

Intended for
Avison Young

On behalf of
Ministry of Justice

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LAND AT MOOR LANE, FULL SUTTON LVIA REPORT

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Made by **Robert Bainsfair**
Checked by **Alex Gardiner**
Approved by **Nathan Swankie**

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GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	Process of identifying potential effects on the landscape resource and visual amenity of a specified location or area.
Landscape fabric	Physical components of the landscape including topography, soils and landcover elements.
Landscape character	The perceived identity of a particular landscape which is formed by a series of characteristic elements arranged in a consistent form that is distinct to other landscapes.
Landscape designation	A formal designation denoting particularly high value attributed to a landscape, usually based on defined special qualities.
Visual receptor	Persons who would experience visual change as a result of a proposed development or alteration to the landscape.
Visual amenity	Visual composition and qualities of the landscape and its scenic quality.
Study Area	The notional geographical extents that the LVIA considers in order to identify potential landscape and visual receptors.
Receptor sensitivity	The susceptibility and value of receptors relative to a particular type of development.
Magnitude of Impact	The scale or size of change to the landscape or views that is wrought by development.
Mitigation	The means by which potential effects on the landscape resource or visual amenity may be avoided, reduced, eliminated or compensated.
Embedded Mitigation	Measures incorporated into the design of the proposed development that would aid the avoidance, reduction or compensation of potential landscape and visual effects.
Residual Effect	The effect on the landscape resource or visual amenity once proposed mitigation measures are taken into account.

Abbreviation	Expand Term
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GLVIA3	Established guidance in respect of undertaking LVIA's.
LCT	Landscape character types
CLCA	Current Landscape Character assessment for Northamptonshire
ILA	Important Landscape Area

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ramboll Environment and Health UK Limited (Ramboll) was instructed by Avison Young on behalf of the Ministry of Justice (the Client) to undertake a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) in regard to a detailed planning application for a proposed Category C prison (hereafter referred to as the proposed development) on land on Moor Lane, adjacent to the existing HMP Full Sutton, which is a Category A men's prison in the village of Full Sutton, near Pocklington in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England. The site is subject to an extant outline planning consent for a prison.

Ramboll prepared the LVIA in support of the outline planning application for the site (Ref: 18/04105/STOUT).

1.2 Scope of Assessment

The LVIA identifies the landscape and visual effects of the proposed development, including effects on:

- landscape fabric;
- landscape character; and
- visual amenity.

Effects on landscape fabric occur when there is physical change to components of the landscape such as the landform, land use or land cover. Effects on landscape character arise when there is change to the key characteristics of the landscape and its associated distinct and recognisable pattern of elements. Visual effects are a subset of landscape effects and comprise changes in views of the landscape and the overall effects on visual amenity.

The assessment considers the construction and operational phases of the proposed development.

The specific objectives of the report are to:

- describe the existing landscape and visual context or baseline;
- describe the assessment methodology and significance criteria used in completing the assessment;
- describe the potential impacts, including direct, and indirect impacts;
- describe the mitigation measures proposed to address likely significant effects; and
- assess the residual effects remaining following the implementation of mitigation.

The assessment has been carried out by Robert Bainsfair, of Ramboll, who is a Chartered Landscape Architect with over 26 years' experience of the assessment of similar development types. Robert was the author of the previous LVIA in support of the Outline Planning Application and has applied methodologies and judgements to this assessment that are consistent with that of the original LVIA.

The report is accompanied by the following figures:

- Figure 2.1: Site Location, Study Area and Viewpoint Locations;
- Figure 4.1: Topography;
- Figure 4.2: Landuse; and
- Figure 6.1: Landscape Mitigation Plan.

In addition to the above, Technical Appendix 1: Viewpoint Assessment includes the following figures:

- Figures A1.1a, A1.1b and 1.1c: Viewpoint 1: Moor Lane, by Access to Lower Burtonfields Farm;

- Figures A1.2a, A1.2b and AA1.1c: Viewpoint 2: Moor Lane, on Minster Way Recreational Trail;
- Figures A1.3a and A1.3b: Viewpoint 3: Footpath at Lower Burtonfields Farm;
- Figures A1.4a and A1.4b: Viewpoint 4: Minster Way, Stamford Bridge;
- Figures A1.5a and A1.5b: Viewpoint 5: Cycleway 66, Pocklington Road;
- Figures A1.6a and A1.6b: Viewpoint 6: Field entrance off Ling Road, opposite Fangfoss Lodge;
and
- Figure A1.7a and A1.7b: Viewpoint 7: A166, at Junction with Dolgate.

These figures are referenced in the text where relevant.

1.3 Study Area

A nominal 3 km radius study area has been adopted for the purposes of the LVIA as this is considered adequate for the purpose of capturing potential landscape and visual effects.

1.4 Consultation

Previous consultations with East Riding of Yorkshire Councils (ERYC) Landscape officer during the preparation of the 2018 outline planning application (Ref: 18/04105/STOUT) confirmed ERYC's view that the LVIA should be carried out in line with GLVIA3 and that it should take into account East Riding Local Plan policies and evidence base, including East Riding Landscape Character Assessment (November 2005). This guidance has therefore been taken into account in the preparation of the LVIA for the detailed proposals as policy has not changed since the previous LVIA.

2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Site Description

The site is located directly adjacent and to the west of Her Majesty's Prison (HMP) Full Sutton in East Riding of Yorkshire, which is currently one of the High Security Estate Prisons holding Category A prisoners. The closest settlement is the village of Full Sutton to the north and east of the site (Figure 2.1). The site and surrounding area is rural in nature, consisting primarily of arable fields and scattered lanes.

The site consists of a patchwork of medium scale agricultural fields comprising arable and grassland cover. Fields are rectilinear and bounded by a combination of hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. There is a notable stand of wet woodland on the eastern side of the site which is fed from an existing field ditch that bisects the site. The eastern boundary of the site is enclosed by existing tree/woodland belts associate with the existing Full Sutton Prison. The topographical form of the site is essentially flat, but with a low, gently graded mound present at the northernmost part of the site, adjacent to the existing prison entrance.

2.2 The Proposed Development

The application site covers approximately 21.4 hectares (ha) of undeveloped agricultural land. The proposed development is described in full within the Planning Statement and Design and Access Statement and comprises the provision of a new Category C Adult Male prison facility on the site.

The proposal comprises ground preparation and construction of a new Category C prison. It is understood the proposals would include:

- **The Secure Compound:** Containing a range of buildings including houseblocks, a workshop building, entrance resource hub, central services, kitchen and support building', kennel and waste management.
- **Perimeter Fence:** The Secure Compound will be enclosed by a 5.2m high secure perimeter fence.
- **The Public Zone:** This is expected to include 'estate' roads, car parking, hard and soft landscaping, paths and footways.
- **Access:** Operational access to the new facility would be provided via a new access spur taken from the existing access road to HMP Full Sutton at the north of the site.

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 Assessment Standards and Content

The LVIA has been based on guidelines provided in:

- Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) Guidance for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – Third Edition (GLVIA3);
- The Countryside Agency and NatureScot (2002) Landscape Character Assessment; and
- NatureScot and the Countryside Agency (2002) Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity.

3.2 Baseline Characterisation

Initially, an appraisal of the existing landscape and visual context was undertaken in order to establish a baseline against which to evaluate the effect of the proposed development. This comprised a desk study, field work, data processing and analysis. The baseline is described in Section 4 and is mapped in Figures 4.1 and 4.2.

The LVIA baseline description considers physical components of the landscape (i.e. landscape fabric) as well as the distinctive recognisable patterns of elements that form the landscape character of the area and of designated landscapes. Visual elements and receptors/receptor locations are also identified including settlements, transportation corridors and recreational trails, as well as specific landscape character types and designated areas.

Landscape character types (LCTs) considered in the baseline and subsequent assessment are derived from East Riding of Yorkshire's Landscape Character Assessment (November 2005).

The findings of the baseline appraisal have been verified in the field, and for the purposes of the LVIA, have been adopted as defining the baseline landscape character. The key characteristics of each LCT in the study area with predicted visibility of the proposed development have been described, together with the nature of views and the sensitivity of each landscape to change of the nature associated with proposed development.

3.3 Identification of Potential Sources of Landscape and Visual Effects

Having identified key aspects of the existing baseline the most critical sources of potential landscape and visual effects were identified, along with the receptors they are likely to affect, and were prioritised for mitigation.

3.4 Mitigation Measures

Based on the preceding baseline appraisal and analysis of sources of potential effects a series of mitigation measures are proposed. These take the form of embedded mitigation measures that are intended to avoid or minimise potential effects, and additional sympathetic landscaping measures intended to provide for lessening of landscape and visual effects.

3.5 Assessment of Effects

3.5.1 Assessing Significance

The aim of the landscape and visual impact assessment is to identify, predict and evaluate potential significant effects arising from the proposed development. Wherever possible, identified effects are quantified, but the nature of landscape and visual assessment requires interpretation by professional judgement. The significance of effects is derived from a combination of receptor sensitivity and the magnitude of impacts, as indicated in Table 3.1. In order to provide a level of consistency these elements have been based on pre-defined criteria, as set out below.

Table 3.1: Landscape and Visual Effects

Magnitude of Impact \ Receptor Sensitivity	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
High	Major	Major/moderate	Moderate	Moderate/minor
Medium	Major/moderate	Moderate	Moderate/minor	Minor
Low	Moderate	Moderate/minor	Minor	Minor/none

In line with the GLVIA3, the matrix is not used as a prescriptive tool and the methodology and analysis of potential effects (including cumulative) at any particular location must allow for the exercise of professional judgement.

Where the landscape or visual effects have been classified as **major** or **major/moderate**, this is considered to be significant effect.

3.5.2 Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the landscape to change is defined as high, medium or low based on professional interpretation of a combination of its susceptibility to change associated with the type of development proposed, and the value attributed to the landscape. The following parameters were therefore applied in determining the sensitivity of the landscapes within the study area:

- the demonstrable value placed on the landscape, such as designations;
- landscape quality and condition;
- existing land-use;
- the pattern and scale of the landscape and its elements/features;
- visual enclosure/openness of views and distribution of visual receptors;
- the scope for mitigation, which would be in character with the existing landscape.

In determining value, the LVIA uses, as its primary indicator, formal landscape designations. Where other clearly defined indicators were identified, these have also been referred to and accord with those listed in Box 5.1 on page 84 of GLVIA3.

Visual receptor sensitivity is also defined as high, medium or low based on an interpretation of a combination of parameters, and also relates to the susceptibility and value ascribed to visual receptors or receptor locations. The following criteria were utilised in determining viewpoint sensitivity:

- the land use or main activity and receptor expectations at the viewpoint/receptor location;
- the frequency and duration of use of receptor location;
- key landscape and visual elements in the views that contribute to visual composition and visual amenity of the area; and
- scale and focus of views.

In relation to land use at the viewpoint, visual sensitivity is defined as follows:

- High: Tourists and users of outdoor recreational facilities including formal vantage points, strategic recreational footpaths, cycle routes or rights of way, whose attention is expected to be focused on the landscape; important landscape features with physical, cultural or historic attributes; views from residential buildings; beauty spots or picnic areas. Tourists utilising key transport routes to access the region.

- Medium: Local or short-range footpaths, local road users/people travelling through the landscape on roads, trains or other transport routes.
- Low: People engaged in outdoor sports or recreation (other than appreciation of the landscape), commercial buildings, and other locations where people's attention may be focused on their work or activity.

3.5.3 Magnitude of Impact

The magnitude of impact arising from the proposed development is described as Substantial, Moderate, Slight, Negligible or None based on the interpretation of a combination of largely quantifiable parameters, as follows:

- the distance of receptors from the proposed development;
- the duration of the predicted change and whether it is reversible;
- the size and scale of the change anticipated;
- the geographical extent of the study area, landscape character unit, designation or route that would be affected;
- the angle of view in relation to main receptor activity;
- the degree of contrast with baseline elements/conditions;
- the background context to the development; and
- the extent and nature of other built development visible.

For the purpose of this assessment the duration of changes may be short term (up to one year in duration), medium term (up to 5 years in duration), long (up to twenty-five years duration), or permanent.

3.5.4 Significance Criteria

The level of residual effects is described below.

- **Major:** Total loss or considerable alteration/interruption of key elements, features or characteristics of the landscape character and/or composition of views resulting in a substantial change to baseline conditions.
- **Major/Moderate:** Considerable loss or alteration to one or more key features or characteristics of the baseline, resulting in significant localised change within a broader unaltered context.
- **Moderate:** Notable loss or alteration to one or more key features or characteristics of the baseline, resulting in localised change within a broader unaltered context. The baseline context is considered essentially intact.
- **Moderate/Minor:** Discernible loss or alteration to one or more key elements, features or characteristics of the baseline conditions. Change arising from the loss/alteration would be clearly evident but underlying landscape character or view composition would be similar to baseline.
- **Minor:** Discernible loss or alteration to one or more key elements, features or characteristics of the baseline conditions. Change arising from the loss/alteration would be discernible, but underlying landscape character or view composition would be similar to baseline.
- **Minor/None:** Discernible loss or alteration to one or more key elements, features or characteristics of the baseline conditions. Change arising from the loss/alteration would be barely discernible, and the underlying landscape character or view composition would be virtually the same as the baseline.
- **None:** No aspect of the proposed development would be discernible. The proposed development would result in no appreciable change to the landscape resource or view.

Major and **Major/Moderate** Effects (shown in bold) are considered significant in landscape and/or visual terms.

3.5.5 Nature of Effects

Effects may be beneficial (reinforcing or enhancing the current baseline), adverse (constituting a loss or degrading of key baseline elements) or neutral (equating to either a balance of adverse and beneficial effects or constituting no discernible alteration to the baseline context). For the purposes of this assessment effects are considered adverse unless stated otherwise.

3.5.6 Verification

In order to ascertain and verify potential landscape and visual effects a series of representative viewpoints were selected. These viewpoints are considered to be representative of the main sensitive receptors in the study area and include:

- landscape character types;
- settlements and residential receptors;
- road users, pedestrians; and
- walkers.

Viewpoints were positioned at ground level, publicly accessible locations. Viewpoint locations are indicated in Figure 2.1 and described in Appendix 1 along with an assessment of anticipated effects.

The assessment involved the production of baseline autumn photographs of existing views from each viewpoint along with a number of computer generated photomontages which illustrate operational views and views following maturation of proposed screen planting at two of the closest and most susceptible viewpoints (Viewpoints 1 and 2). The visualisations comprise photo-rendered images of the proposed development. Where views of the proposed development would be substantially or entirely screened by intervening buildings or vegetation (i.e. Viewpoints 3, 5, 6 and 7) the position of the proposed prison buildings is indicated by a dashed black line. This is intended to verify the scale and mass of proposed buildings relative to screening elements in the view.

4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Current Baseline

4.1.1 Topography and Hydrological Features

The topography in the vicinity of the application site is essentially flat, undulating between 14 and 27 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), the higher ground coinciding with the settlement of Full Sutton and Hark Hill Lane, to the north-east and east of the site, respectively. To the south, levels gradually fall away to around 13 m AOD. The topography of the site and surrounding area is presented on Figure 4.1.

The land drains south and west into Pocklington Beck and the River Derwent via a series of improved natural ditches and man-made drains south and west. There are also a number of ponds scattered throughout the area.

The ground of the site is generally flat land at a level of around 16 m AOD, which rises to the north east, where it forms a knoll with a summit of 19.90 m AOD.

4.1.2 Landcover/Landuse

Figure 4.2 shows the location and extent of land use within 3 km of the site. Landuse in the area is predominantly agricultural and comprises farmsteads, intensive pig farming, silage and arable production. Rectilinear coniferous plantations, wooded belts (mixed), and remnant hedgerows are also characteristic elements of this landscape, as is the local network of rural roads, and power lines. A number of scattered isolated dwellings are also present to the northwest, west and southwest of the site.

In the immediate vicinity of the site key land uses include the existing Full Sutton prison, airfield and industrial estate.

Details of settlements and the road network are provided under visual receptors, below.

Immediately adjoining the eastern boundary of the site is HMP Full Sutton, a Category A men's prison comprising:

- Gate House;
- Visitors Centre;
- Workshops;
- Laundry;
- Kitchen;
- Sports Halls;
- Education Centre;
- Chapel;
- Residential Buildings; and
- Car parking.

The operational prison is accessed along a private road from Moor Lane, west of Full Sutton, and is enclosed by mature wooded belts. This enclosure substantially limits the visibility of the existing prison from neighbouring receptor locations. In contrast, the site is positioned in open arable land west of the existing prison.

4.1.3 Landscape Character

According to the updated East Riding Landscape Character Assessment (Carl Bro & East Riding Council, 2018) the application site is located within Landscape Character Type (LCT) 2b: Open

Farmland – Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland. This landscape encompasses land that rises up to the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds in the east and farmland around the villages of Full Sutton, Fangfoss, High Catton and Bugthorpe.

This LCT is characterised by:

- Low lying gently undulating landform;
- Topography within this LCT varies between 80m AOD and 10m AOD (Details of the topography in the immediate vicinity of the application site is provided above);
- Numerous villages and hamlets scattered throughout;
- Medium to large rectilinear fields bound by hedges. Smaller fields with hedgerow trees concentrated around settlements creating a sense of enclosure;
- Small becks, fed by rectilinear drainage system, meandering through the rectilinear fields draining the intensively farmed land;
- Ponds are scattered throughout the area;
- Arable land use dominates with some areas of grassland;
- Medieval sites scattered throughout;
- Romano-British settlement, roads and agriculture;
- Airfield and industrial estate at Full Sutton are prominent in the landscape;
- Medium to long range views dominated by low horizontal skylines that are often wooded/treed and punctuated by a combination of pylons and buildings;

The sensitivity of the landscape to the type of development proposed is considered to be medium due to its non-designated status, and medium susceptibility to the type of development proposed due to its:

- medium to large scale;
- The presence of large-scale buildings including the existing Full Sutton Prison and Industrial Estate; and
- The potential for mitigation that is in keeping with the character of the existing landscape (i.e. to establish a compartmentalised site enclosed by structural planting thereby providing for the retention of the general character and condition of the landscape).

To the east of the Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland lies the Bugthorpe/Bishop Wilton Wooded Rising Farmland (LCT 2c) which is characterised by a distinctive linear village and is known to be a planned medieval village on the edge of the Wolds. Much of this landscape is dominated by farmland. Most of the existing grassland is semi-improved or improved, but some species-rich hay meadows survive, for example at Bishop Wilton Poorland Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Bugthorpe is a linear estate village containing a variety of 'old' buildings including farmsteads, residential properties and barns. Woodland cover is intermittent. Hedgerows contain trees and many have fences for livestock. Low Hall, formerly the manor house, is surrounded by a moat. This is a medium scale semi-enclosed landscape that is relatively simple and harmonious. Narrow roads away from the A166 give it a remote feel which adds to its rural scenic quality.

The western fringe of the study area is occupied by High Catton Ridge Farmland (LCT 2a). This landscape is located on the Escrick Moraine east of the River Derwent. The area is slightly elevated above the surrounding landscape, reaching an elevation of 35 m AOD. The village of High Catton is located on the lower slopes of the Escrick moraine approximately a mile south of Stamford Bridge. It is a linear village that runs almost parallel to Low Catton approximately 1 mile to the west on the edge of the Derwent corridor. It is the landform of the ridge that distinguishes this area from its surroundings. Fields are generally large or medium in size. There is little woodland in this area. Hedgerows are well treed close to High Catton which, linked with

the small scale of the fields there results in a more enclosed character. Beyond the village edge, fields are larger and boundary hedges contain fewer trees and are less intact. Small grass fields with intact hedgerow boundaries and hedgerow trees are associated with the village. There is evidence that the parish boundary in this area formed the boundary of a medieval deer park. Ponds scattered throughout the farmland provide aquatic habitat for amphibians.

The essentially rural character of the area is interrupted by built forms associated with farmsteads, the Full Industrial Estate and Airfield, and the relatively open edge of the Stamford Bridge settlement.

4.1.4 Landscape Designations

The site is not subject to protection on the basis of landscape or visual considerations. Similarly, the landscape in the vicinity of the site is not covered by nationally important landscape designations.

However, the study area does contain sections of the River Derwent Corridor and Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal Important Landscape Areas (ILAs), the key attributes of which are described as:

- A low lying flat floodplain;
- A combination of grassland pasture and meadow that are subject to seasonal flooding;
- Man-made embankments formed as a result of dredging in the twentieth century;
- Riparian woodland and trees in the river corridor;
- Areas of species rich alluvial flood meadow habitat;
- Small areas of organic arrangement of medium sized fields combined with more regular boundaries of enclosed fields; and
- Intimate isolated corridor landscape that is a marked contrast from surrounding intensively farmed land.

Golder Associates were commissioned by ERYC in July 2013 to review and map the definitive boundaries of the ILAs as defined by Policy ENV2 of the draft Local Plan 2013-2029. Proposed revisions to 2005 boundaries are described in the text and maps in Appendix C of the Golder report¹.

4.2 Visual Receptors

4.2.1 Settlement

This is a settled landscape comprising scattered dwellings, hamlets, villages and towns. The main settlements in the vicinity of the application site include:

- Full Sutton: Located around 1 km to the north-east of the application site. Views of the application site from the village interior are substantially obscured by intervening vegetation and buildings. However, some filtered views are provided into the proposed car park area from the rear of properties in Hart Hill Crescent.
- Stamford Bridge: A large village straddling the River Derwent, around 2 km west of the application site. This settlement is located on a gentle north-west slope, away from the application site. Consequently, with the exception of open views from elevated properties on the south-eastern side of the settlement, views towards the application site are substantially restricted.
- Fangfoss: A small nucleated village around 2 km to the south-east of the application site. This village is centred on the crossroads at its centre. Views towards the application site are

¹ Golder Associates, 2013, East Riding of Yorkshire Important Landscape Areas Boundary Refinement

confined to locations on the northern edge of the settlement and are partially restricted by hedgerows and trees. Moreover, the large-scale industrial buildings of Full Sutton Industrial Estate are prominent features in the middle ground of the view towards the application site and are likely to shield views of the proposed new prison structures.

- Wilberfoss: a village situated over 2 km to the south of the application site. Views towards the site from this location are confined to the northernmost extents of the settlement, in the vicinity of Storking Lane. Views are substantially restricted by intervening vegetation.
- High Catton: a broadly linear village situated on a minor local road that extends north-south along the western flanks of the ridge topography of Primrose Hill. The village's position (i.e. some 5 m below the top of the ridge) means that views of the application site are substantially restricted from properties and the interior of the village.

4.2.2 Transportation Routes

The landscape contains an extensive network of minor rural roads, as well as a number of regional transportation routes. Those of relevance to the proposed development include:

- The A1079 York to Beverley Road: This route, at its closest, passes around 2.5 km south of the site at Wilberfoss. This route is largely open with extensive intervisibility across the adjoining landscape. However, between York and Wilberfoss views towards the application site are substantially restricted by intervening elevated topography or Primrose Hill. Similarly, in the vicinity of Wilberfoss, views to the north (towards the application site) are obscured by intervening buildings and vegetation.
- A166 York to Driffield, which, at its closest is around 1 km to the north of the site at Skirpenbeck. Views from this route towards the site are open and expansive.

There are also a number of minor rural roads in the vicinity:

- Moor Lane which runs adjacent to the northern boundary of the application site, from where views towards the application site are generally open.
- Ling Lane, which is located around 2 km to the south of the application site, and which provides open views towards the site.

4.2.3 Recreation and Tourism

Recreational routes primarily comprise:

- The Minster Way, which runs adjacent to the northern boundary of the application site on Moor Lane, from where views towards the application site are generally open.
- Cycle-route 66, which runs adjacent to the western boundary of the application site on Moor Lane, and from where open views across the application site are provided.

There is also a campsite at Fangfoss Park, which is approximately 2 km to the south of the site but is enclosed by structural vegetation that restricts views out of the campsite. Consequently, no significant effects on the amenity of this tourist facility are anticipated, and it has not been assessed further.

4.2.4 Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

Residential and recreational receptors and tourists on the road network are considered to have a high sensitivity to the type of development proposed. Local routes are considered to have a medium sensitivity only.

4.3 Future Baseline

There is an extant outline planning permission for a development of the type proposed at the site and so the future baseline is expected to reflect this with consequent changes to the existing

baseline of open farmland. Specifically, the introduction of a large-scale built development to a currently open area of farmland with consequent possible effects on the character and visual amenity of both the site and adjoining countryside. The development, seen in conjunction with the adjacent airfield and industrial areas is likely to result in notable reductions in the remote rural aspect and increased prominence of built forms

5. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

5.1 Development Phases

The development would comprise two phases:

- A Construction Works Phase; and
- An Operational Phase.

5.2 Construction Works Phase

Site construction activities would be phased and would include:

- site clearance and the removal of arisings;
- establishment of necessary access and site accommodation;
- earth works, including site levelling and drainage works;
- construction of secure perimeter (prison fence);
- construction of prison buildings;
- construction of final site access roads and staff and visitor car parking;
- construction of services and drainage; and
- external works including additional internal security fencing and landscaping.

During this phase key sources of landscape and visual impacts would also include road haulage and delivery of construction materials as well as site plant and vehicle movements and site lighting. These elements would have potential to impact on the character and amenity of the site and adjoining landscape. Any elevated operations have the potential to be especially prominent where they may outcrop above the skyline.

5.3 Operational Phase

Key sources of potential operational impacts would mainly be associated with newly established built forms that have potential to exacerbate the impacts associated with existing Full Sutton prison buildings and neighbouring airfield and industrial estate buildings. These include:

- An access and parking area; •
- Entrance Resource Hub (12.7 m in height);
- Support Building (8.7 m in height);
- Central Services Hub (10 m in height);
- Kitchen – (9.77 m in height);
- Workshop (11.85 m in height);
- CASU (5.2 m in height); and
- Houseblocks (14 m in height).
- Site infrastructure and vehicle movements;
- Security lighting, which could be detrimental to the night character of the landscape; and
- Road movements associated with deliveries, staff and visitors to the facility, thereby providing indirect effects on the amenity of the locality.

It should be noted that building heights provided are indicative and are to ridge or top of parapet, depending on roof type, and excluding any plant.

The proposed development would introduce a large-scale development to a currently open area of farmland with consequent possible effects on the character and visual amenity of both the site and adjoining countryside. Intervisibility with the adjacent airfield and industrial area could also result in in-combination effects, the landscape character, and development becoming a key

defining characteristic of the landscape in the vicinity but is unlikely to represent a significant shift in the character or amenity of the landscape wider than this.

6. MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 Construction Phase

During the construction phase the following measures would be adopted:

- The site construction compound, welfare facilities and parking is expected to be located within the proposed car parking area, close to the perimeter woodland that encloses the existing prison car parking. This would help ensure that that this aspect of the development would be located in an area outwith the most conspicuous open areas of farmland and which is screened from nearby residential areas in Full Sutton.
- Standard hours of work are controlled by condition 13 on the outline planning consent and are 08:00 to 18:00 hours Monday to Friday, 08:00 to 13:00 hours Saturday, and no working on Sundays or Bank Holidays.
- Use of carefully controlled working widths/areas to minimise the extent of disturbance at the site and to avoid damage to any elements that are to be retained.
- Use of suitable dust mitigation to avoid generation of unsightly dust plumes and potential coating and damaging vegetation within and adjoining the site.
- Adoption of a rapid and systematic site clearance and construction program to minimise the duration of this aspect of the development.
- Rapid and early reinstatement/preparation of the site following construction works, including any making good;
- Avoidance, as far as possible, of stockpiling soils or stripped vegetation/construction debris at the site, soil arisings being placed into a 2 m high permanent perimeter screen bund along the western side of the site, thereby reducing the effect of ground level aspects of the proposed development on views from neighboring receptor locations.
- Where temporary spoil heaps are necessary they would be no greater than 3 m and preferentially placed close to existing tree belts that would backcloth the spoil heaps, thereby reducing their prominence. Any such stockpiles would be of short duration and removed during the final stages of construction operations and the underlying ground reinstated.

In addition to the above measures, consideration has been given to the effect of site lighting during construction activities. Construction and security lighting can be intrusive and result in incidents of light spillage, glare, and adversely affect the night character and amenity of the area. This is particularly problematic where portable construction lighting (e.g. mobile flood lighting) is used which has a high intensity and which is used at high elevations or in locations subject to little or no artificial light sources.

In order to minimise or avoid lighting impacts, construction works would be confined to daylight hours wherever possible. In the event that construction works are required after dark these should be localised and lighting confined to working areas and necessary parts of the site infrastructure. All lights would use appropriate shields and would be angled to prevent light spray and glare into neighbouring receptor locations and would be extinguished when not required.

Mitigation adopted for the construction phase would be included in a Construction Management Plan.

6.2 Operational Phase

Mitigation of the operational phase of the proposed development would comprise both embedded/design approaches as well as additional landscaping proposals. These are summarised below.

6.2.1 Imbedded Mitigation

- Location of prison buildings on flat ground adjacent to the existing Full Sutton prison where there is the greatest potential to avoid potential visibility from key sensitive receptor locations such as Cycleway 66, the Minster Way on Moorland Lane.
- Retention of key landscape features such as tree belts and hedgerows within and adjoining the site.
- Minimisation of overall development footprint to limit the extent of the existing characteristic farmland lost.
- Location of largest elements of the proposed development (e.g. residential blocks) away from the majority of neighbouring receptor locations to the north, north-west and west in order to reduce visibility and apparent scale and massing effects.
- Control of building heights to minimise skylining of the proposed development.
- Adoption of suitable recessive colouring of buildings to aid their assimilation into the adjoining rural landscape, which is typified by muted greens and browns, and use of pale grey render where buildings are likely to overtop skylines. The precise colour scheme for the proposed development would be agreed with ERYC prior to commencement of construction operations at the site.

In respect of operational lighting impacts, the following precautionary measures are recommended:

- Minimisation of external lighting requirements as far as practicable;
- Avoidance of illumination of building facades or structures, including preferential use of column mounted lamps instead of building wall mountings;
- Avoidance of illumination of vegetation around the perimeter of the site;
- Avoidance of floodlights and gantry lighting systems which are inefficient and associated with light spill and glare;
- As a general principal, use of lighting columns no taller than 5 m to reduce lighting impacts on external receptor locations by intervening topography;
- Use of suitable integral shields on lights to ensure that lighting is directed downwards and does not exceed 70 degrees;
- Use of direction of lights towards the interior of the site to avoid potential for glare or light spill or intrusion outwith the site;
- Adoption, where practicable, of timed switches and proximity switches in order to reduce the duration of any lighting effects; and
- Careful design of interior lighting to avoid light leakage or glare.

Condition 5 on the OPC requires submission of a detailed lighting scheme which is required to show how the impact of the lights upon the surrounding countryside and residential properties will be minimised.

6.2.2 Landscaping Proposals

The landscaping measures for the proposed development are illustrated in Figure 6.1 and comprise the retention and augmentation of tree cover and hedgerows on land in the control of the applicant, and landscaping of the proposed car parking area.

The establishment of a low planted perimeter screen bund along the western and southern sides of the site is also proposed. This feature would. Once sufficiently mature, screen much of the new prison facility and would link to a wider network of tree belts, hedgerow trees and standard trees and would be in keeping with the character of the existing landscape. The overall effect of this structure of vegetation would be to provide improvements to the structure and condition of the existing landscape and to reduce the potential cumulative effects by reducing intervisibility of the prison with the existing Full Sutton prison and Industrial Estate. The range of riparian, grassland,

and woodland habitats indicated in the landscaping proposals would also represent a notable enhancement of the site's ecological value.

7. ASSESSMENT OF RESIDUAL EFFECTS

7.1 Residual Effects - Construction Phase

7.1.1 Landscape Effects

Landscape Fabric

Effects on the topography of the site during construction phase would be of relatively short duration but would affect a relatively large proportion of the site. These effects would relate to stripping of soils (lowering of site levels) and excavation of footings/foundations and formation of temporary soil and spoil heaps.

The construction works of the proposed prison buildings, security walls and fences, and landscaping would result in extensive change to the site. The principal changes would relate to cessation of agricultural production across the majority of the site, and establishment of areas of hard surfacing, and built structures. However, such effects would be of short duration, and partially mitigated by the measures set out in Section 6.1. Whilst the proposals include additional landscaping including tree and shrub planting which would be undertaken during the construction phase of the proposed development it would be of insufficient maturity to provide mitigation of construction effects.

Given the relatively contained nature of effects and their short duration the proposed development is predicted to result in a moderate magnitude of impact on landscape fabric (site topography, land cover/land use), and a Moderate residual effect, which would not be significant.

Landscape Character

Construction operations would introduce movement, complication and disturbance to the majority of the site and detract from the essentially still and simple agricultural landscape. However, the proposed perimeter bund along the western and southern side of the site would obscure the majority of ground level operations from neighbouring receptor locations.

The main effect on landscape character would be experienced as a direct effect on the Open Farmland – Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland landscape. Due to the adopted mitigation measures, the key characteristics of this landscape would be largely unaffected. Moreover, the construction phase would be of relatively short duration and construction impacts would cease once the works are over. Consequently, the magnitude of impact on landscape character would be Moderate, constituting a Moderate residual effect. Consequently, no significant effects on landscape character are anticipated during construction works.

Landscape Designations

There would be no direct effect on the River Derwent Corridor and Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal ILAs as a result of the proposed development. There would also be no discernible alteration to the special qualities/characteristics of these designated areas as a result of indirect effects/visibility of construction works due to the limited extent of such visibility, and the low level and short duration of operations.

7.1.2 Visual Effects

Visibility of construction works would be relatively extensive, especially in respect of elevated activities during later stages of the construction of prison buildings. Despite the extent of potential visibility, construction elements would only be conspicuous or prominent in a small number of locations immediately adjoining the site such as locations on Moor Lane and the Minster Trail (e.g. Viewpoints 1 and 2, as described in Technical Appendix 1). Consequently **Major, Major/Moderate** significant effects on visual amenity would be confined to these locations.

7.2 Residual Effects – Operational Phase

7.2.1 Landscape Effects

Landscape Fabric

No additional effects on the landscape fabric of the site are anticipated during the operational phase of the proposed development. Agricultural severance would continue throughout the lifetime of the operational prison. Proposed landscaping and tree and shrub planting would gradually mature, providing for beneficial effects on the condition and ecological value of the site.

Landscape Character

Following cessation of construction activities, the operational Prison would represent a direct change to the baseline landscape character of the Open Farmland – Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland LCT. The primary changes would concern the establishment of large-scale buildings with high volume, mass and complexity within what is a predominantly agricultural landscape where, with the exception of the Existing Prison and Full Sutton industrial park, there are few large-scale structures apparent. However, as the proposed perimeter planting at the site matures it would substantially screen views of the prison. On this basis, the magnitude of impact on the Open Farmland – Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland LCT would be locally Substantial, but Moderate overall, resulting in localised **Major/Moderate** effects, and wider Moderate residual effects in the short to medium term reducing to minor as the proposed perimeter planting has matured, thereby obscuring the proposed development and strengthening the structure of the landscape. Consequently, whilst highly localised and temporary significant effects are anticipated on the landscape character, the overall effect on this landscape area would not be significant.

Landscape Designations

No discernible alteration to the River Derwent Corridor and Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal ILAs is anticipated due to the anticipated limited extent of visibility of the proposed development from this designated area. Consequently, no significant effects on this designated area is anticipated during the operational life of the proposed development.

7.2.2 Visual Effects

Due to the surrounding relatively flat topography the proposed development would only appear prominent in views from a small number of close proximity locations, as demonstrated in the Viewpoint assessment in Technical Appendix 1. Viewpoints along Moor Lane and in the vicinity of Low Burtonfields Farm would be subject to **Major to Major/Moderate** effects initially, but as the proposed screen planting at the site matures it would substantially screen views of the prison and in so doing, would aid the assimilation of the proposed development into the adjoining landscape. The efficacy of such mitigation is evidenced by the low visibility of the existing Full Sutton Prison, which is enclosed by tree belts, as evidenced in the photomontage images for Viewpoint 2 (see Figure 1.2a).

8. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The proposed development would occupy an area that is currently characterised by open farmland with widespread hedgerows and tree cover. Views in the area are medium to large scale and typified by a treed horizontal skyline which provides for some compartmentalisation of the landscape. These aspects provide some capacity for development to be accommodated and for the adoption of mitigation measures, such as screen planting, that would not be conspicuous or anomalous. Additionally, the site and immediately adjoining area is not subject to national or local landscape designations. Whilst the wider study area does contain sections of the River Derwent Corridor and Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal Important Landscape Areas (ILAs), these landscapes are sufficiently separate from the site to not be affected by the proposed development.
- 8.1.2 The assessment of effects on the landscape fabric of the site concludes that there would be no significant residual effects during either the construction or operational phases of the development, partially due to the proposed mitigation measures outlined in Section 6.1 and depicted in Figure 6.1.
- 8.1.3 Residual effects on the character of the landscape would be localised and confined to the Open Farmland – Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland LCT, within which the application site is located. This landscape is considered to have medium sensitivity to the type of development proposed. Although the proposed development would introduce buildings with high volume and mass within a predominantly agricultural landscape, it would not introduce an entirely new element within the landscape due to abutting the existing prison site. Whilst localised significant effects are predicted within this landscape, they would be temporary and would cease once the proposed screen planting around the site has sufficiently matured.
- 8.1.4 It is also apparent that, despite the size of the proposed development, it would have a relatively constrained viewshed outwith the immediate proximity of the site. It would result only in a localised significant effect on only a small number of localised visual receptors, and these would gradually reduce to a non-significant level as the proposed screen planting matures.
- 8.1.5 Table 8.1, below, summarises the potential significance of operational effects of the proposed development on landscape and visual receptors within the defined study area.

Table 8.1: Landscape and Visual Effects			
Likely Significant Effect	Mitigation	Means of Implementation	Outcome/Residual Effect
Construction			
Landscape Fabric	In accordance with the measures outlined in Section 6.1.	Construction management plan.	No significant effect.
Landscape Character	In accordance with the measures outlined in Section 6.1.	Construction management plan.	No significant effect.
Landscape Designations	N/A	N/A	No significant effect.

Table 8.1: Landscape and Visual Effects			
Visual Effects	In accordance with the measures outlined in Section 6.1.	Construction management plan.	Significant localised and temporary (short term) effects would be experienced at locations on Moor Lane, the Minster Trail, and in the vicinity of Low Burtonfields Farm (i.e. Viewpoints 1 and 2).
Operational			
Landscape Fabric	Some opportunities also for enhancement of site condition through landscaping proposals and habitat creation.	Habitat creation and landscaping proposals.	No significant effect.
Landscape Character	Some opportunities also for enhancement of site condition and landscape through landscaping proposals and habitat creation referred to in Section 6.2.	Habitat creation and landscaping proposals.	Highly localised and temporary significant effects. Some beneficial effects as proposed screen planting matures.
Landscape Designations	N/A	N/A	No significant effect.
Visual Effects	Some opportunities also for enhancement of site condition and landscape through landscaping proposals, as described in Section 6.2.	Landscaping proposals.	Significant localised effects experienced at locations on Moor Lane and in the vicinity of Low Burtonfields Farm until proposed landscaping has sufficiently matured. Thereafter effects would be non-significant.

FIGURES

APPENDIX 1: VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

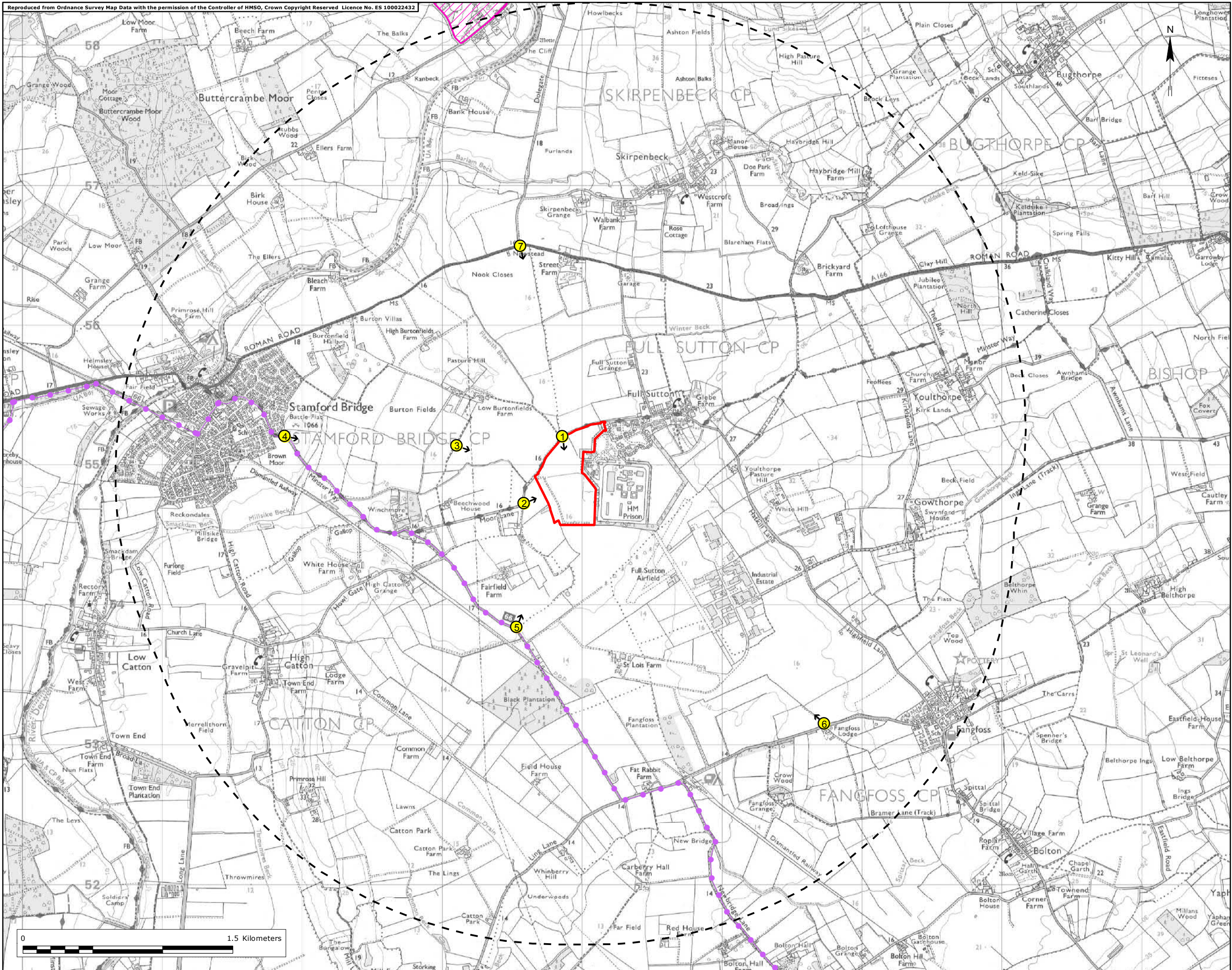
Appendix 1: Viewpoint Assessment					
Vpt	Location	Receptors and Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Views	Residual Effects
1	Moor Lane, by Access to Lower Burtonfields Farm	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Walkers on Minster Way and nearby local footpaths (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figures A1.1a. The view towards the proposed development from this location is restricted by an intervening hedgerow along the southern side of Moor Lane. However, filtered views into the site and existing agricultural fields are provided during winter months, beyond which the view is bound by mature deciduous woodland along the western perimeter of the existing Full Sutton Prison Category A prison.	Construction Works Filtered views of construction works would be provided through the intervening hedgerow, the most obvious elements being construction of the proposed car parking, the proposed Prison Entry/Visitor centre, healthcare and support buildings due to the size and proximity of these buildings to the viewpoint, and their skylined position in the view. Operational Figure A1.1b depicts the operational view of the proposed development prior to the maturation of proposed screen planting. This image shows the potential winter visibility of car parking and buildings of the proposed development. In order to represent a worst case, intervening hedgerow vegetation has been shown as trimmed, thereby providing clearer views into the site. The proposed Prison Entrance Hub, Energy Centre and workshops would be visible in the middleground, their mass, volume and skyline position making them particularly prominent. Figure A1.1c shows the operational view. This image shows that the proposed development would be substantially screened by proposed screen planting once it has matured to a height of between 8 and 10 m. However, during winter months the silhouetted form of buildings in the proposed development is likely to be discernible through the tracery of intervening vegetation.	Construction Works <i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> Construction activities would last for over a year and introduce extensive movement, physical disturbance and landcover changes which would reduce the perceived rural character of the landscape adjoining this viewpoint. This would constitute a short term Moderate change and a Moderate residual effect, but one which is of short to medium term only. <i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i> Construction elements and activities would result in Moderate magnitude of change to the view from this location in the short to medium term, constituting a temporary Major/Moderate and significant effect on the amenity of walkers and road users, respectively. Operational <i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> Until proposed screen planting has sufficiently matured, the effect of the operational development upon the character of the landscape at the viewpoint would be Major/Moderate and significant. The proposed Prison Entrance Hub, Energy Centre and workshops would represent a considerable localised change within a broader unaltered context, the main effects relating to the introduction of large scale built forms to a currently rural agrarian landscape. However, once the proposed screen planting has matured the effect would reduce to Moderate/Minor and not significant. <i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i> Initially, the effect of the operational development on the visual amenity of receptors would be Major in respect of walkers on Minster Way and Major/Moderate in respect of road users. However, once the proposed screen planting has sufficiently matured these effects would reduce to Moderate and Moderate/Minor, respectively.
2	Moor Lane, on Minster Way Recreational Trail	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Walkers (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.2a. This is a medium scale enclosed view, the foreground of which comprises open arable fields within the site, beyond which the view is bound by extensive hedgerow and tree cover, including the structural vegetation along the western perimeter of the existing Full Sutton prison. The distant skyline in the view is formed by the elevated ridgeline of the Yorkshire Wolds. Filtered views of the existing Full Sutton prison are provided from this location.	Construction Works During construction works, the key elements visible from this position would include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site clearance/excavations and construction of the perimeter screen bund • construction of prison buildings; and • construction of final site access roads and staff and visitor car parking. During this phase of the development other key elements would also include road haulage and delivery of construction materials as well as site plant and vehicle movements and site lighting. These elements would have potential to impact on the character and amenity of the site and adjoining rural landscape. Elevated operations would be especially prominent where they may outcrop above the skyline.	Construction Works <i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> On the basis of the proximity of the Site to this viewpoint and visibility of construction works the magnitude of change would be Moderate temporary, equating to a Moderate alteration to the essentially rural character of the existing landscape. <i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i> Temporary and short term Substantial magnitude and Major/Moderate effects on walkers and Road Users, respectively. Operational <i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> Prior to maturation of the proposed screen planting the proposed development would constitute a Substantial change to the landscape character at this viewpoint due to the proximity of the Site to this viewpoint and the prominence of proposed buildings. This equates

Appendix 1: Viewpoint Assessment					
Vpt	Location	Receptors and Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Views	Residual Effects
				<p>Operational</p> <p>As depicted in Figure A1.2b, the proposed perimeter fence, house blocks, waste management building, health block and workshop buildings would be clearly visible in the middleground, their mass, volume and visibility above the original skyline making them particularly prominent.</p> <p>Figure A1.2b shows the operational view, but with the screening effect of proposed screen planting indicated by a green fence. This image shows that the proposed development would be largely entirely screened by proposed screen planting once it has matured to a height of between 8 and 10 m. However, during winter months the silouhetted form of buildings in the proposed development is likely to be discernible through the tracery of intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>to a Major/Moderate residual effect. However, once the proposed screen planting has sufficiently matured the residual effect would reduce to Moderate.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Initially, Major in respect of walkers and Major/Moderate in respect of road users. As the proposed screen planting matures residual visual effects would reduce to Moderate in respect of walkers and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users.</p>
3	Footpath at Lower Burtonfields Farm	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Walkers (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.3a.</p> <p>The existing view from this location is dominated by the large scale arable field in the foreground the simplicity, openness and flat form of which emphasises the low horizontal skyline in the distance. The simplicity and horizontal form of the landscape is interrupted in places by the overhead power line between Buttercrambe Moor and Wilberfoss. Whilst buildings in the Full Sutton Airfield and Industrial Park are visible, the existing Full Sutton prison is not readily discernible due to the screening effect of intervening woodland.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>With the exception of the erection of prison buildings, construction works would be barely visible from this relatively distant location.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p>The operational prison would be visible to the south-east of this viewpoint, but would be seen distantly and would be located between the existing pig arcs at Low Burtonfields Farm, and the structures in Full Sutton Airfield and Industrial Park. The prison buildings would partially overtop the skyline of the Yorkshire Wolds that forms a low undulating horizon to the view.</p> <p>Following maturation of proposed screen planting, the proposed development would appear reduced in scale and prominence. The proposed development and associated screen planting would obscure the Airfield and Industrial Park, thereby mitigating the existing effects associated with these sites.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Construction works would represent a Slight change to the existing landscape character, as experienced at this viewpoint location. Site and delivery vehicles and the erection of prison buildings would introduce additional movement and complexity to the landscape, equating to a Moderate/Minor temporary residual effect.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Moderate/Minor in respect of walkers and Minor in respect of road users.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Initially, the operational prison would constitute a Slight change and Moderate/Minor effect on landscape character, largely due to its distance from this viewpoint, the scale of the existing view and developed context. Residual effects on landscape character would therefore be Moderate/Minor, decreasing to Minor once proposed screen planting has matured.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Prior to establishment of the proposed screen planting the operational prison would result in Moderate effects in respect of the amenity of walkers and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users. Once the planting has matured residual visual effects would reduce to Moderate/Minor and Minor, respectively.</p>
4	Minster Way, Stamford Bridge	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Nearby residential receptors and walkers (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.4a. The images illustrate the existing view through a wide breach in roadside hedgerow.</p> <p>The existing view towards the site is medium scale and comprises an open foreground of agricultural fields bound by hedgerows. In the distance, the view is contained by the raised scarp</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>The construction of the Prison Entry/Visitor and health centre buildings, and SSRP accommodation blocks would be evident below the skyline. However, these elements would affect a small proportion of the view, would be partially obscured by intervening vegetation and of medium term duration.</p> <p>Operational</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Given the relatively distant position of the viewpoint, the limited prominence of construction activities and their temporary nature, the magnitude of change would be Slight, and the residual effect on landscape character would be Moderate/Minor.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p>

Appendix 1: Viewpoint Assessment					
Vpt	Location	Receptors and Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Views	Residual Effects
			<p>slopes of the Yorkshire Wolds which form a gently undulating skyline.</p> <p>The low, essentially horizontal form of the landscape is interrupted in places by the overhead power line between Buttercrambe Moor and Wilberfoss. In the middle-distance, in the vicinity of the existing Full Sutton prison and the site, the landscape contains increased complexity in the form of concentrations of woodland and hedgerow tree cover, silage bales, pig arcs and existing structures in Full Sutton Airfield and Industrial Park.</p> <p>The existing prison is barely visible in the view from this location.</p>	<p>Figure A1.4b shows the operational view. The principle elements of the proposed development visible at this location would be the Prison Entry/Visitor and health centre buildings, and SSRP accommodation blocks.</p> <p>However, as demonstrated in Figure A1.4b, proposed screen planting would gradually obscure the majority of prison structures and would assimilate the proposed development into the surrounding rural context.</p>	<p>Visual effects on road users would be Moderate/Minor, whilst residential receptors and walkers would be subject to Moderate visual effects.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>The magnitude of change would be Slight, equating to a Moderate/Minor effect. The proposed development would be partially obscured by intervening vegetation and would be backclothed by topography. As the proposed screen planting matures the proposed development would be largely entirely obscured and assimilated into the adjoining countryside with the result that residual effects on landscape character would reduce to Minor/None.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Residual operational visual effects would range from Moderate in respect of residential receptors and walkers, and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users. As the proposed screen planting matures the residual visual effects would reduce to Moderate/Minor and Minor, respectively.</p>
5	Cycleway 66, Pocklington Road	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Walkers/cyclists (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.5a. This image illustrates the existing view through a wide breach in roadside hedgerow.</p> <p>The existing view towards the site is medium scale and is contained by the intervening agricultural fields that rise gently northwards towards the site. To the east views are longer range, towards the Yorkshire Wolds, but constrained by riparian vegetation that marks a prominent field ditch in this direction.</p> <p>The existing Full Sutton prison is not apparent in the view from this location due to the screening effect of intervening topography and vegetation.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>With the exception of elevated operations, construction works would not be discernible from this location due to the screening effect of intervening topography.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p>The proposed development would be located north-east of this viewpoint and would take advantage of the screening effect of intervening topography and vegetation along the Pocklington Road and alignment of Cycleway 66. Whilst the roofs of SSRP residential blocks would overtop the skyline these features would occupy a small proportion of the view and be seen relatively distantly.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Given the restricted visibility of construction activities and their short duration the magnitude of change experienced at this viewpoint would be Negligible, equating to a Minor residual effect.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Moderate/Minor in respect of walkers and cyclists and Minor in respect of road users.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Initially, prior to maturation of the proposed perimeter planting, the magnitude of change experienced at this viewpoint would be Slight and the residual effect would be Moderate/Minor. Once the perimeter planting has matured it would screen the roof of the SSRP residential blocks the residual effect would reduce to Minor/None.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Initially, residual effect on the visual amenity at this viewpoint would be Moderate in respect of walkers, and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users. However, following establishment of the proposed perimeter planting effects would reduce to Minor/None.</p>
6	Field entrance off Ling Road, opposite Fangfoss Lodge	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Neighbouring residential receptors (High)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.6a.</p> <p>The existing view from this location is directed northwards, towards the site and comprises a foreground and middle ground consisting of large scale arable fields with a low proportion of</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>The majority of construction works would be screened by intervening industrial buildings and vegetation. Whilst elevated construction activities related to the erection of the SSRP residential buildings would theoretically be visible from this location, field reconnaissance suggests that they would not be readily discernible due to a combination of</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>No effect.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>No effect.</p> <p>Operational</p>

Appendix 1: Viewpoint Assessment					
Vpt	Location	Receptors and Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Views	Residual Effects
		sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	tree and hedgerow cover. The flat, open and simple nature of this landscape emphasises the low horizontal treed horizon in the distance. The simplicity and rural character of the view is interrupted by the large scale and anomolous bright colouring of structures in the Full Sutton Industrial Park. The site and existing Full Sutton prison are not readily apparent in the existing view.	existing structures in the Full Sutton Industrial Park and by the structural vegetation that encloses the existing Full Sutton prison. Operational The operational development would be located north-west of the existing Full Sutton prison, thereby taking advantage of the screening provided by the structural vegetation around the existing facility. Consequently, the operational development would not be discernible from this location.	<i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> No effect. <i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i> No effect.
7	A166, at Junction with Dolgate	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Nearby residential receptors at Newstead (High), Road Users (Medium)	The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.7a. The existing view from this location is directed southwards, towards the site and comprises a foreground and middleground consisting of large scale arable fields with a low proportion of tree and hedgerow cover. The flat, open and simple nature of this landscape emphasises the low horizontal treed horizon in the distance. The simplicity and rural character of the view is interrupted by the large scale vertical pylons between Buttercrambe and Wilberfoss Industrial Park. The site and existing Full Sutton prison are not discernible in the existing view due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation.	Construction Works The majority of construction activities would be entirely screened from this position due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation. However the erection of prison buildings would just be visible on the skyline to the west of the existing Full Sutton prison, but would not form prominent new elements due to their distance from the receptor location. Operational The majority of the operational prison would be entirely screened from this position due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation. However the upper elevations of prison buildings such as the prison Entrance, Health Care and Support buildings and SSRP residential blocks would be evident initially. However, once proposed perimeter planting has matured only the top of roofs would be visible and only if particular attention is given to identifying these aspects of the proposed development.	Construction Works <i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> Construction activities would represent Negligible change and a Minor residual effect on the landscape character at this viewpoint. <i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i> Moderate/Minor effects in respect of residential receptors and Minor in respect of road users. Operational <i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> Initially, the operational prison would represent Slight change and a Moderate/Minor residual effect on the landscape character at this viewpoint. As the proposed screen planting matures residual effects would reduce to Minor. <i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i> Initially, visual effects would be Moderate in respect of residential receptors and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users, but would reduce to Moderate/Minor and Minor, respectively, following maturation of proposed screen planting.

FIGURES

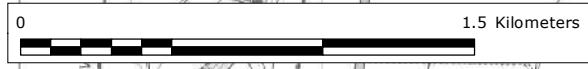


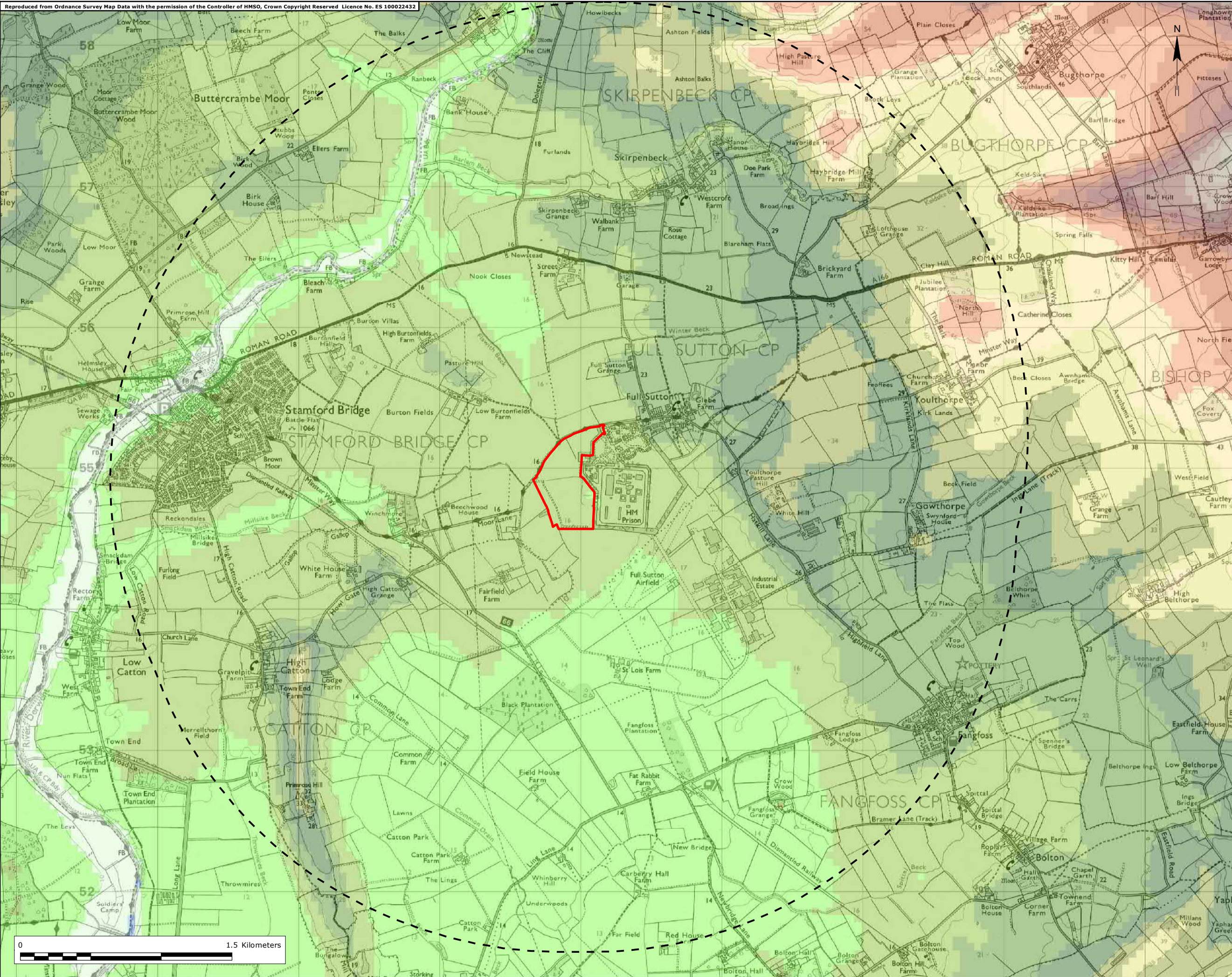
Key

- Planning Application Boundary (Approximate)
- 3km Buffer From Boundary
- Viewpoint Location
- Parks and Gardens
- National Cycle Route

1. National Cycle Route data supplied by Sustrans and contains Ordnance Survey data Crown copyright and database right 2021.
 2. Parks and Gardens data © Natural England copyright 2016. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.

Title		Figure 2.1 - Site Location Study Area and Viewpoint Locations	
Project No.		1700002858	
Site		Land at Moor Lane, Full Sutton	
Client		Ministry of Justice	
Date		June 2021	
Scale		1:25,000 @ A3	
Issue	1	Drawn by	CO
RAMBOLL			





Title Figure 4.1 - Topography

Project No. 1700002858

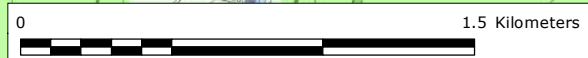
Site Land at Moor Lane, Full Sutton

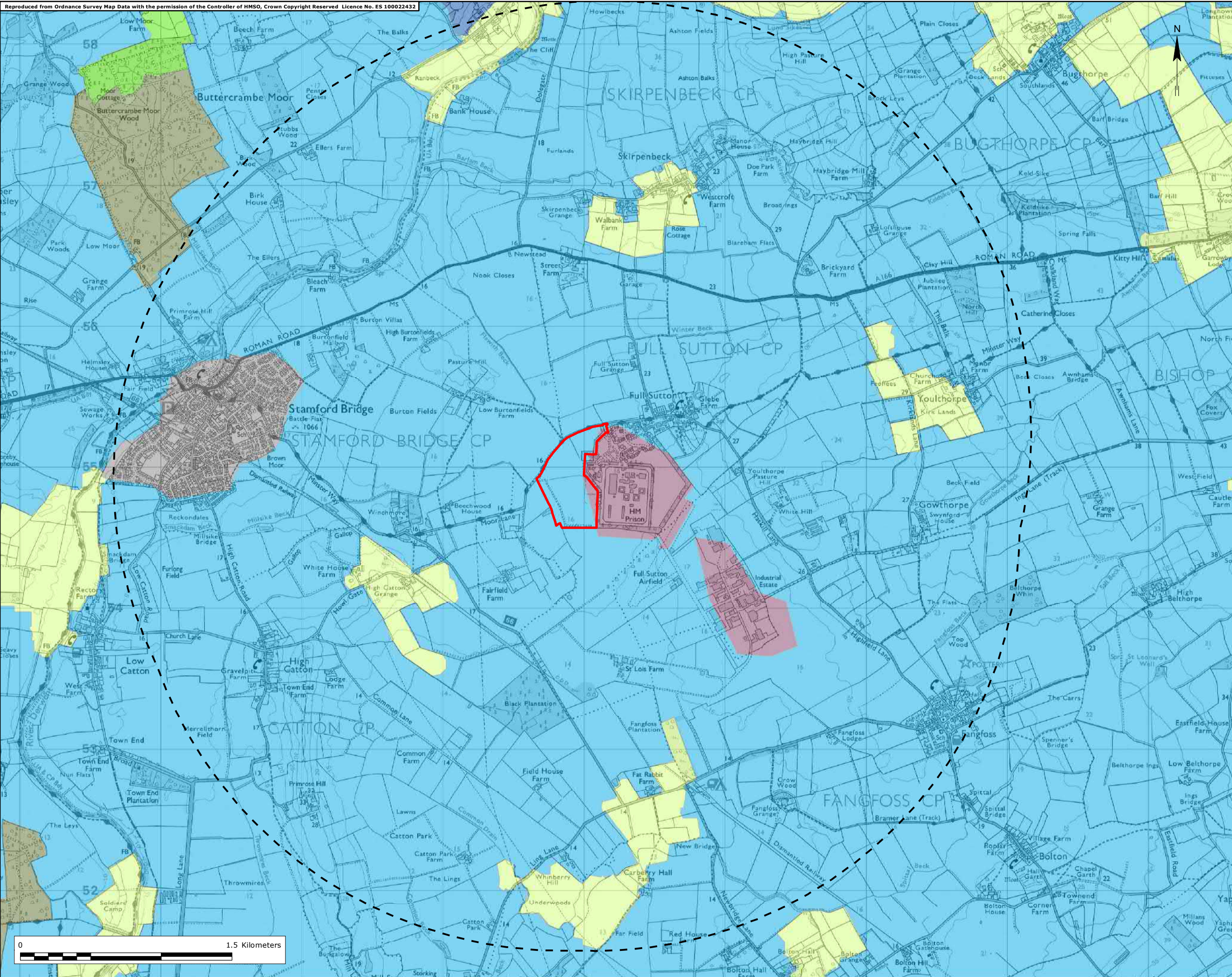
Client Ministry of Justice

Date June 2021

Scale 1:25,000 @ A3

Issue 1 Drawn by CO





Key

- Planning Application Boundary (Approximate)
- 3km Buffer From Boundary

Land Use Types

- Broad-leaved forest
- Discontinuous urban fabric
- Industrial or commercial units
- Mixed forest
- Non-irrigated arable land
- Pastures
- Sport and leisure facilities

1. CORINE 2006 Land Cover data copyright European Environment Agency.

Title Figure 4.2 - Land Use

Project No. 1700002858

Site Land at Moor Lane, Full Sutton

Client Ministry of Justice

Date June 2021

Scale 1:25,000 @ A3

Issue 1 Drawn by CO





PLANTING / SEEDING SCHEDULES

Entrance Road Avenue Trees

Common Name	Latin Name	Girth	Height	Clear Stem
Field Maple	Acer Campestre 'Elsrijk'	18- 20cmg	4.5 - 5m	Min 2m
Container (50x40cm) grown Advanced Nursery Stock trees				

Car Park Ornamental Trees

Common Name	Latin Name	Girth	Height	Clear Stem
Field Maple 'Streetwise'	Acer Campestre 'Streetwise'	18- 20cmg	4.5 - 5m	Min 2m
Purple Leaved Norway Maple	Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'	18- 20cmg	4.5 - 5m	Min 2m
Whitebeam	Sorbus aria 'Lutscens'	18- 20cmg	4.5 - 5m	Min 2m
Container (50x40cm) grown Advanced Nursery Stock trees				

Woodland Planting

Common Name	Latin Name	Girth	%	Height	Form	Age
Alder	Alnus glutinosa	10 - 12cm	5%	3 - 3.5m	Select Standard	-
Aspen	Populus tremula	10 - 12cm	5%	3 - 3.5m	Select Standard	-
Silver Birch	Betula pendula	10 - 12cm	10%	3 - 3.5m	Select Standard	-
Field Maple	Acer campestre	10 - 12cm	5%	3 - 3.5m	Select Standard	-
English Oak	Quercus robur	-	20%	60 - 80cm	Transplant	1+1
Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris	-	5%	40 - 60cm	-	-

Shrub Species

Common Name	Latin Name	%	Height	Form	Age
Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	15%	60 - 80cm	Transplant	1+1
Mountain-ash / Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	5%	60 - 80cm	Transplant	1+1
Elder	Sambucus nigra	5%	40 - 60cm	-	-
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	5%	60 - 80cm	-	0/1
Hazel	Corylus avellana	5%	60 - 80cm	Transplant	1+1
Holly	Ilex aquifolia	5%	60 - 80cm	-	-
Dog Rose	Rosa canina	10%	60 - 80cm	Transplant	1+1

Grasses / Meadows

Species Rich Grassland / wildflower Meadows

Equivalent mix to Germinal RE2 Lowland Meadow mixture which includes species such as:

Common Name	Latin Name
Slender Creeping Red Fescue	Festuca rubra littoralis
Meadow Fescue	Festuca pratensis
Crested Dogstail	Cynosturus cristatus
Tall Oat-grass	Arrhenatherum elatius
Yorkshire Fog	Holcus lanatis
Creeping Bent	Agrostis stolonifera
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	Poa pratensis

Wetland Meadow for Proposed Ditch

Equivalent mix to Germinal RE3 River Floodplain / Water Meadow mixture which includes species that benefit water voles:

Common Name	Latin Name
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	Poa Pratensis
Yorkshire Fog	Holcus lanatis
Soft-Rush	Juncus effusus
Pendulous Sedge	Carex pendula
Yorkshire Fog	Holcus lanatis
Water Avens	Geum rivale
Common Valerian	Valeriana officinalis
Marsh Marigold	Caltha palustris



KEY

- Site Boundary
- MoJ Ownership Boundary
- - - Perimeter Security Fence
- - - Extent of Perimeter Fence Clearance Zone
- Existing Wet Woodland
- Existing Woodland Belt
- Existing Hedgerow with Trees
- Existing Pond and Ditches
- Existing Grassland
- Species Rich Grassland / Wildflower Meadow
- Proposed Woodland
- Proposed Ditch and Habitat Creation
- Proposed Avenue and Ornamental Trees

Title **Figure 6.1: Landscape Mitigation**

Project No. **1700002858**

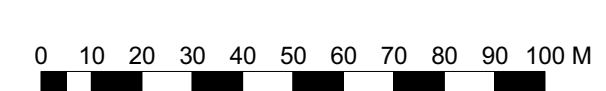
Site **Land at Moor Lane, Full Sutton**

Client **Ministry of Justice**

Date **June 2021**

Scale **As Shown**

Issue **1** Drawn by **-**



APPENDIX 1: VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Appendix 1: Viewpoint Assessment					
Vpt	Location	Receptors and Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Views	Residual Effects
1	Moor Lane, by Access to Lower Burtonfields Farm	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Walkers on Minster Way and nearby local footpaths (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figures A1.1a.</p> <p>The view towards the proposed development from this location is restricted by an intervening hedgerow along the southern side of Moor Lane. However, filtered views into the site and existing agricultural fields are provided during winter months, beyond which the view is bound by mature deciduous woodland along the western perimeter of the existing Full Sutton Prison Category A prison.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>Filtered views of construction works would be provided through the intervening hedgerow, the most obvious elements being construction of the proposed car parking, the proposed Prison Entry/Visitor centre, healthcare and support buildings due to the size and proximity of these buildings to the viewpoint, and their skylined position in the view.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p>Figure A1.1b depicts the operational view of the proposed development prior to the maturation of proposed screen planting. This image shows the potential winter visibility of car parking and buildings of the proposed development. In order to represent a worst case, intervening hedgerow vegetation has been shown as trimmed, thereby providing clearer views into the site.</p> <p>The proposed Prison Entrance Hub, Energy Centre and workshops would be visible in the middleground, their mass, volume and skyline position making them particularly prominent.</p> <p>Figure A1.1c shows the operational view. This image shows that the proposed development would be substantially screened by proposed screen planting once it has matured to a height of between 8 and 10 m. However, during winter months the silhouetted form of buildings in the proposed development is likely to be discernible through the tracery of intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Construction activities would last for over a year and introduce extensive movement, physical disturbance and landcover changes which would reduce the perceived rural character of the landscape adjoining this viewpoint. This would constitute a short term Moderate change and a Moderate residual effect, but one which is of short to medium term only.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Construction elements and activities would result in Moderate magnitude of change to the view from this location in the short to medium term, constituting a temporary Major/Moderate and significant effect on the amenity of walkers and road users, respectively.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Until proposed screen planting has sufficiently matured, the effect of the operational development upon the character of the landscape at the viewpoint would be Major/Moderate and significant. The proposed Prison Entrance Hub, Energy Centre and workshops would represent a considerable localised change within a broader unaltered context, the main effects relating to the introduction of large scale built forms to a currently rural agrarian landscape. However, once the proposed screen planting has matured the effect would reduce to Moderate/Minor and not significant.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Initially, the effect of the operational development on the visual amenity of receptors would be Major in respect of walkers on Minster Way and Major/Moderate in respect of road users. However, once the proposed screen planting has sufficiently matured these effects would reduce to Moderate and Moderate/Minor, respectively.</p>
2	Moor Lane, on Minster Way Recreational Trail	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Walkers (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.2a.</p> <p>This is a medium scale enclosed view, the foreground of which comprises open arable fields within the site, beyond which the view is bound by extensive hedgerow and tree cover, including the structural vegetation along the western perimeter of the existing Full Sutton prison. The distant skyline in the view is formed by the elevated ridgeline of the Yorkshire Wolds.</p> <p>Filtered views of the existing Full Sutton prison are provided from this location.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>During construction works, the key elements visible from this position would include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site clearance/excavations and construction of the perimeter screen bund • construction of prison buildings; and • construction of final site access roads and staff and visitor car parking. <p>During this phase of the development other key elements would also include road haulage and delivery of construction materials as well as site plant and vehicle movements and site lighting. These elements would have potential to impact on the character and amenity of the site and adjoining rural landscape. Elevated operations would be especially prominent where they may outcrop above the skyline.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>On the basis of the proximity of the Site to this viewpoint and visibility of construction works the magnitude of change would be Moderate temporary, equating to a Moderate alteration to the essentially rural character of the existing landscape.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Temporary and short term Substantial magnitude and Major/Moderate effects on walkers and Road Users, respectively.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Prior to maturation of the proposed screen planting the proposed development would constitute a Substantial change to the landscape character at this viewpoint due to the proximity of the Site to this viewpoint and the prominence of proposed buildings. This equates</p>

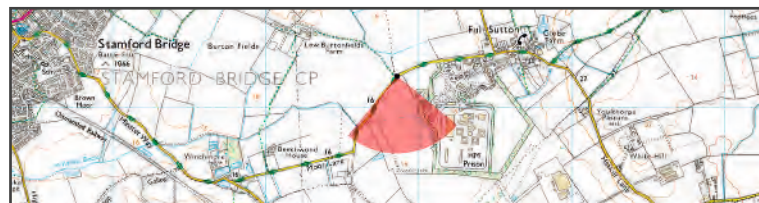
Appendix 1: Viewpoint Assessment					
Vpt	Location	Receptors and Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Views	Residual Effects
				<p>Operational</p> <p>As depicted in Figure A1.2b, the proposed perimeter fence, house blocks, waste management building, health block and workshop buildings would be clearly visible in the middleground, their mass, volume and visibility above the original skyline making them particularly prominent.</p> <p>Figure A1.2b shows the operational view, but with the screening effect of proposed screen planting indicated by a green fence. This image shows that the proposed development would be largely entirely screened by proposed screen planting once it has matured to a height of between 8 and 10 m. However, during winter months the silouhetted form of buildings in the proposed development is likely to be discernible through the tracery of intervening vegetation.</p>	<p>to a Major/Moderate residual effect. However, once the proposed screen planting has sufficiently matured the residual effect would reduce to Moderate.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Initially, Major in respect of walkers and Major/Moderate in respect of road users. As the proposed screen planting matures residual visual effects would reduce to Moderate in respect of walkers and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users.</p>
3	Footpath at Lower Burtonfields Farm	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Walkers (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.3a.</p> <p>The existing view from this location is dominated by the large scale arable field in the foreground the simplicity, openness and flat form of which emphasises the low horizontal skyline in the distance. The simplicity and horizontal form of the landscape is interrupted in places by the overhead power line between Buttercrambe Moor and Wilberfoss. Whilst buildings in the Full Sutton Airfield and Industrial Park are visible, the existing Full Sutton prison is not readily discernible due to the screening effect of intervening woodland.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>With the exception of the erection of prison buildings, construction works would be barely visible from this relatively distant location.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p>The operational prison would be visible to the south-east of this viewpoint, but would be seen distantly and would be located between the existing pig arcs at Low Burtonfields Farm, and the structures in Full Sutton Airfield and Industrial Park. The prison buildings would partially overtop the skyline of the Yorkshire Wolds that forms a low undulating horizon to the view.</p> <p>Following maturation of proposed screen planting, the proposed development would appear reduced in scale and prominence. The proposed development and associated screen planting would obscure the Airfield and Industrial Park, thereby mitigating the existing effects associated with these sites.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Construction works would represent a Slight change to the existing landscape character, as experienced at this viewpoint location. Site and delivery vehicles and the erection of prison buildings would introduce additional movement and complexity to the landscape, equating to a Moderate/Minor temporary residual effect.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Moderate/Minor in respect of walkers and Minor in respect of road users.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Initially, the operational prison would constitute a Slight change and Moderate/Minor effect on landscape character, largely due to its distance from this viewpoint, the scale of the existing view and developed context. Residual effects on landscape character would therefore be Moderate/Minor, decreasing to Minor once proposed screen planting has matured.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Prior to establishment of the proposed screen planting the operational prison would result in Moderate effects in respect of the amenity of walkers and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users. Once the planting has matured residual visual effects would reduce to Moderate/Minor and Minor, respectively.</p>
4	Minster Way, Stamford Bridge	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Nearby residential receptors and walkers (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.4a. The images illustrates the existing view through a wide breach in roadside hedegrow.</p> <p>The existing view towards the site is medium scale and comprises an open foreground of agricultural fields bound by hedgerows. In the distance, the view is contained by the raised scarp</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>The construction of the Prison Entry/Visitor and health centre buildings, and SSRP accommodation blocks would be evident below the skyline. However, these elements would affect a small proportion of the view, would be partially obscured by intervening vegetation and of medium term duration.</p> <p>Operational</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Given the relatively distant position of the viewpoint, the limited prominence of construction activities and their temporary nature, the magnitude of change would be Slight, and the residual effect on landscape character would be Moderate/Minor.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p>

Appendix 1: Viewpoint Assessment					
Vpt	Location	Receptors and Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Views	Residual Effects
			<p>slopes of the Yorkshire Wolds which form a gently undulating skyline.</p> <p>The low, essentially horizontal form of the landscape is interrupted in places by the overhead power line between Buttercrambe Moor and Wilberfoss. In the middle-distance, in the vicinity of the existing Full Sutton prison and the site, the landscape contains increased complexity in the form of concentrations of woodland and hedgerow tree cover, silage bales, pig arcs and existing structures in Full Sutton Airfield and Industrial Park.</p> <p>The existing prison is barely visible in the view from this location.</p>	<p>Figure A1.4b shows the operational view. The principle elements of the proposed development visible at this location would be the Prison Entry/Visitor and health centre buildings, and SSRP accommodation blocks.</p> <p>However, as demonstrated in Figure A1.4b, proposed screen planting would gradually obscure the majority of prison structures and would assimilate the proposed development into the surrounding rural context.</p>	<p>Visual effects on road users would be Moderate/Minor, whilst residential receptors and walkers would be subject to Moderate visual effects.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>The magnitude of change would be Slight, equating to a Moderate/Minor effect. The proposed development would be partially obscured by intervening vegetation and would be backclothed by topography. As the proposed screen planting matures the proposed development would be largely entirely obscured and assimilated into the adjoining countryside with the result that residual effects on landscape character would reduce to Minor/None.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Residual operational visual effects would range from Moderate in respect of residential receptors and walkers, and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users. As the proposed screen planting matures the residual visual effects would reduce to Moderate/Minor and Minor, respectively.</p>
5	Cycleway 66, Pocklington Road	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Walkers/cyclists (High sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.5a. This image illustrates the existing view through a wide breach in roadside hedgerow.</p> <p>The existing view towards the site is medium scale and is contained by the intervening agricultural fields that rise gently northwards towards the site. To the east views are longer range, towards the Yorkshire Wolds, but constrained by riparian vegetation that marks a prominent field ditch in this direction.</p> <p>The existing Full Sutton prison is not apparent in the view from this location due to the screening effect of intervening topography and vegetation.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>With the exception of elevated operations, construction works would not be discernible from this location due to the screening effect of intervening topography.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p>The proposed development would be located north-east of this viewpoint and would take advantage of the screening effect of intervening topography and vegetation along the Pocklington Road and alignment of Cycleway 66. Whilst the roofs of SSRP residential blocks would overtop the skyline these features would occupy a small proportion of the view and be seen relatively distantly.</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Given the restricted visibility of construction activities and their short duration the magnitude of change experienced at this viewpoint would be Negligible, equating to a Minor residual effect.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Moderate/Minor in respect of walkers and cyclists and Minor in respect of road users.</p> <p>Operational</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Initially, prior to maturation of the proposed perimeter planting, the magnitude of change experienced at this viewpoint would be Slight and the residual effect would be Moderate/Minor. Once the perimeter planting has matured it would screen the roof of the SSRP residential blocks the residual effect would reduce to Minor/None.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>Initially, residual effect on the visual amenity at this viewpoint would be Moderate in respect of walkers, and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users. However, following establishment of the proposed perimeter planting effects would reduce to Minor/None.</p>
6	Field entrance off Ling Road, opposite Fangfoss Lodge	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Neighbouring residential receptors (High)	<p>The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.6a.</p> <p>The existing view from this location is directed northwards, towards the site and comprises a foreground and middle ground consisting of large scale arable fields with a low proportion of</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p>The majority of construction works would be screened by intervening industrial buildings and vegetation. Whilst elevated construction activities related to the erection of the SSRP residential buildings would theoretically be visible from this location, field reconnaissance suggests that they would not be readily discernible due to a combination of</p>	<p>Construction Works</p> <p><i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>No effect.</p> <p><i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i></p> <p>No effect.</p> <p>Operational</p>

Appendix 1: Viewpoint Assessment					
Vpt	Location	Receptors and Sensitivity	Existing View	Predicted Views	Residual Effects
		sensitivity), Road Users (Medium)	tree and hedgerow cover. The flat, open and simple nature of this landscape emphasises the low horizontal treed horizon in the distance. The simplicity and rural character of the view is interrupted by the large scale and anomolous bright colouring of structures in the Full Sutton Industrial Park. The site and existing Full Sutton prison are not readily apparent in the existing view.	existing structures in the Full Sutton Industrial Park and by the structural vegetation that encloses the existing Full Sutton prison. Operational The operational development would be located north-west of the existing Full Sutton prison, thereby taking advantage of the screening provided by the structural vegetation around the existing facility. Consequently, the operational development would not be discernible from this location.	<i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> No effect. <i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i> No effect.
7	A166, at Junction with Dolgate	Open Farmland (Medium Sensitivity) Nearby residential receptors at Newstead (High), Road Users (Medium)	The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure A1.7a. The existing view from this location is directed southwards, towards the site and comprises a foreground and middleground consisting of large scale arable fields with a low proportion of tree and hedgerow cover. The flat, open and simple nature of this landscape emphasises the low horizontal treed horizon in the distance. The simplicity and rural character of the view is interrupted by the large scale vertical pylons between Buttercrambe and Wilberfoss Industrial Park. The site and existing Full Sutton prison are not discernible in the existing view due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation.	Construction Works The majority of construction activities would be entirely screened from this position due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation. However the erection of prison buildings would just be visible on the skyline to the west of the existing Full Sutton prison, but would not form prominent new elements due to their distance from the receptor location. Operational The majority of the operational prison would be entirely screened from this position due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation. However the upper elevations of prison buildings such as the prison Entrance, Health Care and Support buildings and SSRP residential blocks would be evident initially. However, once proposed perimeter planting has matured only the top of roofs would be visible and only if particular attention is given to identifying these aspects of the proposed development.	Construction Works <i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> Construction activities would represent Negligible change and a Minor residual effect on the landscape character at this viewpoint. <i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i> Moderate/Minor effects in respect of residential receptors and Minor in respect of road users. Operational <i>Effect on Landscape Character at the Viewpoint</i> Initially, the operational prison would represent Slight change and a Moderate/Minor residual effect on the landscape character at this viewpoint. As the proposed screen planting matures residual effects would reduce to Minor. <i>Effect on Visual Amenity at the Viewpoint</i> Initially, visual effects would be Moderate in respect of residential receptors and Moderate/Minor in respect of road users, but would reduce to Moderate/Minor and Minor, respectively, following maturation of proposed screen planting.



Baseline photograph



OS reference: 473860 E 455203 N
 AOD: 13.62 m
 Direction of view: 174.36°
 Distance to development: 96 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (Cylindrical projection)
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 201

Camera: Nikon D800
 Lens: 50mm
 Camera height: 1.5 m AGL
 Date and time: 18/11/2016 12:24



Figure: A1.1a
 Viewpoint 1: Moor Lane

Land at Moor Lane Full Sutton



OS reference: 473860 E 455203 N
 AOD: 13.62 m
 Direction of view: 174.36°
 Distance to development: 96 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (Cylindrical projection)
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm
 Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 201

Camera: Nikon D800
 Lens: 50mm
 Camera height: 1.5 m AGL
 Date and time: 18/11/2016 12:24



Figure: A1.1b
 Viewpoint 1: Moor Lane
 Land at Moor Lane Full Sutton