

Appendix 1: Methodology



Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology Summary of Approach and Criteria Tables

The key terms used within assessments are:

- Susceptibility and Value – which contribute to Sensitivity;
- Scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility – which contribute to the Magnitude of Change; and
- Importance or Significance (EIA) of Effect – a judgment of the level of significance of effect when Sensitivity and Magnitude are combined.

Sensitivity

Overall Sensitivity lies along a continuum of low to high. The *Value and Susceptibility* of a receptor are both considered understanding its overall sensitivity.

Susceptibility is assessed for both landscape receptors including, landscape character areas, and for visual receptors (people). It indicates the ability of a defined landscape receptor to accommodate the proposed development *“without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.”* (GLVIA, 3rd edition, para 5.40) and identifies *“the occupation or activity of people experiencing views at particular locations and the extent to which their attention may be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience at a particular locations.”* (GLVIA, 3rd edition, para 6.32). An example of how Susceptibility can be described at each end of the continuum of low to high is provided in the tables below (**Table 1** and **Table 2**) for both landscape and visual receptors.

Landscape **Value** is *“the relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society”* (GLVIA, 3rd edition, page 157). Box 5.1 (GLVIA 3rd version, page 84) sets out factors to be considered in the identification of valued landscapes. These can be broadly described as: Landscapes recognised and valued for their quality and and/or cultural associations; key characteristics and features as recognised in published landscape character assessments; Landscape constricton and the degree to which the landscape is intact and legible. An example of how Value can be described at each end of the continuum of low to high is provided in the following table 1 for landscape receptors. In visual terms, Value relates to that attached to views experienced by receptors (people). An example of how Value can be described at each end of the continuum of low to high is provided below for visual receptors in the following Table 2.

Magnitude of Change

Overall magnitude of change lies along a continuum of low to high. Together the *Scale, Geographical Extent, and Duration and Reversibility* of effect are all considered in understanding the overall Magnitude of Change.

Scale of effect is assessed for both landscape and visual receptors and identifies the degree of change which would arise from the development. An example of how Scale of effect can be described at each end of the continuum of low to high is provided in the following **Table 3** and **Table 4** for both landscape and visual receptors.

Geographical Extent of effect of is assessed for both landscape and visual receptors and indicates the geographic area over which the effects will be felt. An example of how Geographical Extent can be described at each end of the continuum of low to high is provided in the following **Table 3** and **Table 4** for both landscape and visual receptors.

Duration and Reversibility of effect is assessed for all landscape and visual receptors and identifies the time period over which the change to the receptor would arise as a result of the development. An example of how Duration and Reversibility can be described at each end of the continuum of low to high is provided in the following **Table 3** and **Table 4** for both landscape and visual receptors.

Importance or Significance (EIA) of Effect

Best practice guidelines stipulate that the significance of any landscape related impact should be evaluated, both during the construction works and following completion of the development. The importance or significance (EIA) of any landscape and visual effect is a function of the sensitivity of the affected landscape resources and visual receptors against the magnitude of change that they would experience. As such, the assessment of potential and residual effects can be described as: negligible, minor, moderate, and major. A description is set out in **Table 5**.

The following terms will be used to define residual landscape/townscape effects:

Adverse: the proposed development may result in direct loss of physical landscape/townscape resources, weaken key characteristics or negatively affect the integrity of a landscape/townscape designation; and

Beneficial: the proposed development may replace poor quality elements of the existing landscape/townscape or strengthen existing landscape/townscape characteristics.


The following terms have been used to define residual visual effects:

Adverse: the proposed development reduces visual amenity; and

Beneficial: the visual amenity is improved by the proposed development.

Table.1 Sensitivity of Receptors: Landscape/Townscape Receptors

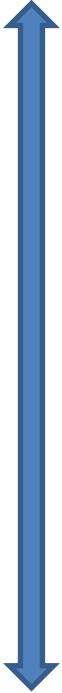
As set out below, the Sensitivity lies along a continuum of low to high. The Value and Susceptibility of a receptor are both considered in understanding its overall Sensitivity.

	Designations and Conservation Interests/Associations <i>Landscapes recognised and valued for their quality and / or cultural associations / recreational value</i>	Landscape Value Key Characteristics and Features <i>As recognised in published Landscape Character Assessments or policy</i>	Landscape Condition <i>Degree to which the landscape is intact and legible & its scenic quality</i>	Landscape Susceptibility <i>The ability of a defined landscape to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences</i>
<p>High</p>  <p>Low</p>	National / Regional Importance (e.g. AONB, National Park, Registered Parks and Gardens)	<p>Features which are dominant within the landscape and are fundamental to defining the distinct landscape character of an area.</p> <p>Important characteristics and features recognised as forming intrinsic part of nationally and regionally designated landscapes.</p> <p>Distinctive individual or rare features.</p>	<p>Distinct landscape structure with strong pattern and intact features.</p> <p>Few detractors or uncharacteristic features or elements present.</p>	The landscape is such that changes in terms of the proposed development would be entirely at odds with the character of the local area, related to matters including pattern, grain, use, scale and mass.
	Local importance (e.g. Conservation Areas, Special Landscape Areas / Features)	<p>Locally important and notable features that contribute to the overall character of an area.</p> <p>Features and elements protected by local policy.</p>	<p>Landscape exhibits recognisable structure and characteristic patterns.</p> <p>Some detracting features present.</p>	The proposed development has a degree of consistency with the existing scale, pattern, grain, land use of the prevailing character, although mitigation may be appropriate to enhance assimilation.
	No Designation	<p>Features or elements that are uncharacteristic and detract from the landscape character of an area.</p>	<p>Degraded landscape structure with fragmented pattern and poor legibility of character.</p> <p>Detracting features notable within the landscape.</p>	The proposed development is entirely consistent with the character of the local area, related to matters including pattern, grain, use, scale and mass.

e.g. Medium – Landscape Character Area does not include a designation but includes important characteristics and features that create a distinct landscape structure with strong pattern and intact features. The proposed development has a degree of consistency with the existing scale, pattern, grain, land use of the prevailing character, although mitigation may be appropriate to enhance assimilation.

Table.2 Sensitivity of Receptors: Visual Receptors


As set out below, the Sensitivity lies along a continuum of low to high. The Value and Susceptibility of a receptor are both considered understanding its overall Sensitivity.

	<i>Value (attached to views)</i>	<i>Visual Susceptibility</i> <i>The occupation or activity of people experiencing the view and the extent to which their attention or interest may be focused on the views and their visual amenity at particular locations</i>
<p>High</p>  <p>Low</p>	Recognised national / Important Viewpoints, including those identified within and protected by policy.	People visiting recognised viewpoints with views towards the development.
	These viewpoints may be tourist destinations and marked on maps.	People using Public Rights of Way and Access Land as part of recreational routes with extensive views towards the development.
	Designed views, including from within historic landscapes.	
	Users of nationally recognized routes e.g. National Cycle Network, National Trails.	
	Land with public access (i.e. Open Access Land and National Trust Land).	
	Locally important views/ views.	People using recreational facilities or playing outdoor sports with views of the development but for whom views are not the main focus.
	Views from within locally designated landscapes e.g. Conservation Areas and local planning policy.	Users of Public Rights of Way and Access Land with intermittent views towards the development.
	Views from local routes identified on maps	
Permissive routes, not recognised by policy or identified on maps.		
No designations present	People travelling along roads or using transport routes where the focus is not on the views and views of the development are fleeting.	
	People at places of work where attention is not on the views.	
	Users of Public Rights of Way and Access Land where views towards the development are limited to glimpses and are not the main focus of attention.	

e.g. Medium - views of the landscape are part of, but not the sole purpose of the receptors activities along local routes.

Table.3 Magnitude of Change: Landscape/Townscape Receptors


As set out below, magnitude of change lies along a continuum of low to high. Together the Scale, Geographical extent, and Duration and Reversibility of effect are all considered in understanding the overall magnitude of change.

	Scale <i>identifies the degree of change which would arise from the development</i>	Geographical Extent <i>of effect indicates the geographic area over which the effects will be felt</i>	Duration and Reversibility <i>of effect identifies the time period over which the change to the receptor would arise as a result of the development.</i>
 <p>Major</p> <p>Minor</p>	Highly noticeable change, affecting most key characteristics and dominating the experience of the Landscape/Townscape; introduction of highly conspicuous new development; and the baseline situation will be fundamentally changed.	Extensive affecting the majority or all the Landscape/Townscape Character Area.	Long-term or permanent, the change is expected to be in place for 10+ years and there may be no intention for it to be reversed or only partially reversed.
	Partial alteration to key elements, features, qualities or characteristics, such that post development the baseline situation will be largely unchanged but noticeable despite discernible differences.	Localised, affecting the site and a proportion of the wider Landscape/Townscape Character Area.	Medium-term, the change is expected to be in place for 5-10 years and the effects may be reversed or partially reversed.
	Minor alteration to few elements, features qualities or characteristics resulting in a barely perceptible change.	Affecting the site and immediate setting only.	Short-term, the change is expected to be in place for 0-5 years and the effects are likely to be reversed.

e.g. Moderate – Highly noticeable change with introduction of highly conspicuous development which will affect the site and a proportion of the character area for a short-term during construction. The effects are likely to be reversed.

Table.4 Magnitude of Change: Visual Receptors


As set out below, magnitude of change lies along a continuum of low to high. Together the Scale, Geographical extent, and Duration and Reversibility of effect are all considered in understanding the overall magnitude of change.

	Scale <i>identifies the degree of change which would arise from the development</i>	Geographical Extent <i>Wide, and/or within close proximity, and/or open views.</i>	Duration and Reversibility <i>identifies the time period over which the change to the receptor would arise as a result of the development.</i>
 <p>Major</p>	Intensive/dominant or major alteration to key elements of the baseline view.	Extensive, open and/or close proximity, and/or direct and/or affecting unscreened views.	Long-term or permanent, the change is expected to be in place for 10+ years and there may be no intention for it to be reversed or only partially reversed.
	Partial/noticeable or minor alteration to key elements of the baseline view.	Framed, and/or contained, and/or medium distance, and/or partially screened views.	Medium-term, the change is expected to be in place for 5-10 years and the effects may be reversed or partially reversed.
	Minor	Minor alteration to few elements of the baseline view.	Narrow, and/or fragmented, and/or long distance, and/or heavily screened views.

e.g. Moderate – Intensive and major alteration to key elements of the framed baseline view over a medium distance for a short period of time during construction. The effects are likely to be reversible.

Table.5 Level of Significance of Effect

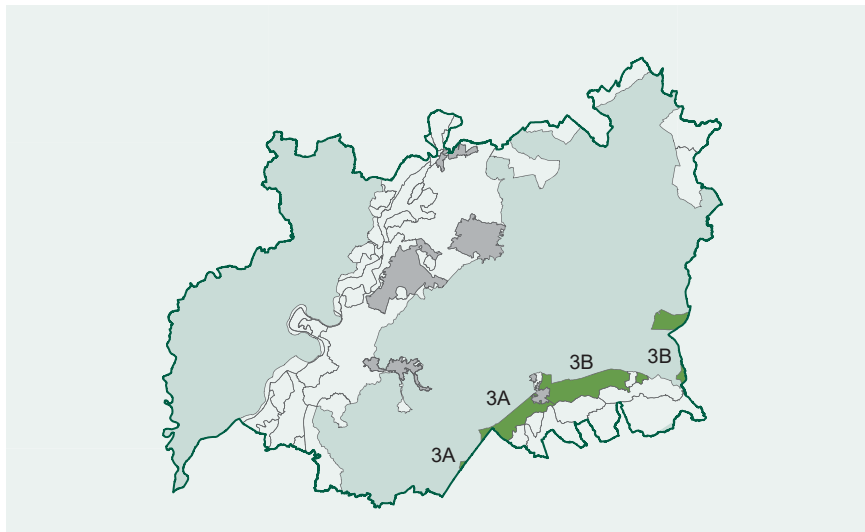
Landscape/Townscape or visual effects above moderate adverse (i.e. Major) are considered to be significant; all other effects are considered not significant.



Major beneficial:	The development would fit well with the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape and bring substantial enhancements. The development would create a major improvement in views;
Moderate beneficial:	The development would fit well with the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape, maintain and/or enhance the existing landscape character. The development would create a noticeable but improved change in the view;
Minor beneficial:	The development would complement the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape, whilst maintaining the existing character. The development would result in minor improvements to the existing views;
Negligible:	The development would cause very limited changes to the landscape and/or views but creates no significant effects; the development would create neither an adverse or beneficial change to the landscape or visual receptor;
Minor adverse:	The development would cause minor permanent and/or temporary loss or alteration to one or more key elements or features of the landscape, to include the introduction of elements that may not be uncharacteristic of the surrounding landscape. The development would cause limited visual intrusion;
Moderate adverse:	The development would cause substantial permanent loss or alteration to one or more key elements of the landscape, to include the introduction of elements that are prominent but may not be substantially uncharacteristic with the surrounding landscape. The development would be clearly visible and would result in adverse effects upon the landscape;
Major adverse:	The development would irrevocably damage, degrade or badly diminish landscape character features, elements and their setting. The development would be irrevocably visually intrusive and would disrupt fine and valued views both into and across the area.

Appendix 2: Extracts from Relevant Landscape Character Assessments





CHARACTER AREAS

TV 3A Kemble Dip Slope

TV 3B The Ampneys

6.3.1 Key Characteristics

- Broad area of gently sloping, undulating lowland with a predominantly south easterly fall;
- Lowland landform gently dissected by infrequent small streams flowing towards the River Thames and its principal tributaries, and often inconspicuous within the landscape;
- Well-managed productive landscape with a general predominance of medium to large scale arable fields and smaller scale improved pastures;
- Seasonal variations in colour and texture associated with mixed arable farming;
- Boundaries comprise a network of hedgerows of varying quality, together with stone walls and post and wire fencing;
- Occasional woodland copses and shelterbelts, mainly geometric in form; and
- Settlement pattern of intermittent linear and nucleated villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads.

6.3.2 Landscape Character

The Dip-Slope Lowland forms the northern section of the Upper Thames Valley Study Area, extending from Kemble Airfield in the west, to Lechlade on Thames in the east. It is contiguous with the wider area of Dip Slope Lowland that extends north and west into the surrounding Cotswolds AONB. The southern perimeter of the type is defined by the Cornbrash Lowlands and the outcrop of the Cornbrash Limestone. The tract of Dip Slope Lowland in the study area is broken only by the Lower Coln Valley in the east between Fairford and Quenington.

Underlying the Dip Slope Lowland are limestone formations of the Great Oolite Group, including outcrops of the Forest Marble Formation. It comprises an area of gently undulating lowland,



approximately 150m AOD to 100m AOD, with a gentle fall from north-west to south-east. This area forms part of the Upper Thames Catchment area with the western section located close to the source of the Thames. The area is crossed by the Thames tributaries that follow the regional south easterly dip of the underlying strata, and therefore give the landscape a well-defined grain. Secondary tributary streams are generally infrequent, and where they do occur, they have gently dissected this lowland area resulting in local variations in landform.

Agriculture is the principal land use, with much of the land under mixed arable and intermittent areas of improved pastures, with some permanent pasture predominantly within the valleys. It is generally well managed, within a mosaic of medium to large regular fields, mainly contained by hedgerows of varying quality. There are also areas where stone walls predominate, generally confined to land surrounding villages and adjacent to farms. Woodland is relatively limited, confined to a pattern of small deciduous or mixed copses and shelterbelts, and occasional larger areas of woodland and coniferous stands. Wide views are often possible across the landscape, although the succession of field boundaries intercepts views in a number of areas, creating a more intimate character.

A pattern of dispersed villages and hamlets extend across the Dip Slope Lowland, together with numerous isolated farmsteads and individual buildings. The Roman market town of Cirencester is the only large settlement within the area. A network of mainly direct local roads connect settlements, with a limited section of the A433 evident on the north-western edge of the Character Type, and sections of the A419(T), and A417(T) extending to the east and south-east from Cirencester. A main line railway also crosses the western section of the Landscape Type.

6.3.3 Physical Influences

The Dip Slope Lowland within the Upper Thames Valley study area is located at the eastern and south-eastern limit of the outcrop of Oolitic Limestone within Gloucestershire, and is underlain by a sequence of limestones and mudstones of the Great Oolite Group, including the Forest Marble Formation.

Drainage across the Dip Slope Lowland forms part of the Upper Thames catchment area. The Thames tributaries of the Churn, Ampney Brook and Coln cross the Dip Slope Lowland in north-west / south-east aligned valleys, following the dip of the underlying strata. Occasional smaller tributary streams and dry valleys link into these rivers, with the valley forms creating subtle but locally significant variations in the topography.

Agricultural 'improvements' and ploughing up of much of the Dip Slope Lowland has significantly depleted the once extensive areas of traditionally managed pasture and calcareous grassland. However, a few remnants of calcareous as well as mesotrophic (neutral) grassland remain within the area, although their impact in the wider landscape is very limited. Ancient woodland is also sparse. Much of the woodland areas that cover the area today date from the previous two centuries and the period of enclosure, resulting in a 'planned' character. A pattern of geometric and linear plantations and shelterbelts therefore prevails.

6.3.4 Human Influences

The wider Dip Slope Lowland landscape is characterised by numerous prehistoric long barrows and burial mounds, although only one is evident on the edge of the Landscape Type, to the east of Quenington. Evidence of Roman occupation is also notable within the Upper Thames Valley sections of the character type, with a well defined network of Roman roads converging on the important Roman settlement of Cirencester (CORINIVM). These are represented by Akeman Street (B4425) and its extension as a local road linking to Quenington on the northern edge of the area; the Fosse Way on the north-western edge and to the east of Cirencester which is now followed by the A433; and Ermin Way, which is now the route of the A419 approach into Cirencester from the south east, with links to the A417(T) which bypasses Cirencester to the east.

Field patterns across the Dip Slope Lowland comprise a mosaic of both irregular enclosure reflecting former unenclosed cultivation patterns, and regular enclosure that ignores former unenclosed

cultivation patterns. In the study area, fields are predominantly medium to large scale and rectangular in form, although there are notable clusters of smaller scale fields surrounding the settlements, for example to the east of Ampney Crucis.

Formal recreation provision is generally limited, although numerous footpaths cross the landscape, including the Thames Path National Trail located in the west of the Landscape Type close to the source of the Thames.

Landmarks are limited within the landscape, but in places church towers and spires represent focal features and points of orientation within the lower lying landform. Although infrequent, pylon lines have a significant impact where they occur.

6.3.5 Buildings and Settlement

Settlement within the Dip Slope Lowland is relatively limited, with a dispersed pattern of villages and hamlets. There is a notable cluster of villages to the north of Ampney Brook, however, comprising the linked villages of Ampney Crucis, Ampney St Peter and Ampney St Mary. Aligning the minor road network, the villages frequently have a linear form, although a few display a more nucleated morphology as at Ampney St Mary. Isolated farms and individual dwellings are evident across the landscape, often located adjacent to roads or at the end of short lanes and tracks off roads.

The use of Cotswolds stone for buildings and walls, and tiles or 'slates' for roofing is evident across the type, contributing much to the character of local buildings and local vernacular. Kemble, the largest settlement within the Landscape Type, is located in the western section of the Dip Slope Lowland, and is served by a main line railway Station, with direct links to London Paddington.

Kemble Airfield, a former military air base, is located to the west of Kemble, on the southern perimeter of the county, and also extending into Wiltshire. Part of the Airfield has been converted for light industrial uses, and now accommodates a number of large scale industrial uses and associated buildings which are prominent features within the wider landscape.

6.3.6 Landscape Character Areas

TV 3A Kemble Dip Slope

The Kemble Dip Slope character area forms an extension of the wider Dip Slope Lowland within the Cotswolds AONB to the north and west. It extends from Kemble Airfield in the west to the southern limits of Cirencester in the east; a limited area, detached from the main Kemble Airfield character area, is located to the east of Long Newnton. The character area is principally underlain by Great Oolite Group limestones, and in some areas by the Forest Marble Formation. Alluvium of sand, clay and gravel is evident along minor tributaries aligned north west, south east across the character area, including the upper reaches of the River Thames valley and sections of the River Churn.

The area has a gently sloping mainly south easterly grain with more subtle undulations and shallower slope profile than the Dip Slope Character Type further north within the AONB. Within the character area, however, small tributary watercourses are evident, including the upper reaches of the River Thames to the north east of Kemble, and the River Churn south of Cirencester. These watercourses are often marked by scattered trees and scrubby vegetation. Underlying the shallow valleys of the watercourses is a narrow band of alluvial sand, clay and silt.



A consistent pattern of well managed, productive mixed arable and grazed pastoral fields extends across the area, with a predominance of large scale arable fields resulting in a simple, uniform landscape in places. Pastoral fields are scattered across the area, although concentrations occur on the periphery of settlements and in areas along the line of a dismantled railway that is largely confined to the south of the area. Intermittent areas of calcareous grassland are also scattered across the Kemble Dip Slope. The fields are enclosed either by low stone walls, or hedgerows of varying condition.

Whilst woodlands are not extensive, where they do occur they are generally small to medium in scale, geometric in form, and predominantly of broadleaved or mixed composition. Large scale woodland blocks are infrequent, the most notable being Kemble Wood, an area of ancient semi natural woodland which is also designated as a Key Wildlife Site. Prominent tree lines also align some sections of the dismantled railway between Kemble and Cirencester. Notable vegetation associations have developed within some of the railway cuttings that cross the character area and these areas are designated as SSSIs. In some areas, the presence of overgrown hedgerows, together with the intermittent woodland copses, combine in places to create the impression of a well treed character. Woodlands within the surrounding landscape to the north and south also often punctuate the horizon and restrict long distance views.

The character area retains a largely rural character, and beyond the largest settlement of Kemble, there is a pattern of scattered farmsteads and detached dwellings. The village of Kemble, located in the south western section of the character area, is divided by the A429. The settlement contains both old stone dwellings and modern infill development, with the older historic core designated as a Conservation Area. Located in the southern section of

Kemble, stone buildings surround a village green and include the village church with its prominent spire that forms a local landmark. Kemble is located on the main line railway with a Station located on the north western edge of the village that provides direct links to London Paddington. With this transport link to the capital, more recent residential development within the village reflects its growing role as a commuter settlement.



Despite the predominantly rural character of the Kemble Dip Slope, urbanising influences become increasingly evident on the perimeter of Cirencester with post war and modern housing and large scale industrial buildings extending up to the farmland that surrounds the town.

Apart from the network of minor roads which largely follow the grain of the landscape, the A433 Fosse Way Roman road follows the north western boundary, and the A429 also cuts across the character area. High voltage pylons also have an influence on the landscape, particularly in close proximity to Cirencester. Kemble Airfield is a notable feature within the landscape, although it is largely located beyond the character area within Wiltshire. The industrial and developed character contrasts with the surrounding agricultural landscape. Large scale industrial units and converted hangars, together with scattered woodland blocks punctuate the landscape, which in this area is particularly flat in character. The former MOD airfield is currently used by light aircraft and supports services for the aircraft industry, as well as being home to a motor sports track.



Archaeological remains and heritage links are generally limited, and include the Fosse Way, the remains of a settlement to the south east of Chesterton Farm and designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), and a tithe barn to the south of Cirencester, also designated as a SAM.

TV 3B The Ampneys

The Ampneys character area forms an extension of the wider Dip Slope Lowland within the Cotswolds AONB to the north, and extends from the eastern edge of Cirencester to the east of Quenington. Within the eastern section, The Lower Coln Valley character area (Character Area TV4B) extends across the Dip Slope Lowland resulting in a small and detached area to the east of Quenington. A further small area of Dip Slope Lowland that is detached from the main area of The Ampneys is located to the east of Eastleach Martin adjacent to the Lower Leach Dip Slope Lowland Valley. Underlying the character area is a predominance of Great Oolite Group limestones with areas of Forest Marble Formation. Limited areas of drift deposit are also present, most notably along the valleys of minor brooks within the character area, including the Winterwell and Ampney Brook. In such areas, alluvial silty clays predominate, with areas of boulder clay associated with minor undulations across the Dip Slope Lowland.



Generally falling below 140m AOD, the character area has a gently sloping, mainly south easterly grain with subtle undulations, frequently marked by minor watercourses or dry valleys. The most notable watercourse is the Ampney Brook, which flows adjacent to the A417 and also through the villages of Ampney Crucis and Ampney St Peter. The main course of the brook is also designated as a Key Wildlife Site. Flowing into the brook from the north is a network of minor tributary streams, a number of which pass through, or in close proximity of the village of Ampney St Mary. The brook meanders through the landscape, frequently surrounded by small scale rushy pastures, with only occasional scattered trees and scrub marking its course.

Large scale, well managed arable fields generally predominate, interspersed with pastoral fields often small in scale, both improved and with evidence of scrub encroachment. Concentrations of grazed pastures occur mainly within the subtle undulations and valleys marked by watercourses, with occasional fields of set aside pasture and calcareous grassland. As with the wider Dip Slope Lowland landscape, fields are enclosed by both stone walls and hedgerows of varying condition. A number of small disused quarries, known locally as delves, are evident within the area, and likely to once have been a source of stone for field boundary construction or for local buildings. Where hedgerows are present,

wooden post and wire or post and rail fences reinforce the hedgerows where they have become gappy. Occasional mature trees are scattered along field boundaries, and where hedgerows have become overgrown, they are often perceived as tree lines across the landscape, combining in areas with small woodland copses to create the local impression of a relatively well treed landscape. Whilst significant woodland blocks are not characteristic of the Dip Slope Lowland, a number of small copses, predominantly with a mixed or deciduous composition are scattered across the area, with more evident to the west between Cirencester and Ampney St Peter. In a number of views, these small blocks combine to create a moderately well wooded horizon. Although limited as a whole, ancient semi-natural woodland can be found at Lea Wood and Coneygar Wood, to the south east and north west of Quenington respectively, both of which are also designated as Key Wildlife Sites.

Villages and hamlets are scattered across the character area, with a greater concentration to the west. The majority of villages have a broadly linear form, for example at Ampney Crucis. This village is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and it is believed that a Roman settlement extending to 4 hectares once occupied its footprint. The church is of Saxon origin. By contrast, Ampney St Peter, which is located along the A417, and Ampney St Mary both have a more compact and nuclear form. All the Ampney villages, together with Preston, are designated as Conservation Areas. Ampney Park, on the western edge of Ampney Crucis is set within designed parkland, and although privately owned, the imposing entrance gates are a notable feature on the A417. Beyond the main settled areas is a pattern of scattered farms and dwellings, often accessed via a network of minor tracks, but also located adjacent to roadsides. Surrounding a number of farms are small rectangular woodland copses providing a sense of enclosure and shelter to the farm buildings.

On the western side of the character area, a network of principal roads diverge on Cirencester, notably the A417, A417(T), and the A419. These form part of the system of Roman roads that link into the town and signify the importance of the settlement during the Roman occupation. Beyond this, a network of minor country roads, broadly aligned north-south and east-west, connect the smaller settlements. The frequently low boundaries bordering the road network allows open and often panoramic views across the landscape towards the wider Upper Thames Basin to the south. One of these minor roads bordering the northern boundary of the character area, and marking the southern edge of the Cotswolds AONB, is the Roman road of Akeman Street. A further section of Roman road east of Cirencester and close to the western boundary of the character area aligns with the A429 Stow Road.

There is little in the way of formal recreational provision within the character area, the main emphasis being on the network of public rights of way that cross the landscape.

Appendix 3: Photosheets (TG ref: 16125_P06)





Approximate site extents



Approximate site extents



Approximate site extents



Approximate site extents



Approximate site extents



97 Fenwick Street, Hockley, Birmingham, B18 6RU
 T: 0121 628 4043 E: landscape@tylergrange.co.uk W: www.tylergrange.co.uk

When printed, cylindrical images need to be curved around the viewer to represent real-world viewing angles. Alternatively they could be viewed flat by moving the head to maintain a constant viewing distance across the panorama. (Ref: LI TGN 06/19)



Please note: To view this image digitally, calibrate this scale bar, on screen, for a correct scale representation and view the image at a comfortable arm's length

Date Taken: 16-08-2023 12:06
Taken From: Ampney Crucis Footpath 17
Direction of View: West

Field of View: 90 degrees
Camera: NIKON D3500
Distance to site: 475m

Projection: Cylindrical
Lens: Cropped frame (34mm)
Visibility: Good

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Image Enlargement: 96%
Page Size: A1 width

Project No: 16125
Client: Ampney Park Ltd
Status: Planning
Date: August 2023
Project: Ampney Park, London Road, Ampney Crucis
Title: Viewpoint 5