



APPENDIX

TECHNICAL METHODOLOGY

Zones of Theoretical Visibility Production

Evaluation of the theoretical extent to which site is visible across the study area is undertaken by establishing a ZTV. The ZTVs were produced using Global Mapper 21.1 software. Utilising the viewshed tool and set parameters to calculate areas from which the proposals will be visible. This has been performed based on a ‘Bare Earth’ computer generated DTM which does not take account of potential screening by buildings, woodland, vegetation or other surface features. A Digital Surface Model which takes account of natural and built form was also produced for comparison. Both models were used as a guide to inform the relevant locations for the viewpoint survey in advance of the LVIA, by showing areas from which visibility may occur. The viewpoint survey focused on those areas which will be affected and avoided those which would not.

Further detail about how the ZTVs have been generated and the data used is provided below. A ‘Zone of Theoretical Visibility’ (ZTV) describes the area over which a development can theoretically be seen, from a 1.5 -metre high receptor (to represent the eye-level of a standing person). The ZTVs provide a ‘worst case’ or ‘bare ground’ scenario of potential visibility.

Bare Earth and Digital Surface Model ZTV

The study utilised derived from the Environment Agency 1m DTM LiDAR Composite dataset within the initial set 2km study area and represent the topography of the land.

The Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data has not been altered (i.e. by the addition of local surface screening features) for the production of the Bare Earth ZTV. No significant discrepancies have been identified between the DTM used and the actual topography around the study area.

Appendix 2 illustrates the bare earth/ worst case as well as the Digital Surface Model in terms of areas of the landscape from which the site may be visible.

- There are limitations in the use and reliance on this theoretical visibility, and these should be considered in the interpretation and use of the ZTV:
- The ZTV uses a ‘bare ground’ DTM model, and does not consider the screening effects of vegetation, buildings, or other local features that may prevent or reduce visibility;
 - The DSM model considered the impact of some natural and built features but from the field survey its evident this did not pick up ‘all’ features such as the woodland copse to the south of the site;
 - The ZTV is considered to over emphasise the extent of visibility of the site and therefore represents a ‘maximum potential visibility’ scenario; and
 - They do not take into account the effects of distance on visibility.

In light of these limitations, the ZTVs analysis was used as a starting point to inform the assessment, providing an indication of where the site will theoretically be visible, the information drawn from the ZTV was confirmed with field viewpoint surveys.

Viewpoint Photography

The methodology for undertaking viewpoint photography is in accordance with guidance from Landscape Institute 06/19. Photography was undertaken by Illman Young in August 2025. Using Nikon D780 full frame sensor digital single lens reflex (SLR) cameras, a fixed 50mm focal length lens were used to undertake photography from all viewpoint locations.

A three-legged tripod with vertical and horizontal spirit levels was used to avoid camera shake and to ensure a level set of adjoining images. The camera was orientated to take photographs in landscape format. A panoramic swivel head was used to centre the view around the nodal point of the camera. The camera rotated incrementally through increments of 24’(degrees) ensuring an overlap and eliminating parallax errors.

The location of each viewpoint and information about the conditions at the time of the photographs being taken was recorded in the field in accordance with LI guidance 06/19. Where possible, visits were planned around clear days with good visibility. Viewpoint locations were visited at appropriate times of day to ensure, as far as possible, that the sun lit the scene from behind, or to one side of the photographer.

Photography Stitching

Photographic stitching software Adobe Photoshop® software was used to stitch together the adjoining frames to create panoramic baseline photography. The stitching process followed the guidance set by the Landscape Institute 06/19.

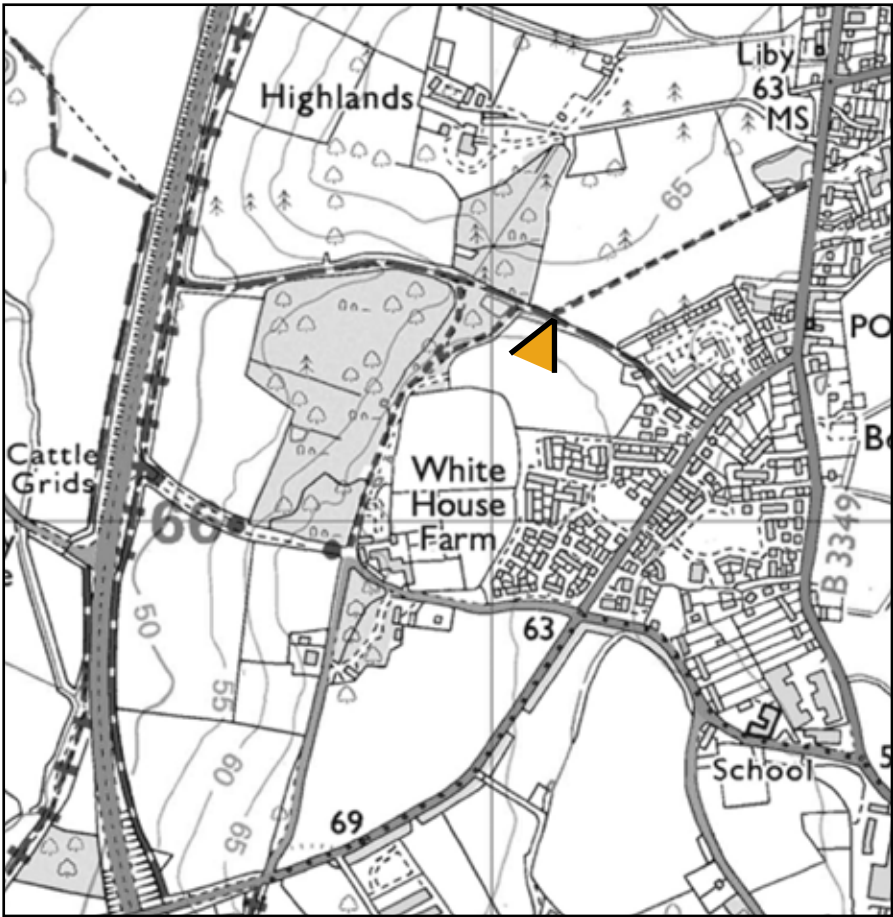
Figure Layout

- Adobe InDesign® software was used to present the figures. The dimensions for each image (printed height and field of view) are detailed below and each viewpoint visualisation has been presented as follows:
- A3 Viewpoint location map ;

- Type 1 annotated viewpoint photograph
- Single shot @ A3 presented at 390 x 260 mm image size and 39.6° x 27° presented field of view
 - Cylindrical Panoramic image @ A1 width presented at 820 x 250mm image size and 90° x 27° presented field of view



No View 1



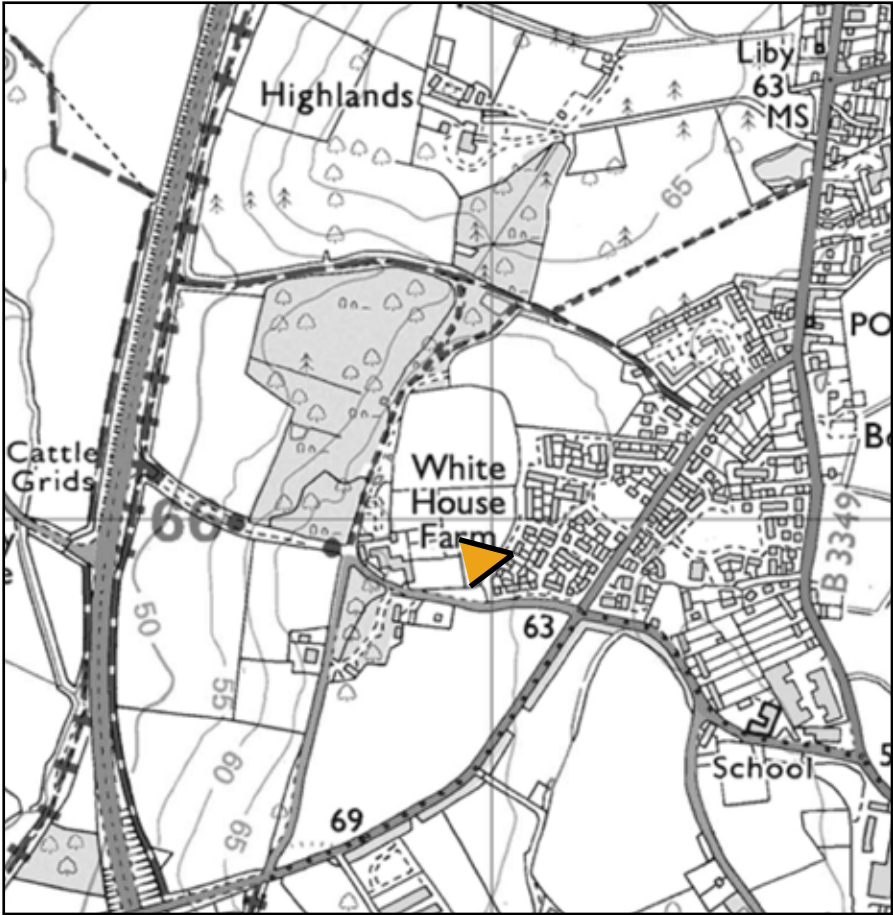
No View 1 - Context Panorama

Viewpoint x	Figure x
Viewpoint Information	
Camera location grid coordinates	51° 23' 28" N, 0° 58' 46" W
Approximate distance to development	270m
Direction of view	South West
Photography Information	
Date	01/08/25
Time	11:19
Weather and lighting	Overcast
Recommended Viewing Distance at A3:	542mm e.g 100% @ A3

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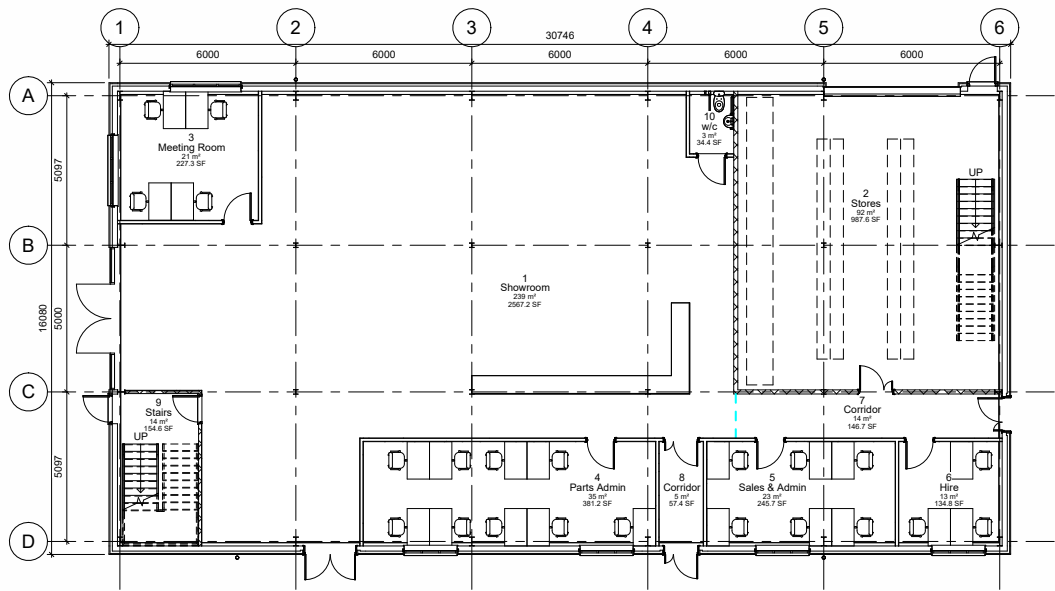
No View 2



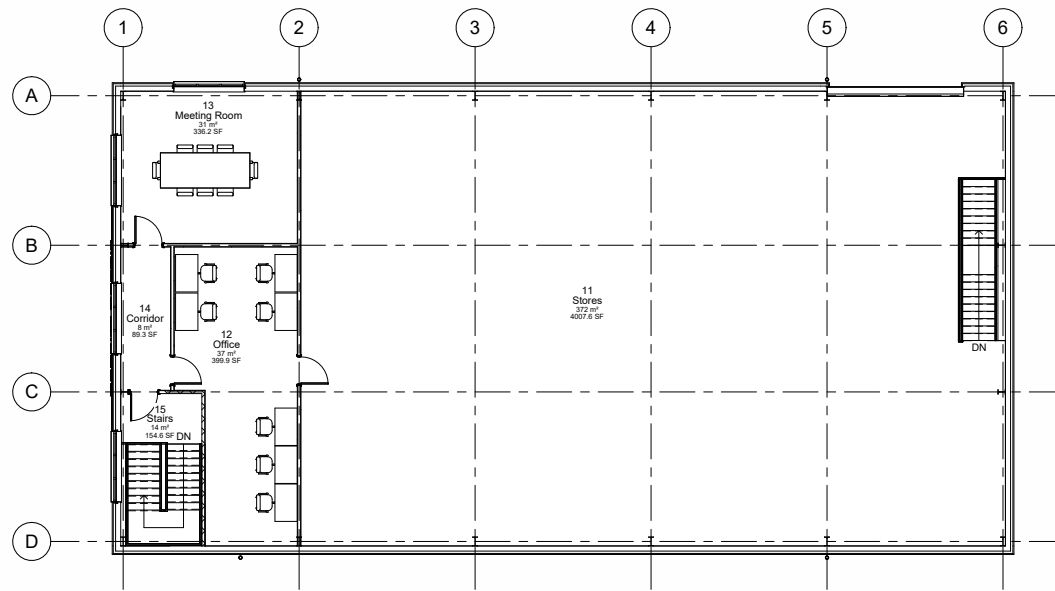
No View 2 - Context Panorama

Viewpoint x	Figure x
Viewpoint Information	
Camera location grid coordinates	51° 23' 17" N, 0° 58' 49" W
Approximate distance to development	20m
Direction of view	West
Photography Information	
Date	1/08/25
Time	11:35
Weather and lighting	Overcast
Recommended Viewing Distance at A3:	542mm e.g 100% @ A3

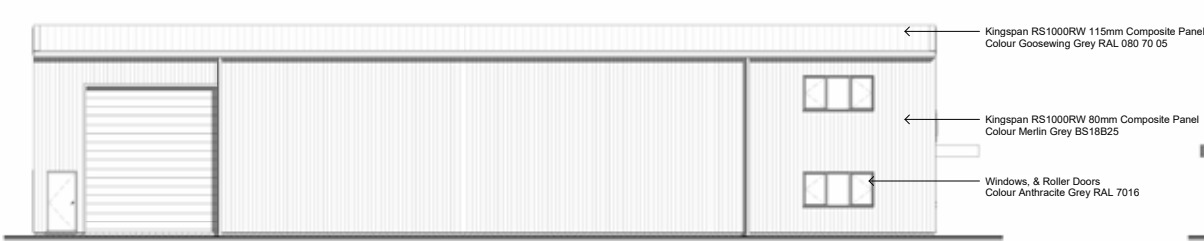
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Level 1 - Ground Floor
1 : 100



Level 2 - First Floor
1 : 100



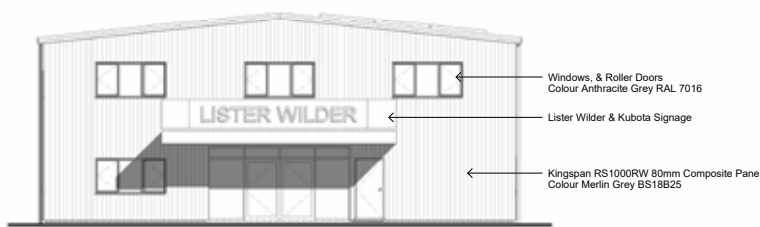
North
1 : 100



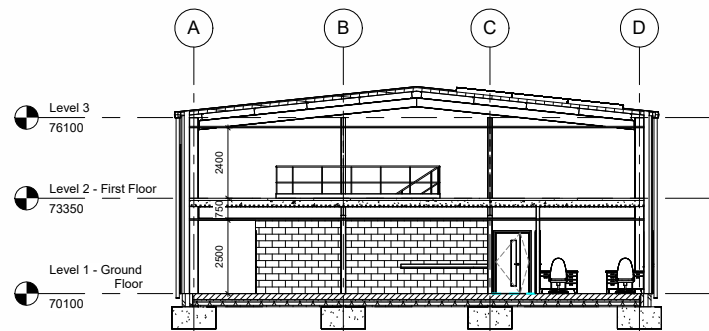
South
1 : 100



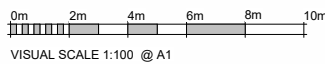
East
1 : 100



West
1 : 100



Section 1
1 : 100



VISUAL SCALE 1:100 @ A1

Rev No.	Revision Note	Date	Drawn	Checked

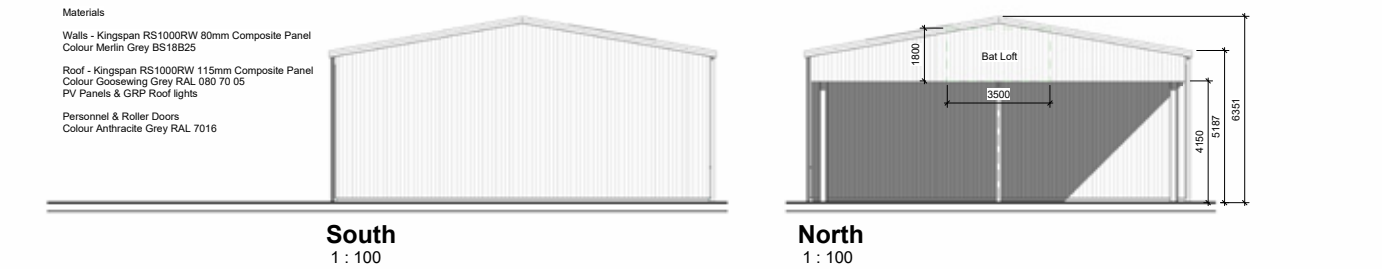
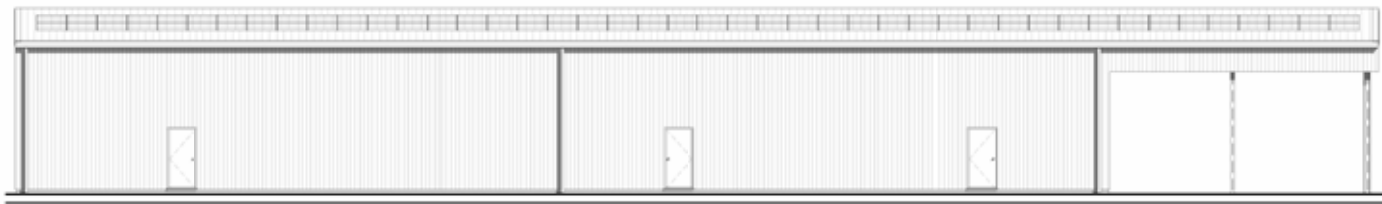
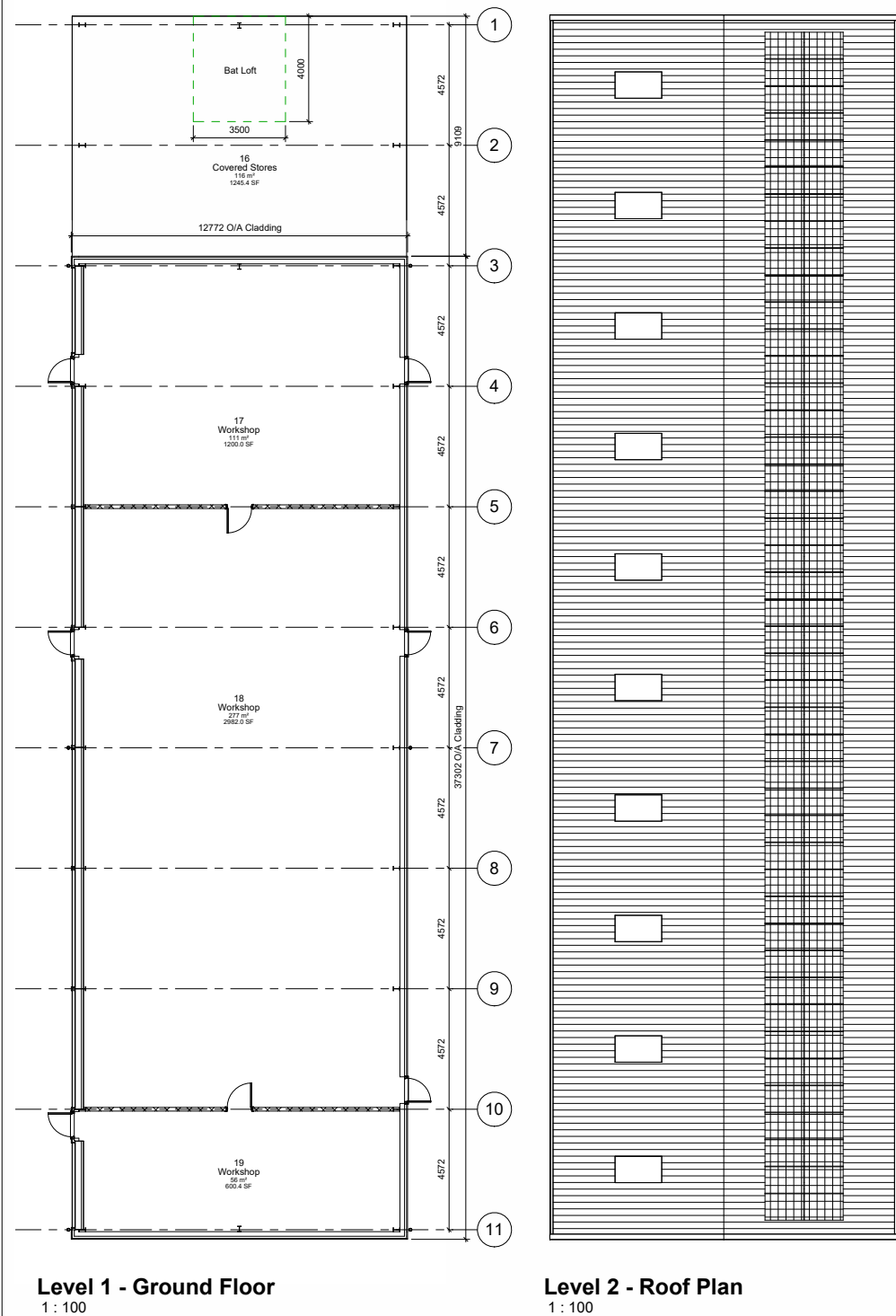
Project number	Client	Project
00836-01 White House F'm		Depot Building
Title		
Plans & Elevations		
Date	Sheet	Scale
16.10.25	01	1 : 100
Drawn by	Checked by	Paper Size
AW	AW	A1
Project		
BOURNE VALLEY ASSOCIATES		
ANDOVER LANE FARM		
FABERSTOWN		
ANDOVER		
HAMPSHIRE		
SP11 9PE		
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NTS @ A3 Feb 2026

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Appendix 2 Plans from Bourne
Valley Associates



0m 2m 4m 6m 8m 10m VISUAL SCALE 1:100 @ A1					Project number 00836-03 White House F'm	Client Workshop	Project ANDOVER LANE FARM FABERSTOWN ANDOVER HAMPSHIRE SP11 9PE Tel: 01264 850159 Email: info@bournevalley.co.uk
Rev No.	Revision Note.	Date	Drawn	Checked	Date	Sheet	Scale
					16.10.25	01	1 : 100
					Drawn by TJ	Checked by AW	Paper Size A1

ilmanyOUNG

NTS @ A3 Feb 2026

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Appendix 2 Plans from Bourne
Valley Associates



No View 3



No View 3 - Context Panorama

Viewpoint x	Figure x
Viewpoint Information	
Camera location grid coordinates	51° 23' 21" N, 0° 58' 47" W
Approximate distance to development	60m
Direction of view	South West
Photography Information	
Date	1/08/25
Time	11:40
Weather and lighting	Overcast
Recommended Viewing Distance at A3:	542mm e.g 100% @ A3

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For context only they may be supported by two baseline panoramic images (maximum 60° HFoV) presented on an A3 sheet. This is purely to show the location of the full-size single image frame in its context and, as such, should be noted as being 'for context only'.

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