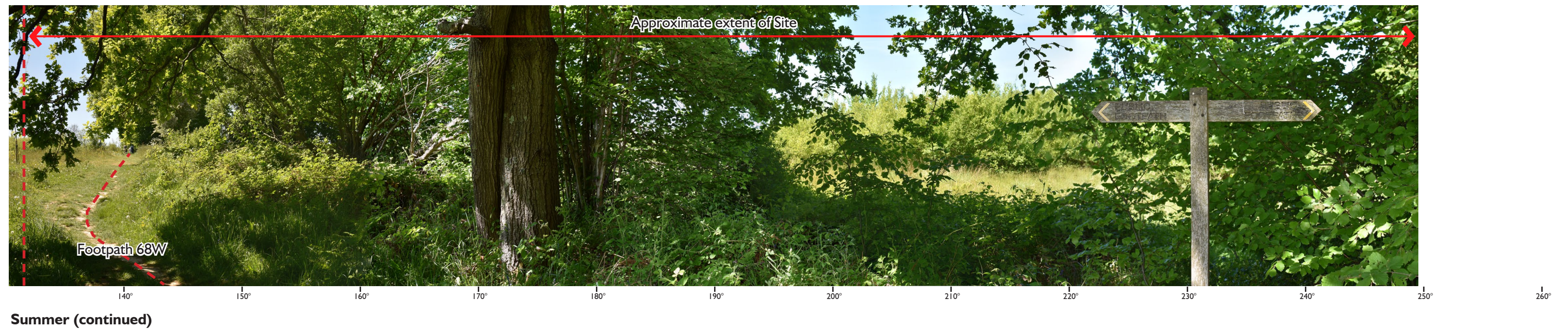
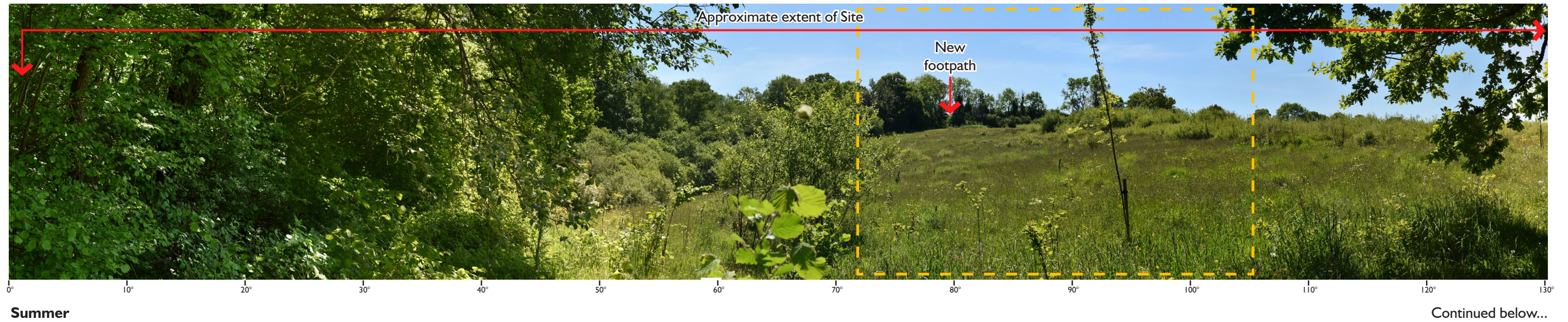


To be viewed digitally at 125% enlargement - see notes below.



**Panoramic view looking south-southeast through to north-northwest from Footpath 68W as it enters the Site from Butcher's Wood (Ancient Woodland) to the east of the Site.**

**Notes:** Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. An additional set of higher quality photographs is provided in Appendix D to allow easy digital scaling and viewing of the photographs; and a reference image of the indicated insert on the photograph is also provided in Appendix E.

**Instructions for viewing digitally:** All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% enlargement (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.



**Viewpoint location**

Panoramic view looking south-southeast through to north-northwest from Footpath 68W as it enters the Site from Butcher’s Wood (Ancient Woodland) to the east of the Site.

**Latitude / Longitude** 51.104682, -0.093669

**Approximate elevation** 155m AOD.

**Approximate distance to closest edge of Site** Viewpoint is located within the Site.

**Landscape Designations at viewpoint** None.

**Comments** Just outside the boundary of the ‘Butcher’s Wood’ Ancient Woodland.

**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors**

The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people using the Footpath for the experience and enjoyment of the landscape. Focus would generally be on the path and on the views of the surrounding landscape, and will be transient, with a low number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint.

With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the receptor’s focus will be primarily on the landscape setting, their **Susceptibility** to Change would be HIGH; and as they are within landscapes judged to be of good strength of character the **Value** of the view would be MEDIUM

The overall **Sensitivity of Visual Receptors** is therefore **HIGH**.

**Description of Existing View**

View from Footpath 68W as it enters the Site from the east, with views into both parts of the Site. The Site consists of a rough grassland which has been left to grow, with clumps of self-seeded native shrubs (mainly in the east). The boundaries seen are well-vegetated with mature trees, and a block of Ancient Woodland (Butcher’s Wood) lies immediately to the east.

To the left of the view, the Site falls steeply along the eastern boundary towards Butcher’s Wood, and rises again towards Turners Hill Road to the south. Looking southwest, a few newly planted trees are seen in a line along the southern edge of the public Footpath. The rising brow of the hill restricts any further views of the crematorium Site in this direction, and only the very upper canopies of trees along Turners Hill Road are seen. To the right of the view, the hedgerow / tree line which separates the northern and southern parts of the Site is seen, and largely restricts views into the northern (woodland burial) part of the Site. Through a gap in the vegetation adjacent to the viewpoint, long grass and large self-seeded shrubs are seen. This vegetation screens further views into the Site.

The Site is seen through 180 degrees to the west of the viewpoint, however views are limited by the topography and existing vegetation.

**Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15**

**Year 1:**

In year 1, a new hedgerow would be planted along the southern side of Footpath 68W. Woodland planting would also be planted in the foreground (beyond the new hedgerow) to the south of the path. The approved barn / workshop would be hidden by the intervening topography, but the crematorium building would be seen in the relative foreground to the southwest of the viewpoint, and the eastern end of the main crematorium car park would also be seen beyond the crematorium building (closer to Turners Hill Road).

The crematorium building would be prominent when looking southwest, changing the skyline profile and the complexity of the scene. Visual enclosure would also increase slightly, and the scale of built elements would increase (although the scale of landscape elements would not be affected). Looking north the view would not change.

At this stage the new hedgerows and tree planting proposed on Site would be immature and from this viewpoint would provide only minimal additional screening / filtering of views of the building beyond – the new planting would have only a limited effect on any changes to the view.

Overall the proposals would form a prominent part of the scene, having a considerably detrimental effect on its character in both summer and winter.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1** would be MEDIUM-HIGH ADVERSE in both summer and winter.

**Significance of Visual Effects**

	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15
Summer	<b>SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE EFFECT</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>
Winter	<b>SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE EFFECT</b>	<b>SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>

**Year 7:**

By year 7 the planting proposed within the Site would have had time to become well established. The hedgerow along the south side of Footpath 68W would provide dense screening / filtering to above eye level in the foreground (particularly in summer); individual trees would be well established with greater height (5.5 – 7.5m) and increased density of canopy; and the woodland areas on the crematorium site would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (2 to 5m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting).

From this location, in both **summer** and **winter** the planting proposed would largely truncate views of the crematorium building, although a glimpse of the building may remain through the foreground planting in winter.

Overall in summer although the view would have changed, with a hedgerow and woodland planting along the southern edge of the Footpath and some woodland planting potentially evident in the woodland burial area, this would not be out of character with the wider scene.

In winter potential glimpses of the crematorium would have a slightly detrimental effect on the character of the scene.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7** would therefore be NEUTRAL in summer and SLIGHT ADVERSE in winter.

**Year 15:**

By year 15 the mitigation planting on Site would be maturing. The hedgerow on the south side of the Footpath would be fully established and provide dense screening in both summer and winter to above eye level; individual tree planting would also be more mature (approximately 6.5 - 9m) and would provide good screening in summer and dense filtering in winter; and the woodland areas on the crematorium site would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (4 and 8m in height) and full filtering/ screening of views of the building in winter.

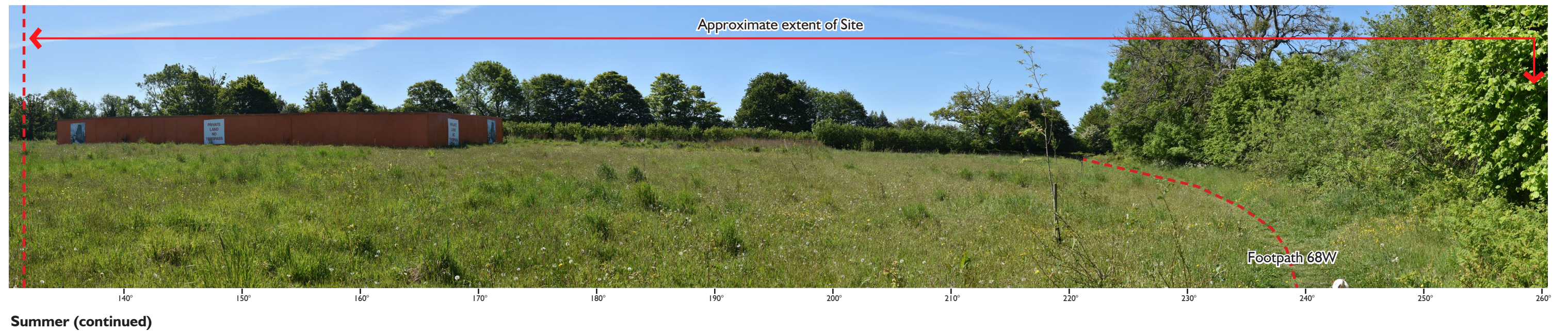
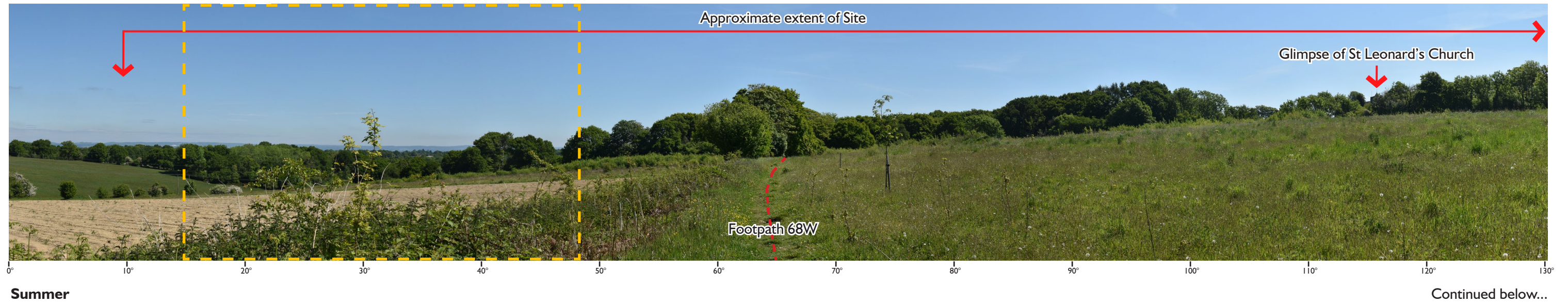
At this stage from this location, in both **summer** and **winter** the planting proposed would completely truncate views of the building.

As in summer year 7, although the view would have changed, with some significant woodland planting likely to be seen in the woodland burial area and a hedgerow flanking the south side of the path (and with woodland now characterizing any views glimpsed across the crematorium Site beyond), this would not be out of character with the wider scene. The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 15** would therefore be NEUTRAL in both summer and winter.

**NOTE:** During construction effects would be significant for receptors using this footpath (where it passes through the Site). Whilst these effects would be relatively short term it would be important to minimise them by erecting good (ideally printed) construction hoardings adjacent to the path).



To be viewed digitally at 125% enlargement - see notes below.



**Panoramic view looking north-northeast through to southwest from Footpath 68W as it passes through the Site.**

**Notes:** Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. An additional set of higher quality photographs is provided in Appendix D to allow easy digital scaling and viewing of the photographs; and a reference image of the indicated insert on the photograph is also provided in Appendix E.

**Instructions for viewing digitally:** All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% enlargement (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.



**Viewpoint location**

Panoramic view looking north-northeast through to southwest from Footpath 68W as it passes through the Site.

**Latitude / Longitude** 51.104085, -0.096435

**Approximate elevation** 160.5m AOD.

**Approximate distance to closest edge of Site** Viewpoint is located within the Site.

**Landscape Designations at viewpoint** None.

**Comments** Ancient Woodland is seen to the left of the view.

**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors**

The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people using the Footpath for the experience and enjoyment of the landscape. Focus would generally be on the path and on the views of the surrounding landscape, and will be transient, with a low number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint.

With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the receptor’s focus will be primarily on the landscape setting, their **Susceptibility** to Change would be HIGH: and as they are within landscapes judged to be of good strength of character the **Value** of the view would be MEDIUM.

The overall **Sensitivity of Visual Receptors** is therefore **HIGH**.

**NOTE:** The assessments below ignore any (arguable) improvements that would be created by removing the orange hoardings around the chapel site.

**Description of Existing View**

View from part way along the Footpath which runs along the northwestern boundary of the crematorium Site. The level change across the Site is evident, with the brow of the hill being the centre of the southern part of the Site. The land falls away to the left of the view, and long distance views are captured over the top of the heavily wooded undulating landscape to the north. A set of high voltage power lines and a set of utility poles and cables run along the valley bottom, and a few shrubs mark the boundary between the two fields seen to the left of the view. The field immediately north of the viewpoint is split in use: half arable, and half (the northern (woodland burial) part of the Site) left as long grassland with clumps of self-seeded native shrubs. Looking east along the Footpath, trees which mark the boundary between the northern and southern parts of the Site are seen in the middle distance, and a few newly planted trees run in a line along the southern edge of the Footpath. The ground falls away steeply to the east, and Butcher’s Wood to the east of the Site forms the backdrop. A glimpse of the St Leonard’s Church tower is seen through the Site’s southeastern boundary vegetation. Within the Site to the south of the viewpoint, orange hoardings have been erected around the approved chapel site, and grass has been left to grow long with further clumps of self-seeded native shrubs evident to the east. Vegetation along Turners Hill Road (tall hedgerows and trees) can be seen, and the access gate into the southwest corner of the Site is just glimpsed when looking along the Footpath. Dense vegetation to the right of the view screens views to the west.

The Site wraps around the viewpoint from the north-northeast through to the southwest. A proportion of the southern part of the Site is seen in the view, the remainder contained by the level change across the Site. The western boundary of the northern part of the Site is seen, however again the topography serves to contain the northeastern corner.

**Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15**

**Year 1:**

In year 1, new hedgerows would be planted along the southern side of Footpath 68W and along the western side of the woodland burial site .

Woodland planting would also be planted in the foreground (beyond the new hedgerow) to the south of the path. The approved barn / workshop would be seen in the relative foreground (just to the right of and beyond the hoardings in the image presented) in both **summer** and **winter**, and the crematorium building would be seen to the east-southeast against the backdrop of Butcher’s Wood (to the left of the church tower in the view presented).

The overflow car park would be seen to the east (left) of the barn/ workshop with the Garden of Remembrance closer to the viewpoint and the main crematorium car park beyond to the southeast, partly hidden by the intervening topography.

The crematorium building and barn/workshop would be prominent in the scene looking from east through to south, changing the skyline profile and the complexity of the scene. Visual enclosure would also increase slightly, and the scale of built elements would increase (although the scale of landscape elements would not be affected).

At this stage the new hedgerows and tree planting proposed on Site would be immature and from this viewpoint would provide only minimal additional screening / filtering of views of the buildings beyond – the new planting would have only a limited effect on any changes to the view.

Overall the proposals would form a prominent part of the scene, having a considerably detrimental effect on its character in both summer and winter.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1** would be MEDIUM-HIGH ADVERSE in both summer and winter.

**Significance of Visual Effects**

	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15
Summer	<b>SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE EFFECT</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>
Winter	<b>SUBSTANTIAL ADVERSE EFFECT</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>

**Year 7:**

By year 7 the planting proposed within the Site would have had time to become well established. The hedgerow along the inside of Footpath 68W would provide dense screening / filtering to above eye level in the foreground (particularly in summer); the hedge along the west side of the woodland burial site would form a clear boundary to this area when looking northeast; individual trees would be well established with greater height (5.5 – 7.5m) and increased density of canopy; and the woodland areas in the western part of the crematorium site would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (2 to 5m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter.

The existing hedge to the north of the path would deliberately be maintained below eye level to retain the long views to the north.

From this location, in both **summer** and **winter** the planting proposed would truncate views of both the crematorium building and the barn / workshop. Whilst a glimpse of the chimney and skylight on the crematorium building may remain in winter, this would scarcely be appreciated in the view.

Overall, although the view would have changed, with a hedgerow along the edge of the woodland burial area (and most likely some woodland planting in this area); and a hedgerow flanking the south side of the path (and with woodland now characterizing any views seen across the crematorium Site), this would not be not out of character with the wider scene. The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7** would therefore be NEUTRAL in both summer and winter.

**Year 15:**

By year 15 the mitigation planting on Site would be maturing. The hedgerow on the south side of the Footpath would be fully established and provide dense screening in both summer and winter to above eye level; individual tree planting would also be more mature (approximately 6.5 - 9m) and would provide good screening in summer and dense filtering in winter; and the woodland areas on the crematorium site would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (4 and 8m in height) and full filtering/ screening of views of the buildings in winter.

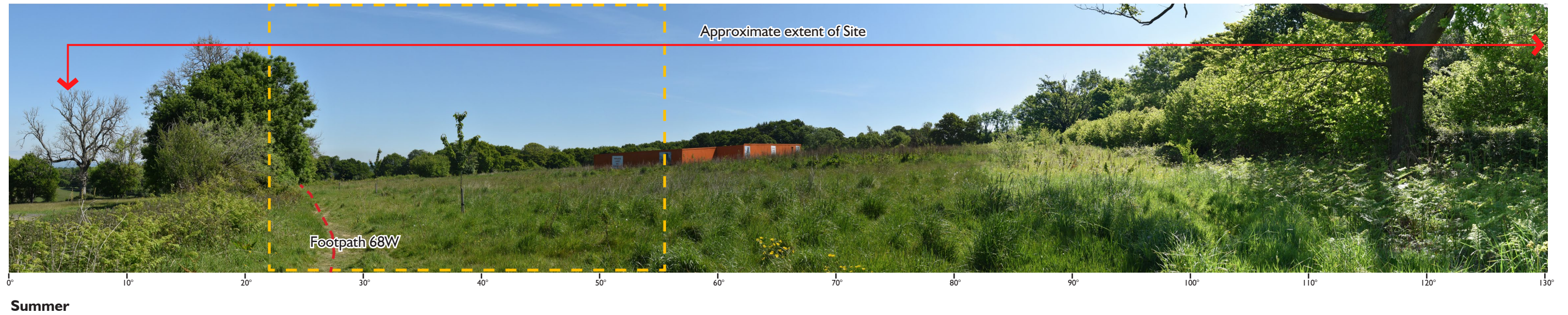
At this stage from this location, in both **summer** and **winter** the planting proposed would completely screen views of both the crematorium building and the barn / workshop.

As for year 7, although the view would have changed, with a hedgerow along the edge of the woodland burial area (and most likely some significant woodland planting in this area); and a hedgerow flanking the south side of the path (and with woodland now characterizing any views glimpsed across the crematorium Site), this would not be not out of character with the wider scene. The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 15** would therefore remain NEUTRAL in both summer and winter.

**NOTE:** During construction effects would be significant for receptors using this footpath (where it passes through the Site). Whilst these effects would be relatively short term it would be important to minimise them by erecting good (ideally printed) construction hoardings adjacent to the path).



To be viewed digitally at 125% enlargement - see notes below.



**Panoramic view looking east-northeast from Footpath 68W as it passes through the Site, at a point approximately 35m from where the Footpath meets Turners Hill Road.**

**Notes:** Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. An additional set of higher quality photographs is provided in Appendix D to allow easy digital scaling and viewing of the photographs; and a reference image of the indicated insert on the photograph is also provided in Appendix E.

**Instructions for viewing digitally:** All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% enlargement (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.



**Viewpoint location**

Panoramic view looking east-northeast from Footpath 68W as it passes through the Site, at a point approximately 35m from where the Footpath meets Turners Hill Road.

**Latitude / Longitude** 51.103400, -0.097504

**Approximate elevation** 164m AOD.

**Approximate distance to closest edge of Site** Viewpoint is located within the Site.

**Landscape Designations at viewpoint** None.

**Comments** Approximately 20m from the northern boundary of the High Weald AONB.

**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors**

The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people using the Footpath for the experience and enjoyment of the landscape. Focus would generally be on the path and on the views of the surrounding landscape, and will be transient, with a low number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint.

With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the receptor’s focus will be primarily on the landscape setting, their **Susceptibility** to Change would be HIGH; and as they are within landscapes judged to be of good strength of character the **Value** of the view would be MEDIUM.

The overall **Sensitivity of Visual Receptors** is therefore **HIGH**.

**NOTES:** The assessments below ignore any (arguable) improvements that would be created by removing the orange hoardings around the chapel site.

**Description of Existing View**

View across the Site from Footpath 68W which runs along the northwestern Site boundary. To the left of the view, a section of low Site boundary vegetation allows views into the neighbouring Tulleys Farm field, and to the undulating, well-treed landscape beyond. The Footpath curves out of view behind some trees further along the Site boundary. Within the Site, orange construction hoardings have been erected around the approved chapel site, and a few trees have been planted along the northwestern and southern boundaries. The grass has been left to grow and self-seeded native shrubs are scattered across the field. Trees within Butcher’s Wood (Ancient Woodland) to the east of the Site are evident in the distance. To the right of the view, the dense hedgerow with intermittent trees which runs along the Site’s southern boundary is seen. Apart from over a short section of lower growing hedgerow to the right of (and outside) the frame of view presented, views into Site from Turners Hill Road are screened.

The Site wraps around the viewpoint from the north-northeast through to the southwest. A large proportion of the southern part of the Site is seen in the view; however the nature of the topography contains views of the eastern edge of the Site, and the northern part of the Site is largely screened by intervening vegetation.

**Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15**

**Year 1:**

In year 1, new hedgerows would be planted along the southern side of Footpath 68W and to the north of the permissive path proposed along the site frontage. Woodland planting would also be planted in the foreground (beyond the hedgerows) and along the site frontage. The approved barn / workshop would be seen in the relative foreground (between the viewpoint and the location of the orange hoardings) in both **summer** and **winter**, largely screening views of the crematorium building beyond; and the overflow car park would be seen to the southeast of this beyond the new woodland planting. Due to the intervening levels the main crematorium car park is unlikely to be seen from this location.

The foreground planting and barn/workshop would dominate the scene, changing the skyline profile and the complexity of the scene. Visual enclosure would also increase slightly, and the scale of built elements would increase (although the scale of landscape elements would not be affected).

At this stage the new hedgerows and tree planting proposed on Site would be immature and from this viewpoint would provide only minimal additional screening / filtering of views of the buildings beyond – the new planting would have only a limited effect on any changes to the view.

Overall the proposals would form an immediately obvious part of the scene, having a moderately detrimental effect on its character in both summer and winter.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1** would be MEDIUM ADVERSE in both summer and winter.

**Year 7:**

By year 7 the planting proposed within the Site would have had time to become well established. The hedgerows along the inside of Footpath 68W and the permissive path proposed across the site frontage would provide dense screening / filtering to above eye level in the foreground (particularly in summer); individual trees would be well established with greater height (5.5 – 7.5m) and increased density of canopy; and the woodland areas in the western part of the crematorium site would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (2 to 5m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter.

From this location, in both **summer** and **winter** the planting proposed would truncate views of the crematorium building and largely screen the barn / workshop.

Although the view would have changed, with hedgerows flanking the paths and woodland now characterizing the view across the Site, this is not out of character with the wider scene, and the **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7** would therefore be NEUTRAL in both summer and winter.

**Year 15:**

By year 15 the mitigation planting on Site would be maturing. The foreground hedgerows would be fully established and provide dense screening in both summer and winter to above eye level; individual tree planting would also be more mature (approximately 6.5 - 9m) and would provide good screening in summer and dense filtering in winter; and the woodland areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (4 and 8m in height) and full screening of views of the buildings in winter.

At this stage from this location, in both **summer** and **winter** the planting proposed would completely screen views of both the crematorium building and the barn / workshop.

As for year 7, although the view would have changed, with hedgerows flanking the paths and woodland now characterizing the view into the Site, this is not out of character with the wider scene, and the **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 15** would therefore remain NEUTRAL in both summer and winter.

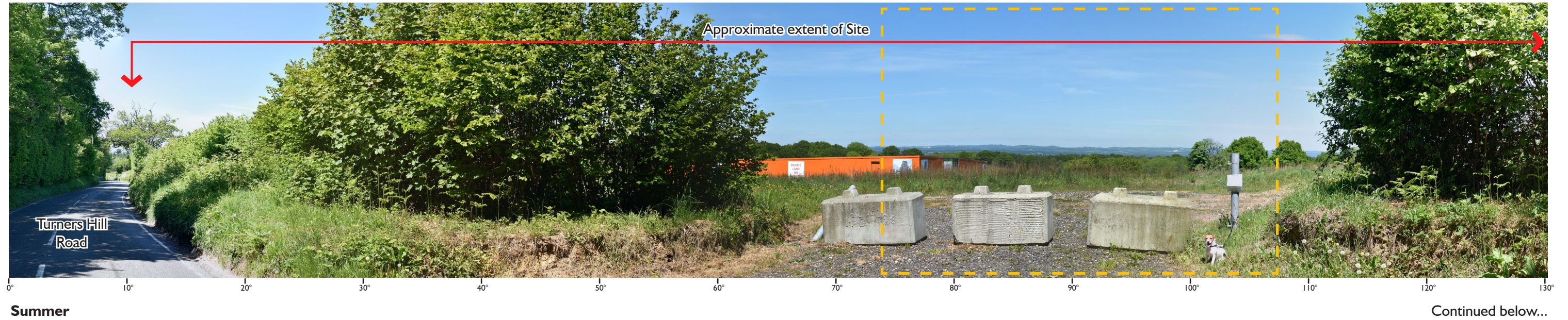
**Significance of Visual Effects**

	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15
Summer	MAJOR ADVERSE EFFECT	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL
Winter	MAJOR ADVERSE EFFECT	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL

**NOTE:** During construction effects would be significant for receptors using this footpath (where it passes through the Site). Whilst these effects would be relatively short term it would be important to minimise them by erecting good (ideally printed) construction hoardings adjacent to the path).



To be viewed digitally at 125% enlargement - see notes below.



**Panoramic view looking northwest through to southeast along Turners Hill Road, from opposite the access into the Site.**

**Notes:** Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. An additional set of higher quality photographs is provided in Appendix D to allow easy digital scaling and viewing of the photographs; and a reference image of the indicated insert on the photograph is also provided in Appendix E.

**Instructions for viewing digitally:** All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% enlargement (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.



**Viewpoint location**  
Panoramic view looking northwest through to southeast along Turners Hill Road, from opposite the access into the Site.

**Latitude / Longitude** 51.102997, -0.095835

**Approximate elevation** 168.5m AOD.

**Approximate distance to closest edge of Site** 7m to the southern boundary of the Site.

**Landscape Designations at viewpoint** None, but immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the High Weald AONB.

**Comments** Representative of views from cars only (the viewpoint is not accessible to pedestrians).

**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors**  
The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people using the roads for local access/ commuting (there is no pedestrian access to this location). Focus would be on the road, and will be transient, with a moderate number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint.  
With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the receptor’s focus is not primarily on the landscape setting, but may value the setting as part of the activity in which they are involved, their **Susceptibility** to Change would be MEDIUM; and as they are within landscapes judged to be of good strength of character the **Value** of the view would be MEDIUM.  
The overall **Sensitivity of Visual Receptors** is therefore **MEDIUM**.

**NOTE:** The assessments below ignore any (arguable) improvements that would be created by removing the concrete monoliths and damaged gate posts at the site entrance, and the orange hoardings around the chapel site).

**Description of Existing View**

View from Turners Hill Road as it passes the entrance to the Site from cars travelling along the road. Looking northwest, the dense tree line / hedgerow which bounds the southern edge of Turners Hill Road is seen, with utility poles and cables running through the vegetation before crossing to the northern side of the road in the middle distance. The entrance to the Cricket Pitch (also Footpath 69W) is just discernible part way down the road.

Along the northern edge of Turners Hill Road, a hedgerow with intermittent trees marks the southern Site boundary (which ends just opposite the Cricket Pitch entrance), and vegetation surrounding the Tulleys Farm fields are seen beyond.

Looking into the Site, temporary concrete monoliths are seen across the entrance, and an area of hardstanding and some orange construction hoardings are seen (around the approved chapel site) beyond. The topography drops away to the north (which serves to contain views of the majority of the ground plane on Site), however, some of the trees which mark the boundary between the northern and southern fields on Site are seen to the right of the access. Beyond the Site, the scene appears heavily treed. There are several layers of vegetation seen in the middle distance, before the ground drops out of view in the Low Weald area. The next area of high ground seen in the distance is around 9km to the north of the Site (around Outwood), and the higher ground seen on the horizon (which falls within the Surrey Hills AONB) is some 17km distant, north of the M25.

To the right of the view, the hedgerow and tree line which bounds Turners Hill Road to north and south respectively are seen, and screen any views beyond. The entrance signs into Turners Hill are also just discernible along the road.

**Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15**

**Year 1:** In year 1, in both **summer** and **winter** the entrance to the crematorium site would be seen directly across the road, with entrance gates and signage seen set back (approximately 12m from the road edge) behind the proposed permissive path and planting that runs along the site frontage, and in line with the new (second) boundary hedgerow.

Seen from this location the top of the proposed crematorium building (including its roof, chimney and skylight) would be seen down the hill (FFL some 3m below the viewpoint) and to the right of the entrance (behind the line of the secondary site frontage hedgerow); with the western part of the car park located between the entrance and the building. The site access road would be seen heading down the hillside directly across Turners Hill Road; and the Garden of Remembrance and eastern end of the overflow car park would be seen through the gap in the roadside hedgerow to the left. The remainder of the Site (including the approved barn/ workshop would remain screened by the roadside hedgerow).

From the majority of cars passing along the road, however, views would be seen at some speed and those into site would be fleeting. Cars heading west would tend to see into the Site at an acute angle and may see the approved barn/ workshop; whilst those heading east would see more of the crematorium building (albeit only for a moment).

From cars the road would continue to dominate the scene. The general composition of the view along the road would remain one of the road with roadside vegetation, but the gap in the roadside hedgerow would be widened slightly (marginally affecting the degree of enclosure experienced along the road), there would be a change to the skyline profile seen through the Site entrance, and there would be an increase to the complexity of the scene and scale of built elements (although the scale of landscape elements would not be affected).

At this stage the new hedgerows and tree planting proposed on Site would be immature and would provide little or no additional screening / filtering of views towards the building – the new planting would have no effect on any changes to the view.

Overall, from cars passing on the road the proposals would form a clearly apparent element in the scene, having an appreciably detrimental effect on its character.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1** would be MEDIUM-LOW ADVERSE in both summer and winter.

**Significance of Visual Effects**

	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15
Summer	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT
Winter	SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT	VERY SLIGHT ADVERSE EFFECT

**Year 7:**

By year 7 the planting proposed within the Site would have had time to become well established. Hedgerows would provide dense screening / filtering at low level, particularly in summer; individual trees would be well established with greater height (5.5 – 7.5m) and increased density of canopy; and the woodland strips and groups either side of the site frontage would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (2 to 5m in height) and filtering of views in winter.

At this stage, the Site entrance gates and signage would remain visible, but from cars passing along the road views of the building and car park would be largely screened in **summer** (leaving only a brief glimpse of the building roof when passing the Site heading east) and well filtered in **winter**.

Although the view would have changed, with planting now characterising the view into the Site, this is not out of character with the wider scene, and in both **summer** and **winter** the proposals would only have a slightly detrimental effect on the character of the scene.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7** would be LOW ADVERSE in both summer and winter.

**Year 15:**

By year 15 the mitigation planting on Site would be maturing. Hedgerows would be fully established and provide dense screening in both summer and winter at low level; individual tree planting would also be more mature (approximately 6.5 - 9m) and would provide good screening in summer and dense filtering in winter; and the woodland strips and groups either side of the site frontage would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (4 and 8m in height) and good filtering of views in winter.

At this stage, as in year 7 the Site entrance gates and signage would remain visible, but from cars passing along the road planting would now strongly characterise the view into the Site. Views of the building and car park would be entirely, or almost entirely screened in both **summer** and **winter**, and would scarcely be appreciated in the view when passing the Site in either direction.

Due to the view of the Site entrance however, (and ignoring the concrete monoliths etc. seen in the existing view), in both **summer** and **winter** the proposals would continue to have a slightly detrimental effect on the character of the scene.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7** would be LOW ADVERSE in both summer and winter.



To be viewed digitally at 125% enlargement - see notes below.



**Panoramic view looking northwest along Turners Hill Road.**

**Notes:** Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. An additional set of higher quality photographs is provided in Appendix D to allow easy digital scaling and viewing of the photographs; and a reference image of the indicated insert on the photograph is also provided in Appendix E.

**Instructions for viewing digitally:** All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% enlargement (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.



**Viewpoint location**  
Panoramic view looking northwest along Turners Hill Road.

**Latitude / Longitude** 51.102709, -0.093778

**Approximate elevation** 172m AOD.

**Approximate distance to closest edge of Site** 40m to the southeastern corner of the Site.

**Landscape Designations at viewpoint** None, but immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the High Weald AONB.

**Comments** Representative of views from cars only. Viewpoint is not accessible for pedestrians.

**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors**

The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people using the roads for local access/ commuting (there is no pedestrian access to this location). Focus would be on the road, and will be transient, with a moderate number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint.

With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the receptor’s focus is not primarily on the landscape setting, but may value the setting as part of the activity in which they are involved, their **Susceptibility** to Change would be MEDIUM; and as they are within landscapes judged to be of good strength of character the **Value** of the view would be MEDIUM.

The overall **Sensitivity of Visual Receptors** is therefore **MEDIUM**.

**Description of Existing View**

View along Turners Hill Road towards the Site from cars traveling along the road. The road edges are heavily vegetated, with a dense tree line / hedgerow along the southern side of the road, and a hedgerow with intermittent trees along the northern side (the hedgerow varies in height, with a low section seen in the foreground, and taller sections seen down Turners Hill Road). Looking over the foreground vegetation, a line of trees along the Site’s southeastern-most boundary connects to the upper canopies of trees within ‘Butcher’s Wood’, located on falling ground to the north. The new footpath from St Leonard’s Church to the Site runs past the viewpoint, just on the other side of the foreground vegetation.

The Site boundary runs along Turners Hill Road up to the line of trees seen adjacent to the road, and then follows the line of trees running towards ‘Butcher’s Wood’. In summer, the Site is completely screened by its boundary vegetation. In winter, filtered views across Site would be glimpsed through the foreground vegetation and trees along the eastern Site boundary (although the ground plane on Site would not be seen).

The main Site access point is located further west along Turners Hill Road and although glimpsed, is barely perceived from this location.

**Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15**

**Year 1:**

In year 1, the top of the chimney and the skylight on the crematorium building may just be glimpsed (from cars) over the hedgerow along the north side of Turners Hill Road and through the trees along the southeastern Site boundary in **winter**, but in **summer** would be entirely screened by the foreground layers of vegetation.

In **winter**, however, if seen at all only a tiny part of the development would be visible as the proposed crematorium building would sit down the hillside, approximately 120m from the viewpoint and some 6m below the road (to FFL) at this point. The majority of the scheme would be screened by the foreground vegetation, and the main Site access point would remain barely be perceived from this location.

The foreground road would continue to dominate the scene, there would be no change to the skyline profile, and only a marginal change to the complexity of the scene (if the building is seen). The general composition of the view would remain one of the road with roadside vegetation.

Visual scale and enclosure would not be affected.

At this stage the new hedgerows and tree planting proposed on Site would be immature and from this viewpoint would provide no additional screening / filtering of views towards the building – the new planting would have no effect on any changes to the view.

Overall, although a glimpse of the chimney and / or skylight may just be seen in winter, the proposals would scarcely be appreciated in the view and would have little effect on the scene.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1** would be NEUTRAL in both summer and winter.

**Year 7:**

By year 7 the planting proposed within the Site would have had time to become well established. Hedgerows would provide dense screening / filtering at low level, particularly in summer; individual trees would be well established with greater height (5.5 – 7.5m) and increased density of canopy; and woodland areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (2 to 5m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting).

From this location, however, at this stage the planting proposed on Site would have no affect on the scene.

In **summer** the proposals would remain entirely screened by foreground vegetation; and in **winter** although a glimpse of the chimney and / or skylight on the crematorium may just be glimpsed through the foreground trees, the proposals would have little effect on the scene.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 7** would remain NEUTRAL in both summer and winter.

**Year 15:**

By year 15 the mitigation planting on Site would be maturing. Hedgerows would be fully established and provide dense screening in both summer and winter at low level; individual tree planting would also be more mature (approximately 6.5 - 9m) and would provide good screening in summer and dense filtering in winter; and woodland areas would form a solid visual barrier at ground level in summer (4 and 8m in height) and good filtering to full screening of views in winter (depending on depth of planting).

At this stage the planting along the southeastern edge of the Site would provide additional screening / filtering of views, and in both **summer** and **winter** the proposals would be entirely screened by foreground vegetation.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 15** would remain NEUTRAL in both summer and winter.

**Significance of Visual Effects**

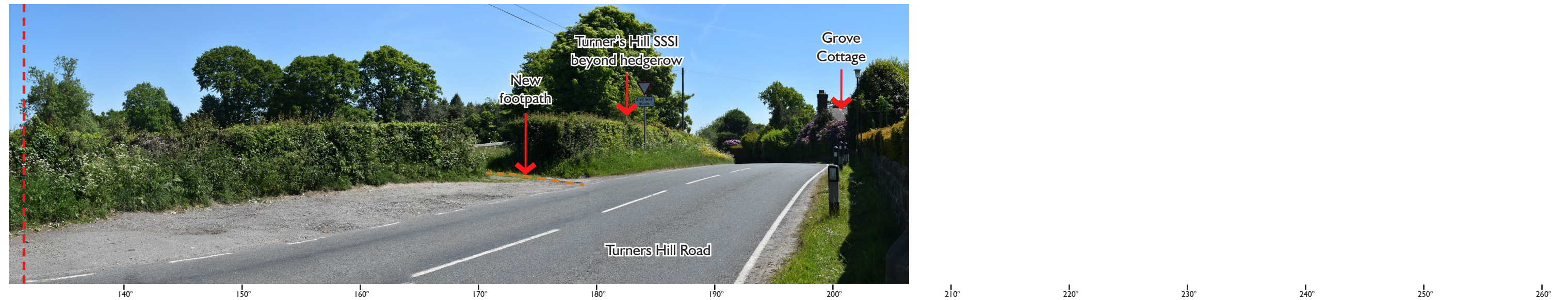
	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15
Summer	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL
Winter	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL



To be viewed digitally at 125% enlargement - see notes below.



Summer



Summer (continued)

**Panoramic view looking west-northwest through to east-southeast along Turners Hill Road, adjacent to the Lych Gate of St Leonard's Church.**

**Notes:** Cylindrical panoramic image - **to be viewed digitally** (see instructions for viewing below). If printed on A3 paper this image is for context only. An additional set of higher quality photographs is provided in Appendix D to allow easy digital scaling and viewing of the photographs; and a reference image of the indicated insert on the photograph is also provided in Appendix E.

**Instructions for viewing digitally:** All images must be viewed with the horizontal markings ascending the left page border 100mm apart (achieved by adjusting PDF zoom level). This represents a 125% enlargement (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). The images should then be viewed at comfortable arm's length (exact mathematical reference point = 542mm from eye to image) by maintaining the head in a constant position (without turning) and panning the image from side to side - this maintains a constant viewing distance across the panorama and provides the best recommended representation of the view found on site.

Photographs taken with a Nikon D3500 digital SLR camera (cropped frame sensor) with a fixed focal length Nikon 35mm lens (refer to Technical Methodology in Appendix C). Photographs stitched together using Photomerge ('reposition only' layout) in Adobe Photoshop.



**Viewpoint location**

Panoramic view looking west-northwest through to east-southeast along Turners Hill Road, adjacent to the Lych Gate of St Leonard’s Church.

**Latitude / Longitude** 51.102397, -0.091100

**Approximate elevation** 178m AOD.

**Approximate distance to closest edge of Site** 220m to the eastern boundary of the Site.

**Landscape Designations at viewpoint** On the northern boundary of the High Weald AONB.

**Comments** Approximately 75m from Turner’s Hill SSSI. St Leonard’s Church is Grade II Listed.

**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors**

The primary activity of receptors in this location would be people visiting the Church (a Grade II Listed Building), and people using the roads for local access/ commuting. Focus would generally be on the road, but with an appreciation of the surrounding landscape (on the boundary of the AONB), and will be both transient and stationary, with a moderate number of receptors experiencing the viewpoint.

With reference to the methodology in Appendix B, as the receptor’s focus is not primarily on the landscape setting, but they may value the setting as part of the activity in which they are involved, their **Susceptibility** to Change would be MEDIUM; and as they are within the setting of a Listed Building, and on the boundary of the High Weald AONB (a landscape designated for the preservation of the beauty of the countryside at a national level), the **Value** of the view would be HIGH.

The overall **Sensitivity of Visual Receptors** is therefore **HIGH**.

**NOTE:** The assessments of sensitivity above, and of magnitude below, have been undertaken for receptors using the church.

**Description of Existing View**

View from the Lych Gate of St Leonard’s Church, looking in both directions along Turners Hill Road. To the left of the view, the entrance into the Church car park is seen just beyond the Church wall and Turners Hill Road is bounded by vegetation on both sides; a dense tree line / hedgerow to the south, and a tall hedgerow with intermittent trees to the north. Looking east along the road, the hedgerow is cut to a lower level, and mature trees in the middle distance are seen. This vegetation screens any views beyond (towards the settlement of Turners Hill), and also screens the Turner’s Hill SSSI. A lay-by is seen opposite the Church, and a gap in the hedgerow is used for field access and for the footpath link from the Church to the Site (and to the allotments/ Lion Lane via a permissive path (refer to viewpoint 10)). To the right of the view, ‘Grove Cottage’ is seen behind the vegetation along its frontage. Utility poles and cables feature within the scene.

The Site is located behind the vegetation to the north of Turners Hill Road and is not visible from this location.

**Nature / Magnitude of Visual Effects at Year 1, Year 7 and Year 15**

The development would not be visible from this location in either summer or winter.

The **Magnitude of Visual Effects** would be **NEUTRAL in all periods**.

**Significance of Visual Effects**

	Year 1	Year 7	Year 15
<b>Summer</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>
<b>Winter</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>	<b>NEUTRAL</b>