## GEORGE F.WHITE

HEARING STATEMENT – SUNDERLAND CORE STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

MATTERS, ISSUES AND QUESTIONS

MATTER 7, SESSION 11 THURSDAY 6 JUNE

On behalf of Avant Homes

May 2019

CLIENT NAME	Avant Homes
CLIENT REFERENCE	NCL400157
DATE	May 2019
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MIQs – Matter 7, Session 11, The Strategy and Growth Area for South Sunderland

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### Appendices

Appendix A - Site Location Plan; and

Appendix B - Landscape and Visual Analysis, Southern Green

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 George F. White (Planning, Architecture and Development) have been instructed by Avant Homes (the 'Client') to submit Hearing Statements on their behalf to the Matters, Issues and Questions for the Examination and Hearing Sessions of the Sunderland Core Strategy and Development Plan Examination, hereafter referred to as 'the Plan'.
- 1.2 These comments have considered the Plan and supporting evidence and assessed compliance against the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) ('NPPF') specifically paragraph 35. The comments have regard to whether the Plan meets the 'basic conditions' and other matters as set out in paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, applied to Neighbourhood Plans by Section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 1.3 Comments are provided in response to the questions of the MIQs in relation to the content of the Plan where these are relevant to the Client's interests.

# MIQs – Matter 7, Session 11, The Strategy and Growth Area for South Sunderland

#### 3 Identification of Sites and Protected Areas

#### 3.3 Is the configuration of the settlement breaks justified?

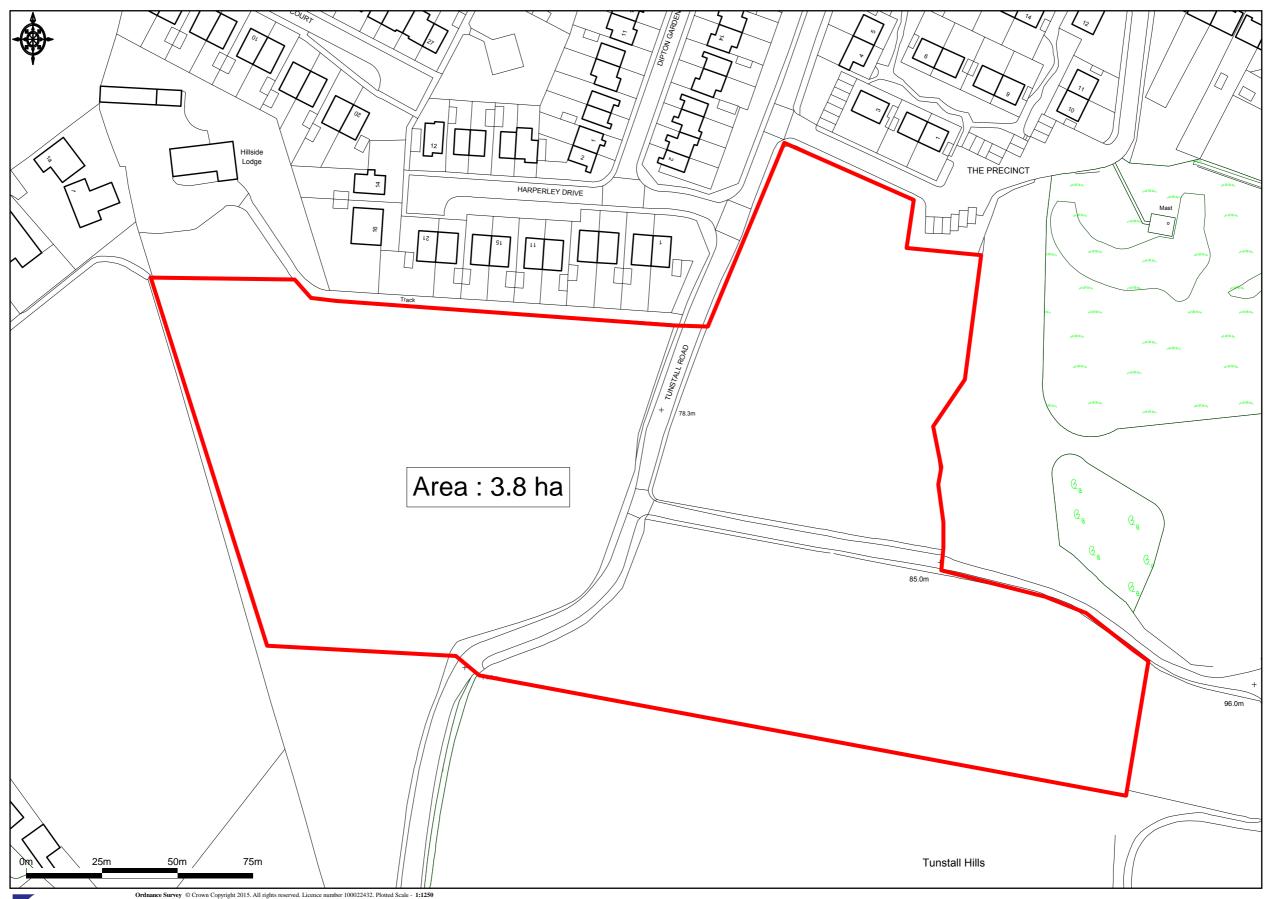
- 2.1 Hearing Statements have been submitted in relation to Matter 2, Issue 5, Questions 5.1 and 5.2. These Hearing Statements considered the principles of Settlement Breaks in the Plan area and the general extent of the settlement breaks currently proposed.
- 2.2 The configuration of the High Newport/ Elstob/ Tunstall Hills is not justified.
- 2.3 SD.48 assesses the settlement break, as designated in the 1998 UDP. It is split into 7 no. land parcels, of which our Client has an interest in the northern extent of land parcels no. 5 and 6. A Site Location Plan is included at Appendix A for reference.
- 2.4 Our representations to the Regulation 18 and 19 Consultation clearly set out our position and objections to the configuration of the High Newport/ Elstob/ Tunstall Hills settlement break when considering the three main principles/ functions each land parcel should contribute to the settlement break.
- 2.5 Land parcel 7 is proposed to be the only deletion from the settlement break. This land is in the ownership of Sunderland City Council. SD.48 does not clearly demonstrate the difference in characteristics from land parcel no. 7 to the northern extent of land parcels no. 5 and 6. SD.48 states that the north west edge of the settlement break plays a less fundamental role, however the Plan nor SD.48 demonstrate why the northern extent of land parcels no. 5 and 6 play a more fundamental role towards the settlement break, than land parcel no. 7. Therefore, their inclusion as part of the identified settlement break is not justified by the Plan or supporting documents.
- 2.6 The High Newport/ Elstob/ Tunstall Hills settlement break is proposed to be extended to connect to the coastline to the east, shown on Figure 41 of the Plan. The main purpose of the increase in area identified as a settlement break is to create a wildlife and green corridor to connect together a number of protected sites from Plains Farm to the coast. However, land in our Client's interests (shown at Appendix A) does not have any ecological designations, as is assessed in SD.48; and would not impact on this role of the settlement break in this location.

- 2.7 A further role of this settlement break is to maintain Silkworth's identity. Information supplied at Appendix B demonstrates potential for the site to provide much needed residential development in the sustainable location of Silksworth, whilst also being an opportunity to improve the edge of settlement break, and in turn Silksworth, in this location.
- 2.8 Appendix B is a Landscape and Visual Analysis carried out by Southern Green. The purpose of the report is to consider the baseline landscape and visual conditions of the site, nearby designated ecological receptors and the existing features on site and to provide a landscape lead layout for proposed development. The report includes a proposed layout plan for potential future development of the site, and considers:
  - Surrounding landscape character;
  - The nearby ecology designations;
  - Existing site features, including on site TPOs, hedgerows, trees and PROWs;
  - Requirement for SANGs; and
  - Drainage
- 2.9 The above have shaped a landscape-lead layout that demonstrates potential areas for residential development/ built form, along with mitigation and enhancement measures for landscape and ecology, with the intention to create a more appropriate edge to the settlement break.
- 2.10 The layout integrates existing site features, such as TPOs, hedgerows, trees, PROW, and appropriate set back distances, to ensure the identity of the site, settlement break or Silksworth is not diminished. As a result, the site is considered as three land parcels, dictated by the existing infrastructure of Tunstall Road and the PROW through the eastern part of the site. One of the three land parcels is solely dedicated to providing landscape and ecology mitigation and enhancement. The aim of this undeveloped parcel would provide mitigation and enhancement for wildlife and green space, whilst also providing development gradually, which would be a more appropriate edge for the settlement break. It would also ensure that there is no negative impact on the perception of the identities of the site/s.

- 2.11 Photomontages are included as part of the analysis to show viewpoints of the site from surrounding locations. Through the assessment of the site and surrounding receptors it has been assessed that the main change in terms of landscape character would be on the site itself. However, with sensitive design, on the areas identified suitable for residential development, and a significant proportion of the site remaining as open space, with ecology enhancements, the site would be able to provide a more appropriate edge to the settlement break, which would add to the character of the settlement break and the Tunstall Hills LNR. The layout would ensure that any built form on site would be complimented by significant landscape design, planting and areas of open space, to propose a development which would not be more visually prominent, and would be sensitive to the character and appearance of the surrounding areas.
- 2.12 The layout proposes that development should be set back from the road and hedgerows planted along Tunstall Road to soften the entrance to Silksworth, which would add to the character of the settlement break, and be consistent with the development of Silksworth. The layout would also ensure the perception of leaving one landscape character area and entering into an area of built development was gradual, and not negative in comparison to the harsh edge that currently exists. The sense of place along Tunstall Road, which includes hedgerows, trees and open space, would be retained by the proposed layout, which includes existing landscape features and seeks to enhance the character of Tunstall Hills LNR.
- 2.13 The layout provides an opportunity to create a softer, more suitable edge to the settlement break on a site, which does not perform the principles/ functions of a settlement break and does not require allocation.
- 2.14 Our previous representations also set out in detail why removing the land in our Client's interests from the settlement break would not create any of the impacts that the principles/ functions of proposed policy NE7 seeks to resist. The proposed removal of the site in our Client's interest would be a minimal reduction in the area identified as a settlement break in this location, and would not degrade the west to east wildlife and green corridor that the settlement break is seeking to achieve.
- 2.15 Our assessment of the Plan and SD.48, along with other supporting documentation, demonstrates the site should not form part of the settlement break, as it does not contribute to the three principles/ functions of settlement breaks and therefore inclusion of this site is not justified.

- 2.16 The site should be removed from the settlement break identification as it does not perform settlement break functions and it would be an opportunity to enhance the edge of the settlement break, add character to the Tunstall Hills LNR and provide enhancement measures for nearby ecology designations.
- 2.17 The removal of the site from the settlement break would not affect the identity of Silksworth and it would not affect the proposed wildlife and green corridor to the coastline.

Appendix A – Site Location Plan





Appendix B – Landscape and Visual Analysis, Southern Green

# SouthernGreen

PUBLICATION TITLE: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL ANALYSIS Land at Tunstall Road, Sunderland

JOB NUMBER: 1153 (PJ2550)

VERSION: First Issue - May 2019

CLIENT: Avant Homes

c/o George F White

Prepared by:

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Checked by:

Helen Smith

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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This Landscape and Visual Analysis has been prepared by Southern Green Ltd Chartered Landscape Architects, commissioned by Avant Homes ("the client"), via George F White to support a representation to the Sunderland Core Strategy EiP.
- 1.1.2 The Landscape and Visual Analysis seeks to provide an understanding of the baseline landscape and visual conditions of the site and surrounding area before providing recommendations as to what extent, and how, a proposed housing site might be brought forward which is appropriate to the site and surrounding context.

#### 1.2 Site Location and Study Area

Refer to Figure 1: Site Location Plan

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site lies to the south of the existing residential area of Hillview in Sunderland, to the west of Tunstall Hills and the east of Elstob House. The site is divided into parcels by Tunstall Road which provides a link through farmland and open spaces between Hillview and High Newport to the south.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development site is split into three parcels by existing infrastructure. The parcel to the west of Tunstall Road is approximately 1.6ha in size and is immediately south of the access driveway to a property to the south of Harperley Drive. The intermittent hedgerow to the west of Tunstall Road forms its eastern boundary and a tree belt subject to a Tree Protection Order forms the boundary to the west. The southern boundary crosses the arable field but does not follow any existing or distinguishable feature.
- 1.2.3 The north east parcel is approximately 0.94ha in size and is located to the east of Tunstall Road, with the hedgerows along it forming the western boundary, and The Precinct forms the northern boundary where there is a verge and post and wire fence evident. Existing trees and grass verges to the lower slopes of Tunstall Hills are evident along the eastern boundary of the parcel and an intermittent and low native hedgerow, set within a wide verge forms the boundary to the south. This hedge runs parallel to a tarmac track which is designated as a bridleway.
- 1.2.4 The south west parcel (1.07ha) lies to the south of the bridleway and is separated from it by an intact low native hedgerow, whilst the western boundary is formed by Tunstall Road and the very intermittent hedge within verge to the east of the route at this point. The east and south boundaries of the site cross the arable field but follow no existing or discernible features.

#### **Topography**

- 1.2.5 Generally, topography within the study area falls to the east towards the coastline. Land to the south falls to form a valley which rises up again by High Newport. There are evident high spots within the study area including Tunstall Hills immediately to the east of the site, the site of Venerable Bede Church of England Academy in Tunstall approx. 1.2km to the south, Mill Hill approximately 2.5km to the south east, the landforms associated with Silksworth Sports Complex approx. 1.5km to the south west and Grindon and Hasting Hill between 3 and 3.5km to the west.
- 1.2.6 The parcel to the west of Tunstall Road generally falls north to south with the highest point being approx. 78mAOD in the north west corner falling to 74mAOD at the south east corner. The hedgerow and verge boundaries adjacent to Tunstall Road appear to be slightly mounded potentially low hedge banks. For the parcel to the north east of Tunstall Road levels are understandably higher on the eastern boundary, adjacent to Tunstall Hills. The highest point of this parcel is the south east corner at approx. 84mAOD, and from here the field falls both west to Tunstall Road and north west to The Precinct. The south east parcel falls from east to west with the eastern section of the field running up to the foot of Tunstall Hills.

#### **Vegetation and Features**

1.2.7 There are limited amounts of vegetation within the sites due to them being utilised for farming. Areas of vegetation present are found as boundary treatments adjacent to roads and footpaths and consist of slightly raised verges, a mixture of intermittent hedges along Tunstall Road and more consistent hedges along the bridleway, and vegetation associated with Tunstall Hill to the east and a belt of deciduous trees to the west. The latter extends further south beyond the site and is covered by a TPO.

#### 1.3 The Development Proposal

1.3.1 The baseline information is being reviewed in the context of the site being able to accommodate some form of residential development. The final layout and unit numbers will be advised by this report, and those produced by other specialisms.

#### 2.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 3.0.1 This section provides an overview of the baseline study results and references and provides information on the following features within the study area:
  - Statutory/ non-statutory designations;
  - National, Regional and Site Landscape Character;
  - Site and surrounding area;
  - Visual context (ZTV and representative views).

#### 2.1 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

Refer to Figure 2: Access and Circulation

Figure 3: Heritage Designations

Figure 4: Landscape and Planning Designations

#### **Public Rights of Way and other Routes**

- 2.1.1 The closest public right of way to the site is a bridleway which joins Tunstall Road to Grangetown in the east via the track between the two eastern parcels of the site. It then travels south of Maiden Paps and adjacent allotment gardens before joining, or running parallel to Toll Bar Road. There are limited other footpaths within the study area but there are a number of Traffic Free Cycle Routes which appear to pass through, or around, Silksworth Sports Complex. There is also one further west which extends from the centre of Sunderland out to Hastings Hill.
- 2.1.2 The England Coast Path National Trail is evident on the line of recreational routes and footpaths along the coastline to the east and north east of the study area.

#### **Heritage Designations**

- 2.1.3 There are four Conservation Areas within the study area the closest and largest being Ashbrooke which begins approximately 0.9km to the north east of the site.
   Bishopwearmouth is located approx. 2.5km to the north, Silksworth Hall is 2.3km to the south west and Ryhope Village is 2.8km to the south east.
- 2.1.4 There are four Scheduled Monuments within the study area, although none are within 1km of the site. The closest is the defended settlement on Humbledon Hill which is 1.1km to the north west. The remaining Scheduled Monuments are all beyond 2.5km of the site.
- 2.1.5 There are a large number of listed buildings evident within the study area, with concentrations found within the Conservation Areas. There are limited numbers of these within 1km of the study area though, with the nearest being Tunstall Hope Lodge (Grade II) approximately 250m to the south of the site. Beyond this are Humbledon Pumping Station and its gates and gate piers which are Grade II listed and the Parish Church of St Nicholas (Grade II), approximately 900m to the north west.

#### **Landscape Designations**

2.1.6 The site lies within an area defined as a Settlement Break and Green Wedge between Elstob and Silksworth. The Settlement breaks have been reviewed recently to advise the emerging plan and the only area of land proposed for removal from this designation at this time was land to the north west (west of Elstob) which had previously been designated as New and Upgraded Open Space. This Open Space designation also covers the Maiden Paps, adjacent allotment gardens and playing fields, and land rising up to the school at Tunstall. Where woodland cover is present in these areas most of it is defined as Ancient Woodland and Maiden Paps, woodland areas and fields adjacent to Grangetown also form a Local Nature Reserve. The area to the south of the site also forms part of a Wildlife Corridor extending from the coast in the east to East Herrington and beyond to the west, linking into other Wildlife Corridors which intersect this.

#### 2.2 Landscape Character

Refer to Figure 5: National Character Areas

Figure 6: Local Landscape Character Areas

- 2.2.1 National Character Area mapping is carried out by Natural England and is the primary source of reference for this study (Natural England National Landscape Character Area profiles 2013).
- 2.2.2 Considering the size and scale of the proposed development, the baseline landscape character and sensitivity will also cross refer to information relating to Landscape Character Types and Areas defined in the City of Sunderland Landscape Character Assessment (2015).

#### National Landscape Character

- 2.2.3 The site and study area fall within **NCA 15: Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau** and this is illustrated on **Figure 5:** National Character Areas. For study area context the key characteristics of this Character Area are listed:
  - Open, large-scale landscape with big fields, low hedges and few trees on the plateau tops, incised with stream valleys along limestone escarpment to the west and denes running down to the coast to the east.
  - Dramatic coastline with exposed cliffs of limestone and boulder clay, undulating series of small, sheltered bays and headlands, flower-rich Magnesian Limestone grassland, steep-sided wooded coastal denes, and sand dunes and beaches that support large populations of waders and seabirds.
  - Striking west-facing limestone escarpment forming a series of spurs and vales, heavily quarried but still supporting a mosaic of limestone grassland, scrub and woodland.
  - Strong influence of historic mining industry on both local culture and the landscape, in the form of ex-coal mining towns and villages with distinctive surrounding areas of

- allotments and pony paddocks, reclaimed colliery sites, disused and existing railways, and industrial archaeology.
- A productive farmed landscape with a high proportion of large arable fields and some pasture for sheep and cattle grazing.
- Small, fragmented patches of limestone grassland supporting unique combinations of rare plant and invertebrate species.
- Historic villages subject to a high degree of 20th-century expansion.
- Widespread urban and industrial development in the north and major transport corridors throughout.

#### **Local Character Areas**

Refer to Figure 6: Local Character Areas

2.2.4 The information in the City of Sunderland Landscape Character Assessment (2015) provides a more detailed account of the landscape character of the study. This document indicates that the Character Area covering the site and areas to the south, east and west is known as 8b. Tunstall Hills and is in the Landscape Character Type Coastal Limestone Plateau. The key characteristics for the Character Area are listed below:

#### **Key Characteristics:**

- Magnesian Limestone outcrops and grassland habitat supporting nationally rare flora and fauna.
- Importance of geological exposures in the area.
- Tunstall Hills and Tunstall Bank are key viewpoints, as well as landmarks in wider views.
- Silksworth Sports Complex provides regionally important recreational facility.
- Important green space within the densely populated urban area.
- 2.2.5 The strategy for this area is noted as follows:

Landscape protection of this key area of open space within the city. The important habitats of Tunstall Hills, and the accessible areas on and around them, form an essential part of Sunderland's green infrastructure and this function should be retained. Further encroachment of residential or commercial development into this corridor of open land should be resisted, to maintain the physical connection between the Silksworth and Farringdon area and the coast.

This will be combined with landscape enhancement across the area, particularly the open fields at Hollycarrside and Newport Dene, where reinstatement and management of hedgerows is a priority. Onward links, both recreational and for wildlife, into the wider city can be improved and a better quality access network throughout the area could be provided. The aim will be to achieve a high quality linear area of accessible open space and well managed farmland linking suburbs and coast.

#### 2.3 Visual Context

2.3.1 In order to explore the potential visibility of the proposed site and select likely viable viewpoints to represent potential receptors, a 3.5km diameter Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map has been generated using digital topographic mapping.

#### Visual Envelope

Refer to Figure 7a: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Plan (bare land)
Figure 7b: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Plan (visual barriers) with
Potential Visual Receptor Locations

- 2.3.2 The visual envelope is the extent to which the proposed development could be seen from areas in the surrounding landscape. The visual envelope is shown as a coloured area on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Plans. Figure 7a illustrates the ZTV with only the 'bare land' topography within the study area taken into consideration. The ZTV illustrated in Figure 7b refines the theoretical visual envelope further by blly allowing for existing visual barriers, which might include both natural and man-made elements. These are treated as broad blocks, with existing buildings and areas of woodland/trees assigned an average height of 8m. It is important to note that the ZTV mapping is not fully accurate but can help to build up an understanding of the overall visibility of the development when supported by inspections on site. Desk study also informed the viewpoint selection, with particular consideration given to designated or sensitive locations such as open spaces, public rights of way, listed buildings and adjacent residential properties/farmsteads.
- 2.3.3 From the findings of the ZTV exercise, the extent to which the site is likely to be visible within the study area, as shown on **Figure 7b**, is largely contained by the existing built form to the north and south, although some views are shown to be evident from open or elevated spaces within 2km of the site or within localized spaces or sections of roads within the urban areas.

#### 2.4 Representative Views

2.4.1 It is anticipated that representative views of the site from within the ZTV will demonstrate and test the visibility of the proposals from different directions, distances and receptor types. An analysis of these viewpoints has helped to advise the development of the design for the proposed site layout with the aim of assimilating it into the existing setting and the surrounding countryside. The viewpoints chosen are highlighted in the table below.

	Viewpoint Description	Distance (from centre of site)	Receptor Type
1	View west from bridleway	120m	Public Right of Way
2	View west from Maiden Paps	170m	Recreational users/ Public Right of Way
3	View north east from Tunstall Road	50m	Road users
4	View east from Hillside Lodge	130m	Residential
5	View north from Tunstall Road	120m	Road users
6	View north from footpath at High Newport	950m	Public Right of Way
7	View north from footpath on Paddock Lane	990m	Public Right of Way
8	View north east from Cycle Route 1 at Silksworth Sports Complex	1.1km	Public Right of Way
9	View south west from Backhouse Park	1.2km	Recreational users
10	View east from footpath at Hastings Hill	3.4km	Public Right of Way

- 2.4.2 Panorama photography was captured from the representative viewpoints, and context photography taken from sample locations where the site was not found to be visible.

  These are illustrated in Figures 8 -11 and a summary of the findings is provided below:
- 2.4.3 North From the north of the site the views are limited to the southern edge of Elstob due to the existing urban area. Potential views within these urban areas are indicated as pockets in open spaces or along roads between 1 2km from the site. A number of these were visited, including Mowbray and Backhouse Park and views of the site were found to be filtered by existing vegetation in close proximity to the receptors.
- 2.4.4 **East** Views from this direction are limited by the landform and woodland evident, which is associated with Tunstall Hills Local Nature Reserve.
- 2.4.5 South The built form associated with New Silksworth effectively limits views of the site from this direction to only 1km. Views from public rights of way at High Newport and off Paddock Lane were visited to test this and the south east parcel of the site was found to be most visible, with the remaining parcels either not visible due to intervening topography and vegetation, or being seen as a narrow section of land in the foreground

- of existing properties. Beyond New Silksworth only small pockets of potential visibility are highlighted to the west of Ryhope and south of Moorside, over 3km away.
- 2.4.6 **West** Views are shown throughout the open space to the west of the site, and parts of the Silksworth Sports Complex. Views were tested from this location and existing vegetation to the east of this facility and along the adjacent road were found to filter any views of the site. Small areas of visibility are indicated on the ZTV between 1–3.5km from the site and fieldwork was undertaken where these coincided with views from key vantage points, such as Grindon Hill and Hastings Hill. From these receptors Maiden Paps were evident in the panoramas, but due to the site being sat at lower contours it was found to be filtered from view by existing vegetation in the mid-ground.

#### 3.0 MITIGATION and RECOMMENDATIONS

Refer to **Figure 13:** Mitigation and Recommendations

Figure 14: Indicative Site Layout

3.1.1 The following measures or landscape works would be recommended to help to sensitively integrate any proposed residential development into the landscape character and visual context of the site and surrounding area:

- Existing vegetation evident along boundaries of the field parcels should be retained
  and enhanced where required to continue to provide a natural filter to views from
  adjacent visual receptors. It may be beneficial to incorporate more shrub layer
  species to provide more structure and improve filtering effects at a lower level if
  this does not conflict with other adjacent uses.
- A strong landscape buffer should be provided to the south of the site with proposed units fronting onto this to provide a defensible edge to the Settlement Break.
- It would be beneficial if the parcel to the south east of the site, extending to the
  south of Maiden Paps, was retained as open space given that it appears to be the
  most visible parcel within the study area, and provides the setting to Tunstall Hills
  LNR from the adjacent open space. Proposed landscaping within this area will
  assist with filtering views of any development within the remaining parcels and may
  also help provide mitigation for other factors such as flood risk and ecology.
- Limits to developable areas should be set adjacent to existing features such as
   Maiden Paps (Tunstall Hills LNR) to the east and the belt of existing TPO'd trees to
   the west. This will enable landscaped buffers to be provided alongside them which
   will be appropriately landscaped to provide an interface between existing and
   proposed.
- Development edges should work with the existing contours to ensure that built form does not dominate any existing or proposed open space, and is also respectful of the prominent landforms associated with Tunstall Hills LNR to the east of the site.
- Setting any built form back off Tunstall Road, similar to that existing further north along this route, will help to assimilate the character of existing and proposed built form.
- Materials will also play an important factor in limiting the visual effects of the
  development and influences should be taken from existing materials and colours
  used within the surrounding area. Materials with warm grey or dark brown earth
  tones would be recommended for the roofscape.
- 3.1.2 **Figure 14** Indicative Site Layout inllustrates the potential balance of development cells and open space within the site, based on the recommendations above.

#### 4.0 SUMMARY

- 4.1.1 If housing development is proposed on this site, the main change in relation to the Landscape Character would be on that of the site itself which will change from farmland to built form with associated infrastructure and open spaces. If the design of the layout is undertaken sensitively, and built form is only introduced to the west and north east parcels, effects on the site and the setting of the adjacent Tunstall Hills Local Nature Reserve could be reduced, given that these parcels are seen in the context of this feature from limited receptors.
- 4.1.2 The development may also provide the opportunity to improve the edge of the Settlement Break in this location, so rather than properties backing onto it with lanes and garages evident, properties could front onto it, overlooking landscape buffers which would form the new edge to the Settlement Break. Through appropriate landscaping, developed with other site requirements, the south east parcel of the site could add to the character of the Tunstall Hills LNR, appearing as an extension to it in views from the wider study area.
- 4.1.3 If the mitigation recommendations highlighted in Section 3.0 are carried through to detailed design including the retention and enhancement of the existing features, incorporation of new boundary/ buffer features on the perimeter of the parcels, and open spaces within any proposed built form these would filter views of the built form, link the site visually and physically to nearby existing landscape features and assist with reducing residual effects.

#### **Appendix A - References**

- 1. Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment (Third Edition 2013, prepared by the Landscape Institute and IEMA)
- 2. City of Sunderland Landscape Character Assessment (2015), LUC
- 3. Natural England National Character Area profiles (2013)
- 4. Historic England Website (hppt://historicengland.org.uk)
- 5. The Magic Website (http://www.magic.gov.uk/)
- 6. Streetmap.co.uk
- 7. Google Street View Mapping

#### Appendix B - Figures

Figure 1: Site Location and Study Area

Figure 2: Access and Circulation

Figure 3: Heritage Designations

Figure 4: Landscape and Planning Designations

Figure 5: National Landscape Character Areas

Figure 6: Local Landscape Character Areas and Types

Figure 7a: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Plan – Bare Land

Figure 7b: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Plan - Visual Barriers with Viewpoint Locations

Figure 8: Photographic Viewpoints 1 and 2

Figure 9: Photographic Viewpoints 3 and 4

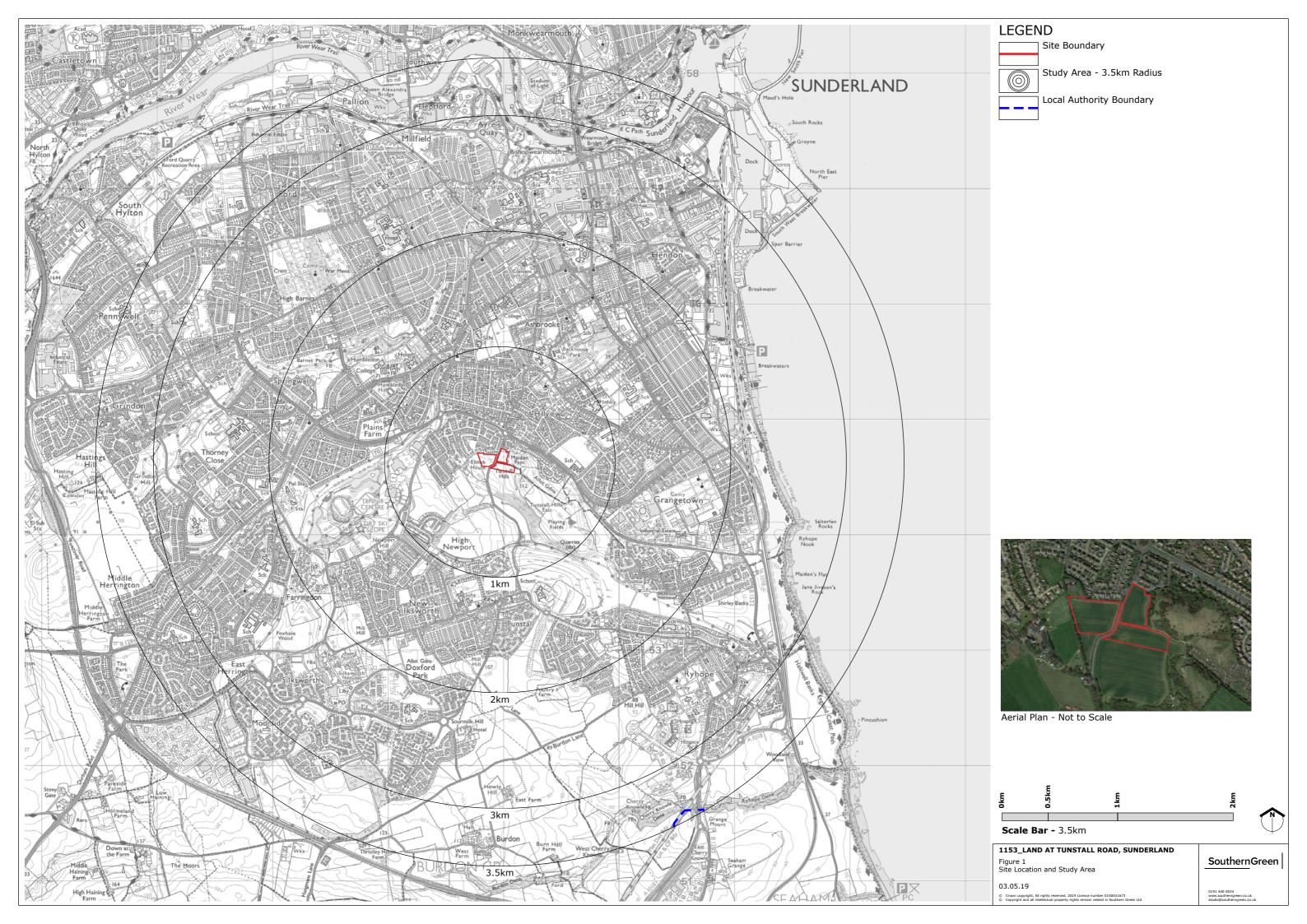
**Figure 10:** Photographic Viewpoints 5 and 6

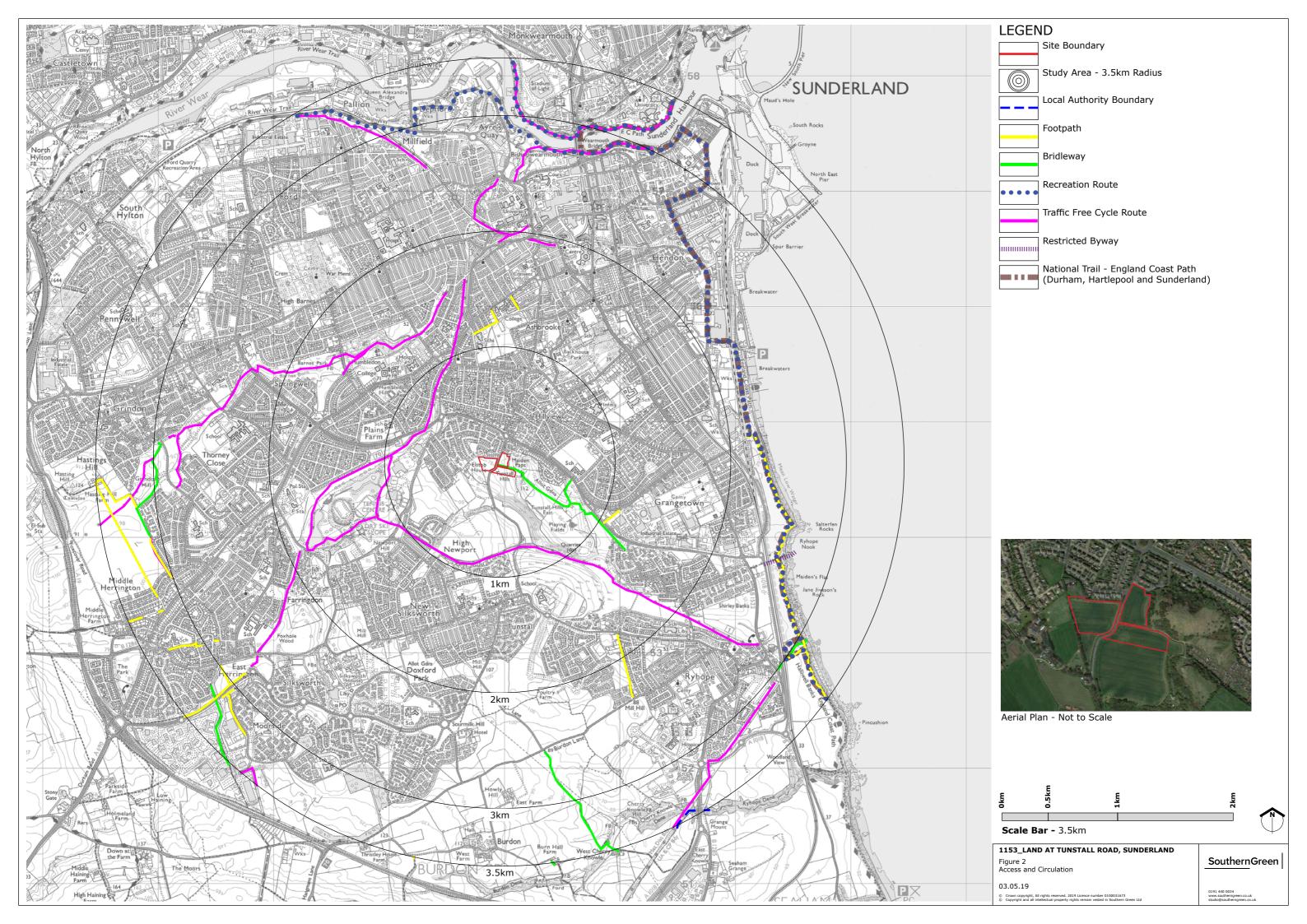
Figure 11: Photographic Viewpoints 7 and 8

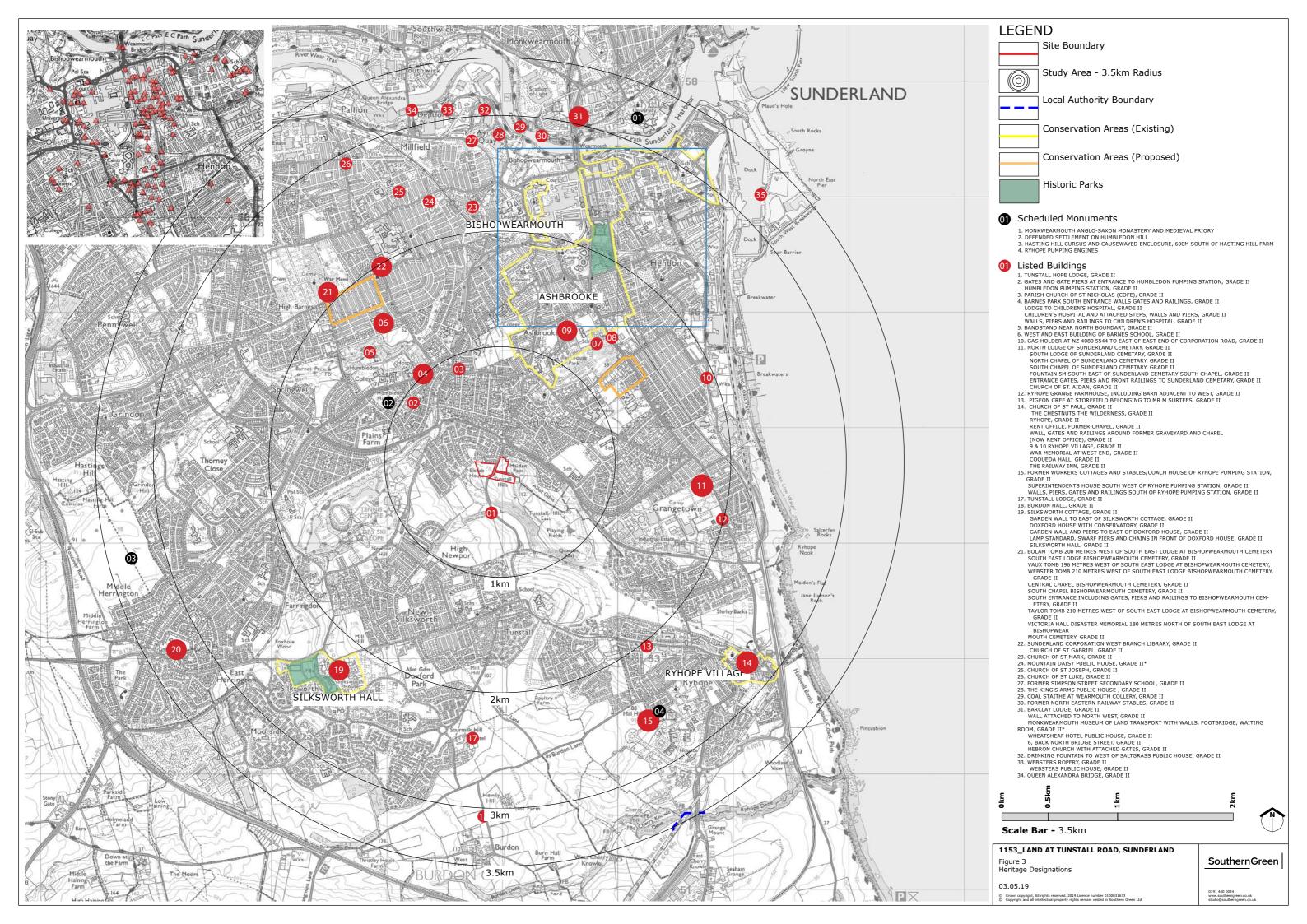
Figure 12: Photographic Viewpoints 9 and 10

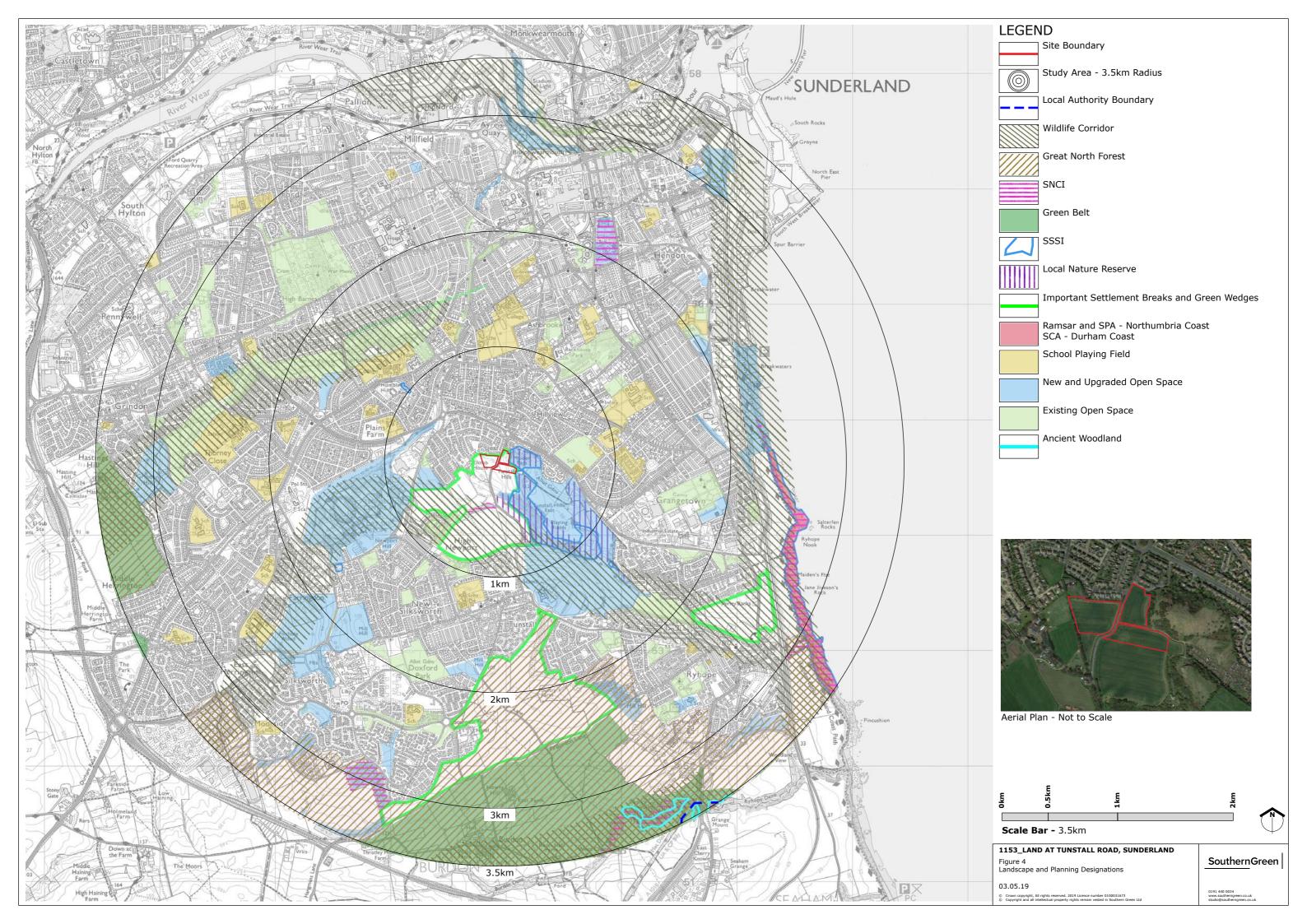
Figure 13: Mitigation and Recommendations

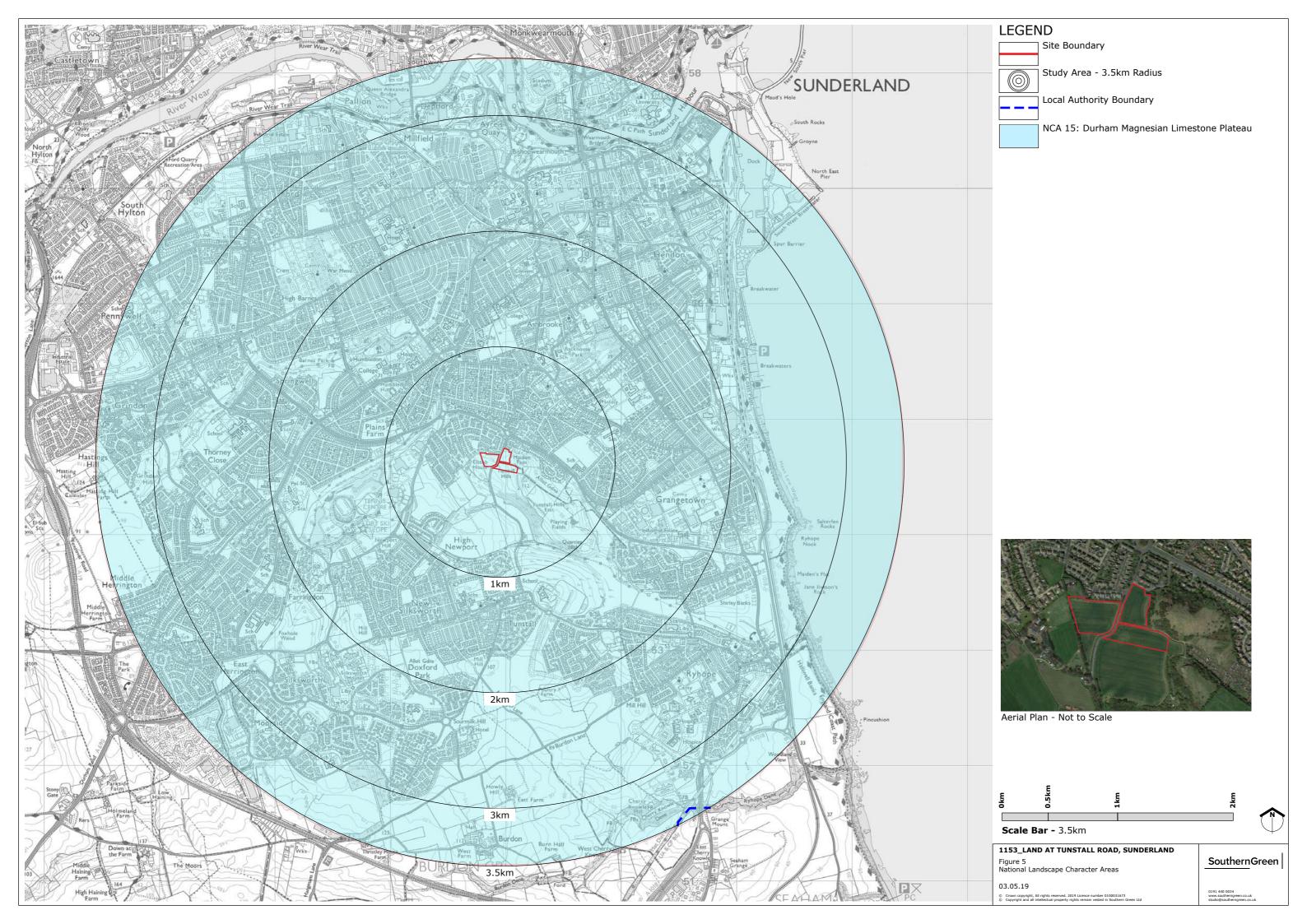
Figure 14: Indicative Site Layout

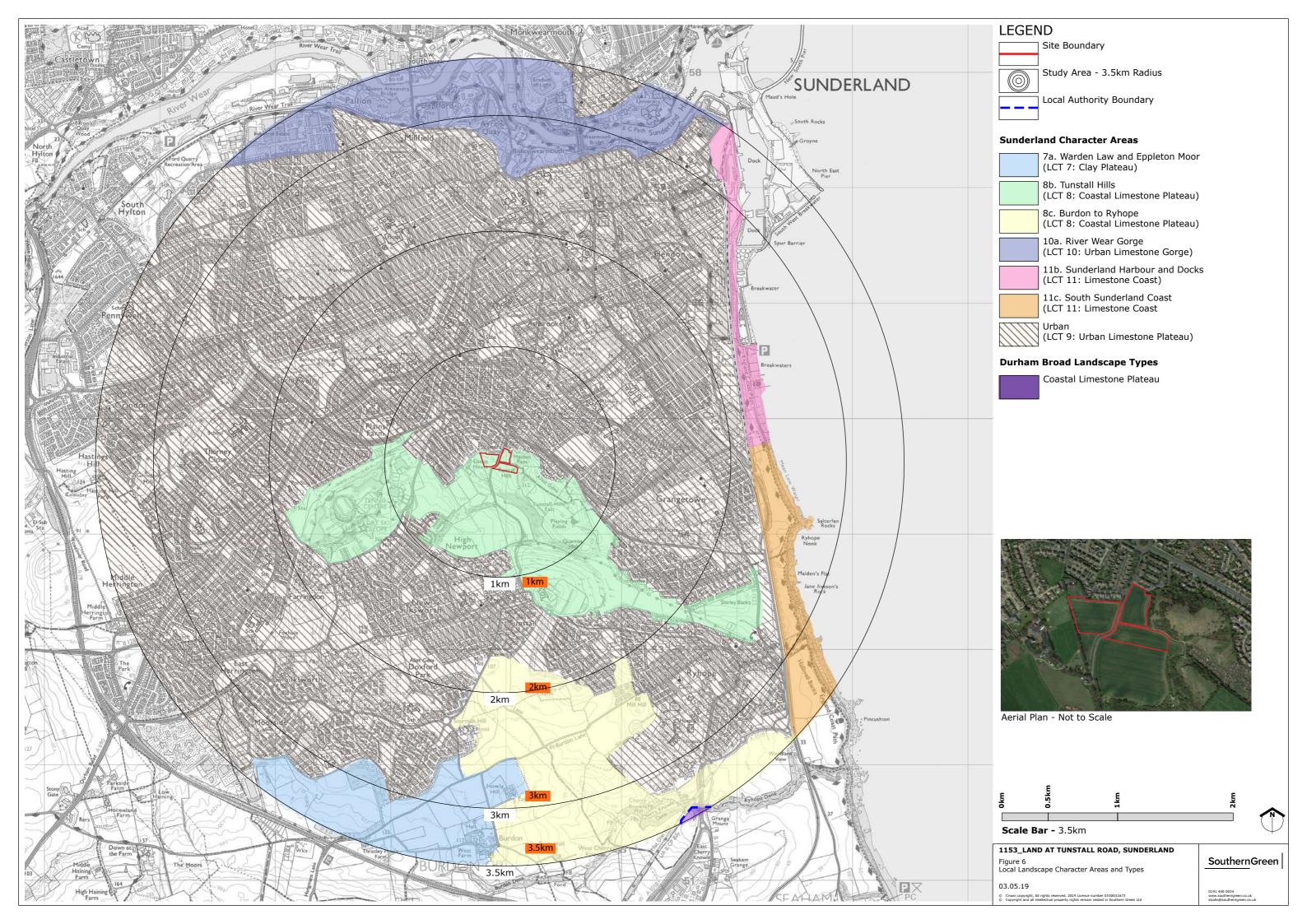


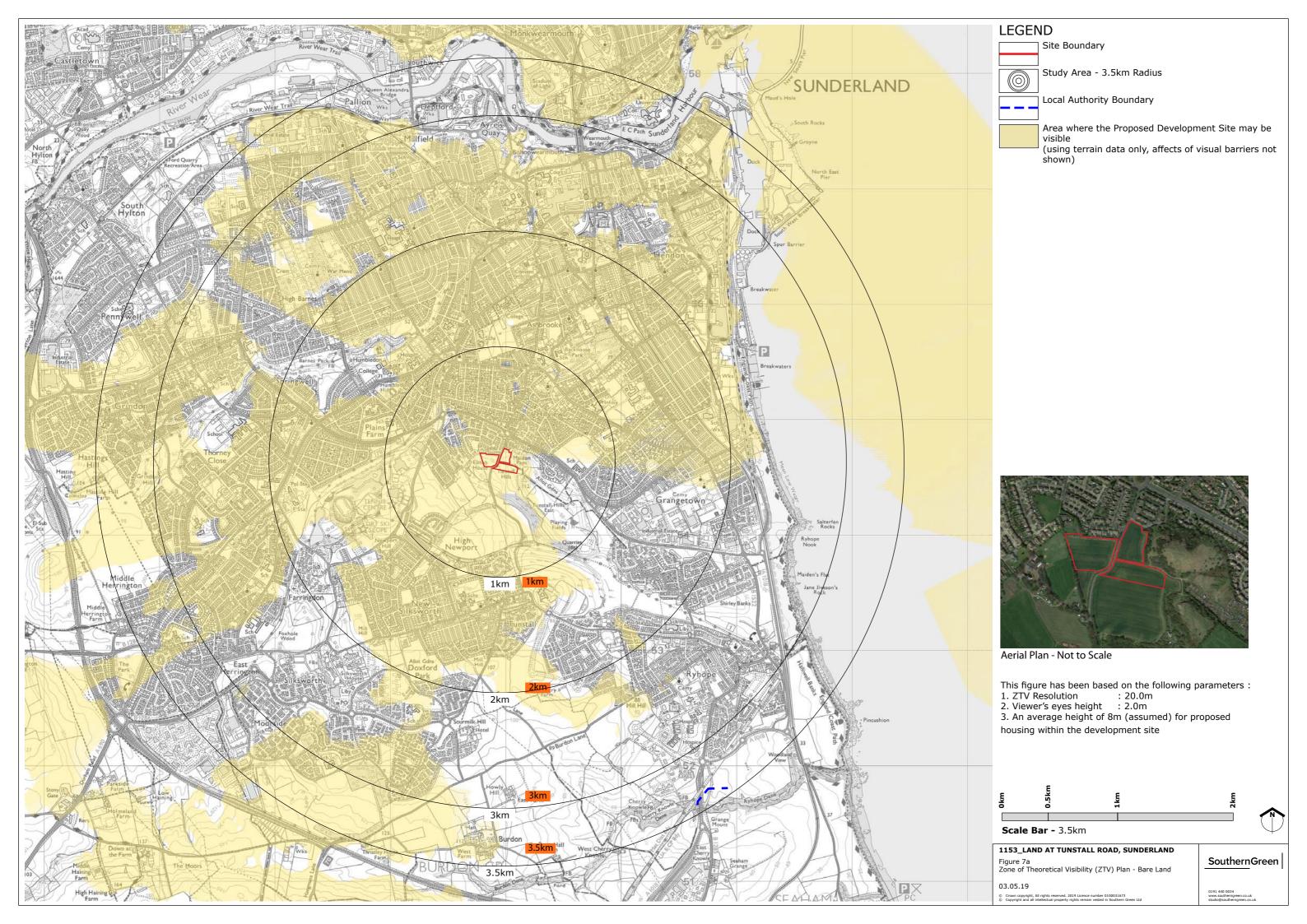


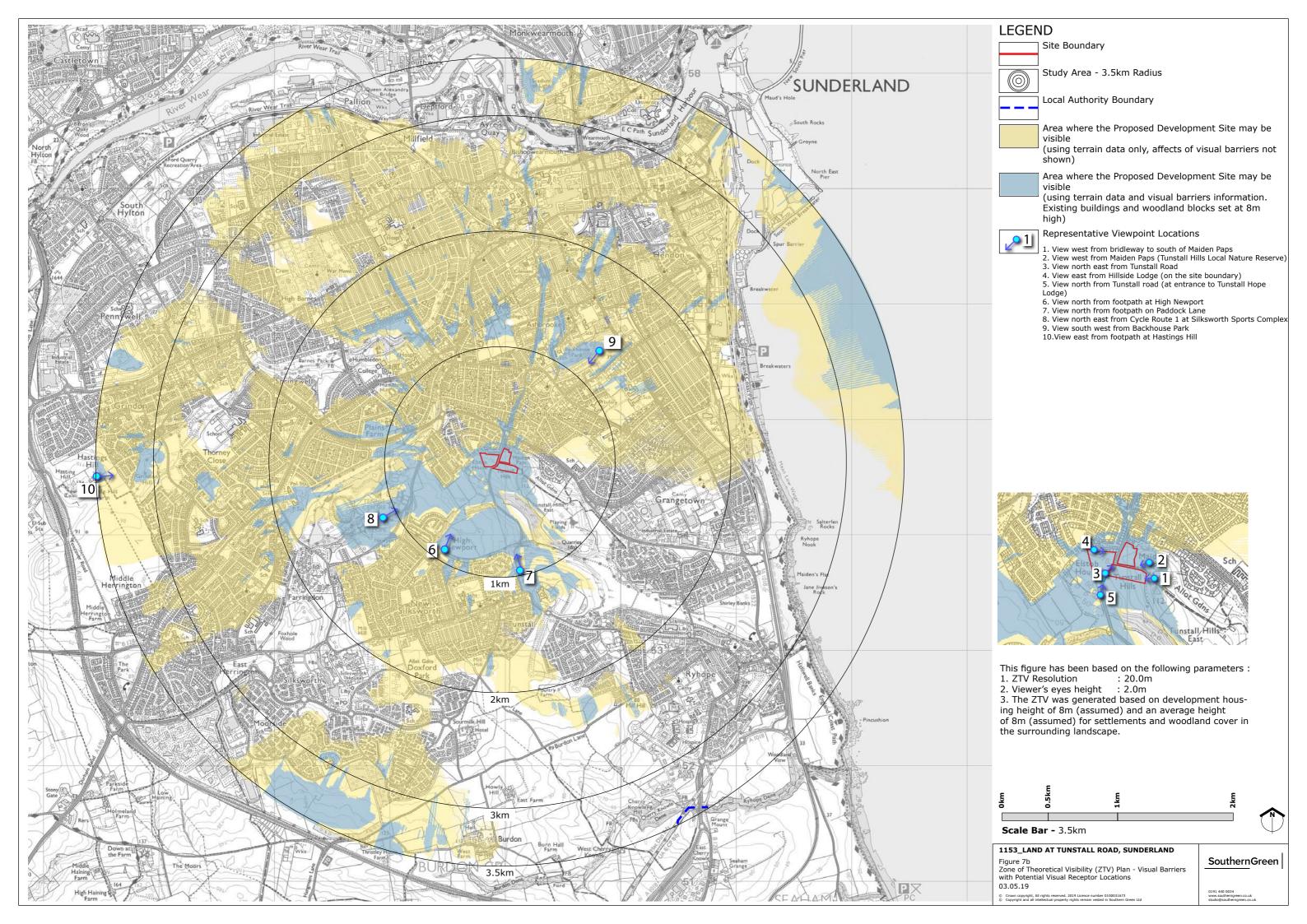














**Viewpoint 1** - View west from bridleway to south of Maiden Paps



Viewpoint 2 - View west from Maiden Paps (Tunstall Hills Local Nature Reserve)

Figure 8 Photographic Viewpoints 1 and 2

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Viewpoint 3 - View north east from Tunstall Road



**Viewpoint 4** - View east from Hillside Lodge (on the site boundary)

Figure 9 Photographic Viewpoints 3 and 4

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Viewpoint 5 - View north from Tunstall Road (at entrance to Tunstall Hope Lodge)



Viewpoint 6 - View north from footpath at High Newport

Figure 10 Photographic Viewpoints 5 and 6

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Viewpoint 7 - View north from footpath on Paddock Lane



**Viewpoint 8** - View north east from Cycle Route 1 at Silksworth Sports Complex

Figure 11 Photographic Viewpoints 7 and 8

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Indicative location of site (behind trees and buildings)



**Viewpoint 9** - View south west from Backhouse Park



Viewpoint 10 - View east from footpath at Hastings Hill

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Figure 12 Photographic Viewpoints 9 and 10

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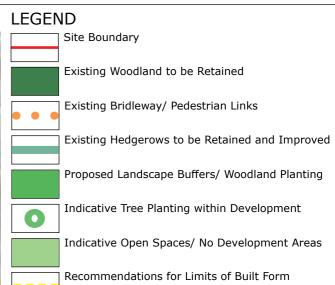




Figure 13 Mitigation and Recommendations





Site Boundary



Existing Woodland to be Retained



Existing Bridleway/ Pedestrian Links



Existing Hedgerows to be Retained and Improved



Potential Development Cells



Recommendations for Limits of Built Form/ Units within Development Cells



Indicative Tree Planting within Development Cells



Indicative Open Spaces/ No Development Areas
Detail of areas to be developed with ecology and
drainage input but expected to include grassland,
woodland planting, wetland features and informal
paths/ routes



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Figure 14 Indicative Site Layout

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