Bath, there are fine and extensive views towards Royal Crescent to the north and over the hills to the south of Bath.
ST CATHERINE'S COURT (Grade II*, 5ha)	17 th century terraced gardens around a privately-owned country house, overlooking a small landscape park. Located in an isolated and sharply incised valley north of Batheaston, there are extensive views to the east where a small valley makes an opening in the surrounding ridges.
SYDNEY GARDENS (Grade II, 4ha)	Late 18 th century commercial pleasure grounds designed by Thomas Baldwin and Charles Harcourt Masters, opened by Bath City Council as a public park in 1913. An elongated hexagon-shaped site situated in Bathwick, a residential area to the north-east side of Bath, and ringed by public roads.
WIDCOMBE MANOR	A formal early-18 th century villa garden, with 1930s

Park / garden	Description (including key views)
(Grade II, 3.4ha)	overlay. Located near the foot of Widcombe Hill on the south-east side of Bath, there are long views south up the valley to Prior Park.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS

- 3.19 There are other designations in Bath and North East Somerset that, although not strictly landscape quality designations, may influence siting of wind turbine development. These include Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments. These are shown in **Figure 3.2**.

Conservation Areas

- 3.20 Conservation Areas are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It will be important to conserve the special architectural or historic interest of these places when siting wind energy development.

Table 3.6: Conservation Areas

Conservation Area	Brief description/ Summary of Special Interest (if available)
Bath	No published conservation area appraisal
Bathampton	No published conservation area appraisal
Batheaston (incl. Northend)	No published conservation area appraisal
Bathford	No published conservation area appraisal
Charlcombe	No published conservation area appraisal
Chew Magna	<p>Character summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting of settlement in relation to hillsides and valley • dominance of water • significance of Winford Brook and River Chew as power sources of former mills • listed buildings and other historic buildings built principally of local red sandstone • historic curtilage of many buildings include gardens and former orchards • mature trees • sunken lanes • high raised pavements in South Parade, High Street (with natural stone pavements bordered by setts) and Tunbridge Road

Conservation Area	Brief description/ Summary of Special Interest (if available)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cast iron railings to high raised pavements • historic settlement with high archaeological potential
Chew Stoke	No published conservation area appraisal
Claverton	<p>Summary of Special Interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exceptional setting in the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty • The compact layout of the village aligned along the contours and set into the hillside • The contrast between intimate enclosure and the fine open space of the surrounding countryside • The historic remnants of the Manorial village, including walled gardens, groups of ancillary buildings, drives, gate piers and other vestiges of the ancient Manor • The association with the new Claverton Manor building and the gardens of the American Museum • The strong connection with Ralph Allen, whose mausoleum is in Claverton Churchyard • The uniformity of traditional building materials • The absence of road markings, signage and other paraphernalia; informal grass verges emphasising the rural setting of the village • High stone boundary walls and walled gardens • The superb views east across the Avon valley • The high proportion of listed buildings and monuments, particularly the parish church and the collection of buildings at Manor Farm
Combe Hay	<p>Summary of Special Interest (DRAFT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outstanding landscape setting nestling within a small river valley surrounded by steep sloping fields • Feeling of rural intimacy and peaceful atmosphere provided by topography, woodland, significant ancient woodland, hedges and thickly tree lined brook and position of settlement within this landscape • Not encroached by significant modern development, busy roads, modern kerbs and pavements and street lighting • Prevalence of historic buildings built of local Oolitic Limestone including the Parish Church and Manor House Remaining agricultural buildings with characteristic oval Combe Hay “pitching eyes” • Varying levels and steep inclines that the village is built

Conservation Area	Brief description/ Summary of Special Interest (if available)
	<p>upon creates visual interest and atmosphere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow lanes lined with hedgerows overhung by thick tree canopy affording varied and interesting light and dappled shade • Picturesque cottage gardens and watercress beds provide attractive gaps between buildings • Quintessential Cotswold stone village with historic cottages in the vernacular style providing a low rise scene • Ancient and compact village pattern and grain that has undergone little change and witnessed limited modern development • Small to medium irregular field patterns with hedgerow boundaries dating from mediaeval period • Outstanding intimate, short to medium range vistas through gaps between buildings and woodland • Central position within Conservation Area of Parish Church and classical manor house within landscaped parkland including ice house, ornamental lake and small historic bridge over the Cam Brook • Tree lined avenue approach from the west with a thatched estate cottage orné at the top gives sense of arrival • Industrial archaeology including remnants of the Somersetshire Coal Canal and GWR branch line • Historic street furniture and attractive public realm features including a K6 telephone kiosk, historic post box, pennant natural stone kerbing and ornate village spring • Cock and hen dry stone boundary walls constructed of local Oolitic limestone rubble • Abundance of deciduous native tree species with few inappropriate species such as Leylandii
Compton Martin	No published conservation area appraisal
Corston	No published conservation area appraisal
East Harptree	No published conservation area appraisal
Englishcombe	No published conservation area appraisal
Freshford (incl. Sharpstone)	<p>Summary of special interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The secluded location in the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty • The landscape setting within a valley, framed by hills and

Conservation Area	Brief description/ Summary of Special Interest (if available)
	<p>woodland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proximity of the River Frome as a landscape feature and formerly the power source for the wool mills • The physical separation of Freshford and Sharpstone by the Tynning • The close grain of the buildings, often hard on to the road • Remnants of the industrial past, in particular Dunkirk Mill, Freshford Mill, and former weavers' cottages • The familiar landmark of the brewery chimney • The variety of traditional building materials • High rubble stone boundary walls • The wide range of buildings of varying status within a small area • Narrow, unmarked roads and rural verges • The particular contribution of the natural landscape, trees and vegetation to the character of the area
Hinton Blewett	No published conservation area appraisal
Hinton Charterhouse (including The Green)	No published conservation area appraisal
Kelston	No published conservation area appraisal
Keynsham (Dapps Hill)	No published conservation area appraisal
Keynsham (High Street)	No published conservation area appraisal
Midsomer Norton & Welton	<p>Character summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ancient fair town dating back to mediaeval times • listed buildings and other historic buildings built principally of local white lias limestone with oolitic limestone dressings • coal mining legacy • terraced housing both following and stepping down contours • historic settlement with high archaeological potential • occasional use of red sandstone in buildings • cast iron railings • use of clay and slate tiles • River Somer – well 'treed' on entering and leaving the

Conservation Area	Brief description/ Summary of Special Interest (if available)
	<p>town centre and channelled along the High Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • occasional evidence of traditional stone sett paving • stone boundary walls of various heights typically of white lias limestone but also pennant sandstone (often used for retaining walls) and red sandstone – tall walls were historically characteristic along property boundaries • trees make a significant contribution to parts of the town – notable examples include lime trees beside the Market Hall (possibly ones planted to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee) and along the High Street (possibly ones thought to be planted to commemorate the Coronation of George V), trees in the area of Redfield Road and Somervale School, trees in St John's churchyard, trees in the Priory Close and Old Vicarage area, trees in the area of The Dymboro, yew and other trees associated with the Hollies garden, yew trees at Stone's Cross and trees beside the River Somer by Hope Terrace • grassed and wooded batches • extensive undistinguished areas of car parking • large modern stores generally lacking positive character • shop signs often obscuring / conflicting with the quality of the characteristic stone buildings
Monkton Combe	No published conservation area appraisal
Newton St Loe	No published conservation area appraisal
North Stoke	No published conservation area appraisal
Paulton (incl. Paulton Basin)	<p>Character summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ridgeline settlement with surrounding rural land falling away into the Cam and Somer valleys • historic settlement with high archaeological potential mediaeval field system • tight street pattern in historic core created by buildings or stone walls at, or close to back of footpaths • listed buildings and other historic buildings built principally of local white lias stone with oolitic limestone dressings and slate or clay tile roofs • coal mining and industrial heritage • Somersetshire Coal Canal • locally made cast iron artefacts • terraced housing steps with contours • area comprises varied buildings of a modest, domestic

Conservation Area	Brief description/ Summary of Special Interest (if available)
	<p>scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • print works dominate principal views of settlement from north • large group of mature trees in grounds of Holy Trinity Church and old vicarage are a skyline feature
Pensford	<p>Summary of special interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exceptional landscape setting within the gently undulating countryside of the Chew Valley • The medieval street pattern centred on the old market place • The central features of the River Chew and Salter's Brook which physically divide the village • The strong association with the medieval cloth trade and vestiges of the industry including water wheels and mill leats • Evidence of the former mining industry including miners' cottages, the miners welfare and abandoned mineworks in the surrounding area • The dominant landmark of the disused North Somerset railway viaduct and associated structures • The close grain of the buildings, often built hard on to the road • The prevalent use of locally distinct materials, particularly Pennant sandstone and clay pan tiles • The contrast between intimate enclosure within the village and the fine open space of the surrounding countryside • The characteristic roofscape of pitched roofs, clay tiles and chimney pots, more visible due to the undulating nature of the landscape
Queen Charlton	No published conservation area appraisal
Radstock (incl. Braysdown/ Clandown)	No published conservation area appraisal
Saltford	No published conservation area appraisal
South Stoke	<p>Summary of Special Interest (DRAFT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unusual hillside location and outstanding landscape setting on the southern edge of the Cotswolds within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty • Village built into the slope of a valley overlooking the Cam valley affording fine extensive vistas unencumbered

Conservation Area	Brief description/ Summary of Special Interest (if available)
	<p>by new development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution of natural landscape features such as ancient deciduous woodland and narrow (and often steep) lanes lined with hedgerows • Spring-line settlement resulting from underlying geological character Facades and roof ridges follow topographic contours • Small to medium irregular field patterns with hedgerow boundaries dating from mediaeval period Strong archaeological presence and potential including the Wansdyke 400 metres to the north, Roman villa sites and industrial heritage of the Somersetshire Coal Canal • Prominent position of the Manor Farm which constitutes an early farm complex with rare surviving late mediaeval agricultural buildings • Proximity to Somersetshire Coal Canal situated in the Cam Brook valley below • Village pattern and grain that has undergone little change and witnessed limited modern development • Prevalence of historic buildings and boundary walls built of local Oolitic limestone including Parish Church of St James The Great of Norman origin • Interesting historic street furniture and features including listed K6 telephone kiosk, historic post box, bollards and street lamp standard • Peaceful rural atmosphere with little intrusion from traffic despite proximity to Bath • Nucleated village form with central village green • Vibrant community aided by centrally located parish church, community hall and The Packhorse Inn • A heritage anchored in a Saxon Charter of 961
Stanton Drew	No published conservation area appraisal
Timsbury	No published conservation area appraisal
Ubley	No published conservation area appraisal
Upper Swainswick	No published conservation area appraisal
Wellow	<p>Summary of Special Interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exceptional landscape setting in the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty • The superb views across the Wellow Valley to the south • The contrast between intimate enclosure and the fine

Conservation Area	Brief description/ Summary of Special Interest (if available)
	<p>open space of the surrounding countryside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proximity of Wellow Brook and its tributaries as a landscape feature and formerly a source of power for mills • Steep, narrow lanes leading off the main street • The prevalent use of local Oolitic limestone • The range of buildings of varying status within a small area • High raised pavements • The particular contribution of the natural landscape, especially orchards, mature trees and hedges • Restrained use of road markings, signage and other paraphernalia • High stone boundary walls and walled gardens • Remnants of the industrial past, particularly the disused Somerset and Dorset Railway and associated buildings, and the Somerset Coal Canal
West Harptree	No published conservation area appraisal
Woollard	<p>Summary of Special Interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape setting in the gently rolling hills of the Chew Valley • The River Chew and its tributary Candlestick Brook; both attractive landscape features and formerly the source of power for mills • Narrow, sunken lanes creating sequential views on the approach to Woollard, particularly from the south east • The distinctive form of the village produced by the convergence of five routes • A significant proportion of listed and other historic buildings forming the nucleus of the village • The prevalent use of local lias limestone with characteristic red clay roof tiles, laid at a steep pitch • The particular contribution of the natural landscape, especially mature trees, hedgerows and well-tended private gardens • Low stone and hedgerow plot boundaries allowing frequent glimpses into and out of the Conservation Area • Remnants of Woollard's industrial heritage, particularly along the River Chew, including mill ponds, sluices and weirs • The peaceful rural environment, with very little traffic or

Conservation Area	Brief description/ Summary of Special Interest (if available)
	<p>activity disturbing the tranquillity of the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restrained use of road markings, signage and other paraphernalia

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.21 'Scheduling' is a shorthand term used to refer to the legal system for protecting and conserving nationally important archaeological sites in the United Kingdom. English Heritage, through its Monuments Protection Programme, takes a leading role in identifying sites in England for designation by the Secretary of State as 'scheduled monuments'.
- 3.22 The study area contains a number of scheduled monuments which are listed below and mapped on **Figure 3.2**.

- The Roman Baths and site of Roman town, Bath
- Wansdyke; section 1230yds (1120m) eastwards from Burnt House Inn
- Bath City Walls
- The Eastgate, Bath
- Palladian Bridge, Prior Park, Bath
- Bathampton camp
- Solsbury Hill camp
- Bathford Bridge
- Hillfort W of Tunley Farm
- Camerton Romano-British town and associated prehistoric and early medieval monuments
- Two round barrows N of Blathwayt Arms
- Lansdown camp
- Romano-British settlement E of Sir Bevil Granville's Monument
- Sir Bevil Grenville's Monument
- Tun Bridge
- Churchyard cross in St Andrews churchyard
- Bathampton camp
- Wansdyke: section from Compton Dando to E of Bathford Brook, and stretch 500m W of Wansdyke House
- Compton Dando Bridge
- Wansdyke: section E of Peppershells
- Queen Charlton village cross

- Richmond Castle
- Wansdyke: section from Breach Wood to Middle Wood
- Wansdyke: section NW of Manor Farm
- Culverhay Castle
- Iford Bridge
- Roman road 720 yards (660m) long, N of Abbey Farm
- Round Barrow N of Abbey Farm
- Iford Bridge
- Hinton Priory
- The Abbey
- Chewton Keynsham packhorse bridge
- Stantonbury camp and adjacent sections of Wansdyke
- Lock Up, Mill Lane
- Bowl barrow 90m south-west of Bicknell Farm
- Bowl barrow 400m west of Bellevue House
- The Fairy Toot long barrow 350m SSW of Howgrove Farm
- Wansdyke: section W of Park Farm
- Castle (remains of) at Newton St Loe
- Lansdown Roman camp
- Little Down camp
- Maes Knoll Camp
- Hautville's Quoit
- Wansdyke: section E of Maes Knoll camp
- Wansdyke: section SE of Newbarn Farm
- Deserted medieval farmstead NE of Northwick
- Camerton Romano-British town and associated prehistoric and early medieval monuments
- Roundhouse at Publow
- Wansdyke: section N of Cottle's Farm
- Saltford brass battery mill
- Wansdyke: section 1230yds (1120m) eastwards from Burt House Inn)
- Bridge near Manor House
- Two stone circles and two stone avenues at Stanton Drew, east of Court Farm
- Large irregular stone circle at Stanton Drew south east of Church Farm

- Stone cove at Stanton Drew 25m south west of St Mary's Church
- Oval enclosure, possibly Iron Age, SW of Stowey House
- Ubley Manor House (remains of)
- Roman Villa at Upper Hayes
- Stoney Littleton long barrow
- Hillfort SW of Burlledge Common

3.23 Where these create notable features in the landscape, and contribute to landscape character, they are referred to in the assessment.

Locally Important Historic Parks and Gardens

3.24 The study area also contains a number of locally important historic parks and gardens which are described in the 'Gazetteer of Historic Parks and Gardens in Avon' by the Avon Gardens Trust and County of Avon 1991 (provided in hard copy format for the purposes of this study by B&NES). These are mapped on **Figure 3.2**. It is important to understand the reasons for the designation of these landscapes, including any particularly important designed views within or from them.

3.25 The information in the table below is extracted from the Gazetteer of Historic Parks and Gardens in Avon:

Table 3.5: Locally Important Historic Parks and Gardens

Park / garden	Brief description (including key views)
Abbey Cemetery	Laid out by J C Loudon 1843. Commanding fine views (direction not specified).
Abbey Green	A grassed over oval enclosed by listed buildings on three sides.
Alexandra Park	Park on top of Beechen Cliff. Panoramic views over the city to the north.
Batheaston House	Small town garden sloping down to River Avon (no views noted).
Batheaston Villa	Small 18C garden on sloping site – periphery now encroached upon by modern development (no views noted).
Bathwick Grange	Villa garden (no views noted).
Beaufort Square	Communal garden for square laid out 1730 (no views noted).
Beckford's Ride	Ornamental and picturesque walk 1822-44. Panoramic views (direction not noted).
Botanic Gardens	Laid out in 1887 by John Milburn in picturesque style (no views noted).
Brockham End	Early 20C woodland garden (no views noted).
Camerton Court	C18 park and formal garden (no views noted).

Park / garden	Brief description (including key views)
Camerton Rectory	C19 garden (no views noted).
Catherine Place	C19 communal garden built 1776 (no views noted).
Cavendish Crescent	Communal garden for crescent built 1815-30 (no views noted).
Chelwood House	Victorian garden (no views noted).
Chew Court	Late Victorian garden (no views noted).
Chewton Place	C18 pleasure ground (no views noted).
Chota Castle	C19 garden around folly castle (no views noted).
The Circus	Communal garden (no views noted).
4 The Circus	C18 town garden (no views noted).
Claverton Manor	C18/C19 pleasure grounds and park with panoramic views (direction not noted).
4 Cleveland Place West	Eccentric grass-terraced garden leading down to the River Avon (no views noted).
Coley Court	C17 site with historic orchard (no views noted).
Combe Court	C18 garden and woodland (no views noted).
Combe Hay Manor	Mid C18 landscaped park (no views noted).
Crowe Hall	Italianate garden (no views noted).
Durley Park House	Early C19 house and garden within deer park (no views noted).
Eastwood Manor	C19 garden and park (no views noted).
Eastwood manor Farm	C17 site with fishponds (no views noted).
Ellsbridge House	Mid C19 garden (no views noted).
The Elms	Small Victorian villa garden (no views noted).
Freshford Manor	Secluded informal garden (no views noted).
Gournay Court	Mock-Jacobean garden (no views noted).
The Grange	C18/C19 garden (no views noted).
Green Park	Former communal garden with handsome trees along boundaries (no views noted).
Harptree Court	Early C19 park and pleasure grounds (no views noted).
Hedgemoor Park	Municipal Park 1883-89 (no views noted).
Henrietta Park	Municipal Park c.1887 (no views noted).
The Hermitage	C17 garden (no views noted).
High Littleton House	C19 garden (no views noted).

Park / garden	Brief description (including key views)
Hinton House	Early C18 park on older site (no views noted).
Herschel House Museum	Town garden (no views noted).
Hunstrete House	C18 park and woodland (no views noted).
Iford manor	Early C20 Italianate garden (no views noted).
Kelston Park	C18 parkland overlooking Avon Valley – terrace commanding fin views.
Kingwell Hall	Early C19 parkland, thickly wooded (no views noted).
Ladymead House	Remains of C17 garden (no views noted).
Langridge House	C18 garden (no views noted).
Lansdown Cemetery	Parish cemetery (no views noted).
Linden	Villa garden early-mid C19 (no views noted).
The Little Manor	Former manor garden (no views noted).
Locksbrook Cemetery	Victorian cemetery (no views noted).
Magdalen Gardens	Municipal park (no views noted).
Manor Cottage	Early 17C terraced garden (no views noted).
The Manor House	C19 garden (no views noted).
The Manor	C19 walled gardens and small park (no views noted).
Memorial Park	C20 municipal park (no views noted).
Midford Castle	C18 woodland garden (no views noted).
Newton Park	C18 park (no views noted).
Norfolk Crescent	Communal garden (no views noted).
Oakwood	Early 19C picturesque landscape (no views noted).
The Old House	C18 terraced garden (no views noted).
Orange Grove	Communal garden early C18 (no views noted).
Parade Gardens	Municipal park 1933-4 (no views noted).
Paragon School	Pleasure grounds c 1730 (no views noted).
Parish's House	Small landscaped park C19 bounded by mature trees (no views noted).
Parsonage Farm	C20 woodland and garden (no views noted).
Partis College	Communal garden (no views noted).
Prior Park	Landscape park and pleasure gardens (no views noted).
The Priory	Late 19C terraced gardens (no views noted).

Park / garden	Brief description (including key views)
Prior Park Buildings	Communal garden built 1825 (no views noted).
Priston Manor	C19 garden (no views noted).
Queen Square	Communal garden now a C19 town garden (no views noted).
Raby Gardens	Early C19 communal gardens enclosed with wrought iron railings (no views noted).
Royal Crescent	Communal garden built 1767-75 overlooking common land (now Royal Victoria Park).
Royal Victoria Park	Large public park opened 1830 – early 20C pavilion overlooking bowling green and tennis courts (no views noted).
St Catherine's Court	Early 17C terraced garden (no views noted).
St Catherine's End House	Mid late C17 garden (no views noted).
St James' Square	Communal garden laid out c1794 (no views noted).
19 Sion Hill	Small town garden (no views noted).
Sion Hill Place	Communal garden for terrace built 1818-20, planted with trees and shrubs with open area to north.
Somerset Place	Communal garden laid out 1791-1820 (no views noted).
Shockerwick House	C18 park (no views noted).
Spa Hotel	Garden laid out 1836-58 (no views noted).
Sulis Manor	1930s garden – panoramic views (direction not noted)
Summerfield School	Mid 19C garden – most of park now built over (no views noted).
Summerhill Park	Small estate, open grassland dotted with mature specimen trees within Bath. Fine views (direction not noted).
Sutton Court	C14 park and garden (no views noted).
Sydney Gardens	Commercial pleasure gardens opened 1795 bisected by canal and railway (no views noted).
Warleigh Manor	Early 19C terraced garden descending towards River Avon (no views noted).
Widcombe Crescent	Communal garden built c1805 (no views noted).
Widcombe Manor	Early 18C garden with terraces and pleasure grounds (no views noted).
Woodborough House	C18 parkland (no views noted).

Bristol/Bath Greenbelt

- 3.26 Much of the rural B&NES study area is covered by the Bristol/Bath Greenbelt. Although green belt is a planning designation rather than a landscape quality designation, sense of openness is related to landscape character and should be considered as part of the planning judgement.

4 Results of the Sensitivity Analysis

- 4.1 Table 4.1 presents a summary of results from the sensitivity analysis – the full results follow on after the table. These results are also shown in map form in **Figures 4.1-4.3**.

Table 4.1: Summary of Results from the Sensitivity Analysis

Landscape Character Area	Large scale wind turbines (over 95m)	Medium scale wind turbines (25-95m)	Small scale wind turbines (under 25m)
1. Thrubwell Farm Plateau	Moderate-high	Moderate	Moderate-low
2. Chew Valley	High	Moderate-high	Moderate
3. Upper Chew and Yeo Valleys	High	Moderate-high	Moderate
4. Mendip Slopes	High	Moderate-high	Moderate-high
5. Dundry Plateau	Moderate-high	Moderate	Moderate-low
6. Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands	Moderate-high (High in 'Green Hillsides' ¹¹ around Bath)	Moderate-high (High in 'Green Hillsides' around Bath)	Moderate (High in 'Green Hillsides' around Bath)
7. Hollow Marsh	Moderate-high	Moderate	Moderate
8. Farrington Gurney Farmlands	Moderate-high	Moderate	Moderate-low
9. Stockwood Vale	High	Moderate-high	Moderate-low
10. Hicks Gate	Moderate-high	Moderate-low	Low
11. Bickley Wood Gorge	High	High	Moderate-high
12. Cam and Wellow Brook Valleys	High	Moderate-high	Moderate
13. Paulton and Peasedown St John Ridge	Moderate-high	Moderate	Moderate-low
14. Avon Valley	Moderate (High in 'Green Hillsides' around Bath)	Moderate (High in 'Green Hillsides' around Bath)	Moderate-low (High in 'Green Hillsides' around Bath)
15. Norton Radstock Southern Farmlands	Moderate-high	Moderate	Low
16. Cotswolds	Moderate-high	Moderate-high	Moderate (High in

¹¹ 'Green Hillsides' have been identified and mapped as part of the Bath and North East Somerset Council (2007) Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study.

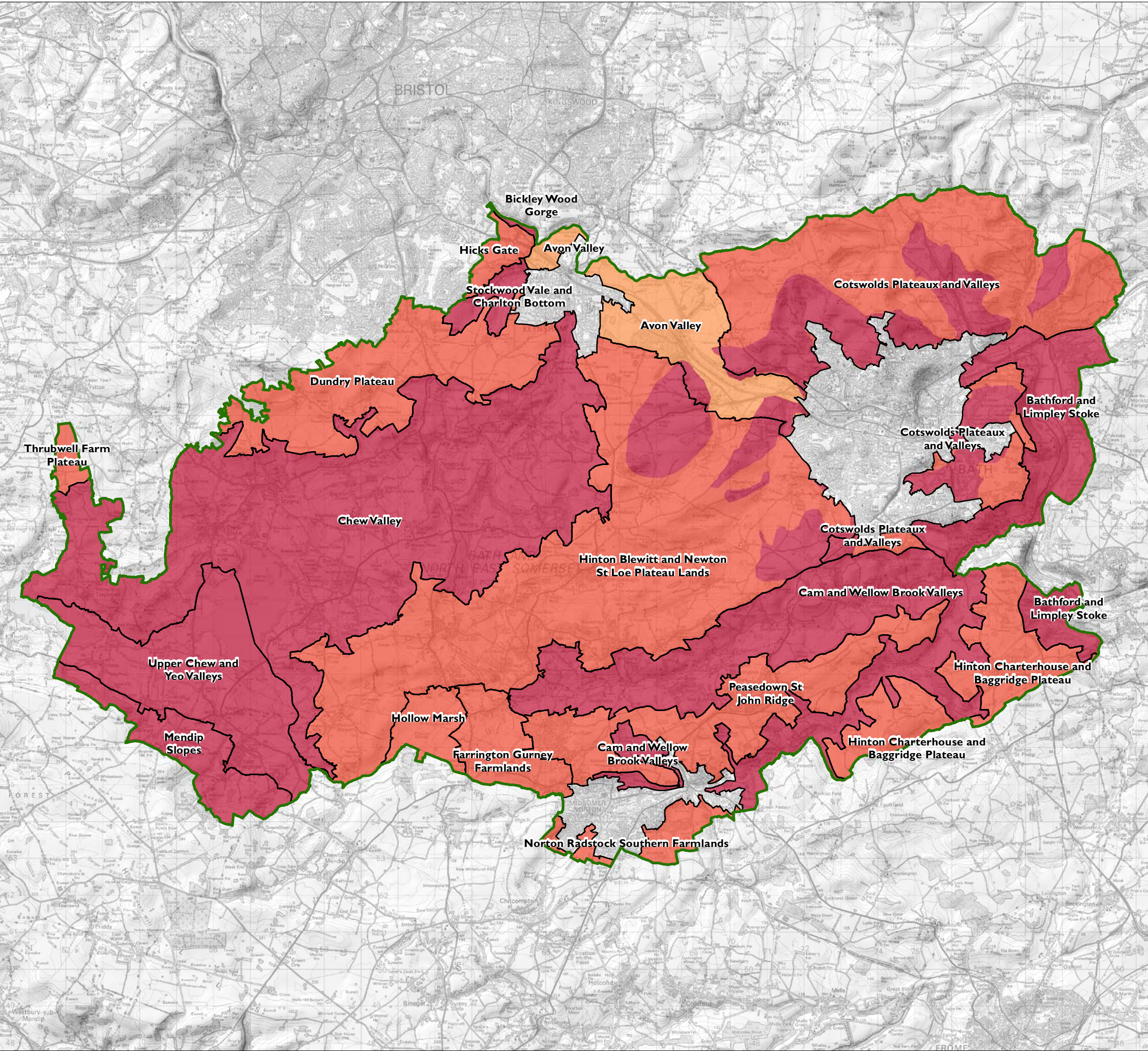
Landscape Character Area	Large scale wind turbines (over 95m)	Medium scale wind turbines (25-95m)	Small scale wind turbines (under 25m)
Plateaux and Valleys	(High in 'Green Hill-sides' around Bath)	(High in 'Green Hill-sides' around Bath)	'Green Hill-sides' around Bath)
17. Hinton Charterhouse and Baggridge Plateaux	Moderate-high	Moderate	Moderate-low
18. Bathford and Limpley Stoke Valley	High	Moderate-high (High in 'Green Hill-sides' around Bath)	Moderate (High in 'Green Hill-sides' around Bath)

- 4.2 Generally the landscapes in B&NES are relatively small scale (compared to other parts of the country), contain human scale features (such as historic buildings and trees) and are relatively complex. As a result sensitivity is therefore generally less for smaller scale turbines than for larger scale turbines.
- 4.3 The results indicate that most of the landscape of Bath and North East Somerset over 95m to blade tip have a high or moderate-high sensitivity to the largest scale wind turbine development (i.e. accommodating this scale of turbine would result in a change in character of the landscape). This is because of the relatively small scale of these landscapes and the presence of human scale features within the landscape, such as villages, farms and small scale field patterns. Some areas have a larger scale (e.g. parts of the Avon Valley and some of the upland plateaux which have larger field sizes and fewer scaleable features) and these are the few areas that may have a slightly lower sensitivity to this scale of development. If large scale turbines are deemed viable in certain areas, it is likely that turbine sizes/rotor diameters at the lower end of the large scale rather than the higher end of the large scale will be more appropriate since none of the landscapes in B&NES are truly 'large scale' in the context of the UK.
- 4.4 Landscapes also have a moderately high sensitivity to medium scale turbines due to the relatively small scale of many of the landscapes in Bath and North East Somerset. However, lower sensitivity ratings tend to apply to the larger scale plateaux and ridges and areas affected by industrial development.
- 4.5 There is generally lower sensitivity to small scale turbines (under 25m) across the study – this type of wind turbine development could form part of farm complexes or businesses with relatively little change in landscape character. However, there are some parts of B&NES that remain highly sensitive to even small scale turbines – this relates mainly to the green hills setting of Bath World Heritage Site, as well as the Mendip Slopes and Bickley Wood Gorge.

A note on cumulative impacts relating to wind energy development

- 4.6 Although most landscapes will be able to accommodate some wind energy development of some scale, most landscapes would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It is not possible to provide a generic limit on numbers or distances between turbines and each proposal would need to consider cumulative impacts on a case by case basis. However, in some larger scale landscapes a smaller number of medium or large scale turbines may be more appropriate than developing a large number

of small turbines. Each landscape character analysis includes a note on cumulative impacts which relates specifically to the character of the landscape.



Landscape Sensitivity Analysis for Wind Energy Development in B&NES

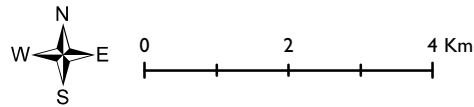
Figure 4.1 Sensitivity Analysis for large scale wind turbines

Key

- B&NES boundary
- Landscape Character Areas
- High
- Moderate-high
- Moderate
- Moderate-low
- Low

Please note: This map should be read in conjunction with the sensitivity analysis tables and guidance set out in the main report.

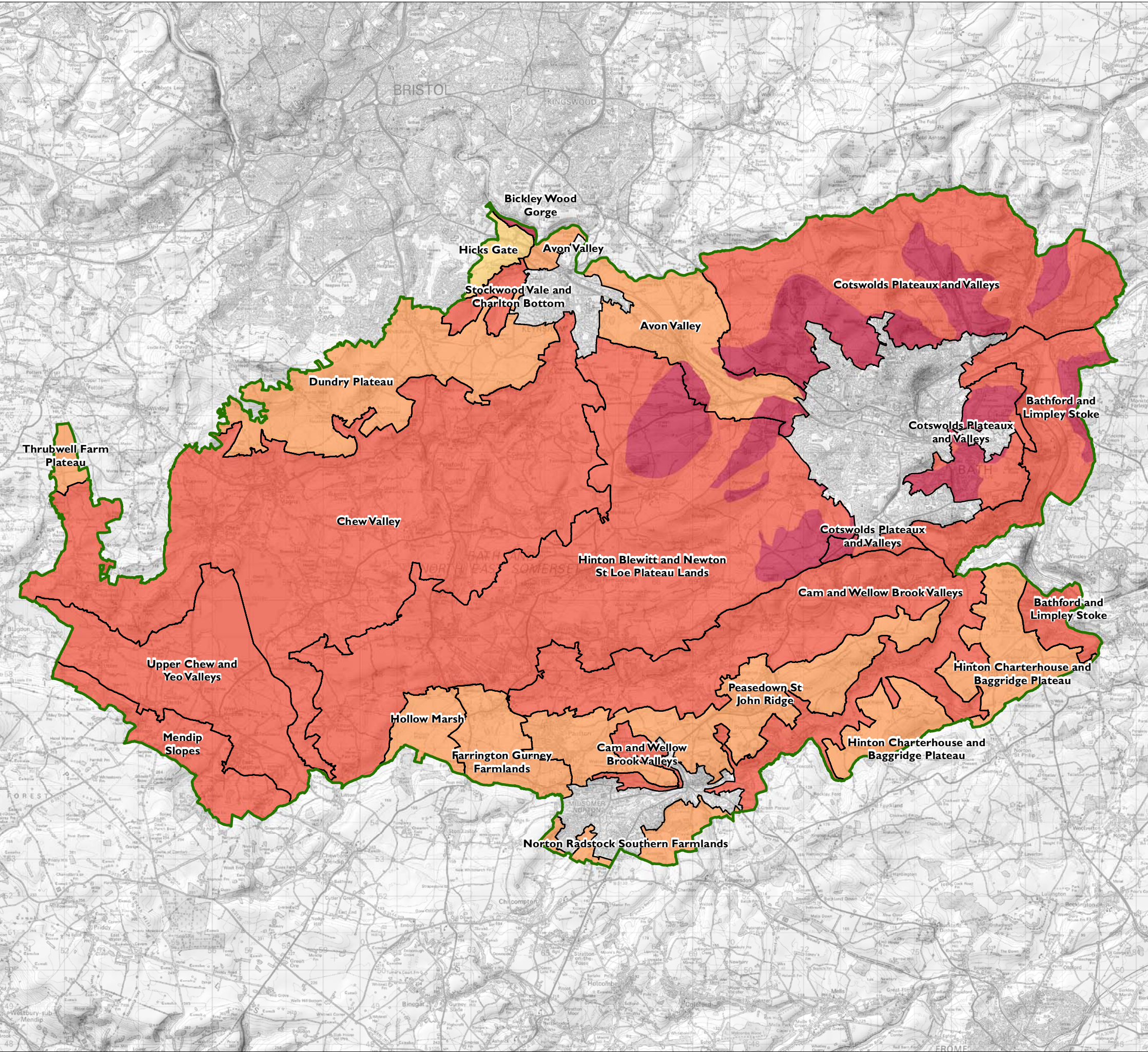
There is no defined mapped setting to the Bath World Heritage Site and therefore only the Green Hillside aspect of the setting has been mapped. Any proposals will need to consider impact on the World Heritage Site Setting taking account of the Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study and the World Heritage Site Management Plan 2010 - 2016.



Source: B&NES

Date: 15/12/2010
Revision: B












**Landscape Sensitivity Analysis
for Wind Energy Development
in B&NES**

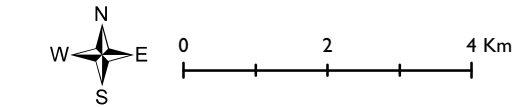
**Figure 4.2 Sensitivity Analysis for
medium scale wind turbines**

Key

-  B&NES boundary
-  Landscape Character Areas
-  High
-  Moderate-high
-  Moderate
-  Moderate-low
-  Low

Please note: This map should be read in conjunction with the sensitivity analysis tables and guidance set out in the main report.

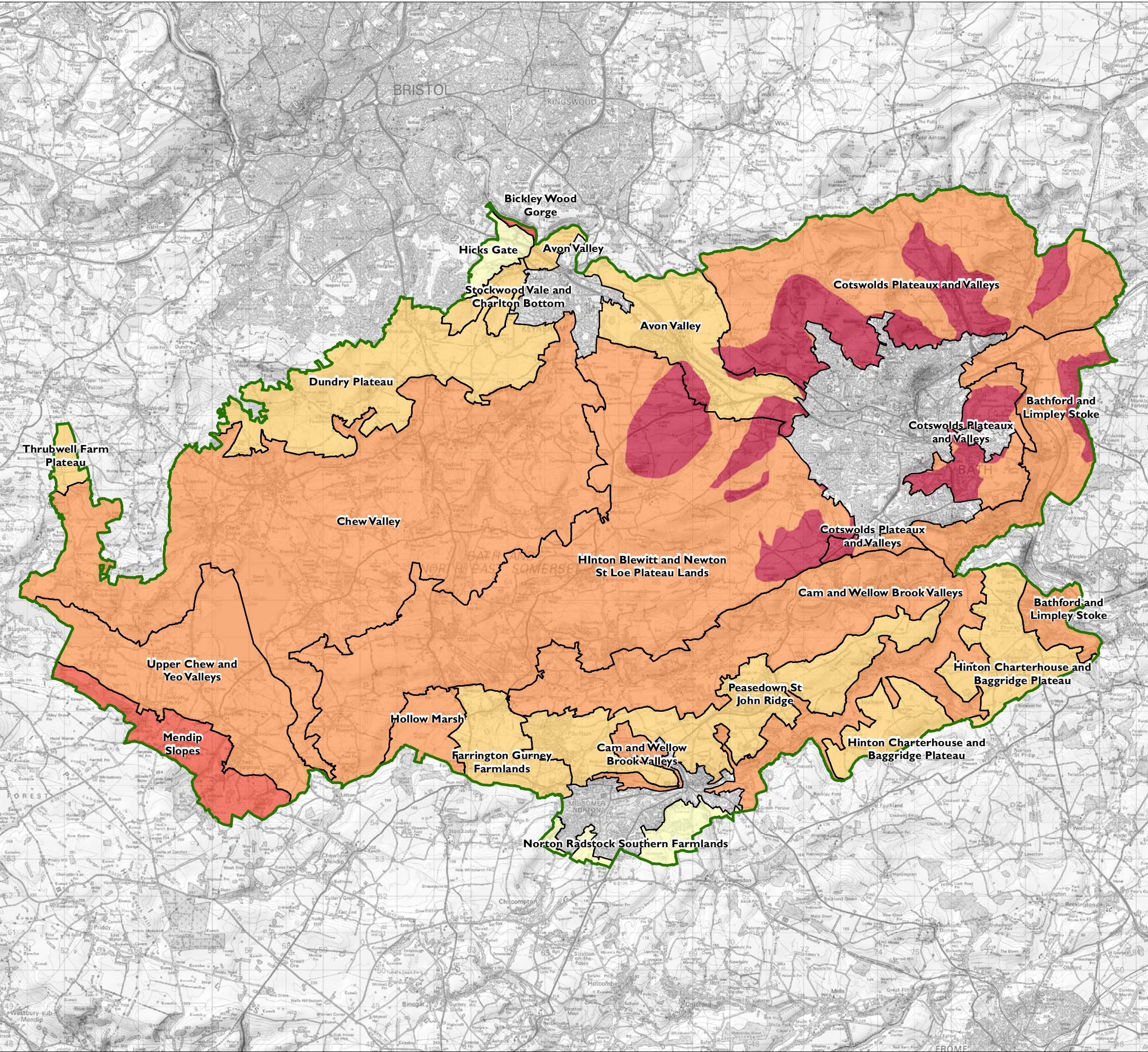
There is no defined mapped setting to the Bath World Heritage Site and therefore only the Green Hillsides aspect of the setting has been mapped. Any proposals will need to consider impact on the World Heritage Site Setting taking account of the Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study and the World Heritage Site Management Plan 2010 - 2016.



Source: B&NES

Date: 15/12/2010
Revision: B





**Landscape Sensitivity Analysis
for Wind Energy Development
in B&NES**

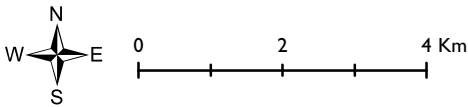
**Figure 4.3 Sensitivity Analysis for
small scale wind turbines**

Key

- B&NES boundary
- Landscape Character Areas
- High
- Moderate-high
- Moderate
- Moderate-low
- Low

Please note: This map should be read in conjunction with the sensitivity analysis tables and guidance set out in the main report.

There is no defined mapped setting to the Bath World Heritage Site and therefore only the Green Hillside aspect of the setting has been mapped. Any proposals will need to consider impact on the World Heritage Site Setting taking account of the Bath World Heritage Site Setting Study and the World Heritage Site Management Plan 2010 - 2016.



Source: B&NES

Date: 15/12/2010
Revision: B



AREA 1: THRUBWELL FARM PLATEAU

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Clipped hedges which are often 'gappy' and supplemented by sheep netting
- Late 18th and early 19th century rectilinear field layout at north of area
- Occasional groups of trees
- Geologically complex
- Well drained soils
- Flat or very gently undulating plateau
- A disused quarry
- Parkland at Butcombe Court straddling the western boundary
- Minor roads set out on a grid pattern
- Settlement within the area consists of isolated farms and houses

Summary of Key Designations

N/A



View north over area

AREA 1: THRUBWELL FARM PLATEAU		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a relatively large-scale plateau landform with predominantly medium-sized and some smaller fields. Human scale indicators include hedgerow and roadside trees, ponds and isolated farmsteads.</p> <p>Landform – a relatively flat to gently undulating plateau.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – landscape pattern is relatively simple, with fields generally rectangular and bounded by well-trimmed hedgerows with hedgerow trees, and roads laid out on a grid pattern.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – a few isolated farms of traditional limestone vernacular lie within the area, while minor roads cross the area in a grid. Modern agricultural barns and telegraph poles are a more recent man-made influence.</p> <p>Skylines – skylines are generally dominated by trees.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – there are views of this area from the adjacent Chew Valley character area and from the Mendips beyond (including the Mendip Hills AONB), as well as from the Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands to the south east.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – an open landscape with few detractors, generally in good condition. The area is close to Bristol airport which detracts from sense of tranquillity of this rural landscape.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – no designated sites within the area.</p>	<p>Although the relatively large-scale landform, simple landscape pattern, presence of man-made features, and reduced tranquillity indicate a lower sensitivity to wind turbine development, the presence of human scale features (trees, ponds, historic farmsteads and small villages) and intervisibility with the Mendip Hills AONB increase sensitivity. The human scale of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is considered to have a moderate-high sensitivity to large scale wind turbines, a moderate sensitivity to medium scale turbines and a moderate-low sensitivity to small scale wind turbines due to the different.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the mature hedgerow trees and localised groups of roadside trees; • the small scale settlements, traditional farmsteads and limestone vernacular; • the historic field patterns and hedgerows; • the historic parkland of Butcombe Court • views from the Mendip Hills AONB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect trees from the impacts of development. • Site large and medium scale turbines away from settlements and residential properties as far as possible. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular where appropriate e.g. ensure substation buildings blend with existing buildings in the landscape. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not erode historic field patterns. • Ensure hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Ensure wind energy development does not erode this historic landscape. • Consider views from the Mendip Hills AONB when locating turbines in this area – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape.

AREA 1: THRUBWELL FARM PLATEAU		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>A note on scale: The presence of human scale features and medium to small scale field patterns means large scale turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape when viewed from within the LCA. However, since the plateau landform is generally large scale, commercial scale wind turbines may not dominate this landform when viewed from a distance.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate limited wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. A smaller number of medium or large scale turbines may be more appropriate than a large number of small turbines in this relatively large scale landscape to minimise clutter. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 2: CHEW VALLEY

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Low lying and undulating valley of the River Chew
- Slowly permeable soils
- Disused coal mines and distinctive spoil heaps
- Mainly grassland with patches of arable land-use
- Characteristic small regular fields of late medieval enclosure
- Less common irregular fields created on slopes by medieval enclosure of woodland
- Large woodland areas such as Lord's Wood, Hunstrete Plantation and Common Wood
- Characteristic woodland on slopes and hillsides
- Patches of bracken in hedges and in areas of rough grazing
- Main settlements often on lower slopes
- Farm buildings and settlements often nestled into the valley sides and often amongst trees
- Occasional smaller groups of more recent housing in more elevated locations
- Rich variety of traditional building materials reflecting local availability
- Extensive views across Chew and Yeo Valleys
- Tributary valleys have intimate character enclosed by hedges, trees and side slopes
- Views to Blagdon and Chew Valley Lakes
- Sunken lanes
- Buildings and chimneys associated with Bristol Waterworks
- Disused North Somerset Railway and viaduct at Pensford
- Standing stones at Stanton Drew

Summary of Key Designations

- **Mendip Hills AONB (16% of LCA)**
- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** Chew Court, Chewton Court, Hunstrete House, Parsonage Farm, Stowey House, Sutton Court, The Grange
- **Conservation Areas:** Chew Magna, Chew Stoke, Keynsham, Pensford, Stanton Drew, Woollard
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Tun Bridge, Compton Dando Bridge, Chewton Keynsham packhorse Bridge, Wansdyke E of Peppershells, Hautville's Quoit, Oval Enclosure SW of Stowey House, Wansdyke N of Cottle's Farm, Churchyard Cross, Burlledge Common Hillfort, Bowl Barrow, Fairy Toot Long Barrow, Stanton Drew Stone Circles, Wansdyke Compton Dando to W of Wansdyke house, Bowl barrow 90m south west of Bicknell Farm, Round House, Bridge near Manor House



View south-west over Upper Stanton Drew

AREA 2: CHEW VALLEY		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a medium scale landscape comprising the relatively broad Chew Valley and its narrower tributaries, and a mix of medium to small sized fields. Human scale indicators include numerous trees and small woods, villages and scattered farmsteads, and historic features including Stanton Drew stone circle, Marksbury church tower and the mills along the River Chew.</p> <p>Landform – a gently undulating, broad central valley, with narrower tributary valleys that form occasional hills.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – landscape pattern is relatively complex, with a mix of both regular and irregular shape fields bounded by hedges and occasionally tree belts; woodland is prominent throughout the area in numerous hedgerow trees and small woodlands, larger woodlands towards the east, and several historic parks (including Stanton Drew, Hunstrete, Stowey House and Sutton Court). Further complexity is added by the winding course of the River Chew and its tributaries, and the numerous settlements and network of roads and lanes.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – the area contains a dense network of minor routes connecting settlements, with several notable sunken lanes, as well as the main roads the A37 and A368. The main settlements are located on the lower valley slopes, with numerous smaller villages and farmsteads; settlements are generally well integrated into the landscape and often nestled amongst trees. Numerous footpaths criss-cross the area, including the Three Peaks Walk and the Two Rivers Way. More recent man-made influence includes modern farm buildings, a communication mast, electricity pylons and some modern housing.</p> <p>Skylines – well-wooded slopes form distinctive skylines, while localised skyline features include the prominent bridge at Pensford and the church tower Marksbury.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – extensive views occur to the Mendip Hills in the south-west (over LCAs 3 and 4), as well as to the Dundry Plateau in the north and the Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands in the south-east.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – the landscape is distinctive and predominantly harmonious, with high levels of tranquillity away from the main roads. Much of the character is shaped by the balance of hedges, trees and woodlands, with long views offered from the central valley in contrast to the greater intimacy of the tributaries.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the south-west</p>	<p>Although the broad landform of the central valley and some recent man-made features lower sensitivity to wind energy development, the complex landscape pattern, small-scale fields, numerous trees and small woods, local historic parks, intimate tributary valleys, and high levels of tranquillity all increase sensitivity to development. The special qualities of the south-west edge which fall within the Mendip Hills AONB (particularly the area's hedges, the Chew Valley Lake, the views within the area, and its tranquillity) and its proximity to the distinctive south-facing escarpment also increase sensitivity. The human scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to large scale commercial wind turbines, a moderate-high sensitivity to medium scale turbines and moderate sensitivity to small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the intimate tributary valleys and well-wooded slopes; • the historic settlements and vernacular architecture, especially areas with conservation designation; • the historic field patterns, species-rich hedgerows and sunken lanes; • the hedgerow trees, tree belts and woodlands; 	<p>The analysis in the left hand column indicates that the intimate tributary valleys and distinctive hills backing Blagdon Lake have a slightly higher sensitivity to turbine development than the broader central Chew Valley. However, the sensitivity of the LCA as a whole is as set out to the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate turbines away from narrow tributary valleys. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular where appropriate e.g. ensure substation buildings blend with existing buildings in the landscape. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage rural sunken lanes, or eliminate historic field patterns. • Ensure hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Protect trees and woodlands from the impacts of development

AREA 2: CHEW VALLEY		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>edge of the LCA falls within the Mendip Hills AONB – this landscape is valued for its steep craggy slopes, distinctive south-facing escarpment and gently undulating plateau, its ancient hill-top monuments, its flower-rich grasslands and wooded combes, its hedges and dry stone walls, the Chew Valley and Blagdon Lakes, the underground karst landscape, the views out of and within the area, and its tranquillity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historic skyline features including the bridge at Pensford and Marksbury church tower. • views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Chew Magna, Chew Stoke, Keynsham, Pensford, Stanton Drew and Woollard; • the high levels of tranquillity away from the main roads; • the special qualities of the Mendip Hills AONB, particularly the area's hedges, the views within the area, the Chew Valley Lake, and the sense of tranquillity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to protect the understanding and appreciation of these historic landmarks. • Seek to protect views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Chew Magna, Chew Stoke, Keynsham, Pensford, Stanton Drew and Woollard. • Protect high levels of tranquillity away from the main roads. • The south-east edge of the area lies within the Mendip Hills AONB which is protected for its special qualities. Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the special qualities of the AONB which are set out in the AONB Management Plan. • Consider views from Mendip Hills AONB when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape.
<p>A note on scale: The presence of human scale features and small scale field patterns means large scale turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape when viewed from within the LCA.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate limited wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 3: UPPER CHEW AND YEO VALLEYS

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Flat landscape, gently sloping in parts
- Red soils associated with mudstone outcrops
- Spring line villages of West Harptree, East Harptree, Compton Martin and Ubley with harmonious use of traditional building materials in older buildings
- Isolated farms, many very old including a medieval moated farmhouse
- Small regular fields surrounded by clipped hedges
- Arable and pastoral land cover
- Frequent hedgerow trees and large belts of trees giving the impression of being well-wooded
- Few small woods, conifer or willow and poplar plantations around the edges of the lakes and others consist of oak and ash
- Wide tree belt follows the River Yeo
- Views to surrounding hills but limited views within the area
- Straight roads well enclosed by landform and/or hedges
- Generally quiet and peaceful away from the A368 corridor
- Roman road
- Tumulus north of Blagdon Lake
- Chew Valley lake and associated features

Summary of Key Designations

- **Mendip Hills AONB (100% of LCA)**
- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** Eastwood Manor, Eastwood Manor Farm, Gournay Court, Harptree Court
- **Conservation Areas:** Compton Martin, East Harptree, Ubley, West Harptree
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Ubley Manor House



View west over area

AREA 3: UPPER CHEW AND YEO VALLEYS		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a mixed-scale landscape, with a relatively large-scale valley landform and small to medium sized fields. Human scale indicators include frequent hedgerow trees, tree-belts, spring-line villages and farms.</p> <p>Landform – landform is flat or gently-sloping, with significant slopes only on the southern edge where the area borders the Mendip Slopes LCA.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – field pattern is relatively simple, with predominantly rectangular fields bordered by neatly trimmed hedges. Complexity is added to the landscape however by numerous trees, the tree-lined River Yeo, and localised irregular fields patterns,</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – medieval spring-line villages occur along the foot of the Mendip slopes, while scattered farms occur throughout the area. Settlement is generally of traditional vernacular. A network of noticeably straight roads crosses the area, including the A368, the B3114 and a number of rural lanes and drove roads (including a Roman Road), while the area is also well served by rights of way. More recent man-made influence includes large modern agricultural sheds, modern development along the A368, a line of electricity pylons south of Chew Valley Lake, and fencing and balustrades associated with the edge of the lake itself.</p> <p>Skylines – although the LCA does not have prominent skylines, the trees, tree-belts and larger houses (e.g. Eastwood Manor) and churches form distinctive skyline features.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – inter-visibility occurs with the surrounding hills and plateaux, namely the Mendip Slopes to the south, the Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands to the east, and the Dundry Plateau to the north.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – a peaceful landscape away from the major roads, with a sense of openness without feeling overly exposed.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the LCA falls entirely within the Mendip Hills AONB – this landscape is valued for its steep craggy slopes, distinctive south-facing escarpment and gently undulating plateau, its ancient hill-top monuments, its flower-rich grasslands and wooded combes, its hedges and dry stone walls, the Chew Valley and Blagdon Lakes, the underground karst landscape, the views out of and within the area, and its tranquillity.</p>	<p>Although the relatively large-scale valley landform, the simple field pattern and the presence of modern agricultural sheds and pylons lower sensitivity to wind energy development, the historic settlements of traditional vernacular, presence of human scale features, localised irregular field patterns, high levels of tranquillity and special qualities associated with the AONB (particularly the area's hedges, the lakes and views to the Mendips) all increase sensitivity to development. The human scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to large scale commercial wind turbines, a moderate-high sensitivity to medium scale turbines, and a moderate sensitivity to small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic field patterns, hedgerows and drove roads; • the historic settlements and vernacular architecture; • the hedgerow trees and tree-belts, including the tree-lined River Yeo; • the larger houses and churches forming distinctive skyline features; • the high levels of tranquillity away from the main roads; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage rural sunken lanes, or erode historic field patterns. • Ensure hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular where appropriate e.g. ensure substation buildings blend with existing buildings in the landscape. • Protect trees and woodlands from the impacts of development • Ensure larger houses and churches continue to form distinctive skyline features. • Protect high levels of tranquillity away from main roads.

AREA 3: UPPER CHEW AND YEO VALLEYS		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the special qualities of the Mendip Hills AONB, particularly the area's hedges, the views within the area, and the Chew Valley and Blagdon Lakes. important views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Compton Martin, East Harptree, Ubley and West Harptree; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the special qualities of the AONB which are set out in the AONB Management Plan, particularly the intact hedges and views to the Mendips. Consider views from the Mendip Hills AONB when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape. Seek to preserve important views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Compton Martin, East Harptree, Ubley and West Harptree.
A note on scale: The presence of human scale features and small to medium scale field patterns means the large scale turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape.		
A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate limited wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It may be more desirable to have fewer large or medium turbines rather than a greater number of small turbines to reduce clutter. Any development of multiple turbines would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.		

AREA 4: MENDIP SLOPES

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Dolomitic Conglomerate is the principal rock formation
- Gentle to steeply sloping edge to the Mendip Hills with local undulations and rock outcrops
- Slopes incised with minor valleys or combes which are often wooded
- Ancient semi-natural woodland on steeper slopes
- Most agricultural land is grassland including both rough grazing and cultivated and re-seeded grassland
- Field boundaries typically marked by tall hedges and more rarely walls towards the upper slopes
- Fields are generally small, irregular on the upper slopes indicating medieval woodland clearance and regular on the lower slopes indicating enclosure of open fields in the late medieval period
- Settlements of Ubley, East Harptree, Compton Martin and West Harptree located at the foot of the slope along the springline have strong visual connection with character area
- Houses generally have clay-tiled roofs; many painted or rendered white. Mixture of natural building materials including Carboniferous Limestones and red sandstone
- Extensive views across Chew Valley
- Area well served by minor roads and public rights of way including the Limestone Link long distance footpath
- Features include disused quarries and lime-kilns, shafts along the line of the Bristol Water Works supply pipe and remnants of orchards
- Noise along A368 corridor otherwise generally quiet and peaceful

Summary of Key Designations

- **Mendip Hills AONB (100% of LCA)**
- **Conservation Areas:** Compton Martin
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Richmond Castle



Steep wooded slopes in the east

AREA 4: MENDIP SLOPES		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a mixed-scale landform with larger undulating slopes incised by more intimate combes. Fields are predominantly small, or occasionally medium on the gentler slopes. Human scale indicators include scattered farms and houses, and hedgerow trees and woodlands.</p> <p>Landform – a distinctive landform of both steep dramatic slopes in the north and more gentle slopes further south where the area widens, typically incised by rocky combes and with occasional rock outcrops.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – this is a relatively complex landscape with a mix of field patterns, with irregular fields generally occurring on the upper slopes while regular patterns dominate the lower slopes. Hedgerow boundaries are generally formed by tall hedges and occasionally walls. The characteristically irregular landform with its incised combes and rock outcrops contributes to complexity, as do the settlements, tracks and significant areas of woodland notably on the steeper slopes and combes.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – settlement principally comprises individual houses and farms, with two hamlets. A number of minor roads cross the area, often running north-south up the slopes and are characteristically sunken, representing former drove roads. More recent human influence includes large modern barns and the encroachment of springline villages at the foot of the scarp into the area.</p> <p>Skylines – the area's woodlands and individual trees form prominent features on the skyline.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – the area is visible over a wide area from the Chew Valley, Dundry Plateau and Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands, and likewise offers far-reaching views over the Chew Valley and surrounding hills.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – a generally peaceful landscape away from the A368 along the north-east boundary, with an intimate quality provided by the combes, tall hedges and woodland.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the LCA falls entirely within the Mendip Hills AONB – this landscape is valued for its steep craggy slopes, distinctive south-facing escarpment and gently undulating plateau, its ancient hill-top monuments, its flower-rich grasslands and wooded combes, its hedges and dry stone walls, the Chew Valley and Blagdon Lakes, the underground karst landscape, the views out of and within the area, and its tranquillity.</p>	<p>Although the presence of large modern barns and some modern development lowers sensitivity to wind energy development to some extent, the prominent skyline, presence of the historic settlements of traditional vernacular, the hedgerow trees and large areas of ancient woodland, the rural lanes and drove roads, the irregular field patterns and complex landform, the high levels of tranquillity and the inclusion of the area within the special qualities of the Mendip Hills AONB (particularly the steep craggy slopes, flower-rich grasslands, wooded combes, hedges and dry stone walls, and views out of and within the area) all increase sensitivity to development. The human scale features and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to large scale commercial wind turbines, and a moderate-high sensitivity to both medium and small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale, complex landform and prominent skylines; • the historic field patterns, hedgerows, dry stone walls and sunken lanes and drove roads; • the scattered farms and hamlets and their vernacular architecture, especially within Compton Martin conservation area; • the hedgerow trees and significant woodlands; 	<p>The analysis in the left hand column indicates that sensitivity is likely to be higher on the steeper slopes and in the intimate wooded combes and slightly lower on the gentler slopes with more regular field patterns. However, the sensitivity of the LCA as a whole is as set out to the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate turbines away from the prominent scarp edge and complex landform of the combes. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage rural sunken lanes, or erode historic field patterns. • Ensure hedgerows and dry stone walls are replaced if they are affected by development. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular where appropriate e.g. ensure any ancillary development blends with existing built development in the landscape. • Protect trees and woodlands from the impacts of development, especially ancient woodlands.

AREA 4: MENDIP SLOPES		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the high levels of tranquillity; • the special qualities of the Mendip Hills AONB, namely the area's steep craggy slopes, flower-rich grasslands and wooded combes, hedges and dry stone walls, and the views out of and within the area. • notable views from Compton Martin conservation area; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect high levels of tranquillity throughout the area. • Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the special qualities of the AONB which are set out in the AONB Management Plan, particularly the area's steep craggy slopes, flower-rich grasslands, wooded combes, hedges and dry stone walls. • If wind energy development is considered appropriate, consider views towards the Mendip Hills AONB when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape. • Seek to preserve notable views from Compton Martin conservation area that are integral to its character.
<p>A note on scale: The presence of human scale features, the small to medium scale field patterns and the height of the slope (approx. 130m) means large scale turbines may appear 'out of scale' with both the landform and landscape features, and may diminish the perceived scale of the ridge.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Any development of multiple turbines would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 5: DUNDRY PLATEAU

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Dundry Hill of Oolitic Limestone and lower shelf/plateau of Lias Limestone
- Open windswept landscape
- Indented valleys at edges of area
- Landslips at junction of limestone and clay
- Norton Court parkland with parkland trees
- Small woods and tree belts in valleys and around settlement
- Prominent modern farm buildings on higher ground (pig and poultry units)
- Buildings either in small groups or isolated cottages or farmsteads – typically of Lias Limestone often rendered or painted
- High species diversity in hedges
- Iron age hill fort at Maes Knoll and strip lynchets indicating late medieval enclosure of steep-sided slopes
- Wansdyke linear earthwork
- Disused North Somerset Railway marked by trees, scrub and field boundaries
- Landmarks include Maes Knoll hillfort and Norton Malreward church tower
- Urban fringe problem of tipping along Whitchurch Lane

Summary of Key Designations

- **Conservation Areas:** Queen Charlton
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Wansdyke SE of Newbarn Farm, Northwick Deserted Medieval Village, Wansdyke E of Maes Knoll Camp, Maes Knoll Camp, Queen Charlton village cross



Arable land on Dundry Plateau

AREA 5: DUNDRY PLATEAU		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a relatively large scale landform combined with predominantly medium-sized fields, with small and large fields also present, the larger fields concentrated in the west. Human scale indicators are also present and include trees, farms and villages.</p> <p>Landform – scarp slopes occur at the edge of the Oolitic limestone of Maes Knoll and Dundry Hill in the west, forming the area's most distinctive features, while the southern boundary of the area at the edge of the Lias Limestone lower plateau is further indented with river valleys, increasing sensitivity to wind turbine development in these areas; elsewhere the land is generally a flat plateau, making it less sensitive in landform terms.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – the landscape pattern on the plateau has a degree of complexity due to the often irregular field patterns, though this is tempered by the general absence of settlement and woodland; greater complexity occurs on the steeper slopes and valleys where more scattered trees and woodlands occur.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – there is relatively little settlement within the area itself, generally taking the form of isolated farms or cottages and few villages, though Keynsham and the southern suburbs of Bristol lie along the northern boundary, while post-war ribbon development is also a feature and is often characterised by non-traditional vernacular. Farm tracks and a network of often sunken lanes follow the valleys and traverse the higher ground, while the A37 passes through the centre of the area adjacent to Whitchurch. Large agricultural buildings are a more recent man-made influence.</p> <p>Skylines – Dundry Hill on the north-west edge and Maes Knoll form prominent, highly visible skylines, the latter important for its historic landmark features (a prehistoric hillfort and the Wansdyke linear earthwork). The flatter plateau areas have less prominent skylines, with church towers and communication masts forming characteristic landmark features.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – the hills of the area form a backdrop to many views, including from the settlements of Bristol, Keynsham and Saltford, as well as the Chew Valley and Mendip Hills AONB, increasing sensitivity to wind turbines.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – the landscape is generally in good condition with little apparent change in landscape structure since 1884, providing a sense of</p>	<p>Although the distinctive landform features and historic landmark features in the west, presence of human scale indicators, prominent skylines with historic features, and visibility from the Mendip Hills AONB increase sensitivity to wind energy development, the relatively large scale landform (particularly on plateaux) and presence of existing man made features such as large agricultural buildings and major roads reduce sensitivity in places. The human scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is considered to have a moderate-high sensitivity to large scale commercial wind turbines, moderate sensitivity to medium scale turbines and moderate-low sensitivity to small scale turbines, although sensitivity varies within the area as noted above.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the distinctive scarp landform of Maes Knoll and Dundry Hill and historic landmarks such as Maes Knoll Hill Fort and the Wansdyke linear earthwork; • the historic farmsteads and vernacular architecture, especially within Queen Charlton conservation area; • the historic field patterns, species-rich hedgerows and sunken lanes; • the church towers and Maes Knoll hill fort which form skyline features in views. 	<p>The analysis in the left hand column indicates that the steep slopes and historic landmarks on Maes Knoll and Dundry Hill in the west have a higher sensitivity to wind energy development, while the generally flat land away from these areas have a slightly lower sensitivity to wind energy development. However, the sensitivity of the LCA as a whole is as set out to the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to protect the understanding and appreciation of historic landmarks such as Maes Knoll Hill Fort and the Wansdyke linear earthwork. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular where appropriate e.g. ensure substation buildings blend with existing buildings in the landscape. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage rural sunken lanes, or eliminate historic field patterns. • Ensure species-rich hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Locate turbines away from church towers and Maes Knoll on key skylines.

AREA 5: DUNDRY PLATEAU		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>history reinforced by the Maes Knoll hillfort and Wansdyke and other features (e.g. church tower at Norton Malreward and the deserted medieval hamlet of Pickwick), though urban fringe problems are affecting Whitchurch Lane in the north. The landscape is also relatively tranquil, particularly on the south side, away from Bristol and busy roads.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the area does not lie within a protected landscape and does not contain any historic parks or gardens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the remnant parkland around Norton Malreward Court. • important views from Queen Charlton conservation area. • Views from the Mendip Hills AONB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect remnant parkland, including a number of giant redwood trees, around Norton Malreward Court. • Seek to preserve important views from Queen Charlton conservation area that are integral to its character. • Consider views from Mendip Hills AONB when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape.
<p>A note on scale: The presence of human scale features and small scale field patterns means large scale commercial turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape when viewed from within the LCA. However, since the landform is generally large scale, turbines are not likely to dominate landform when viewed from a distance.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate limited wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It may be more desirable to have fewer large or medium turbines rather than a greater number of small turbines in the more open, large scale plateau areas to reduce clutter. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 6: HINTON BLEWETT AND NEWTON ST LOE PLATEAU LANDS

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Undulating open valley and plateau landscape
- Well trimmed hedges
- Narrow enclosed lanes/green lanes
- Rounded hills as at Farmborough Common, Priest Barrow, Nap Hill, The Sleight and Mearns Hill
- Tree-lined Cam, Newton, Conygre and Corston Brooks
- Extensive areas of arable farmland
- Newton Park and other historic parks
- Small batches and other evidence of past coal mining
- Walls within and at edges of villages and hamlets
- Villages generally located within valleys
- Traditional buildings constructed of Oolitic or Lias Limestone and many houses rendered or painted
- Wansdyke - well preserved at Englishcombe
- Stantonbury Hill
- Priston Mill
- Earthworks of Culverhay Castle at Englishcombe

Summary of Key Designations

- **Mendip Hills AONB (2% of LCA) & Bath World Heritage Site (1% of LCA)**
- **Registered Parks and Gardens:** Newton Park
- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** High Littleton House, Kingswell House, Newton Park, Parish's House, Stowey House
- **Conservation Areas:** Corston, Englishcombe, Hinton Blewett, Newton St.Loe, Timsbury
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Tunley Farm Hillfort, Stantonbury Camp and Wansdyke, Wansdyke Breach Wood to Middle Wood, Wansdyke NW of Manor Farm, Wansdyke W of Park Farm, Culverhay Castle, Newton St Loe Castle, Burlledge Common Hillfort, Wansdyke Compton Dando to W of Wansdyke House



Hill at Farmborough

AREA 6: HINTON BLEWETT AND NEWTON ST LOE PLATEAU LANDS

Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a large scale undulating plateau and valley landform, with large fields on the plateaux and gentler slopes, and smaller fields on steeper slopes and around settlement. Human scale indicators include villages, hamlets and farms and scattered trees and copses, though these are generally located away from the more exposed plateau tops.</p> <p>Landform – a complex, undulating limestone plateau and valley landscape. The landform is especially undulating in the west, where distinctive rounded hills are a particular feature, while in the east the incised valleys give rise to two distinctive wide ridgelines.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – the complexity of the landform and a predominantly irregular field pattern leads to a relatively complex landscape pattern, especially on steeper slopes and surrounding settlements and watercourses; on the more gently-sloping plateau areas, however, larger fields with fewer hedges and trees result in a simpler landscape.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – settlements are mostly located within valleys or dips and generally consist of a core of traditional vernacular buildings with modern development around the edges, and walls also typically present. The A37 and the A39 cross north-south through the area, while a network of narrow hedge-lined minor roads and green lanes (also often sunken) connect the villages, hamlets and farms. Large modern barns are a more recent man-made influence.</p> <p>Skylines – numerous small rounded hills form prominent skylines within the area, while trees and woodland are an occasional feature, particularly around the several areas of parkland and estate farms (notably the grade II Newton Park) and at Greyfield and Stantonbury Hill Woods (also the site of Stantonbury hillfort). Large modern barns are also often prominent in views.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – the ridgelines and hills form a backdrop to many views from surrounding areas, including the Bath WHS and the Cotswolds AONB in the east, from the Mendip Hills AONB in the west, and from Kelston Park in the Avon Valley to the north.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – the area appears overall to be well managed, although the impacts of hedgerow removal and modern development have had an effect. Levels of tranquillity are generally high away from the main roads, while the presence of historical features such as the Wansdyke, small coal mining batches, the earthworks of Culverhay Castle, Stantonbury</p>	<p>Although the complex landform and landscape pattern, presence of human scale indicators, prominent skylines with historic features, and proximity to the Bath WHS increase sensitivity to wind energy development, the large scale landform (particularly on plateaux) and presence of existing man made features such as large scale barns and major roads reduce sensitivity in places. The human scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>This landscape character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to development of any scale of wind turbine within the 'green hillsides' that form a setting of Bath WHS (see Figure 3.3). In other areas it is considered to have a moderate-high sensitivity to large commercial scale wind turbines and a moderate sensitivity to medium and small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the complex landform, including steep valley slopes and the distinctive hills in the west; • the historic settlements with vernacular architecture; • the historic field patterns, hedgerows, stone walls and sunken green lanes; 	<p>The analysis in the left hand column indicates that the steeper slopes and distinctive hills and historical features have a higher sensitivity to wind energy development, while the more gently-sloping open plateau areas have a lower sensitivity to wind energy development. However, the sensitivity of the LCA as a whole is as set out to the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate wind turbines away from steep valley slopes and ensure turbines do not overwhelm the scale of the distinctive hills in the west. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular where appropriate e.g. ensure substation buildings blend with existing buildings in the landscape. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage sunken green lanes, or eliminate historic field patterns. • Ensure hedgerows and walls are replaced if they are affected by development.

AREA 6: HINTON BLEWETT AND NEWTON ST LOE PLATEAU LANDS		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Hillfort, and the parkland and estate landscapes all contribute to the area's continuing sense of history.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) –Newton Park is a Grade II Registered Park lying along the northern boundary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the hills and ridgelines that feature prominently in views from the Bath WHS; Newton Park, a Grade II Registered Park and Garden; areas of trees and woodland, including Greyfield and Stantonbury Hill Woods and along watercourses; the historic landmarks such as Stantonbury Hillfort; important views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Corston, Englishcombe, Hinton Blewett, Newton St.Loe and Timsbury; the tranquil character of the area; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate any turbines away from the 'green hillsides' of the Bath WHS (see Figure 3.3) Seek to protect the special qualities of views identified in the WHS Setting Study, including those from the 'key viewpoints' of Prospect Stile, Lansdown Cemetery, Beckford's Tower, Lansdown Crescent, Solsbury Hill, Alexandra Park, Twerton Round Hill, Old Newbridge Hill and Sham Castle. Consider views from the Mendip Hills and Cotswolds AONBs when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape. Protect Newton Park from direct impacts of development. Ensure wind energy development does not detract from noted views within the park (i.e. views of the summits that form the southern and western boundaries of the park). Protect mature trees and woodlands from the impacts of development. Seek to protect the appreciation and understanding of historic landmarks in the landscape including Stantonbury Hillfort. Seek to preserve important views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Corston, Englishcombe, Hinton Blewett, Newton St.Loe and Timsbury. Locate turbines away from the most tranquil areas - there may be more opportunities to accommodate turbines adjacent to large scale modern farm buildings.
<p>A note on scale: The presence of human scale features, particularly in the valleys and on steeper slopes, and the scale of landform features (particularly the distinctive hills in the west) means large scale turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the more complex landscapes of the valleys, slopes and outlier hills. The more gently-sloping plateaux tops have a larger scale.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate limited wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It may be more desirable to have fewer large or medium turbines rather than a greater number of small turbines on the more open, large scale plateau tops to reduce clutter. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own</p>		

AREA 6: HINTON BLEWETT AND NEWTON ST LOE PLATEAU LANDS

Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.		

AREA 7: HOLLOW MARSH

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Geologically estuarine alluvium with Mercia Mudstones at edges of area
- Grey clayey alluvial soils with reddish loamy soils on the mudstones
- Wide flat/gently sloping valley floor
- Drainage channels drain towards the tributary of the Cam Brook
- Mainly permanent pasture with areas of arable
- Late medieval enclosure of open field system
- Regular rectilinear field pattern
- Clipped hedges with occasional trees
- Tranquil open landscape with views to neighbouring areas
- Few isolated buildings in Lias Limestone

Summary of Key Designations

N/A



View south-west over the area

AREA 7: HOLLOW MARSH		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a mixed scale landscape, with small to medium size fields covering a large scale flat valley landform. Human scale indicators include occasional hedgerow trees and two farms.</p> <p>Landform – a flat to gently sloping dish-like valley landform, rising gently to the west, south and east.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – this area has a simple landscape pattern of comprising a distinct regular pattern of rectangular fields bounded by low clipped hedgerows. There are more irregular fields occurring in the south.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – there are just two farms within the area, with local limestone vernacular, accompanied by a network of footpaths and farm tracks. Larger settlements occur just outside the northern and eastern boundaries, with modern ribbon development along both the Cameley Road in the north and the A37 in the east. A line of electricity pylons crosses the area.</p> <p>Skylines – this area does not have a prominent skyline - skylines are generally formed by the surrounding areas of higher ground.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – there are views from the surrounding hills, namely the Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands and the Farrington Gurney Farmlands.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – an isolated, tranquil and harmonious landscape, with a distinct and open character, reflecting its history as an area of drained marshland.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the area does not lie within a protected landscape and does not contain any historic parks or gardens.</p>	<p>Although the tranquil and rural nature of the landscape and presence of human scale features indicates some sensitivity to wind turbine development, the simple landscape pattern, presence of man-made features, non-prominent skylines indicate lower sensitivity. The human scale of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is considered to have a moderate- high sensitivity to large scale turbines, a moderate sensitivity to medium scale turbines, and a moderate sensitivity to small scale wind turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic fields patterns bounded by hedgerows and drainage ditches; • the historic farms and vernacular architecture; • the tranquillity and integrity of the landscape; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure tracks associated with development do not eliminate historic field patterns. • Ensure hedgerows are replaced and drainage ditches reinstated if they are affected by development. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular where appropriate e.g. ensure substation buildings blend with existing buildings in the landscape. • Conserve the cohesive nature of the landscape – restore landscape features where they are affected.
<p>A note on scale: The medium scale of the landscape and presence of occasional human scale features means that large scale turbines may appear 'out of scale' with the landscape. Medium and small scale turbines are likely to be more suitable in terms of fit with landscape character.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate limited wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It may be more desirable to have fewer medium turbines (or large turbines in exceptional cases) rather than a greater number of small turbines to reduce clutter. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 8: FARRINGTON GURNEY FARMLANDS

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Gently undulating landscape
- Red soils
- Numerous minor brooks and tributaries
- Distinctive angular field pattern of late medieval enclosure
- Historical wet meadowlands along the Cam and Wellow Brook Valleys
- Historical core to settlements of Hallatrow and Farrington Gurney
- Distinct 'treed' setting of Farrington Gurney and Hallatrow
- Lias Limestone and Pennant Sandstone buildings with some painted and rendered houses
- Open landscape
- Views to surrounding ridges and distant churches
- Disused Farrington, Old Mills and Springfield Collieries now used for a variety of uses
- Disused North Somerset Railway passes through the area
- Distinctive local Pennant Sandstone stiles
- Many detractors such as modern barns and pylons and development at Old Mills

Summary of Key Designations

- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** Manor House



West over area (north of Farrington Gurney)

AREA 8: FARRINGTON GURNEY FARMLANDS		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – the area has a relatively large-scale landform with a mix of small to medium size fields. Human scale indicators include scattered trees along the watercourses and settlements, isolated farms and Farrington Gurney church, while larger scale structures include pylons, modern barns and commercial development at the settlement edge.</p> <p>Landform – a gently rolling valley landscape, crossed by the tributaries of the Cam and Wellow Brooks.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – field pattern is typically angular and irregular and adds to complexity, along with the trees and meadows beside watercourses and the area's settlements. Rectilinear fields also occur in places, while the general absence of trees elsewhere and the low clipped nature of hedgerows serve to lessen the general complexity of the area.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – the two main settlements have historic linear cores with 20th century expansion, while Paulton abuts the area to the east, and occasional farms also occur. Large commercial developments include light industry, a depot and a superstore in disused colliery sites, while pylons and modern barns are also a feature. The A39, A37 and A362 radiate from Farrington Gurney, while a network of public footpaths crosses the area.</p> <p>Skylines – Farrington Gurney church and the distinctive conical shape of the Old Mills batch are prominent features on the skyline, as are large-scale modern elements such as pylons, barns and warehouses, as well as scattered hedgerow trees.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – there are views of the area from the plateaux and valleys of the surrounding areas, namely the Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands, the Paulton and Peasedown St John Ridge and the edge of the Cam and Wellow Brook Valleys. Conversely, there are some long distance views to the churches at Ston Easton, Chilcompton and Downside Abbey, which lie outside the district to the south.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – the landscape has an open character. Condition varies – with some cohesive and distinct areas with features such as characteristic Pennant Sandstone stiles and local landmarks such as Farrington Gurney church; elsewhere landscape character has been eroded through hedgerow loss and industrial/commercial development.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the area does not lie within a protected landscape and does not contain any historic parks or gardens.</p>	<p>Although the large scale simple landform, rectilinear field pattern, presence of industrial and commercial developments and main roads, lack of prominent skylines and absence of special qualities recognised through designation indicate lower sensitivity, the presence of landmarks such as Farrington Gurney church increase sensitivity. The human scale of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is considered to have a moderate-high sensitivity to large scale commercial wind turbines, a moderate sensitivity to medium scale turbines, and a moderate-low sensitivity to small scale turbines, although sensitivity varies within the area as noted above.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farrington Gurney church tower; • the historic settlement cores and vernacular buildings and features; • the historic field patterns and hedgerows; • the trees and wildlife-rich meadows alongside watercourses and trees surrounding settlements; 	<p>The analysis indicates that there may be opportunities to accommodate turbines adjacent to existing large scale modern development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to protect the understanding and appreciation of Farrington Gurney church tower as an historic landscape feature. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular where appropriate e.g. ensure substation buildings blend with existing buildings in the landscape. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not erode historic field patterns. • Ensure hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Protect trees and meadows from the impacts of development.

AREA 8: FARRINGTON GURNEY FARMLANDS		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>A note on scale: Although the area has a relatively large-scale landform, the presence of human scale indicators (e.g. buildings and trees) and relatively small scale field patterns means that large scale commercial turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate some wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It may be more desirable to have fewer medium or large turbines rather than a greater number of small turbines to reduce clutter. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 9: STOCKWOOD VALE

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Oolitic Limestone of adjoining higher ground gives way to clay and shales on the valley sides and mudstones on the valley floor
- Generally clayey soils with shallow better drained soils on upper slopes
- Two relatively narrow and steeply sloping valleys
- Tributaries of the River Avon flow in a north-easterly direction
- Land mainly grassland with some 'horsiculture' and horticulture
- Generally unclipped hedges except beside roads
- Trees within hedges and bordering the streams
- Woods and some scrub on upper slopes
- Generally tranquil valley floors

Summary of Key Designations

N/A



View north-east down the valley

AREA 9: STOCKWOOD VALE		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a small landscape-scale consisting of two narrow tributary valleys with small or medium sized fields. Human scale indicators include frequent hedgerow trees, a number of small woods, trees lining the streams and settlements alongside the roads in the north.</p> <p>Landform – a narrow valley landform, with steeply-sloping sides that round off at the bottom and top.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – a complex landscape pattern, with typically angular and irregular fields enclosed by generally unclipped hedges. The occasional woods, stream-lined trees, suburban settlements, horse paddocks and golf course all contribute to the area's complexity.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – roads are concentrated in the north, where a minor route connects Keynsham to Stockwood, while a minor road runs along the valley floor at Charlton Bottom. Settlement is predominantly strung along this road, and lacks a unifying vernacular. One byway and a network of footpaths cross and follow the valleys at various points. Man-made influence is further evident in the presence of pony paddocks and the golf course that crosses the western valley.</p> <p>Skylines – skylines are predominantly created at the boundary edge by the surrounding ridges and plateaux, with tall hedges and the urban edge of Keynsham and Stockwood forming prominent features.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – views down into the valley can be had from Dundry Plateau to the south and the Hicks Gate ridge to the north.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – the landscape generally has an open character, though locally within fields and lanes character can seem enclosed. The more intimate valley bottoms are largely tranquil, although noise can intrude from the urban fringe.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the area does not lie within a protected landscape and does not contain any historic parks or gardens.</p>	<p>Although the presence of man-made influences and urban fringe characteristics reduce sensitivity to wind turbine development, the small-scale valley landform, complex field patterns, steeply-sloping sides, intimate valley bottoms, hedgerow trees, occasional woods and tree-lined streams all increase sensitivity to development. The human scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to large scale commercial wind turbines, a moderate sensitivity to medium scale turbines, and a moderate-low sensitivity to small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the narrow valley landform and steeply-sloping sides; • the historic field patterns and hedgerows; • the hedgerow trees, small woodlands and trees lining the streams; • the intimate and tranquil valley bottoms; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate medium and large turbines away from steeply-sloping valley sides. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not erode historic field patterns. • Ensure hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Protect trees and woodlands from the impacts of development. • Locate medium and large scale turbines away from the most intimate valley bottoms.
<p>A note on scale: The small scale of the landscape and the presence of human scale indicators (e.g. buildings and trees) means that large scale commercial turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape. Small scale turbines would be more suitable in this landscape.</p>		

AREA 9: STOCKWOOD VALE**Landscape attributes and descriptions****Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities****Landscape Recommendations**

A note on cumulative issues: Any development of multiple turbines would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.

AREA 10: HICKS GATE

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Lias Limestone on ridge line and Mercia Mudstones on the lower land
- Low ridge forms backbone to area with slopes down to the Avon Valley and Stockwood Vale
- Urban fringe elements such as golf course, 'horsiculture', and presence of litter
- A diverse and discordant landscape heavily influenced by busy roads and adjacent urban areas
- Small or medium sized fields of irregular shape surrounded by hedges of varying condition
- Hedges generally trimmed on higher ground and unclipped on lower slopes
- Open landscape with broad views to distant areas
- Very little woodland

Summary of Key Designations

- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** Durley Park



View east from ridge

AREA 10: HICKS GATE		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a relatively large-scale landform consisting of rising ground and a ridge above Stockwood Vale and the Avon Valley, with a mix of small and medium sized fields. Human scale indicators are few within the open landscape, but include isolated farms, occasional lines of trees and residential development just beyond the boundary.</p> <p>Landform – a low ridge extends from Stockwood in the west in an east-north-easterly direction, leading down to the slopes of the Avon Valley in the north and the upper slopes of Stockwood Vale in the south-east. A tributary of the Avon cuts through the area in the north at Hicks Gate.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – landscape pattern is relatively complex with predominantly irregular fields bounded by hedges, which tend to be well-clipped on higher ground and less so elsewhere and are often reinforced with post-and-wire fencing. Occasional woodlands add to the complexity.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – pockets of settlement, office buildings and a small industrial estate occur in the north-east, while elsewhere the area contains three isolated farms and golf course (including club buildings). The A4, A4175 and A4174 traverse the area in the north, meeting at a large roundabout at Hicks Gate, to the north of which runs the mainline railway and a number of public rights of way.</p> <p>Skylines – the ridge on which the golf course is located forms a skyline in views from the southeast and northwest.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – the area is visible from the Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands, the Cotswolds Plateau and Valleys (including part of the AONB), the Dundry Plateau and the Chew Valley.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – a very open landscape with significant urban fringe characteristics, including litter-strewn road verges, noise from the busy A4, prominent surrounding development, and the presence of pony paddocks and a golf course.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – Brislington House registered park abuts this LCA which is noted for its wide views to the east across surrounding agricultural land to Lansdown Hill north of Bath. Durley Park is an early C19 house and garden within deer park (locally valued)</p>	<p>Although the relatively complex field pattern and visibility from the Cotswold AONB increase sensitivity to wind turbine development to some extent, the large-scale landform, the open landscape character and the presence of numerous urban fringe characteristics serve to decrease sensitivity. The human scale of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape is considered to have a moderate-hi sensitivity to large scale wind turbines, a moderate-low sensitivity to medium scale turbines and a low sensitivity to small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic farm buildings; • the historic field patterns and hedgerows and Durley Park (early C19 house and garden within deer park); • the trees and small areas of woodland; • the ridgeline as a backdrop to views from surrounding areas, including views from the Cotswolds AONB; • views from Brislington House historic park (no views are noted from Durley Park). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular where appropriate e.g. ensure substation buildings blend with existing buildings in the landscape. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not erode historic field patterns or historic parkland. • Ensure hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Protect the area's trees and woodlands from the impacts of development. • Consider views from adjacent landscapes and the Cotswolds AONB when locating wind energy development – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape. • Seek to protect the notable views from Brislington House historic park to Lansdown Hill north of Bath.
<p>A note on scale: Although the area has a relatively large-scale landform the ridge is only 50m from top to bottom – this, and the presence of human scale indicators (e.g. buildings and trees) and small scale field patterns means that large scale commercial turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape. The large scale A4 interchange increases scale in the north of the</p>		

AREA 10: HICKS GATE		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
area.		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It may be more desirable to have fewer medium or large turbines rather than a greater number of small turbines to reduce clutter in this landscape. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 11: BICKLEY WOOD GORGE

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Sheer gorge-like rock face and steeper valley sides to west becoming broader and shallower eastwards
- Flat river margins along central section
- Railway with multi-arched red brick support crosses western end of area and tunnel at western end
- Woodland on steep slopes and pasture on lower gentle slopes
- Few hedges, no longer stockproof
- Sandstone retaining walls along part of river bank
- Visible outcrops of Pennant Sandstone along valley sides
- The A4174 crosses the valley locally introducing noise into otherwise tranquil landscape
- Pylons to south of area dominate from certain viewpoints

Summary of Key Designations

- **Registered Parks and Gardens:** Brislington House



A4174 crossing the valley

AREA 11: BICKLEY WOOD GORGE		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a small-scale landscape representing the southern side of a narrow valley containing the River Avon, with human scale indicators including numerous trees, a small settlement, a lock and a red-brick railway bridge.</p> <p>Landform – the southern side of a narrow valley, including a gorge-like section in the west with a sheer rock face, steep valley sides and rock outcrops.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – a relatively complex landscape dominated by a varied woodland cover, including an area of ancient semi-natural woodland (Fox's Woods), with small irregular fields on the gentler slopes used for grazing. Remnants of a dry sandstone wall and the lock at Hanham Weir contribute to the area's complexity.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – the area is traversed in the west by the mainline railway, following the alignment of the river over a distinctive multi-arched red brick bridge; in the east, the A4174 spans the valley via a road bridge. Rights of way are limited to a small section of footpath in the south-eastern tip of the area, although the River Avon Path follows the river along the opposite bank (just outside the LCA). The British Waterways Board building at the lock is the only building within the area.</p> <p>Skylines – the top of the valley side forms a skyline along with skyline trees (though they appear sparse and neglected).</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – there is generally little intervisibility with adjacent landscapes due to the incised landform, although where the valley widens slightly in the east views become extensive across the floodplain to the Cotswold Hills in the distance.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – a strong sense of enclosure and a strong sense of place, created by the dramatic hanging woods of the gorge, the rock outcrops and features along the riverside. Although the A4174 has brought traffic noise to the area, levels of tranquillity remain high within the gorge.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – Brislington House registered park falls partly within this LCA and is noted for its wide views to the east across surrounding agricultural land to Lansdown Hill north of Bath</p>	<p>Although the presence of the A4174 and railway decrease sensitivity to wind turbine development to some extent, the dramatic landform, small-scale of the landscape, complex landscape pattern and presence of Brislington House historic park increase sensitivity. The small scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is therefore considered to have a high sensitivity to large and medium scale wind turbines, and a moderate-high sensitivity to small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the narrow valley landform, and particularly the 'gorge-like' western section; • historic features, including the lock, the dry sandstone wall and the multi-arched red brick railway bridge; • the mature trees and woodlands, including the area of ancient semi-natural woodland at Fox's Woods; • views from Brislington House historic park. 	<p>The analysis in the left hand column indicates that this area is likely to be unsuitable for large and medium scale wind turbines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate turbines away from the steep gorge sides. Only small scale turbines are likely to be in scale with the landscape. • Ensure the lock, the dry sandstone wall and the multi-arched red brick railway bridge continue to contribute to landscape character. • Ensure any ancillary features associated with wind energy development (e.g. buildings and boundaries) match the local vernacular. • Protect the area's extensive woodland cover from the impacts of development, especially mature trees and areas of ancient semi-natural woodland. • Seek to protect the notable views from Brislington House historic park to Lansdown Hill north of Bath.

AREA II: BICKLEY WOOD GORGE

Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
A note on scale: The small-scale nature of the valley means that large and medium scale turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape.		
A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.		

AREA 12: CAM AND WELLOW BROOK VALLEYS

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Moderately wide and steep river valleys, striking landform
- Undulating valley sides
- Freely meandering brooks across the floodplains
- Arable and pastoral land cover in roughly equal measure
- Small or medium size irregular fields
- Building materials traditionally Oolitic Limestone to the east of the area and Lias Limestone towards the west with red clay tiles or slate
- Frequent woods, large and small, especially at the top of slopes
- Hedges, clipped and unclipped, are very common with frequent hedgerow trees
- Thick lines of trees follow both the brooks
- Roads follow valley floor and others rise up valley sides connecting to farms and settlements
- Small villages in the valleys
- Farms and isolated houses on the slopes
- A well-preserved section of the Fosse Way Roman road
- Disused railway, line of the Somersetshire Coal Canal and batches provide evidence of the past importance of the area for coal mining
- Pill-boxes and tank traps near Shoscombe Vale and Stony Littleton provide evidence of second world war antitank defences
- Valley has intimate enclosed character provided by topography, trees within hedges and tree belts along brook and field boundaries
- Open upper slopes
- Generally has a quiet and peaceful quality away from major road corridors

Summary of Key Designations

- **Cotswolds AONB (31% of LCA)**
- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** Camerton Park, Kingswell House, Manor House, Parish's House, Woodborough House
- **Conservation Areas:** Combe Hay, Midsomer Norton and Welton, Paulton, Radstock, South Stoke, Timsbury, Wellow



View north-east down the Wellow Brook valley

AREA 12: CAM AND WELLOW BROOK VALLEYS		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a medium-scale landscape, with a combination of predominantly small to medium irregular-shaped fields set within a relatively wide valley landform. Human scale indicators include frequent hedgerow trees, farms, mills, hamlets and villages, although more open arable land on the gentler slopes results in a larger scale in these areas.</p> <p>Landform – both valleys are moderately steep with rounded and undulating sides and flat, narrow valley floors.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – a relatively dense and diverse settlement pattern combined with an irregular hedgerow network and significant woodland cover, including thick lines of trees along the brooks, leading to a relatively high complexity, with less complexity on the more open arable land.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – villages generally follow the valley floors, with South Stoke a notable exception on the upper slopes of the Cam valley, while smaller hamlets and individual farms are more isolated and generally higher up the slopes, with mills also an important feature. Local limestone vernacular predominates. Existing tracks within the landscape include characteristic sunken lanes running straight up the valley sides from the road along the valley bottom, while the A367 cuts across the Cam Brook Valley east of Dunkerton. Man-made structures include modern farm buildings constructed in asbestos or concrete.</p> <p>Skylines – the upper slopes are generally quite open with prominent skylines at the boundary of the valley and adjacent plateau. In some places these skylines are wooded (e.g. Combe Hay).</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – there are views into the valleys from surrounding plateaux, including Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands (Area 6) to the north, Paulton and Peasedown St John Ridge (Area 13) in the centre, and Hinton Charterhouse and Baggridge Plateaux (Area 17) to the south. The upper slopes south of Combe Hay are visible from the Grade II listed Beckford's Tower.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – the valley generally has a peaceful, tranquil quality away from the main roads, and its intimate character and many features of interest make this a popular area for walking, riding and cycling.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the eastern end of the area falls within the Cotswold's AONB – this landscape is valued for its open landscapes, long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, limestone grasslands, traditional barns, ancient beech woodland, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, commons, drove roads, high</p>	<p>Although the distinctive landform features, complex landscape pattern, presence of many human scale indicators, historic settlements, prominent skyline on upper valley slopes, and tranquil character increase sensitivity to wind energy development, the presence of main roads and large scale farm buildings reduce sensitivity in places. The special qualities of the eastern end of the area which falls within the Cotswold's AONB (particularly the long distance views, traditional barns, parklands, archaeological and historical sites, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way and traditional settlements) also increase sensitivity in that area. The human scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>This landscape character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to large-scale wind turbines, a moderate-high sensitivity to medium scale turbines and a moderate sensitivity to small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the distinctive steep valley sides and prominent valley skylines; • the historic villages and vernacular architecture, especially those that are designated Conservation Areas; • the historic field patterns with irregular hedgerow networks, and characteristic sunken lanes running up the valley sides; • the distinctive lines of trees along the brooks and on the skyline (e.g. Combe Hay), and the frequent hedgerow trees; 	<p>The analysis in the left hand column indicates that the intimate valley bottoms, steep valley sides and wooded or sensitive skylines have a higher sensitivity to wind energy development, while the open arable land found on more gentle slopes has a slightly lower sensitivity to wind energy development. However, the sensitivity of the LCA as a whole is as set out to the left.</p> <p>Small scale turbines may be accommodated close to farm buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate any turbines away from the steep valley sides. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular (predominantly local limestone) e.g. using local materials for any buildings or ancillary features. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage characteristic sunken lanes, or disrupt historic field patterns, and that hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Protect areas of ancient woodland and veteran trees, and the characteristic lines of trees along the brooks in the valley bottoms, and replace trees if affected by development.

AREA 12: CAM AND WELLOW BROOK VALLEYS		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way network including the Cotswold Way National Trail, and traditional settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the peaceful, tranquil character and sense of intimacy; the special qualities of the AONB, especially its long distance views, traditional barns, parklands, archaeological and historical sites, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way and traditional settlements; the upper slopes south of Combe Hay that are visible from Beckford's Tower; important views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Combe Hay, Midsomer Norton and Welton, Paulton, Radstock, South Stoke, Timsbury and Wellow; the visual setting of Bath World Heritage Site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate turbines away from the most tranquil parts of the landscape. The eastern end of this area lies within the Cotswolds AONB which is protected for its special qualities. Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the special qualities of the AONB which are set out in the AONB Management Plan, especially its long distance views, traditional barns, parklands, archaeological and historical sites, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way and traditional settlements. Seek opportunities to achieve wider landscape management objectives identified in the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan. For development sites within the areas visible from key viewpoints defined in the Bath WHS setting study (as mapped in Figure 3.3), consider how turbines interact with these views - seek to protect the significance of the viewpoint as recorded in the Bath WHS setting study, and summarised in Chapter 3 of this report. Seek to preserve important views that are integral to the character of conservation areas, including the vistas through gaps between buildings and woodland at Combe Hay, the views over the Cam valley from South Stoke, and the view south from Wellow across the Wellow valley. Consider the appearance of wind energy development in key viewpoints from the Bath WHS (see figure 3.3), namely Beckford's Tower. Seek to preserve the special qualities of these views.
<p>A note on scale: The presence of human scale features within this valley landscape (notably the valley bottoms and steeper slopes), means that large commercial scale turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' in this landscape. The larger-scale landform / field patterns of the arable land that occurs on more gentle slopes are more likely to be able to accommodate larger-scale turbines than the steeper valley sides and valley bottoms.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate limited wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It may be more desirable to have fewer larger turbines rather than a greater number of smaller turbines in the more open arable areas to minimise clutter. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 13: PAULTON AND PEASEDOWN ST JOHN RIDGE

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- A fairly flat limestone plateau/ridge with gentle undulations
- Shallow well-drained clay soils on higher ground
- Most farmland is arable with more grassland in the western part
- Open landscape with wide views to surrounding areas
- Fields usually enclosed by low clipped hedges
- Unclipped hedges though less common are found more towards the west of the area
- Large fields that are regular in shape
- Infrequent small woodlands that are often regularly shaped
- Woodland on batches often containing a proportion of coniferous trees
- Small roads that run along the ridge or straight across it
- Fosse Way runs diagonally across the ridge
- Large prominent villages of Peasedown St John and Paulton with coal mining history
- 20th century expansion of Peasedown St John and Paulton widely visible
- 19th century farms often with prominent modern buildings

Summary of Key Designations

- **Cotswolds AONB (12% of LCA)**
- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** Woodborough House
- **Conservation Areas:** Radstock, Paulton
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Upper Hayes Roman Villa, Camerton Romano-British Town



View south to Peasedown St John

AREA 13: PAULTON AND PEASEDOWN ST JOHN RIDGE		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a large-scale landscape, comprising a relatively flat and open limestone ridge that separates the Cam and Wellow Brook Valleys, with medium to large field sizes. Human-scale features include hedgerow trees, infrequent small woodland blocks and scattered 19th century farmsteads.</p> <p>Landform – a relatively flat plateau with shallow undulations.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – a simple landscape consisting of a regular field pattern, with hedges usually low and well clipped or replaced by fencing in places. Woodlands are also regular in shape, while roads are few and arable land predominates, especially in the east.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – settlements of Peasedown St John (modern expansion to the south especially standing out from the surrounding countryside) and Paulton (historic core with prominent modern expansion). Scattered individual farmsteads are mostly of traditional vernacular and harmonize well with the landscape, though many have large and prominent modern buildings attached. Roads are few and generally run along the ridge or straight across it, often sunken or enclosed by hedges. The A367 runs diagonally over the plateau. Other man-made structures include a covered reservoir north of Clandown, a landfill site beside Bath Old Road, pylons, overhead wires and telecommunications towers, and floodlights around Clandown.</p> <p>Skylines – prominent skylines (owing to the area's elevated ridge landform) with some prominent man-made elements such as pylons and communication masts.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – views from surrounding hills, including the Hinton Blewett and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands (Area 6), the Cotswolds Plateaux (Area 16) and the Hinton Charterhouse and Baggridge Plateaux (Area 17). The northern edge of east part of the ridge is visible from the Grade II listed Beckford's Tower.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – an open landscape with a windswept character and big skies. The A367 adds movement and noise to the landscape, while elsewhere the area is typically tranquil.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the eastern tip of the area falls within the Cotswold's AONB – this landscape is valued for its open landscapes, long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, limestone grasslands, traditional barns, ancient beech woodland, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, commons, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way network including the Cotswold</p>	<p>Although the presence of human scale features, prominent skylines, historical features and intervisibility with the AONB increase sensitivity to wind turbine development, the relatively large scale of the landscape, its plateau landform, simple pattern and presence of existing man-made features indicate an ability to accommodate such features. The special qualities associated with the Cotswolds AONB (particularly the open character of the landscape, the long distance views, historic field patterns, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, drove roads, and high levels of tranquillity) also increase sensitivity at the eastern end of the LCA. The human scale of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>This landscape character area is considered to have a moderate-high sensitivity to large scale wind turbines, a moderate sensitivity to medium scale turbines and a moderate-low sensitivity to small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scattered 19th century farmsteads and the conservation areas of Radstock and Paulton, with its historic print works buildings; • the sunken or hedge-enclosed lanes that run along the plateau; • historic late-medieval field patterns; • the eastern part of the ridge visible from Beckford's Tower; 	<p>The analysis indicates that landscape sensitivity is likely to be higher in the more tranquil areas, for example in the AONB, close to historic landmark features and close to historic buildings. However, the sensitivity of the LCA as a whole is as set out to the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular of historic farmsteads e.g. using local materials for any substation or other buildings. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage characteristic sunken lanes and that hedges are replaced if damaged. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not erode historic late-medieval field patterns, replacing hedgerows and hedgerow trees if they are affected. • For development sites within the areas visible from key viewpoints defined in the Bath WHS setting study (as mapped in Figure 3.3), consider how turbines interact with these views - seek to protect the significance of the viewpoint as recorded in the Bath WHS setting study, and summarised in Chapter 3 of this report'.

AREA 13: PAULTON AND PEASEDOWN ST JOHN RIDGE		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
Way National Trail, and traditional settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • important views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Radstock and Paulton; • the visual setting of Bath World Heritage Site. • sense of tranquillity away from the A367 and major settlements. • the special qualities of the AONB, especially the open landscape, long distance views, historic field patterns, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity and accessible rights of way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to protect important views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Radstock and Paulton. • Ensure wind energy development does not detract from key viewpoints from the Bath WHS (see figure 3.3), namely Beckford's Tower. • Locate turbines away from the most tranquil areas as far as possible. • The eastern tip of this area lies within the Cotswolds AONB which is protected for its special qualities. Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the special qualities of the AONB which are set out in the AONB Management Plan. • Consider other views from the Cotswolds AONB when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape. • Seek opportunities to achieve wider landscape management objectives identified in the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan.
<p>A note on scale: The presence of human scale features, particularly around settlements, means large commercial scale turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape in these areas.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. In this relatively large scale landscape it may be more desirable to have fewer larger turbines rather than a greater number of smaller turbines. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 14: AVON VALLEY

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Meandering tree lined River Avon
- Wide open valley with a generally flat valley floor
- Generally steeply sloping valley sides often with undulating lower slopes
- Generally clayey soils but also well-drained loamy soils on the river gravels
- Patchwork of arable and grassland
- Land use for sports pitches, 'horsiculture', light industry and utilities within and bordering the area
- Prominent railway line and A4 Bristol to Bath road
- Line of disused railway line now the well-used tree-lined Bristol and Bath Railway Path
- Generally small to medium sized fields enclosed by fences and hedges
- Walls generally found nearer farms and dwellings
- Several small woods
- Prominent settlements within and adjoining the area
- Traditional building materials include Oolitic and Lias Limestone with clay tile roofs
- Landmarks include the Cadbury factory at Keynsham and Kelston Round Hill
- Much of area has noise from road traffic and passing trains
- Seasonal flooding

Summary of Key Designations

- **Cotswolds AONB (16% of LCA) and Bath World Heritage Site (3% of LCA)**
- **Registered Parks and Gardens:** Kelston Park, Newton Park
- **Conservation Areas:** Corston, Kelston, Saltford
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Saltford Brass Battery Mill



The Cadbury Factory

AREA 14: AVON VALLEY		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a predominantly large-scale landscape, comprising the wide Avon valley with its flat or gently-sloping valley floor and fields generally of medium size. Human scale indicators include mature trees, isolated farms, and buildings and goalposts associated with sports pitches.</p> <p>Landform – a wide river valley with a generally flat or gently-sloping valley floor, upon which meanders the Avon; valley sides vary between steeply and gently sloping, while the lower slopes are often undulating. The mainline railway has had a significant impact upon topography through its embankments and cuttings.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – landscape pattern is relatively simple, with typically angular fields of both arable and pasture (field boundaries include fences, hedges, stone walls associated with farm buildings and white 'horse paddock' tape) and scattered woodlands and trees, including Tennant's Wood and Kelston Park Wood (both areas of ancient semi-natural woodland) and Manor Road Community Wood and Avon Valley Country Park. The meandering river, railway lines and roads follow the valley. Trees also typically line the river, where areas of semi-natural wet grassland are also a feature.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – the area is greatly influenced by man. The area is bounded by Keynsham to the north-west and Bath to the south-east. Saltford is a major settlement of predominantly 20th century development that has expanded from the historic core while Corston is a smaller historic village lying to the south-east. Other settlement includes houses at Durley Park, ribbon development between Saltford and Keynsham and isolated farms above the floodplain. An important transport corridor, the A4 and the mainline railway both run through the area, while the Bristol and Bath Railway Path and the River Avon Trail provide recreational access along with a network of public footpaths. Other man-made influences include a sewage works, industrial development (including the Cadbury factory) and sports pitches and horse paddocks. There are fewer man-made influences in the Cotswolds AONB.</p> <p>Skylines – the area does not have prominent skylines – it is surrounded by higher ground. However, within the area goal posts, mature trees, and built development (including the Cadbury factory) form features in the flat landscape.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – there are views into this area from the surrounding hills and plateaux, including with Kelston Round Hill and Lansdown within the Cotswolds AONB. There are also views from the Hinton Blewitt and Newton St Loe Plateau Lands to the south, and from Keynsham. The</p>	<p>Although the proximity to the Cotswolds scarp and Kelston Park increase sensitivity to wind turbine development, the large-scale landform, non-prominent skylines, and presence of modern development and other man-made features decrease sensitivity. The special qualities associated with the Cotswolds AONB (particularly the open character of the landscape, the long views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, parkland, and tranquillity) increase sensitivity in the north-eastern part of the LCA. The inclusion of elevated land between Corston and Saltford in the 'green hills' setting to the Bath WHS also increases sensitivity to wind energy development in these areas. The presence of human scale features means the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>This landscape character area is considered to have a moderate sensitivity to large and medium scale wind turbines and a moderate-low sensitivity to small scale turbines. Sensitivity will be high for all scales of turbine within the 'green hillsides' that form the visual setting to the Bath WHS between Corston and Saltford (as shown in Figure 3.3).</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the traditional vernacular expressed in the historic centres of Saltford and Corston (both conservation areas), as well as scattered farms; • the historic field patterns, hedges and stone walls; • the mature trees, including those in hedgerows and lining the River Avon, and areas of woodland, including ancient semi-natural woodland at Tennant's Wood and Kelston Park Wood, and the Manor Road Community Wood and Avon Valley 	<p>There may be opportunities to accommodate wind turbines within or adjacent to industrial areas, or alongside the A4 or the railway. The areas within the 'Green Hillsides', have a higher sensitivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure any ancillary features (e.g. buildings and walls) match the local vernacular e.g. using local materials. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not erode historic field patterns; • Replace hedgerows and stone walls if they are affected by development. • Protect mature trees and woodlands from the impacts of development, especially ancient semi-natural woodlands and those associated with historic landscapes.

AREA 14: AVON VALLEY		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>elevated land between Corston and Saltford forms part of the 'green hills' setting to the Bath WHS.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – an open landscape that reveals both the natural surrounding landscape as well as its modern intrusions. Noise from both road and rail is a significant feature, though tranquillity may also be associated with stretches of the Avon and the path along the disused railway.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the area around Kelston falls within the Cotswold's AONB – this landscape is valued for its open landscapes, long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, limestone grasslands, traditional barns, ancient beech woodland, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, commons, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way network including the Cotswold Way National Trail, and traditional settlements which increase sensitivity to wind energy development across this part of the character area. Parts of both Kelston Park and Newton Park fall within the eastern half of the area. No particular designed views are noted from these parks.</p>	<p>Country Park;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • semi-natural grasslands along the River Avon; • the elevated land between Corston and Saltford which forms part of the 'green hills' setting to the Bath WHS • the special qualities of the Cotswolds AONB around Kelston, particularly the open landscape, long views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, parkland, tranquillity and rights of way. • the setting of Bath World Heritage Site towards the east; • the special qualities of the registered historic parks of Kelston Park and Newton Park. • views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Corston, Kelston and Saltford; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect semi-natural habitats from the impacts of development. • Ensure that wind turbines do not adversely impact upon important views from the Bath WHS. • Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the special qualities of the AONB which are set out in the AONB Management Plan. • Consider views from the Cotswolds AONB scarp when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape. • Locate turbines away from the 'green hillsides' of Bath WHS (see figure 3.3). • Ensure wind energy development does not detract from key viewpoints from the Bath, including Lansdown Cemetery and Beckford's Tower, Lansdown Crescent, Alexandra Park, Old Newbridge Hill and Sham Castle. • Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the historic qualities of Kelston Park and Newton Park as set out in their register entries or conservation management plans (if they exist). • Protect the integrity of designed views to and from the parks, including Kelston Round Hill. • Seek to protect views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Corston, Kelston and Saltford.
<p>A note on scale: The scale of the valley indicates that medium scale turbines are likely to be more suitable than large scale turbines in terms of fit with landform scale. However, the area to the west is large scale and may be more able to accommodate larger scale turbines than the area to the east (towards Bath).</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It may be more desirable to have fewer medium or large turbines rather than a greater number of smaller turbines in the relatively large scale landscape. Any</p>		

AREA 14: AVON VALLEY		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.		

AREA 15: NORTON RADSTOCK SOUTHERN FARMLANDS

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Limestone plateau surrounded on three sides by river valleys
- Relatively steep river valleys
- Small irregular shaped fields in valley and rectilinear shaped fields on the plateau
- Fields enclosed by clipped hedges on plateau with unclipped hedges in the valleys
- Industrial past evident from remains of railway and colliery spoil heaps
- Core of coal mining village of Haydon built in Lias Limestone with small scale modern in-fill development
- Some individual farmsteads
- Prominent 20th century industrial and residential development
- Few individual hedgerow trees but large areas of hawthorn scrub, scrub woodland and new plantation
- Open landscape on higher plateau with wide views
- Older buildings built from Lias Limestone with slate roofs. New buildings are brick with concrete tile roofs

Summary of Key Designations

- **Conservation Areas:** Midsomer Norton and Welton, Radstock



View north to Haydon

AREA 15: NORTON RADSTOCK SOUTHERN FARMLANDS		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a mixed-scale landscape, with a relatively large-scale central plateau and outlier plateau contrasting with the smaller-scale tributaries and steep valley slopes. Fields are generally medium or small in size, the smaller fields generally occurring on the steeper slopes and thus increasing sensitivity in these areas. Human-scale indicators include stone farmhouses and villages.</p> <p>Landform –plateaux cut by steep-sided tributaries e.g. Snail's Bottom and Kilmerston Brook.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – the field pattern is angular but irregular, increasing the level of complexity especially on steeper slopes, though on the plateau areas the hedges are generally low and well clipped and devoid of trees, giving them an open and more simple landscape character.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence –Haydon is a compact village of mining terraces with some modern in-fill development, with an industrial estate to the east on the former colliery site, and a few stone farmhouses with traditional and modern outbuildings. The northern boundaries are formed by the urbanised areas of Radstock and Midsomer Norton, heavily influencing the character of the area. The A367 skirts the boundary of the area (and represents the line of the Fosse Way), with a smaller road running across the central plateau through Haydon, while footpaths (and a disused railway) follow the valleys.</p> <p>Skylines – prominent skylines (owing to the area's elevated landform) with some prominent man-made elements such as the settlement of Haydon and its industrial estate. Grove Wood to the west (an area of ancient semi-natural woodland) forms a wooded skyline, along with occasional hedgerow trees. Coal batches (outside the area) are also visible.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – there are views of the area from Radstock and Midsomer Norton and from the Paulton and Peasedown St John Ridge. The tower of Downside Abbey is visible across the plateau to the south, outside the B&NES district.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – condition is not as high as neighbouring areas, reflecting the area's coal mining heritage. The valleys have an enclosed feel in contrast to the more open plateaux. The proximity of urban areas, including the large warehouses at the Westfield Industrial Estate, reduces tranquillity.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the area does not lie within a protected landscape and does not contain any historic parks or gardens. However, Radstock conservation area falls partially within this</p>	<p>Although the relatively large scale central plateau and presence of existing tracks and man-made features reduce sensitivity to wind turbine development, the complex field pattern, steep-sided tributary valleys, prominent skylines, and presence of Radstock Conservation Area increase sensitivity. The human scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>This landscape character area is therefore considered to have a moderate-high sensitivity to large scale wind turbines, a moderate sensitivity to medium scale turbines, and a low sensitivity to small-scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic field patterns and hedgerows; • the traditional vernacular of farms and outbuildings, and of the Midsomer Norton and Welton and Radstock Conservation Areas; • Grove Wood and other areas of woodland and mature trees; • views that are integral to the character of the Midsomer Norton and Welton, and Radstock Conservation Areas. 	<p>The analysis indicates that there may be an opportunity to locate wind turbines adjacent to industrial areas and on the more open plateaux, and to enhance landscape condition as part of any development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure tracks associated with development do not erode historic field patterns, and that hedgerows affected are replaced. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular e.g. using local materials for any substation or other buildings. • Protect ancient semi-natural woodland and mature trees from the impacts of development. • Seek to protect views that are integral to the character of Midsomer Norton and Welton, and Radstock Conservation Areas.

AREA 15: NORTON RADSTOCK SOUTHERN FARMLANDS		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
area.		
A note on scale: The larger scale landform of the plateaux may potentially accommodate larger scale features than the valleys		
A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. In this predominantly large scale landscape, it may be more desirable to have fewer medium or large turbines rather than a greater number of smaller turbines to minimise visual clutter. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.		

AREA 16: COTSWOLDS PLATEAUX AND VALLEYS

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Steep west-facing scarp with outcrops of Oolitic Limestone
- Open high Oolitic Limestone plateaux enclosed by dry stone walls and few trees
- Fields on valley sides enclosed by often untrimmed hedges with trees
- Thin well-drained loam soils on plateaux and deeper slowly permeable clayey soils on lower valley sides and floor
- Arable and pastoral farmland on plateaux
- Pasture and woodland on valley sides
- Narrow steeply sided valleys that cut into the plateaux
- Larger fields on plateaux and smaller more irregular fields on valley sides
- Villages and isolated farms follow foot of slopes close to the spring lines
- Warm coloured Oolitic Limestone buildings and walls
- Straight roads on the plateaux
- Narrow sunken winding lanes along the valley sides
- Broadleaf woods along scarp and upper slopes
- Open landscape on plateaux and more enclosed and intimate landscape within valleys
- Many historical and archaeological features including the late prehistoric site at Solsbury Hill, the Fosse Way Roman road at Bannerdown and Second World War airfield at Charmy Down
- Many locally well-known landmarks and beauty spots and Cotswolds Way national trail

Summary of Key Designations

- **Cotswolds AONB (94% of LCA) and Bath World Heritage Site (15% of LCA)**
- **Registered Parks and Gardens:** Claverton Manor, Crowe Hall, Kelston Park, Newton Park, Prior Park, St. Catherine's Court, Widcombe Manor
- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** Batheaston Gardens, Combe Grove Manor, Kelston Park, Shockerwick House
- **Conservation Areas:** Bath, Bathampton, Batheaston, Charlcombe, Claverton, Kelston, North Stoke, South Stoke, Upper Swainswick
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Wansdyke section (1120m), Bathampton Camp, Lansdown Roman Camp, Little Down Camp, Blathwayt Arms Round Barrows, Solsbury Hill Camp, Romano-British Settlement, Lansdown Camp, Palladian Bridge at Prior Park, Sir Bevil Granville's Monument, Romano-British Settlement



View north from Solsbury Hill

AREA 16: COTSWOLDS PLATEAUX AND VALLEYS (including Bath City Wide Areas 16, 18 and 19)		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – landform scale is relatively large with large scale flat plateau areas and more intimate valleys and scarp slopes with small scale and irregular fields. Human scale indicators include trees, farms and hamlets/ villages although there are larger scale features on the plateaux, including a race course, disused airfield and communication masts.</p> <p>Landform – the south-west side of the character area is characterised by distinctive landform features including a west facing scarp and steep sided river valleys which increase sensitivity to wind turbine development; the north-eastern part is a relatively level plateau which is less sensitive in landform terms.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – the landscape pattern on the plateau is simple due to the large scale regular fields and relative absence of settlement while complexity increases on the south-western scarp slope and valleys where field patterns are more complex and villages occur.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – the plateaux have relatively little settlement and larger roads while the valleys and scarp have small scale vernacular settlement and smaller lanes connecting villages which indicate a greater sensitivity to wind energy development. There are existing tracks in the landscape, including old drove roads. There are man-made structures including a disused airfield at Charmy Down and a communication mast at Bathampton.</p> <p>Skylines – the south and western edge of the area, particularly the area around Bath, has prominent skylines which are highly visible and exert a great influence on landscape character e.g. Kelston Round Hill, Little Solsbury Hill and Bathampton Down – these include historic landmarks features (e.g. Solsbury Hill Fort, Little Down Camp, Beckford's Tower, and Sham Castle) which indicate a higher sensitivity to wind turbine development. The flatter plateau areas have less prominent skylines. There are also a number of communication masts on the highest skylines around Bath.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – this landscape has an intimate relationship with the city of Bath WHS and many parts of the plateau close to Bath form part of the visual setting of Bath, increasing sensitivity to development in these areas. The high ground is also visible from low ground the north (outside the district) as well as adjacent LCAs within the district.</p>	<p>Although the large scale landform (particularly on plateaux) and presence of man-made features reduce sensitivity to wind turbine development, the steep landform and human scale indicators (particularly in the valleys), the prominent skylines, inter-visibility with the Bath WHS, and tranquil character increase sensitivity. The special qualities associated with the Cotswolds AONB (particularly the open character of the landscape, long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, traditional barns, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, and traditional settlements) also increase sensitivity to wind energy development. The human scale features would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>This landscape character area is considered to have a high sensitivity to development of any scale of wind turbine within the 'green hillsides' that form the visual setting to the Bath WHS (see Figure 3.3). In other areas it is considered to have a moderate-high sensitivity to large and medium scale wind turbines and a moderate sensitivity to small scale turbines across the remainder of the plateau. The valleys are generally more sensitive than the plateaux.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the distinctive scarp and prominent hills that form a visual setting to Bath WHS; 	<p>The analysis in the left hand column indicates that the scarp and valley landform to the south-west of the area and the hills around Bath (which have inter-visibility with the Bath WHS) have a higher sensitivity to wind energy development while the flat topped plateaux away from these areas have a slightly lower sensitivity to wind energy development. However, the sensitivity of the LCA as a whole is as set out to the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate any turbines away from the 'green hillsides' of the Bath WHS and steep valley sides. • Ensure the special qualities of views identified in the WHS Setting Study are preserved, including from the 'key viewpoints' of Prospect Stile, Lansdown Cemetery and Beckford's Tower, Lansdown Crescent, North Parade, Solsbury Hill, Camden Crescent, Alexandra Park, Twerton Round Hill, Old Newbridge Hill, Sham Castle and Widcombe Hill.

AREA 16: COTSWOLDS PLATEAUX AND VALLEYS (including Bath City Wide Areas 16, 18 and 19)		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Perceptual Aspects – the AONB designation means the landscape is generally in a good condition, although some areas (particularly on the plateaux) are in less favourable condition. The landscape is generally peaceful and tranquil, particularly in the valleys, although main roads and built development on the edge of Bath erode tranquillity locally. This is not a ‘remote’ landscape.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – most of the area is in the Cotswold’s AONB except for a small part near Odd Down – this landscape is valued for its open landscapes, long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, limestone grasslands, traditional barns, ancient beech woodland, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, commons, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way network including the Cotswold Way National Trail, and traditional settlements which increase sensitivity to wind energy development across much of the character area. There are also several areas of historic parkland including Prior Park, Kelston Park, Lansdown Cemetery, St Catherine’s Court, and the Gardens at Oakwood / Bathwick Tower and Smallcombe house – these have visual relationship to their landscape context which increases sensitivity of the landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the special qualities of the AONB, particularly the open landscapes, long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, traditional barns, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way, and traditional settlements. the historic landmarks such as Solsbury Hill Fort, Little Down Camp, Beckford’s Tower and Sham Castle; the historic villages and vernacular architecture, especially conservation areas; the historic field patterns, drystone walls, hedgerows and drove roads; the tranquil character and relative sense of remoteness; the limestone grassland and ancient beech woodland; the area’s Registered Parks and Gardens (including some within Bath) and views from these, including the view to Lansdown Hill from Abbey Cemetery, the view to Prior Park from Crowe Hall, the view south-west over Bath from Lansdown Cemetery, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of this area lies within the Cotswolds AONB which is protected for its special qualities. Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the special qualities of the AONB which are set out in the AONB Management Plan. Consider views within and across the Cotswolds AONB when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape. Seek opportunities to achieve wider landscape management objectives identified in the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan and Bath WHS Management Plan. Seek to protect the appreciation and understanding of historic landmarks such as Solsbury Hill Fort, Little Down Camp, Beckford’s Tower, and Sham Castle – particularly as seen from key views within and across Bath, as recorded in the Bath WHS setting study. Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular e.g. using local materials for any substation or other buildings. Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage old drove roads, or eliminate historic field patterns. Ensure drystone walls and hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. There may be more opportunities to accommodate turbines within or adjacent to existing building complexes/developments, on brownfield land, or alongside main roads. Protect areas of limestone grassland, ancient beech woodland, and parkland. Protect Registered Parks and Gardens from the impacts of development. Ensure wind energy development does not detract from designed views from Registered Parks and

AREA 16: COTSWOLDS PLATEAUX AND VALLEYS (including Bath City Wide Areas 16, 18 and 19)		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
	<p>the view north over Bath from Prior Park, and the view east from St Catherine's Court to the small valley and ridges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Bath, Bathampton, Batheaston, Charlcombe, Claverton, Kelston, North Stoke, South Stoke and Upper Swainswick ; 	<p>Gardens, notably the view to Lansdown Hill from Abbey Cemetery, the view to Prior Park from Crowe Hall, the view south-west over Bath from Lansdown Cemetery, the view north over Bath from Prior Park, and the view east from St Catherine's Court to the small valley and ridges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to preserve views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Bath, Bathampton, Batheaston, Charlcombe, Claverton, Kelston, North Stoke, South Stoke and Upper Swainswick.
<p>A note on scale: The presence of human scale features, particularly in the valleys, means large and medium scale turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape of the scarp slopes and valleys. However, the larger scale landform/field patterns of the plateaux and the presence of larger scale features in these areas means these plateaux areas are more likely to be able to accommodate larger scale features.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate limited wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. It may be more desirable to have fewer larger (over 25m) turbines rather than a greater number of smaller (under 25m) turbines in the more open, large scale plateau areas to reduce clutter. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 17: HINTON CHARTERHOUSE AND BAGGRIDGE PLATEAUX

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Undulating Oolitic Limestone plateau mostly above 100 m
- Generally clayey soils with thinner stony light coloured free-draining soils on the limestone
- Mixture of pasture and arable land
- Open landscape with wide views to surrounding areas
- Medium or large fields that are regular and angular in shape
- Fields surrounded by hedges or occasionally walls
- Small woodlands
- Tree belts and frequent hedgerow trees
- Fairly straight roads
- Small village of Hinton Charterhouse and hamlet of Pipehouse that harmonise well with landscape
- 19th century farms often with prominent modern buildings
- Features include water tower at Pipehouse and 2nd world war defences at Hog Wood
- 18th century parkland with specimen trees at Hinton House

Summary of Key Designations

- **Cotswolds AONB (39% of LCA)**
- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** Hinton House
- **Conservation Areas:** Hinton Charterhouse
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Abbey Farm Round Barrow, Hinton Priory, Roman road N of Abbey Farm, Stoney Littleton Long Barrow



View to water tower in north of area

AREA 17: HINTON CHARTERHOUSE AND BAGGRIDGE PLATEAUX		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a relatively large-scale landform comprising two gently undulating plateaux (divided by the Norton Brook Valley, part of area 12), with medium and occasionally large size fields. Human scale indicators include frequent mature trees in hedges and occasionally in fields, scattered individual farms, and the settlements of Hinton Charterhouse and Pipehouse, though larger scale features occur including modern farm buildings, communication masts and the water tower near Pipehouse.</p> <p>Landform – a gently undulating limestone plateau ranging from 70m to 150m in height.</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – the landscape pattern is relatively simple given the generally regular or angular shape of the medium to large size fields, reinforced by the regular shape of the few scattered woodlands that generally reflect the field shapes. Complexity increases around Hinton Charterhouse and Pipehouse, and is also emphasised by the mixed field boundaries of hedges of varied heights, occasional dry stone walls and fencing.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – the village of Hinton Charterhouse (parts of which form a conservation area) and the hamlet of Pipehouse are of local stone vernacular. A network of minor roads, byways and footpaths connect settlements across the plateau, while the busy A36 runs through the eastern edge of the area. Man-made structures include modern farm buildings, electricity and communication masts, and the water tower near Pipehouse.</p> <p>Skylines – prominent skylines due to the elevated landform of this area. The water tower at Pipehouse and the church at Hinton Charterhouse form prominent skyline features, as do hedgerow trees, pylons, communication masts and large farm buildings. Historic skyline features include the Stony Littleton Neolithic Long Barrow and various Bronze Age barrows on Midford Hill.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) – The Cam and Wellow Brook Valleys (Area 12) are visible to the north of the plateaux, with the Paulton and Peasedown St John Ridge (Area 13) rising beyond it. Bathford and Limpley Stoke Valley (Area 18) is visible to the east, whilst some long-distance views stretch to the distant hills, including the Westbury White Horse at Westbury on the Wiltshire Downs.</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – an expansive, open landscape with some long views</p>	<p>Although the relatively large scale landform, simple landscape pattern and presence of tracks/ man-made features reduce sensitivity to wind turbine development, the presence of human scale indicators and villages (including the Conservation Area of Hinton Charterhouse), the prominent skylines, historic skyline features and tranquil character increase sensitivity. The special qualities associated with the Cotswolds AONB (particularly the long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, archaeological and historic sites, drove roads and traditional settlements) increase sensitivity to wind energy development in the northern part of the area. The human scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>This landscape character area is considered to have a moderate-high sensitivity to large scale turbines, a moderate sensitivity to medium scale turbines and a moderate-low sensitivity to small scale turbines.</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic skyline features including the church at Hinton Charterhouse, Stony Littleton Neolithic Long Barrow and various Bronze Age barrows on Midford Hill, • the traditional vernacular of villages and farmsteads, especially within Hinton Charterhouse conservation area; • the historic field patterns, dry limestone walls, hedgerows and drove roads; • the numerous mature trees, including hedgerow trees and woodland. 	<p>The appraisal indicates that the higher sensitivity areas are on the edges of the plateaux and less sensitive areas on top of the plateaux. However, the sensitivity of the LCA as a whole is as set out to the left.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to protect the appreciation and understanding of historic skyline features such as the church at Hinton Charterhouse, Stony Littleton Neolithic Long Barrow and various Bronze Age barrows on Midford Hill. • Ensure ancillary features match the local vernacular e.g. using local materials for any substation or other buildings. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage old drove roads, or historic field patterns. • Ensure drystone walls and hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Protect mature trees and woodland from the impacts of development.

AREA 17: HINTON CHARTERHOUSE AND BAGGRIDGE PLATEAUX		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>(excluding the sense of enclosure that occurs especially around Pipehouse). The landscape condition, including the area's walls, hedges and woodlands, is generally declining.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – the northern part of the eastern plateau (including the northern half of Hinton Charterhouse) falls within the Cotswolds AONB – this landscape is valued for its open landscapes, long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, limestone grasslands, traditional barns, ancient beech woodland, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, commons, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way network including the Cotswold Way National Trail, and traditional settlements. Hinton Charterhouse conservation area falls within this area – it is valued for its architectural and historic interest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the special qualities of the AONB in the northern part of the area, especially the long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, archaeological and historic sites, drove roads and traditional settlements. views that are integral to the character of Hinton Charterhouse conservation area; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The northern part of the east plateau falls within the Cotswolds AONB, which is protected for its special qualities. Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the special qualities of the AONB which are set out in the AONB Management Plan. Consider views from the Cotswolds AONB when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape. Seek opportunities to achieve wider landscape management objectives identified in the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan. Seek to protect views that are integral to the character of Hinton Charterhouse conservation area.
<p>A note on scale: The large-scale landform / field patterns of much of the plateaux means that it is more likely to be able to accommodate larger-scale wind turbines than some other parts of the district, though the largest scale turbines are likely to appear 'out of scale' with the landscape.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. In this relatively large scale landscape, it may be more desirable to have fewer larger turbines rather than a greater number of smaller turbines. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

AREA 18: BATHFORD AND LIMPLEY STOKE VALLEY

Summary of Landscape Character (lifted directly from Rural Landscapes of Bath and North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment, 2003)

- Broad open valley of the River Avon in places dramatic and gorge-like
- Narrower Frome River and Midford and By Brook Valleys
- Steep generally wooded valley sides
- Meandering course of Rivers Avon, Frome and the Midford and By Brooks edged with groups of alder and willow
- Important transport corridors
- Settlements on valley sides
- Extensive views across and along the valleys
- Views contained by ridges and woodland each side of the valleys
- Generally hedged field boundaries, some clipped and some unclipped
- Several fields enclosed by walls
- Impressive houses and smaller farmhouses usually of characteristic golden Oolitic Limestone on valley sides in wooded or parkland setting
- Distinctive canal architecture including Dundas Aqueduct and bridges
- Mill buildings and associated features such as mill races
- Second World War pill boxes
- Brown's Folly

Summary of Key Designations

- **Cotswolds AONB (86% of LCA) and Bath World Heritage Site (5% of LCA)**
- **Registered Parks and Gardens:** Claverton Manor
- **Locally Important Parks and Gardens:** Batheaston Gardens, Combe Grove Manor, Freshford Manor, Midford Castle, The Old House, Warleigh Manor
- **Conservation Areas:** Bath, Bathampton, Batheaston, Bathford, Claverton, Freshford, Monkton Combe
- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:** Monkton Combe Lock up, Bathford Bridge, Bathampton Camp, Iford Bridge



View east to Bathford

AREA 18: BATHFORD AND LIMPLEY STOKE VALLEY		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>Scale – a mixed-scale landscape, with a large scale along the comparatively broad Avon valley to the north of Bathampton and a smaller scale along the narrow valleys of the remainder of the LCA. Field sizes are larger in the flat valley bottom to the north of Bathampton (where there are also larger scale features such as pylons, communication masts and road infrastructure) – and smaller elsewhere. Human-scale indicators include frequent mature hedgerow trees, villages, traditional dwellings and mills.</p> <p>Landform –in general the LCA comprises steep-sided but narrow valleys of the Rivers Frome and Avon, and the Midford and By Brooks, although to the north of Bathampton is a more expansive flat valley floor associated with the River Avon</p> <p>Landscape pattern and complexity – simple pattern of large fields in the flat Avon Valley to the north of Bathampton. More complex pattern elsewhere with surviving areas of medieval enclosure, winding courses of the rivers and brooks marked by trees, well-wooded valley sides, parkland trees, villages, farms, houses, mills, viaducts and bridges.</p> <p>Settlement and Man-made Influence – man-made influences throughout the valley, but particularly on the outskirts of Bath. These include settlements, the Kennet and Avon Canal, mainline railway, main roads (A4 and A36), communication masts and large shed-style buildings at Manor Farm, Bathampton and Freshford Mill. A network of footpaths and minor routes that follow the valley and rise up the valley sides.</p> <p>Skylines – the tops of the valley sides are generally well-wooded and form prominent skylines, with farms and large properties such as Warleigh and Claverton Manors forming distinctive features on the higher slopes. Other landmarks include the A36 viaduct and Dundas Aqueduct near Monkton Combe, bridge structures, Claverton Pumping Station, Freshford, Bathford and Tucking Mill, and Brown's Folly above Bathford.</p> <p>Inter-visibility with adjacent Landscapes (including visibility from Bath WHS) –the valley is overlooked by surrounding higher land, including that in the Cotswolds AONB and parts of the Bath WHS – parts of the elevated upper valleys sides form part of the 'green hillsides' that form a setting to Bath WHS..</p> <p>Perceptual Aspects – an open landscape within the broad Avon valley, providing extensive views along and across the valley, with high levels of tranquillity throughout the area away from the main roads. Mostly covered by AONB designation, the area is in generally good condition and is an important area for recreation.</p> <p>Special qualities (relating to designated landscapes) – most of the</p>	<p>Although the large scale landform, presence of man-made structures in the flat bottom of the Avon Valley around Bathampton reduce sensitivity to wind turbine development in this area, the inter-visibility with the Cotswolds AONB and parts of the Bath WHS and prominent skylines at the tops of valleys increase sensitivity. Across the remainder of the LCA the steep valley landform, presence of human scale features (such as farms, bridges, mills, and trees), the presence of visual landmark features (such as houses far up on hillsides, aqueduct, Claverton Pumping Station, Mills, and Brown's Folly), and presence of a number of historic parks and gardens increase sensitivity. Special qualities associated with the Cotswolds AONB (particularly the long distance views from scarps, drystone walls, historic field patterns, limestone grasslands, traditional barns, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, commons, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, and traditional settlements) increase sensitivity across most of the area. The human scale and complexity of the landscape would be affected less by smaller scale turbines, therefore sensitivity decreases for smaller scale turbines (see note on scale below).</p> <p>Overall, this landscape character area is therefore considered to have a high sensitivity to large scale wind turbines, a moderate-high sensitivity to medium scale wind turbines and a moderate sensitivity to small-scale turbines. The 'green hillsides' that form a setting to the Bath WHS have a high sensitivity to any scale of development (see Figure 3.3).</p> <p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind energy development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the special qualities of the AONB, particularly the long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, traditional barns, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, commons, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way network, and traditional settlements; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of this area lies within the Cotswolds AONB which is protected for its special qualities. Ensure wind turbines do not adversely affect the special qualities of the AONB, particularly the long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, traditional barns, parkland, archaeological and historical sites,

AREA 18: BATHFORD AND LIMLEY STOKE VALLEY		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
<p>area (apart from the very northern and southern tips) falls within the Cotswolds AONB – this landscape is valued for its open landscapes, long distance views, drystone walls, historic field patterns, limestone grasslands, traditional barns, ancient beech woodland, parkland, archaeological and historical sites, commons, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way network including the Cotswold Way National Trail, and traditional settlements which increase sensitivity to wind energy development across much of the character area. Claverton Manor is a Grade II listed Registered Park and Garden.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the steep, well-wooded valley slopes of the Avon, Frome, Midford and By; • the historic vernacular associated with villages, farms and large houses, especially within conservation areas; • the surviving medieval field patterns, hedgerows and limestone walls; • the large areas of ancient semi-natural woodland, and the numerous mature hedgerow and riparian trees; • the distinctive landmark features, including Warleigh and Claverton Manors, the Dundas aqueduct, Claverton Pumping Station, Mills, and Brown's Folly above Bathford; • the green hillsides that form a setting to Bath WHS and key views from the Bath WHS; 	<p>commons, drove roads, high levels of tranquillity, accessible rights of way network, and traditional settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider views from other parts of the Cotswolds AONB when siting wind energy developments – aim for a balanced composition that is in scale with the landscape. • Seek opportunities to achieve wider landscape management objectives identified in the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan. • Locate any turbines away from the steep, wooded valley slopes. • Ensure ancillary features associated with any wind energy development match the local vernacular e.g. using local materials for any substation or other buildings. • Ensure tracks associated with development do not damage historic lanes, or erode historic field patterns. • Ensure drystone walls and hedgerows are replaced if they are affected by development. • Protect mature trees and woodland from the impacts of development. • Seek to protect the appreciation and understanding of these distinctive historic features. • Locate turbines away from the 'green hillsides' that form a setting to the Bath WHS. • Seek to protect the special qualities of the key views set out in the Bath WHS setting study, including those from Prospect Stile, Solsbury Hill and Alexandra Park.

AREA 18: BATHFORD AND LIMPLEY STOKE VALLEY		
Landscape attributes and descriptions	Sensitivity Judgement & Key Landscape Sensitivities	Landscape Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the special qualities of the registered parks and gardens, namely Claverton Manor within the LCA and Iford Manor beyond the south-eastern boundary; views that are integral to the character of the conservation areas of Bath, Bathampton, Batheaston, Bathford, Claverton, Freshford and Monkton Combe, notably views east across the Avon Valley from Claverton; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect Claverton Manor from the impacts of development and the character of panoramic views from the park; Seek to protect the special qualities of designed views, namely views over the Avon from Claverton Manor, and views south-west from Iford Manor over the Frome Valley. Seek to preserve views that are integral to the character of conservation areas, including the views east across the Avon valley from Claverton.
<p>A note on scale: The analysis in the left hand column suggests a difference in landscape scale between the flat, broad Avon valley around Bathampton and the more incised valleys in the remainder of the LCA – this is likely to have implications for the scale of turbine that could be accommodated in different parts of this landscape.</p>		
<p>A note on cumulative issues: Although this landscape may be able to accommodate wind energy development, the landscape would become progressively more sensitive to development of a large number of turbines. Any development of multiple developments would need to take into account the above guidance, respect the scale of the landscape and be judged on its own merits, being informed by an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</p>		

Appendix I

Glossary of Terms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Table A1

Term	Definition
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (sea level).
Characteristic	A distinctive element of the landscape that contributes to landscape character for instance a particular hedgerow pattern or sense of tranquillity.
Cumulative effects	The summation of effects that result from changes caused by a development in conjunction with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions.*
GIS	Geographic Information System.
Landscape character	The distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements that occur in a particular landscape and how these are perceived. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.
Landscape character areas	Single unique areas that are the discrete geographical area of a particular landscape type.
Landscape character types	Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historic land use and settlement pattern.
Landscape feature	A prominent eye-catching element, for example, wooded hilltop or church spire.*
Landscape sensitivity	The relative extent to which the character and quality of the landscape is susceptible to change as a result of a particular type of development.
LCA	Landscape character assessment.
Mitigation	Measures, including any process, activity or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for adverse landscape and visual effects of a development project.
Skyline	The outline of a range of hills, ridge or group of buildings seen against the sky.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility, ZTV	This represents the area over which a development can theoretically be seen, based on digital terrain data. This information is usually presented on a map base (also known as the Zone of Visual Influence, ZVI).

* As defined by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2002)

