

# A LANDSCAPE STRATEGY FOR CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER BOROUGH



**PART 1**  
**2016**

## Acknowledgements

This landscape strategy has been prepared by Anthony Brown of Bayou Bluenvironment Ltd. and Graham Bradford of The Planning & Environment Studio Ltd. The consultants are grateful to Cheshire West and Chester Council for steering the study and in particular to John Seiler, Landscape Design and Built Environment, Total Environment Group for managing the project.



# A LANDSCAPE STRATEGY FOR CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER BOROUGH 2016

## PART 1

Introduction	1
Format of the Landscape Strategy	4
Methodology	5
General Design Guidance Principles for New Development	9
Checklist for Applicants	13
<b>Figure 1:</b> Cheshire West & Chester Landscape Character Types	15
<b>Figure 2:</b> Landscape Classification & National Character Areas	16
<b>Table 1:</b> Comparison of the new and previous landscape classifications covering Cheshire West & Chester Borough	17

## PART 2

<u>LCT 1: WOODLAND, HEATHS, MERES AND MOSSES</u>	<u>20</u>
LCA 1a: Delamere	23
LCA 1b: Allostock	32
LCA 1c: Bickley	40
<u>LCT 2: SANDSTONE RIDGE</u>	<u>47</u>
LCA 2a: Frodsham	50
LCA 2b: Helsby Hill	57
LCA 2c: Eddisbury	64
LCA 2d: Beeston Crag	72
LCA 2e: Higher Burwardsley	77
LCA 2f: Larkton Hill/Hether Wood	84
<u>LCT 3: SANDSTONE FRINGE</u>	<u>91</u>
LCA 3a: Helsby to Tarporley	94
LCA 3b: Beeston to Duckington	102

<u>LCT 4: DRAINED MARSH</u>	<u>110</u>
LCA 4a: Frodsham, Helsby and Lordship Marshes	112
LCA 4b: The Lache Eyes	119
LCA 4c: Dodleston Drained Marsh	126
LCA 4d: Burton & Shotwick Drained Marsh	131
<u>LCT 5: UNDULATING ENCLOSED FARMLAND</u>	<u>138</u>
LCA 5a: Norley	141
LCA 5b: Frodsham to Northwich	150
LCA 5c: Eaton, Marton & Over	159
LCA 5d: Whitley and Comberbach	168
LCA 5e: East Winsford	177
LCA 5f: Helsby to Frodsham	187
LCA 5g: Malpas	195
<u>LCT 6: ENCLOSED FARMLAND</u>	<u>204</u>
LCA 6a: Willaston	207
LCA 6b: Neston	215
LCA 6c: Neston to Saughall	222
LCA 6d: Ness, Burton, Puddington & Shotwick Slopes	230
LCA 6e: Capenhurst Plateau	237
<u>LCT 7: ROLLING FARMLAND</u>	<u>244</u>
LCA 7a: Tiverton & Tilston	246
<u>LCT 8: HEATHY FARMLAND AND WOODLAND</u>	<u>254</u>
LCA 8A: Aston	256
<u>LCT 9: CHESHIRE PLAIN WEST</u>	<u>264</u>
LCA 9a: Dunham to Tarvin Plain	267
LCA 9b: Hargrave, Hoofield & Beeston Plain	276
LCA 9c: Tattenhall to Shocklach Plain	284
LCA 9d: Saughall to Waverton Plain	293
<u>LCT 10: CHESHIRE PLAIN EAST</u>	<u>302</u>
LCA 10a: Darnhall Plain	305
LCA 10b: Stublach Plain	312
LCA 10c: Lostock Plain	320
LCA 10d: Wimboldsley and Sproston Plain	329

<u>LCT 11: ESTATE FARMLAND</u>	<u>336</u>
LCA 11a: Grosvenor Estate	339
<u>LCT 12: MERE BASIN</u>	<u>348</u>
LCA 12a: Budworth Mere	350
<u>LCT 13: LOWLAND FARMLAND AND MOSSES</u>	<u>356</u>
LCA 13a: Peover	358
LCA 13b: Arley West	365
<u>LCT 14: SALT HERITAGE LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>372</u>
LCA 14a: Northwich	375
<u>LCT 15: RIVER VALLEYS</u>	<u>383</u>
LCA 15a: Upper Weaver Valley	385
LCA 15b: Mid Weaver Valley	392
LCA 15c: Lower Weaver Valley	399
LCA 15d: Ash Brook Valley	406
LCA 15e: Dane Valley	412
LCA 15f: Dee Valley	419
LCA 15g: Wych Valley	426
LCA 15h: Grindley Valley	432
LCA 15i: Gowy Valley	438
<u>LCT 16: MUDFLATS AND SALTMARSH</u>	<u>445</u>
LCA 16a: Stanlow & Ince Banks	447
LCA 16b: Dee Estuary	453

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# PART 1

## Introduction

This document provides the first concise strategy for managing the landscapes of Cheshire West and Chester and for guiding landscape change beyond the built up areas of the borough to 2030.

The Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan (Part One) Strategic Policies was adopted in January 2015. It provides the overall vision, strategic objectives, spatial strategy and strategic planning policies for the borough to 2030, informed by up-to-date background evidence documents on key aspects. The strategic objectives and policies will be supported by detailed policies within the emerging Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan (Part Two) Land Allocations and Detailed Policies Plan and further supporting documents, including this landscape strategy, in due course.

The Local Plan sets out how Cheshire West and Chester Borough Council will positively plan to accommodate growth within the borough by seeking to deliver more sustainable development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2012. Securing high quality design, taking account of the different roles and character of different areas and recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside are some of the Government's core planning principles set out within the NPPF. This landscape strategy contributes to the achievement of these principles and the environmental dimension of sustainable development by identifying opportunities for protecting and enhancing the intrinsic character of the landscapes of Cheshire West and Chester.

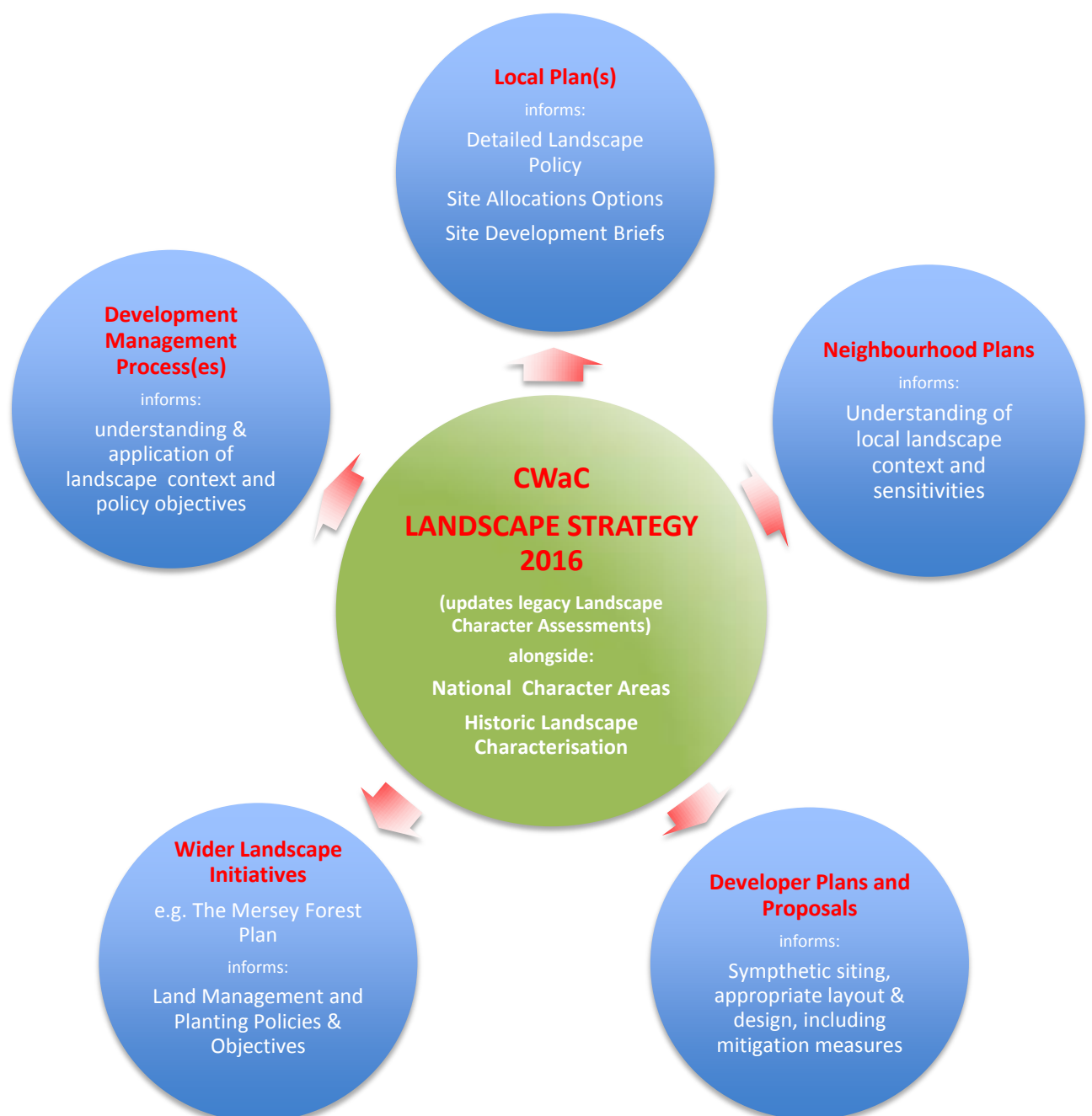
The landscape strategy supersedes previous landscape character assessments and landscape guidance produced by Cheshire County Council (Cheshire Landscape Character Assessment, 2008), Vale Royal Borough Council (Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Document 5, 2007) and Chester City Council (Cheshire District Landscape Assessment and Guidelines, 1998). These documents covered parts of the borough at different scales and at different levels of detail. Although broadly consistent in their approach and method, their format differed and there were disparities in landscape character area boundaries and descriptions and in the provision of a strategy for landscape management and built development guidance.

Stakeholder consultation with local authorities and other organisations including people who live and work locally played an important part in informing the previous landscape character assessments. This landscape strategy incorporates much of the previous assessments in order to retain this local dimension, and builds upon them by taking into account comments received on a Consultation Draft of the strategy between December 2015 and February 2016, to provide a structured, uniform document covering the whole borough.

The strategy is not intended to be a detailed, technical landscape character assessment. Relevant background information and baseline mapping within the previous assessments

has been reviewed and updated to inform the new up-to-date strategy. The landscape strategy provides a simple, quick and easy reference document written in clear, plain non-technical language with a range of readers in mind: it provides information to those who live, work or visit the borough, and to the general public and others with an interest in the borough's rich and diverse landscape; it provides advice to applicants seeking to develop land within the borough on how to consider landscape character in their proposals; and it provides a day-to-day working reference document to guide officers and members of the council when considering the implications of planning applications on the environment.

The following graphic illustrates the relationship of the landscape strategy with planning, development and land management processes:





The previous characterisations of the landscapes of Cheshire West and Chester into **landscape character types** (which are generic and share common combinations of geology, topography, vegetation and human influences, e.g. *River Valleys*) and **landscape character areas** (which are single, discrete geographical areas of the landscape type with a unique 'sense of place', e.g. *Lower Weaver Valley*) have been reviewed and where necessary their boundaries and names have been amended to provide an appropriate, consistent landscape classification for Cheshire West and Chester. Figure 1 illustrates the new classification. Table 1 shows the new classification and enables comparison with the previous landscape classifications.

The new landscape classification identifies sixteen different landscape character types across the borough, including two new types not previously identified: LCT6: *Enclosed Farmland* and LCT7: *Rolling Farmland*. The classification reflects the unique character of a range of contrasting landscapes across the borough (which often extend into adjoining areas as part of a wider regional landscape): from the prominent sandstone ridge running north-south down the spine of the borough; the flat lowland plain and extensive areas of farmland to the east and west; the heaths, meres, mosses and river valleys adding interest and diversity across the borough; and the marshland, mudflats and saltmarsh of the Mersey and Dee Estuaries to the north and west.

Within these character types the revised landscape classification identifies 53 separate landscape character areas, including eight new ones that were previously incorporated into other landscape character areas: these are *Beeston Crag*; *Dodleston Drained Marsh*; *Burton & Shotwick Drained Marsh*; *Willaston Enclosed Farmland*; *Neston to Saughall Enclosed Farmland*; *Ness, Burton, Puddington & Shotwick Slopes Enclosed Farmland*; *Tiverton & Tilston Rolling Farmland*; and the *Grindley Valley*. Some of these cover relatively small areas of Cheshire West and Chester and some are located along the borough boundary extending into neighbouring authorities. In each case their distinctive character justifies their separate identification.

A review of local landscape designations and policy is being undertaken in parallel with the preparation of this strategy, as further background work to inform the emerging Local Plan (Part Two). At the time of the study spatial policy for local landscape designations was established across the Cheshire West and Chester plan area under the policy mechanisms for Areas of Special County Value (ASCV) at the former county scale, and Areas of Significant Local Environmental Value (ASLEV) within the former borough of Vale Royal (only). These operate alongside other spatially delineated policy, such as for the Green Belt and designated nature conservation sites, and topic-specific policy such as for biodiversity, the historic environment and development in the open countryside. The landscape strategy refers to a proposed updated and rationalised local landscape designation hierarchy and other environmental policies where they are of relevance to landscape character.

It is a requirement of the Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan (Part One) to protect and, wherever possible, enhance landscape character and local distinctiveness by, amongst other things, identifying key gaps between settlements outside the Green Belt that serve to protect and maintain their character (Policy ENV 2 Landscape). A Key Settlement Gap (KSG) study, undertaken as part of the local landscape designations review, proposes a network of

candidate KSGs across the borough. The landscape strategy recognises the key role and character of these gaps as open areas that should be protected to prevent coalescence and to retain the separate identities of the settlements.

## Format of the Landscape Strategy

The landscape strategy is divided into two sections:

**Part 1** (this section) outlines the background to the strategy, explaining why and how it has been prepared. It outlines the new landscape classification across Cheshire West and Chester borough. It also provides general design guidance principles and a checklist of what should be considered to ensure landscape character is taken into account in any development proposal or planning application in the borough. These general principles are relevant to any development proposal that could have adverse landscape impact, including proposals for development of a relatively temporary nature such as fracking. More specific guidance is provided within a Landscape Sensitivity Study and Guidance on Wind and Solar Photovoltaic Developments, February 2016.

**Part 2** identifies and describes each landscape character type and landscape character area and provides guidance for the conservation, enhancement and restoration of landscape character. Part 2 follows the following format:

- A map illustrates the general location of the landscape character type and each landscape character area within the type;
- A general description is provided of each landscape character type, including its general visual characteristics and physical and cultural influences;
- For each landscape character area within the type:
  - A detailed map illustrates its location and a general description is given of its location and boundaries;
  - Key landscape characteristics are listed in a series of bullet points;
  - The key landscape characteristics are expanded upon by listing key landscape sensitivities, qualities and value in terms of natural/physical characteristics, cultural/heritage/historic characteristics, built development and settlement pattern, and perceptual/visual characteristics;
  - The general condition of the landscape character area is described;
  - Reference is made to relevant Local Plan environmental policies that can have an the character of the area;

- The main forces for landscape change are listed in terms of both past change and potential future change;
- The overall landscape management strategy for the landscape character area is given, expressed as either one or more of:

**Conserve** – where the main objective is to conserve the existing character of the landscape;

**Enhance** – where opportunities should be taken to enhance existing character through introduction of new landscape elements and features (for example the planting of new hedgerows and hedgerow trees to restore historic field patterns) or by managing existing landscape elements and features differently (for example increasing the biodiversity of intensively managed grassland and arable land by managing and linking buffer strips along linear features such as hedgerows to create a continuous network of wildlife corridors);

**Restore / Re-create** - where opportunities should be taken to restore/re-create some key aspects of the landscape (for example orchards) or create new landscapes through landscape restoration.

- Guidance is given on landscape management techniques and processes to be followed to achieve the overall landscape management strategy for the character area; and
- Built development guidelines are provided on settlement form, pattern and scale, building styles, and materials to be used to conserve/enhance/restore/re-create the individual identity of the character area.

## Methodology

This landscape strategy has been prepared following the most recent best practice methodology<sup>1</sup> from Natural England and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. A Geographic Information System (GIS) was used throughout the study to collate, map and evaluate a wide range of information. Much of the baseline data on the characteristics of Cheshire West and Chester has been taken from the previous Cheshire County, Chester District and Vale Royal landscape character assessments (referred to above), for example on geology, soils and hydrology, and physical and human influences in the borough.

In England there is a hierarchy of landscape character assessments, from the broad scale national character assessments through regional and county scale assessments to those at

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<sup>1</sup> 'Landscape and seascape character assessments', 2014.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/landscape-and-seascape-character-assessments>

and 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment', Natural England, 2014

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/396192/landscape-character-assessment.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/396192/landscape-character-assessment.pdf)

the district scale. At the most detailed scale site-specific landscape character assessments are sometimes undertaken. At each level in the hierarchy more detail is added, in principle, with the broader national scale providing a context for the district scale assessments. This landscape strategy has taken into consideration the five National Character Area (NCA) profiles covering the borough, updated by Natural England in 2013/14, and The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation, 2007/8. Figure 2 provides an overlay map showing the NCA boundaries against the new landscape classification.

The strategy does not include townscape assessment or analysis of open spaces within the main urban areas identified in the Local Plan (Chester, Ellesmere Port, Northwich and Winsford) or those settlements identified in the Local Plan as 'key service centres'. Other built up areas that have an essentially urban character are also excluded, although smaller villages and hamlets are considered within the wider landscape context and character. Urban development that could impact on landscape character, particularly development within the urban edge, should take into account guidance within this strategy. Urban areas excluded from the analysis of landscape character are illustrated in Figure 1.

Field survey was undertaken to, firstly, appraise existing character areas identified in the previous landscape character assessments, and secondly to confirm the new characterisation. It is important to note that the accuracy of landscape character boundaries depends on the level of detail and the scale that it was recorded at. Survey information for the landscape strategy was recorded using satellite imagery and 1:25 000 scale maps thus the new characterisation is most appropriate at this scale. In reality landscape character rarely changes abruptly and boundaries drawn often represent transitional zones between one character area and another where changes in topography, geology, soils, cultural patterns, land use etc. might be quite subtle. Consequently character area boundaries in this landscape strategy often follow physical or mapped features such as roads or field boundaries (for example hedgerows or walls) and where this is the case the descriptions of adjacent character areas should be read to find the most appropriate strategy and guidance for a location close to a character area boundary. As well as a detailed map, a general description of a character area's location and boundaries is provided at the beginning of each landscape character area description.

Several stages were followed in the preparation of the landscape strategy, as shown below:

1. Document review of previous landscape character assessments and landscape guidance covering Cheshire West and Chester (as referred to above) and other relevant documents, including The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation<sup>2</sup> and National Character Area (NCA) profiles<sup>3</sup>;

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<sup>2</sup> Cheshire County Council & English Heritage, November 2007, with minor revisions December 2008  
[http://www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/residents/leisure\\_parks\\_and\\_events/history\\_and\\_heritage/archaeology/archaeology\\_planning\\_advisory/historic\\_landscape\\_character.aspx](http://www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/residents/leisure_parks_and_events/history_and_heritage/archaeology/archaeology_planning_advisory/historic_landscape_character.aspx)

<sup>3</sup> Updated NCA profiles published by Natural England: NCA 58: *Merseyside Conurbation* (December 2013); NCA 59 *Wirral* (March 2014); NCA 60 *Mersey Valley* (October 2013); NCA 61 *Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain* (April 2014); & NCA 62 *Cheshire Sandstone Ridge* (April 2014)  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>

2. Identification and mapping of draft landscape character types and landscape character areas;
3. Field survey of the whole of Cheshire West and Chester to confirm the new landscape classification and boundaries of draft landscape character types and landscape character areas;
4. Agreement with the steering group (comprising officers of Cheshire West and Chester Council) on the new landscape classification including character type and character area boundaries and appropriate nomenclature;
5. Preparation of descriptions, landscape management strategies, landscape management guidelines and built development guidelines for each landscape character type and landscape character area, including detailed mapping of boundaries using a Geographic Information System (GIS);
6. Consultation with relevant stakeholders between December 2015 and February 2016 on a Consultation Draft document;
7. Final Landscape Strategy.

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## General Design Guidance Principles for New Development

It is vital to reflect differences between the landscape character areas (LCA) described in Part 2 of this landscape strategy by adhering to the design guidance provided for each LCA. However, development proposals within Cheshire West and Chester borough should also follow a number of general design principles, as set out below. These general principles are relevant to any development proposal that could have adverse landscape impact, including proposals for development of a relatively temporary nature such as fracking. More specific guidance is provided within a Landscape Sensitivity Study and Guidance on Wind and Solar Photovoltaic Developments, February 2016.

### Location and Built Form

New development should:

- Be sensitively located and detailed to make a positive contribution to the character area and that the landscape character and local distinctiveness is conserved, restored or enhanced;
- Respond to the location and characteristics of the site by including details that incorporate, as far as possible, existing site levels, local topography, landscape features such as watercourses, hedgerows, trees, orchards and woodland, street patterns, field/plot patterns, buildings and landmarks. Alterations to these features should be minimised;
- Respond to the location by respecting and reflecting existing settlement density and pattern e. g. dispersed/scattered/compact/nucleated/ribbon. For dispersed/scattered settlements, the low density and pattern of building relative to field area should be maintained. For compact/nucleated settlements, topographic limits to development should be observed. Hillside or sloping settlements should, on the whole, remain within upper and lower limits. Valley bottom settlements should, on the whole, remain below a given level;
- Respond to the location by respecting and reflecting existing settlement hierarchy and character in terms of the existing network of roads, streets, lanes and tracks;
- Respond to the location by respecting, complimenting and retaining continuity with existing built form, pattern, scale, massing, height, density and materials. New buildings should not overshadow or otherwise threaten the setting of existing traditional buildings such as dairy barns;
- Respond to the location by respecting the setting of nationally designated heritage assets (buildings and features on Heritage England's National Heritage List for England) and other heritage assets of local significance;
- Be of high quality in terms of design and materials to conserve, restore or enhance the local vernacular built style, local distinctiveness and sense of place;
- Respond to the location by respecting and reflecting existing landscape setting. New buildings should be integrated into the landscape by careful siting, for example avoiding brows of hills, skylines or isolated locations;
- Maintain the distinction between rural and urban areas by incorporating sensitive location and design that does not lead to urbanising the countryside, for example by avoiding the insensitive design and accumulation of suburban style detailing within front gardens such as drives, kerbs, gates, fences, walls, ornate railings, lighting etc., and suburban gentrification through construction of individual pastiche dwellings;



- Where appropriate reflect the original use when proposing change of use or the conversion of existing buildings (often farm buildings), to retain the original character which is often a product of the former function;
- Refer to Conservation Area appraisals, Village Design Statements, Neighbourhood Plans and other relevant local documents.

### **Boundary Treatment**

- New development proposals should include a clear description of how existing boundaries would be protected and retained, for example Cheshire railings;
- New development should take full account of its relationship with its surroundings and ensure that it is well integrated into the landscape. This may include strong woodland buffers, hedgerows and tree planting on the development boundary as appropriate to ensure development provides a green interface between settlement edges and the countryside;
- New buffer planting should complement the Mersey Forest and provide opportunities for recreation;
- New boundary planting can soften otherwise hard built edges and views of infrastructure and industrial complexes within existing urban areas;
- Appropriate boundary treatments should be used around new development, for example Cheshire railings, native hedgerows or sandstone walls, to conserve, restore or enhance the local vernacular built style (close board fencing or other solid fencing is unlikely to be an appropriate boundary treatment along boundaries facing open countryside, public rights of way or public open spaces).

### **Views**

- New development should respond to the location by taking full account of views into, out of and across the site. The siting and treatment of new development is particularly important where visible from neighbouring properties, public areas such as roads and rights of way, and where visible from a wide area;
- Careful, sensitive, appropriate detailing will help reduce the visual impact of new development;
- Built form should front outwards towards open countryside to create a positive and locally distinctive new settlement edge, thus avoiding the potential for adverse visual impacts from rear property associated paraphernalia;
- New development should avoid prominent skyline locations such as ridgelines or brows of hills, or prominent slopes;
- Visual impact of intrusive or prominent built features can be reduced by appropriate native broadleaf planting to filter views or for screening, but inappropriate planting (for example conifers) can itself be prominent and uncharacteristic leading to adverse visual impact;
- New development should not block or obstruct views out, in particular sensitive views of landmark features (such as church spires and hillforts) or to distant hills (including the Clwydian Hills in north Wales, the Shropshire Hills or the Pennines) or the local sandstone ridge, as seen from highways, footpaths, bridleways, public open spaces or other public areas within the settlement. New development should consider opportunities to create additional viewpoints;

- Views out towards the countryside from within a settlement (through gaps between buildings, down roads, streets and lanes and across open spaces) should be retained as they help to connect it to its surroundings and are an important way in which the settlement is rooted into the landscape;
- Lighting should be carefully selected to minimise glare and light pollution.

### **Landscape Management**

- Key landscape characteristics and features of a landscape character area should be retained and new development should contribute to the appropriate conservation and enhancement of these features and the public's enjoyment of them;
- New planting appropriate to a landscape character area should be considered to help screening and to sensitively incorporate new buildings into the landscape;
- Design layout should incorporate a high quality landscape framework that includes provision for open space within the development and the establishment of green infrastructure such as linear buffer strips, creating a diverse network of informal open spaces and continuous wildlife corridors within and around the site;
- In most landscape character areas the stock of oak trees, especially within hedgerows, should be boosted to increase numbers and to replace over-mature trees. This can be achieved by allowing young oaks to grow up by changing hedge-cutting practice (avoiding over-intensive flail mowing or ploughing too close to hedgerows) and by planting new oak trees;
- Existing hedgerows should be retained and restored, for example by gapping-up. Where opportunities exist, new hedgerows should be planted to restore former field patterns;
- Areas and features of nature conservation value and interest should be retained and incorporated into new development, for example field ponds (a particular feature of the CWaC landscape) or areas of unimproved grassland (pasture). Where opportunities exist new areas and features should be created, for example by extending areas of semi-natural rough grassland, indigenous woodland or heathland habitat in areas where this would have no detriment to anything else (e.g. archaeological sites);
- Features of archaeological or historical significance, for example ridge and furrow, should be retained;
- New development should not affect the sense of tranquillity of an area where this is identified as a key characteristic;

### **Accessibility**

- New development should reinforce or create a network of routes and allow for further connections. The connections may be selective, for example to allow for pedestrians, cyclists or equestrians but not vehicular movement;
- Any particular route should normally lead to some destination or feature such as: another street; an actual connection out to the countryside by footpath, cycleway or track (or any combination of those); an open view out to the countryside (not simply a gap between houses but across public open space); or a significant public open space with large stature trees;
- New development proposals should clearly show connections to or extending an existing movement network, vehicular or non-vehicular, in particular public rights of way.

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## Checklist for Applicants

The borough council promotes an iterative 'landscape-led' approach to development proposals and planning applications within Cheshire West and Chester. The following points should be addressed to show how landscape character has been taken into account in the development process and that potential landscape and visual impacts of a proposed development have been fully addressed:

### Information from the Landscape Strategy Part 2

- Which landscape character type and landscape character area is the proposed development in?
- How have the key landscape and visual characteristics, sensitivities, qualities and value been taken into account in the siting and design of the proposed development?
- How does the proposed development support the overall landscape management strategy for the landscape character area?
- How have the landscape management guidelines and built development guidelines been taken into account in the siting and design of the proposed development?

### Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

- Is the application supported by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (where part of a formal Environmental Statement in accordance with UK Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations) or a landscape appraisal (where statutory EIA is not required)? LVIA or appraisal (for example as part of the Design and Access Statement) is always required when adverse effects are likely on landscape features, landscape character, townscape character and views.
- Has the LVIA / appraisal been completed in accordance with up to date good practice guidance such as the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA) 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, 2013 (prepared by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment)? The scope and methodology should be agreed with the council at the outset of the assessment, including relevant baseline studies, the study area and visual envelope / Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).
- Does the LVIA / appraisal clearly identify the landscape receptors (landscape elements / features / character) and visual receptors (groups of people, key views and viewpoints) likely to be affected by the proposed development? These should be agreed with the council at the outset of the assessment.
- Does the LVIA / appraisal clearly identify the separate landscape effects and visual effects of the proposed development, including cumulative landscape and visual effects, and any mitigation measures?

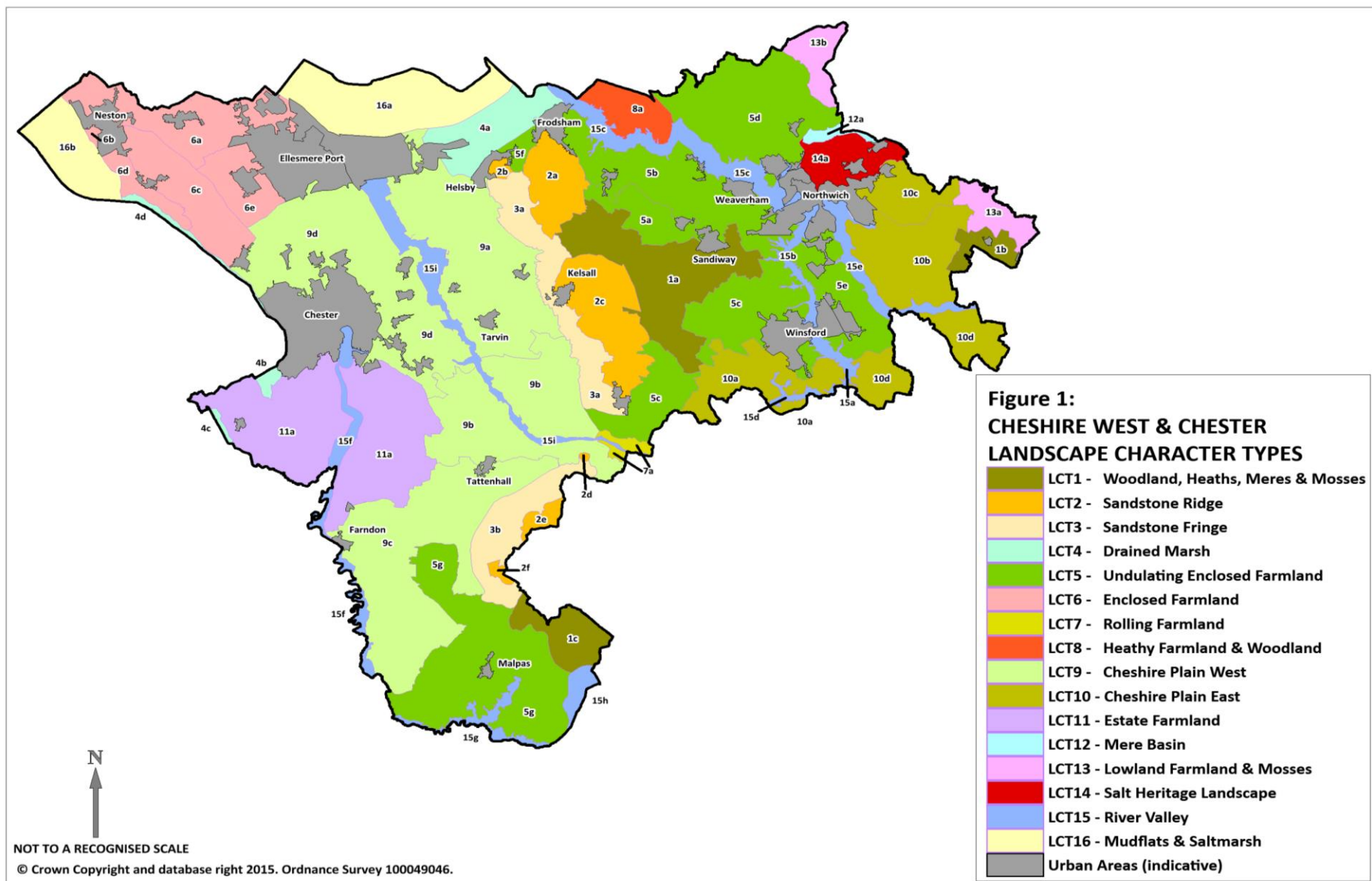
### Landscape Maintenance and Management

- Is the application supported by details of the objective(s) of new planting proposals (for example screening, landscape integration, nature conservation) and how such planting will be maintained in the future to meet the objective(s) e.g. how woodland planting would be maintained to create a screen or to ensure a diverse species and canopy structure?
- Is the application supported by a landscape management plan detailing the management proposals for planting and other features of the landscape such as field ponds where these are included within new development?

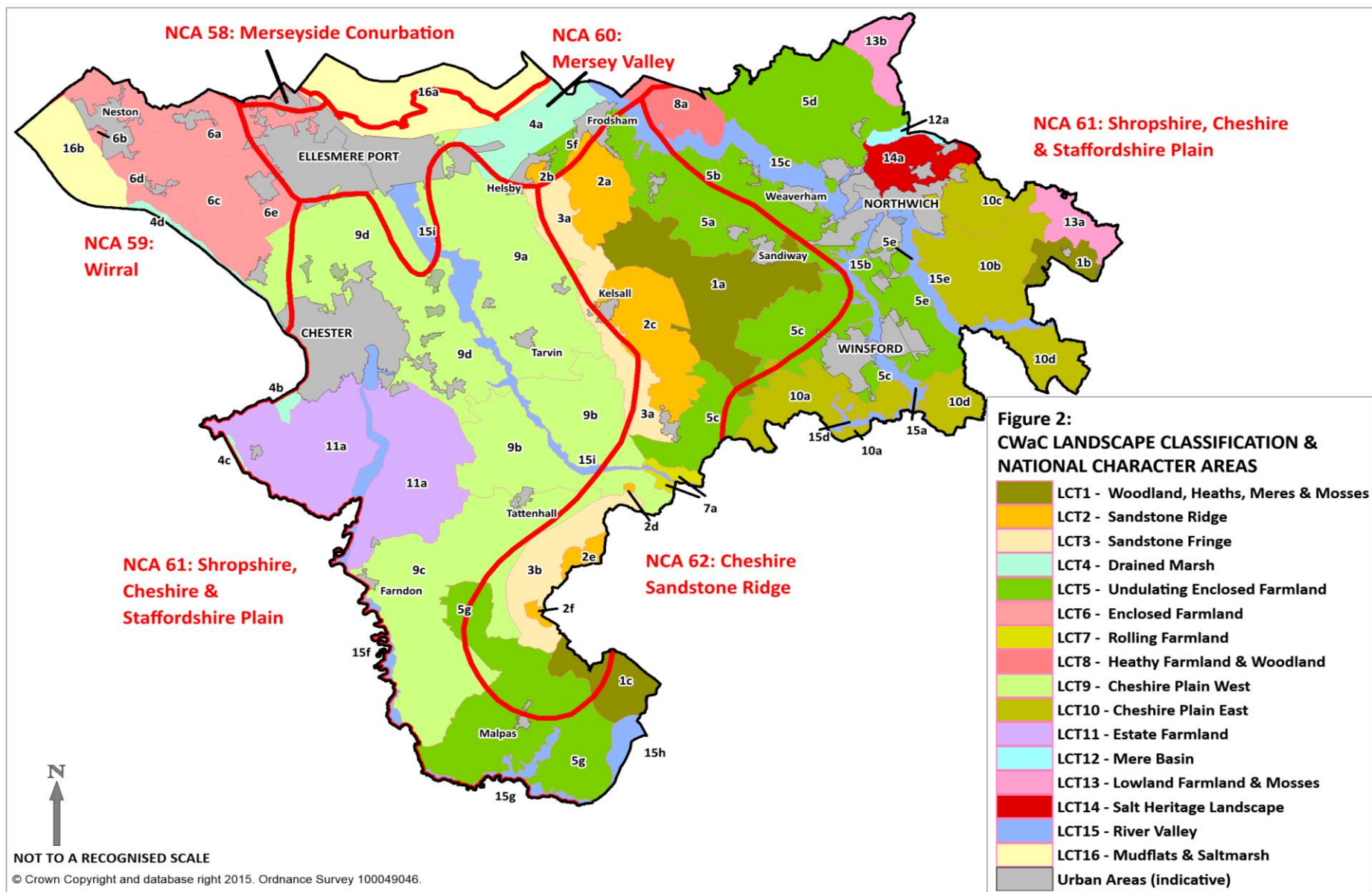
### Other Supporting Documentation

As well as the above, all landscape related applications should include the following:

- Illustrative material including photographs of the existing view taken from agreed viewpoints, photomontages to give an accurate impression of the development in the landscape from each viewpoint (in accordance with the Landscape Institute's Advice Note on Photography and Photomontage) and cross sections
- Development Parameters Plan
- Supporting landscape strategy
- Landscape Layout Plan at 1:200 scale
- Hard and soft landscape specifications
- Levels – existing and proposed
- Boundary treatments
- Provision of Public Open Space – this should not include roads and other infrastructure
- Information on play
- Information on access
- Built form – in keeping with local character and distinctiveness









## Cheshire West and Chester Borough Landscape Strategy 2016

**Table 1: Comparison of the new and previous landscape classifications covering Cheshire West and Chester Borough**

CHESHIRE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT 2008		VALE ROYAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER SPD 5 2007		CHESTER DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT 1998	NEW LANDSCAPE CLASSIFICATION IN THE LANDSCAPE STRATEGY 2016	
Landscape Character Types	Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Types	Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Types	Landscape Character Areas
LT1: Sandy Woods	SW1: Delamere SW2: Rudheath [SW3: Withington – N/A to CWAC]	1: Woodland, Heaths, Meres and Mosses	1a: Delamere 1b: Allostock	-	1: Woodland, Heaths, Meres and Mosses	1a: Delamere 1b: Allostock 1c: Bickley
LT2: Sandstone Ridge	SR1: Frodsham SR2: Eddisbury SR3: Peckforton SR4: Maiden Castle	2: Sandstone Ridge	2a: Northern Sandstone Ridge 2b: Southern Sandstone Ridge  2c: Helsby Hill	Sandstone Ridge	2: Sandstone Ridge	2a: Frodsham 2b: Helsby Hill 2c: Eddisbury 2d: Beeston Crag 2e: Higher Burwardsley 2f: Larkton Hill/Hether Wood
LT3: Sandstone Fringe	SF1: Kelsall SF2: Beeston-Duckington	3: Sandstone Fringe	3a: Alvanley 3b: Tarporley	Cheshire Plain	3: Sandstone Fringe	3a: Helsby to Tarporley 3b: Beeston to Duckington
LT4: Drained Marsh	DM1: Frodsham Marsh DM2: The Lache Eyes	11: Reclaimed Saltmarsh	11a: Frodsham, Helsby and Lordship Marshes -	- Lache Eyes	4: Drained Marsh	4a: Frodsham, Helsby and Lordship Marshes 4b: The Lache Eyes 4c: Dodleston Drained Marsh 4d: Burton & Shotwick Drained Marsh
LT5: Rolling Farmland	RF1: Norley RF2: Oulton	4: Undulating Enclosed Farmland	4a: Norley 4b: Frodsham to Northwich 4c: Eaton, Marton & Over	Cheshire Plain	5: Undulating Enclosed Farmland	5a: Norley 5b: Frodsham to Northwich 5c: Eaton, Marton & Over 5d: Whitley and Comberbach 5e: East Winsford 5f: Helsby to Frodsham 5g: Malpas
	RF3: Aston	[5: Heathy Farmland and Woodland]	[5a: Aston Heathy Farmland and Woodland]	-		
	[RF4: Faddiley - N/A to CWAC]	4: Undulating Enclosed Farmland continued..	-	-		
	RF5: Malpas			Malpas Carden Parkland	6: Enclosed Farmland	6a: Willaston 6b: Neston 6c: Neston to Saughall 6d: Ness, Burton, Puddington & Shotwick Slopes 6e: Capenhurst Plateau
	RF6: Wirral		-	Two Mills Plateau	7: Rolling Farmland	7a: Tiverton & Tilston
	RF7: Frandley		4d: Whitley and Comberbach	Shotwick Slopes	8: Heathy Farmland and Woodland	8a: Aston
	RF8: Helsby to Frodsham (Woodhouse)		Part of 3a: Alvanley Sandstone Fringe	-		

CHESHIRE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT 2008		VALE ROYAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER SPD 5 2007		CHESTER DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT 1998	NEW LANDSCAPE CLASSIFICATION IN THE LANDSCAPE STRATEGY 2016	
Landscape Character Types	Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Types	Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Types	Landscape Character Areas
	RF9: Capenhurst		-	Backford Christleton		
	RF10: Neston					
LT6: West Lowland Plain	WLP1: Manley	7: West Cheshire Plain	7a: Manley Plain	Cheshire Plain	9: Cheshire Plain West	9a: Dunham to Tarvin Plain 9b: Hargrave, Hoofield & Beeston Plain 9c: Tattenhall to Shocklach Plain 9d: Saughall to Waverton Plain
	WLP2: Hoofield		-			
	WLP3: Tattenhall		-	Eaton Estate		
	WLP4: Shocklach		-	Cheshire Plain		
	WLP5: Guilden Sutton		-	Malpas		
LT7: East Lowland Plain	[ELP1: Ravensmoor - N/A to CWAC] -	6: East Cheshire Plain	-	-	10: Cheshire Plain East	10a: Darnhall Plain 10b: Stublach Plain 10c: Lostock Plain 10d: Wimboldsley and Sproston Plain
	[ELP2: Dodcott - N/A to CWAC]		-			
	ELP3: Cholmondeston		6a: Darnhall Plain			
	ELP4: Stublach		6b: Stublach Plain			
	ELP5: Wimboldsley		6d: Wimboldsley and Sproston Plain			
		4: Undulating Enclosed Farmland continued..	4e: East Winsford Undulating Enclosed Farmland			
LT8: Lowland Estate	LE1: Eaton	-	-	Eaton Estate	11: Estate Farmland	11a: Grosvenor Estate
LT9: Estate, Woodland and Meres	EWM1: Cholmondeley [EWM2: Capesthorpe – N/A to CWAC] EWM3: Budworth [EWM4: Tatton & Rostherne – N/A to CWAC] [EWM5: Tabley – N/A to CWAC]	9: Mere Basins	9a: Marbury Mere	Cheshire Plain	12: Mere Basin	12a: Budworth Mere
LT10: Lower Farms and Woods	LFW1: Marthall [LFW2: Brereton Heath – N/A to CWAC] LFW3: Arley [LFW4: Audlem – N/A to CWAC] [LFW5: Chonar – N/A to CWAC] [LFW6: Ashley – N/A to CWAC] [LFW7: Barthomley – N/A to CWAC]	10: Lowland Farmland and Mosses	10a: Peover 10b: Arley	-	13: Lowland Farmland and Mosses	13a: Peover 13b: Arley West
LT11: Salt Flashes	[SF1: Sandbach Flashes - N/A to CWAC] SF2: Anderton	13: Salt Heritage Landscape	13a: Northwich	-	14: Salt Heritage Landscape	14a: Northwich
LT12: Mosslands	CHESHIRE COUNTY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 12: MOSSES NOT WITHIN CHESHIRE WEST & CHESTER					

CHESHIRE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT 2008		VALE ROYAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER SPD 5 2007		CHESTER DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT 1998	NEW LANDSCAPE CLASSIFICATION IN THE LANDSCAPE STRATEGY 2016	
Landscape Character Types	Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Types	Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Areas	Landscape Character Types	Landscape Character Areas
LT13: River Valley	RW1: Lower Weaver RW2: Mid Weaver RW3: Upper Weaver RW4: Lower Dane [RW5: Upper Dane N/A to CWAC] RW6: Wych Brook RW7: River Dee [RW8: Lower Bollin - N/A to CWAC] [RW9: Upper Bollin - N/A to CWAC]	8: River Valleys	8c: Lower Weaver Valley 8b: Mid Weaver Valley 8a: Upper Weaver Valley 8d: Ash Brook Valley 8e: Dene Valley	Wych Valley Dee Valley	15: River Valleys	15a: Upper Weaver Valley 15b: Mid Weaver Valley 15c: Lower Weaver Valley 15d: Ash Brook Valley 15e: Dane Valley 15f: Dee Valley 15g: Wych Valley 15h: Grindley Valley 15i: Gowy Valley
LT14: Shallow River Basin	SRB1: Gowy	-	-	Gowy Valley		
LT15: Mudflats & Saltmarsh	MFSM1: Ince Banks MFSM2: Dee Estuary	12: Estuary	12a: Frodsham Score	-	16: Mudflats & Saltmarsh	16a: Stanlow & Ince Banks 16b: Dee Estuary
LT16: Higher Farms and Woods	CHESHIRE COUNTY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 16: HIGHER FARMS AND WOODS NOT WITHIN CHESHIRE WEST & CHESTER					
LT17: Upland Estate	CHESHIRE COUNTY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 17: UPLAND ESTATE NOT WITHIN CHESHIRE WEST & CHESTER					
LT18: Upland Footslopes	CHESHIRE COUNTY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 18: UPLAND FOOTSLOPES NOT WITHIN CHESHIRE WEST & CHESTER					
LT19: Upland Fringe	CHESHIRE COUNTY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 19: UPLAND FRINGE NOT WITHIN CHESHIRE WEST & CHESTER					
LT20: Moorland Plateau	CHESHIRE COUNTY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 20: MOORLAND PLATEAU NOT WITHIN CHESHIRE WEST & CHESTER					
Industry	I8?	6: East Cheshire Plain	6c: Lostock Plain	-	Lostock Plain included as 10c above	