Coggeshall, Feering & Kelvedon Flood Alleviation Scheme

The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment will identify the baseline conditions, potential effects on the landscape and visual amenity during the quarrying, restoration and construction operations across the site. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the current best practice guidance, namely: ‘Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment’, (GLVIA) produced by the Landscape Institute with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (Third Edition, April 2013).

The potential visual envelope (area from which the proposals may be visible) has been established. Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), analysis using digital terrain data and specialist software, then verified by site observations. The ZTV identifies publicly accessible locations with potential views of site. These will be categorised dependent on their sensitivity to change and assessed for potential visual affects resulting from the scheme.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

ZTV Parameters
Zone of Theoretical Visibility is generated using ‘OS Terrain 5’ digital terrain data at 5 m resolution, assuming the following heights:
- 4 m high mobile quarry plant/vehicles on proposed extraction areas
- Top of proposed dam/structure and
- 3 m high perimeter screen mounds are not included in the analyre.

Notable woodland areas and buildings were mapped as visual barriers using ‘OS’ VectorData District data (resolution was given an average height of 12 m, buildings were given an average height of 10 m).

The ZTV identifies those areas from which the development would be theoretically visible. Due to the frequency of hedgerows and low-level vegetation the actual visibility is likely to be significantly less extensive than the drawing indicates.