

APPENDIX 9.1: METHODOLOGY AND CRITERIA

Assessment of Landscape Effects

Criteria for informing the sensitivity, magnitude and significance of effects are provided below:

Landscape Sensitivity

The sensitivity of landscape receptors to change is determined by combining judgements of the susceptibility of the landscape receptor to the type of change or development proposed and the value attached to the particular receptor.

Landscape Value

Landscape value is concerned with the relative importance and quality/condition that is attached to different landscapes.

In a policy context the usual basis for recognising certain important landscapes is via application of local or national landscape designations. A landscape can nonetheless be valued for many different reasons without any formal designation.

The assessment of landscape quality (condition) is based on judgements about the physical state of the landscape and about its intactness from visual, functional and ecological perspectives. It also reflects the state of repair of individual features and elements that make up the character in any one place.

Within Wales, Landscape Character is assessed using LANDMAP. This is a GIS based landscape resource, where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent resource for landscape planning and decision-making. It assesses the diversity of landscapes within Wales and identifies its most important characteristics and qualities. LANDMAP information is collected in a structured and rigorous way that is defined by five Aspect Layers comprising Geological Landscape, Landscape Habitats, Historic and Cultural Landscape and Visual and Sensory. LANDMAP, therefore, informs judgements on the quality, condition and relative value of landscapes and offers evaluations ranging from Low to Outstanding.

The criteria for determining the value of landscape receptors are set out in the **Table 9.1** below:

Value of Landscape Receptor	Description
Outstanding	Landscapes, which are outstanding by nature of their scenic quality, which are aesthetically pleasing with a strong sense of place and may be rare in terms of their character type. They may also contain sites of historic, cultural, geological or natural habitat importance. These areas may be important tourist destinations and may be of national or international importance as defined by statutory designations.
High	Landscapes with scenes of picturesque quality, which are aesthetically pleasing. They may also contain rare or historic features, have some notable cultural association, important geological features or contain a large proportion of high-quality habitats (e.g. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These areas may be tourist destinations e.g. Historic Park and Garden and may be of regional or county importance as defined by statutory and local authority designations.
Medium	Landscapes with picturesque attributes, which are aesthetically pleasing. Some characteristic features remain unaffected but others are fragmented and/or spoilt. The area may have some tourist associations, though tourism is not the primary attraction. Area may contain a network of habitats (e.g. Local Nature Reserve); historic or geological features. These areas may be of local importance as defined by local authority designations.
Low	Landscapes with limited aesthetically pleasing scenes. Few characteristics remain unaffected and may be highly fragmented or spoilt. Very little coherent character and a weak sense of place and are unlikely to be rare in terms of character type. They are unlikely to contain tourist attractions, or to be of local importance as defined by local authority designations.

Landscape Susceptibility

The susceptibility of landscape receptors to the type of change or development proposed is described within GLVIA3 as “the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/ condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/ or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/ or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.” The relationship between the various landscape character components assists in defining if, and how development may be placed in the landscape. It also allows choices to be made on informing design, which will vary according to the characteristics of the receiving landscape. The susceptibility to change of a given landscape is particular to both the specific landscape in question and the specific nature of proposed development.

A range of factors are relevant when considering landscape susceptibility including:

- The nature of existing features within the landscape, including the presence or absence of existing development.

- Landscape pattern, land use, density, built form and scale of the landscape.
- Landscape features, including vegetation cover and man-made features.
- Historic uses and the pattern of change within the landscape.
- Stability, robustness and fragility of landscape attributes and the potential for these to be restored.
- The condition of the landscape, including the maintenance of individual elements such as hedgerows, buildings and woodland.
- The nature of the Proposed Development, its component parts and character.
- The extent to which sensitive design consideration and primary or inherent mitigation measures limit the degree of potential change.

The criteria for determining the susceptibility of landscape receptors to change within each LCA are set out in the **Table 9.2** below:

Susceptibility of Landscape Receptors	Description
High	A landscape where the majority of attributes are unlikely to withstand change without causing a change to overall character to the extent that it will be difficult or impossible to restore. The frequency and sensitivity of landscape characteristics is also likely to be high.
Medium	A landscape with a combination of attributes that is capable of absorbing some degree of change without affecting overall character. There are less likely to be large numbers of sensitive landscape characteristics.
Low	A landscape where the majority of attributes are robust and/or tolerant of change to the extent that change or development will have little or no effect on overall character. It is likely to be easily restored and the frequency and sensitivity of landscape characteristics is likely to be low.

Landscape Sensitivity

The sensitivity of landscape receptors to change is assessed by combining the evaluations of their susceptibility to the type of change or development proposed and the value of the townscape. Evaluations for Sensitivity are outlined in the **Table 9.3** below:

Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors	Description
Very High	A landscape receptor of outstanding or high value that may have key characteristics that will have a very high sensitivity to development of the size proposed. The landscape will be highly susceptible to change and is likely to be designated at an international or national level.
High	A landscape receptor of high value that may have key characteristics that may have a high sensitivity to development of the size proposed. The landscape may be highly susceptible to change and is likely to be designated at a national or regional level
Medium	A landscape receptor of medium value that will have a range of characteristics, with varying degrees of tolerances and sensitivities to development of the size proposed. The landscape will be of medium susceptibility to change and may be designated at a regional or local level.
Low	A landscape receptor of medium or low value that may have key characteristics that will be tolerant of development of the size proposed. The landscape will have a low susceptibility to change and may be designated at a local level only.
Very Low	A landscape receptor of low value that will have key characteristics that will be tolerant of development of the size proposed. The landscape will be of low susceptible to change and is unlikely to be designated.

Magnitude of Landscape Impacts

The assessment compares the constituent parts and the overall character of the existing landscape with that which would result from the construction of the scheme. Evaluations of magnitude are concerned with quantifying the degree of change in terms of size or scale, geographical extent of the change and its duration and reversibility.

Variables that influence the evaluations of magnitude include:

- The extent to which the constituent characteristics of the landscape will be lost, gained or changed and the importance of each characteristic to the overall character of the landscape.
- The degree of contrast or integration of the Proposed Development with the existing or remaining features or characteristics of the receiving landscape that may detract from or add to its character.
- The scale and prominence of the Proposed Development within the landscape. Broadly, the greater the prominence, the greater the magnitude of change.

- The geographical area over which any change will take place, ranging from site specific, immediate site setting, landscape character area wide or spanning several distinct character areas.
- The distance separating the Proposed Development from a specifically identified landscape receptor. Generally, the magnitude will reduce as distance increases.
- The duration and reversibility of the impacts.

Evaluations to quantify the magnitude of landscape impacts are outlined in **Table 9.4** below:

Magnitude of Landscape Impacts	Description
Very High	The proposed development will result in substantial loss or major alteration to key elements of landscape character to the extent that there is a fundamental and permanent change to landscape character. The change may occur over an extensive area.
High	The proposed development will result in major loss or alteration to key elements of landscape character to the extent that there is a considerable change. The change may occur over a wide area and for a duration extending into the foreseeable future.
Medium	The proposed development will result in the loss or alteration to key elements of landscape character to the extent that there is a partial change to landscape character that may have a duration extending from the medium term or into the foreseeable future. The change may occur over a notable area.
Low	The proposed development will result in minor loss or alteration to key elements of landscape character to the extent that there is a slight change to landscape character. The change may be temporary or occur over a limited area.
Negligible	The proposed development will result in such a minor loss or alteration to key elements of landscape character that there will be no fundamental change.

Significance of Landscape Effects

The significance of impacts is assessed using the appropriate national and international quality standards and professional judgement. For clarity and transparency, criteria have been used to attribute levels of significance. Broadly, the significance is a function of the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of receptors.

Evaluations of significance identified as greater than moderate will be considered to be significant. Effects less than moderate will be considered to be not significant. Where effects are determined to be of moderate significance, whether these effects are significant or not significant, will depend

on the individual and specific circumstances and the professional opinion of the landscape specialist.

Descriptions of significance of effects are outlined below in **Table 9.5**.

Significance of Landscape effects	Description
Major	The Proposed Development will typically have a high or very high magnitude of impact on key characteristics of a landscape likely to be evaluated as typically having a high or very high sensitivity to change. Effects may be dominant across significant areas resulting in a considerable and long-term change to landscape character. The development may become a defining landscape element.
Moderate	The Proposed Development will typically have medium magnitude of impacts on key characteristics of a landscape likely to be evaluated as typically having a medium sensitivity to change. Any effects will be limited in extent and the landscape character may be equally defined by both the development and other existing landscape attributes
Minor	The Proposed Development will typically have low magnitude of impacts on key characteristics of a landscape likely to be evaluated as typically having a low sensitivity to change. Effects are unlikely to be affect a wide extent of the LCA. There will be no widely perceptible change to the existing landscape character.
Negligible	The Proposed Development will typically have negligible magnitude of impacts on key characteristics of a landscape likely to be evaluated as typically having a very low sensitivity to change. Effects will not affect a wide extent. There will be little or no change to landscape character.

Assessment of Visual Effects

Significance of effects on visual amenity will be determined by combining the sensitivity of visual receptors with the magnitude of visual change or impact that will occur.

The criteria for informing the sensitivity, magnitude and the significance of effects on visual amenity is provided below:

Visual Sensitivity

Important sensitive visual receptors within the study area, which may have views to or across the Proposed Development will be identified within the baseline assessment. Visual receptors are people whose visual amenity or views may be affected as a result of the development.

The sensitivity of visual receptors to change is assessed by combining judgements of their susceptibility to the type of change or development proposed and the value attributed to their views.

Value of views and visual amenity

Value is derived from evaluation of a receptor's location and context; the relationship of a receptor to planning and landscape designations; the existence of documentation and interpretation relating to particular views; and of the receptors popularity or frequency of use.

Criteria for determining the value of the views and visual amenity are set out in the **Table 9.6** below:

Value of View	Description
High	Location where the views are widely acknowledged through reference to them in officially promoted guide-books and leaflets or referenced in literature or art. Provision of facilities for the enjoyment of the views will be present such as parking, seating interpretation boards. Views towards the Proposed Development may be more typically unrestricted and panoramic.
Medium	Location where the view may be locally recognised or positively contributes to the setting of the area. Views may contribute to the setting of nationally/locally designated landscape(s) or features of local landscape value. Views towards the Proposed Development may be more typically primary, direct or open.
Low	Location where the view is not recognised, documented or associated with a designated landscape. The views will not be acknowledged or provided for in terms of facilities. Views towards the Proposed Development may be more typically secondary, oblique or filtered.

Visual Susceptibility

Susceptibility of visual receptors to change is derived from judgements regarding the viewers expectations, occupation or activity and the extent to which their attention may be focused on visual amenity.

Criteria for determining the degree of susceptibility of viewers are outlined below in **Table 9.7** below.

Susceptibility of visual receptors	Description
High	May typically include residents of properties, including private houses, caravans, B&Bs, guest houses and hotels where the main view is orientated towards the Proposed Development, or people undertaking recreation where the landscape within which the Proposed Development is seen is the primary reason for attraction or reason for visit (e.g. tourists, walkers and hikers on recognised footpaths, open access land, rights of way and scenic route users, yacht and inshore recreational boat users). Viewers are more likely to be within a recognised tourist attraction where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience and they could be attracted to visit more frequently, or stay for longer, by virtue of the view. It is unlikely that receptors will be able to accommodate any degree of new visual elements of the type proposed, by virtue of their location, nature and/or existing visual qualities and elements.
Medium	Receptors are able to accommodate a degree of new visual elements of the type proposed, by virtue of their location, nature and/or existing visual qualities and elements. Receptors may be susceptible to change, although less likely to be at a recognised tourist attraction where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience. May typically include travellers on road, rail, ferries or other transport routes.
Low	Receptors where new visual elements of the type proposed may be readily accommodated, by virtue of location, nature and/or existing visual qualities and elements. Receptors will not be at a location recognised as a tourist attraction where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience. Will typically include people engaged in outdoor sport, either on land and on the water or undertaking a recreation that does not involve or depend on appreciation of views of the landscape; people at work, whose attention would not be focused on the surrounding seascape/landscape and whose setting is not typically important to the quality of their working life.

Visual Sensitivity

Judgements made regarding the value and susceptibility of visual receptors enables evaluations to be made on the relative sensitivity of receptors identified within the study area as outlined in the **Table 9.8** below:

Sensitivity of visual receptors	Description
Very High	Receptors highly responsive to new visual elements of the type proposed, by virtue of their location, nature and/or existing visual qualities and elements. Receptors will be highly susceptible to change and considered to be at a location that may be valued for its views at a national level. Receptors will typically include occupiers of residential properties and people engaged in recreational activities in the countryside such as using long distance footpaths and public rights of way, country parks or heritage assets.
High	Receptors responsive to new visual elements of the type proposed, by virtue of their location, nature and/or existing visual qualities and elements. Receptors will be susceptible to change and considered to be at a location that may be valued for its views at a regional level. Receptors will typically include residents or people engaged in recreational activities in the countryside such as using public rights of way, country parks or heritage assets.
Medium	Receptors are able to accommodate new visual elements of the type proposed, by virtue of their location, nature and/or existing visual qualities and elements. Receptors are likely to have a medium susceptibility to change, although may not be at a location valued for its views. Receptors will typically include people engaged in outdoor sporting activities and people travelling through the landscape on roads and trains.
Low	The majority of receptors are unlikely to be responsive to type of development proposed, by virtue of their location, nature and/or existing visual qualities and elements, but not exclusively so. Receptors are likely to have a low to medium susceptibility to change and will be at a location that is not recognised or valued for its views. Receptors will typically include people undertaking outside work or a sporting activity that is unconnected with the landscape.
Very Low	Receptors are able to accommodate a high degree of new visual elements of the type proposed, by virtue of their location, nature and/or existing visual qualities and elements. Receptors are likely to have a low susceptibility to change and will not be at a location of valued for its views. Receptors will typically include people at place of work and people travelling through the landscape on A roads and motorways.

Magnitude of Visual Impacts

The assessment compares the quality of the existing view with that which would result from the construction of the scheme. Evaluations of magnitude are concerned with quantifying the degree of change in terms of size or scale, geographical extent of the change and its duration and reversibility.

Variables that influence the evaluations of magnitude include:

- The size and scale of change in the view.
- The proximity of the viewpoint to visible elements of the development.
- The extent and composition of the view (e.g., degree of existing screening, partial, glimpsed or unobstructed views, fleeting or prolonged nature of view).
- The degree of contrast or integration of proposed elements with the existing or remaining features or characteristics of the receiving landscape that may detract from or add to the appearance and visual amenity.
- The relative direct or oblique angle of the view in relation to the receptor.
- The duration and reversibility of the impact.

Evaluations to quantify the magnitude of visual impacts are outlined in Table 9.9 below:

Magnitude of Visual Impact	Description
Very High	The Proposed Development will be immediately apparent as a very large-scale feature that will occupy a wide proportion of the view, contrasting with existing built features within the view. It will affect and change the overall appearance of the view to the extent that other features will become subordinate. Views of the development are likely to be from close distance and prolonged in duration.
High	The Proposed Development will be apparent as a large-scale feature that is likely to occupy a significant proportion of the overall view. It may contrast and change the appearance of key existing elements and features within the view. Views are likely to be medium to short distance and prolonged in duration.
Medium	The Proposed Development will form a recognisable new element of moderate scale within the overall and will be readily observed without changing the overall nature of the view. The overall quality of the view may remain intact. The Proposed Development is likely to be visible across a moderate proportion of the field of view to the extent that it is not prominent. Views are likely to be medium distance and moderate in duration.

Magnitude of Visual Impact	Description
Low	The proposed development will form a component of limited scale within the wider view that might be missed by the casual observer. Awareness of the development will not have a marked effect on the overall quality of the view. The Proposed Development may be visible within a small proportion of the field of view to the extent that it is not a defining element. Views are likely to be medium to long distance and glimpsed or brief in duration.
Negligible	The Proposed Development will be viewed at a scale that would be barely perceptible, or imperceptible, and would have no discernible impact on the overall quality of the view. The Proposed Development is unlikely to be visible or restricted to long distance views that will be glimpsed or very brief in duration.

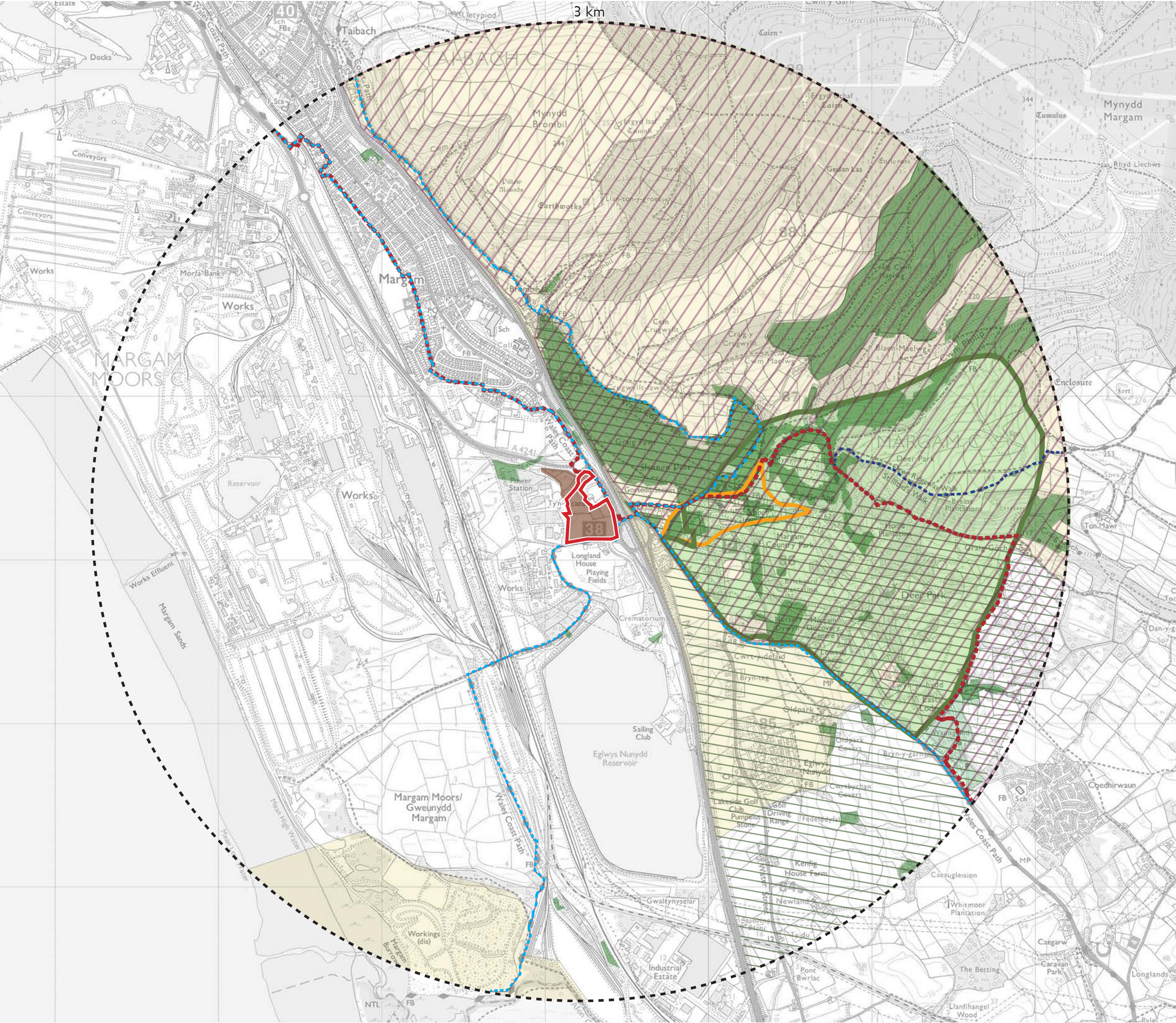
Significance of Visual Effects

The significance of effects is assessed using the appropriate national and international quality standards and professional judgement. For clarity and transparency, criteria have been used to attribute levels of significance. Broadly, the significance is a function of the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of receptors.

Evaluations of significance identified as greater than moderate will be considered to be significant. Effects less than moderate will be considered to be not significant. Where effects are determined to be of moderate significance, whether these effects are significant or not significant, will depend on the individual and specific circumstances and the professional opinion of the landscape specialist.

Criteria for determining the significance of visual effects are set out in the **Table 9.10** below:

Significance of Landscape effects	Description
Major	The Proposed Development will typically have substantial or very substantial effects upon visual amenity. These effects would typically result from a high or very high magnitude of impact on views. The receptor will typically have a high or very high sensitivity to development of the nature and size proposed.
Moderate	The Proposed Development will typically have moderate effects upon visual amenity. These effects would typically result from a medium magnitude of impact on views. The receptor will typically have a medium sensitivity to development of the nature and size proposed.
Minor	The Proposed Development will typically have a slight effect upon visual amenity. These effects would typically result from a low magnitude of impact on views. The receptor will typically have a low sensitivity to development of the nature and size proposed.
Negligible	The Proposed Development will typically have negligible effects upon visual amenity. These effects would typically result from a negligible magnitude of impact on views. The receptor will typically have a very low sensitivity to development of the nature and size proposed.



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Figure 12.1: Landscape Designations

Key:

Site boundary

Study area boundary

Ancient Woodland

CADW Registered Landscapes of
Outstanding and of Special Interest

Conservation Areas

Country Parks

Green Wedge

Registered Parks and Gardens

Special Landscape Area

Strategic Employment Site

National Cycle Network

Wales Coast Path

Ogwr Ridgeway Walk /
St Illtyd's Walk

SANDVIK

osprey

Scale

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250m

Date: Sep 2021

Prepared By: SM

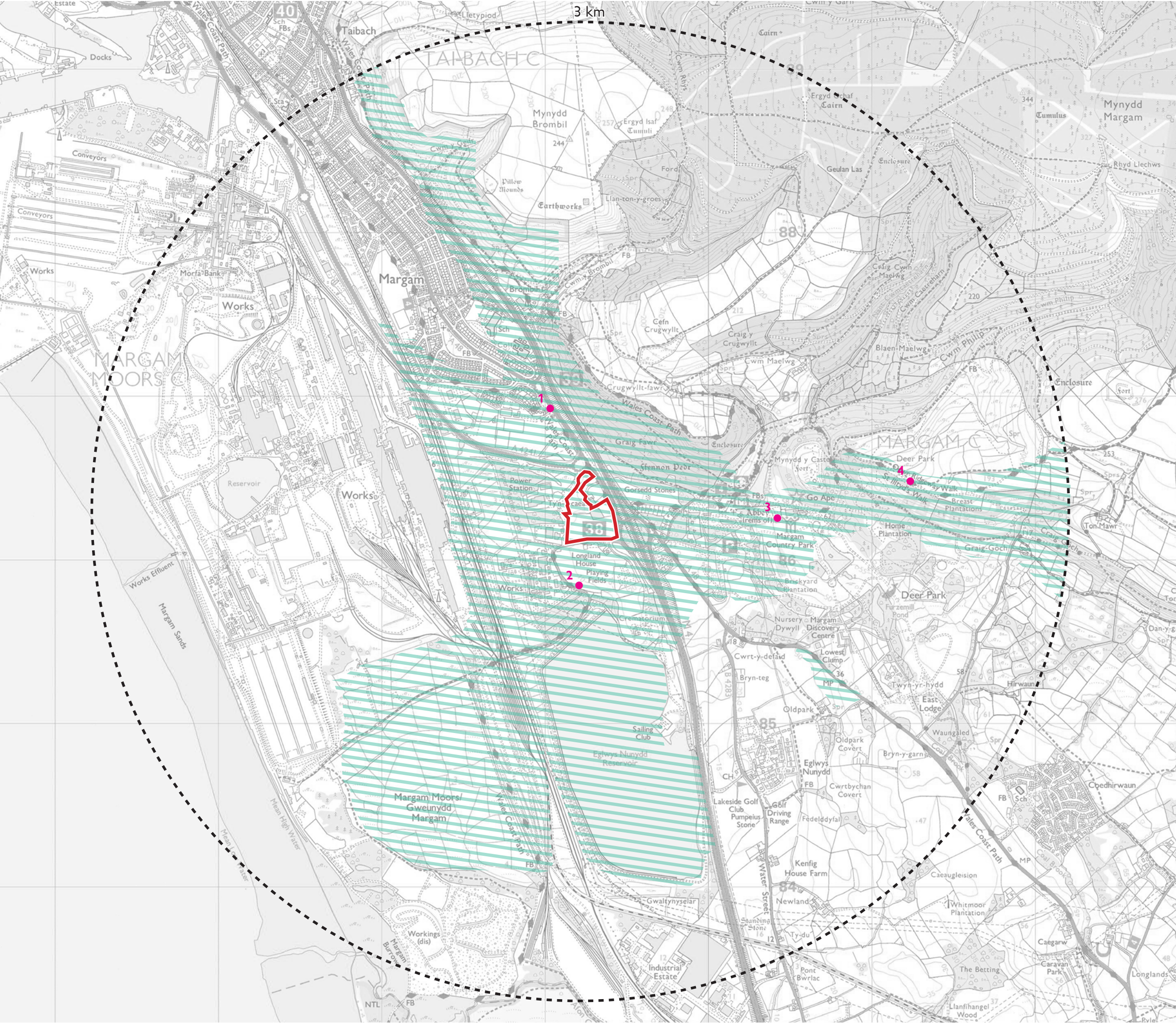
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Figure 12.2: Indicative Visual Envelope Plan

Key:

- Site boundary
- Study area boundary
- Indicative Visual Envelope
- Viewpoint

Viewpoint Locations

1	Abbots Close, Margam 279012, 186955
2	Longlands Lane Recreation Ground 279178, 185867
3	Margam Park: House and Gardens 280446, 186284
4	Margam Park: Deer Park 281374, 186401



Scale

0 m 500m 1000m

250m

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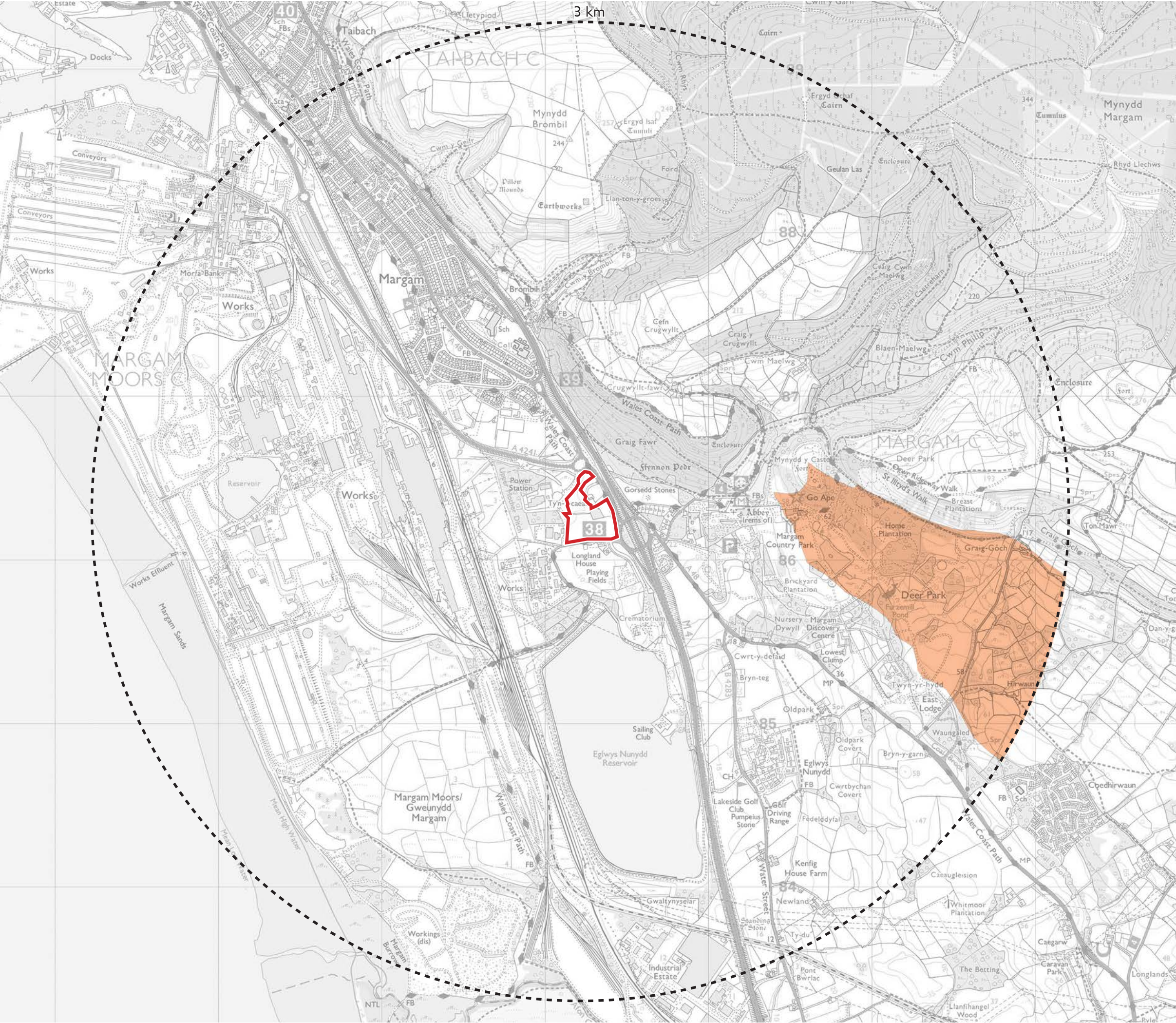
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Figure 12.4: LANDMAP Geological Landscape
Evaluation

Key:

Site boundary

Study area boundary

High Overall Evaluation
Moderate Rarity

SANDVIK

osprey

Scale

0 m500m1000m

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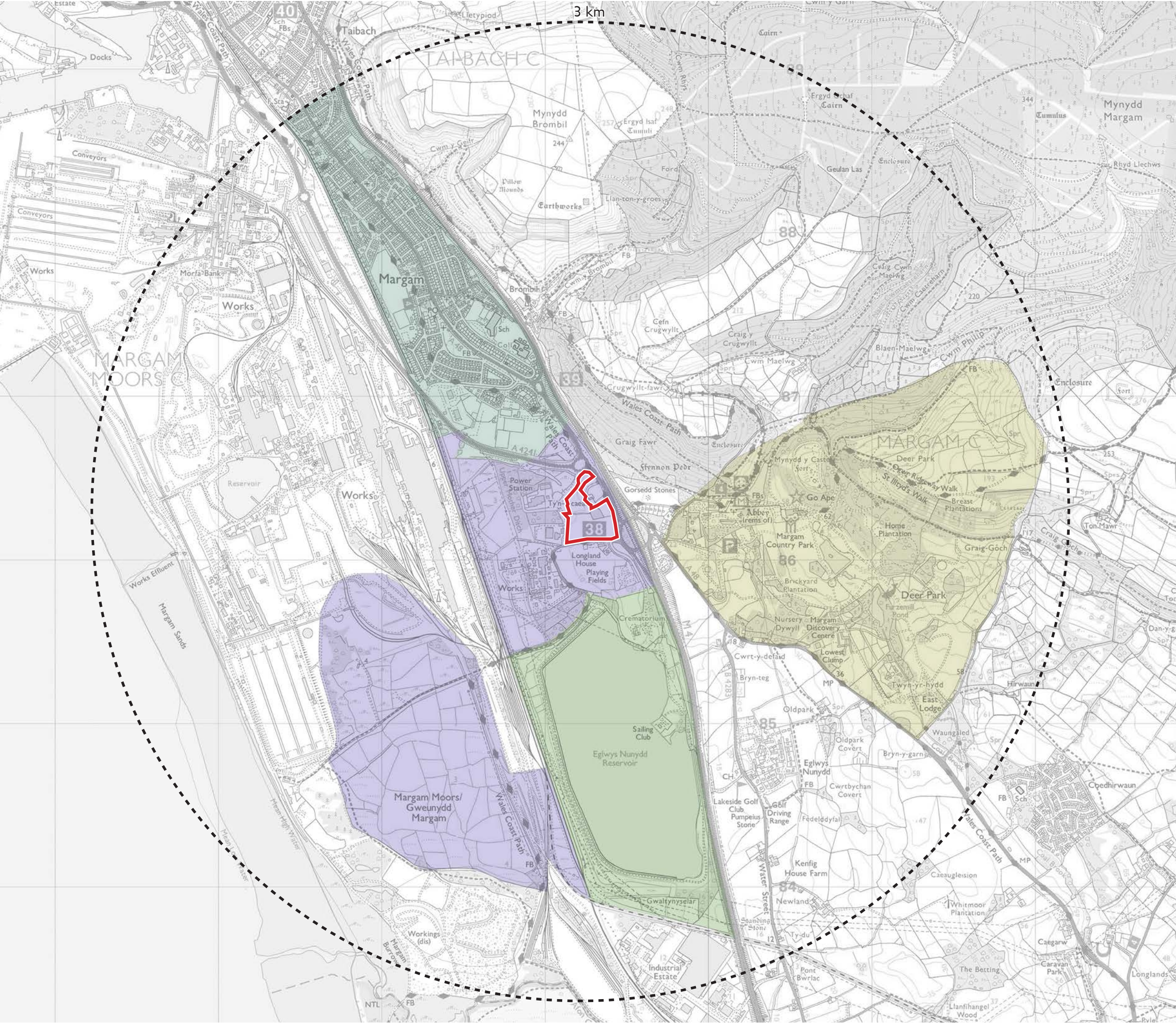
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Figure 12.5: LANDMAP Landscape Habitat Classification

Key:

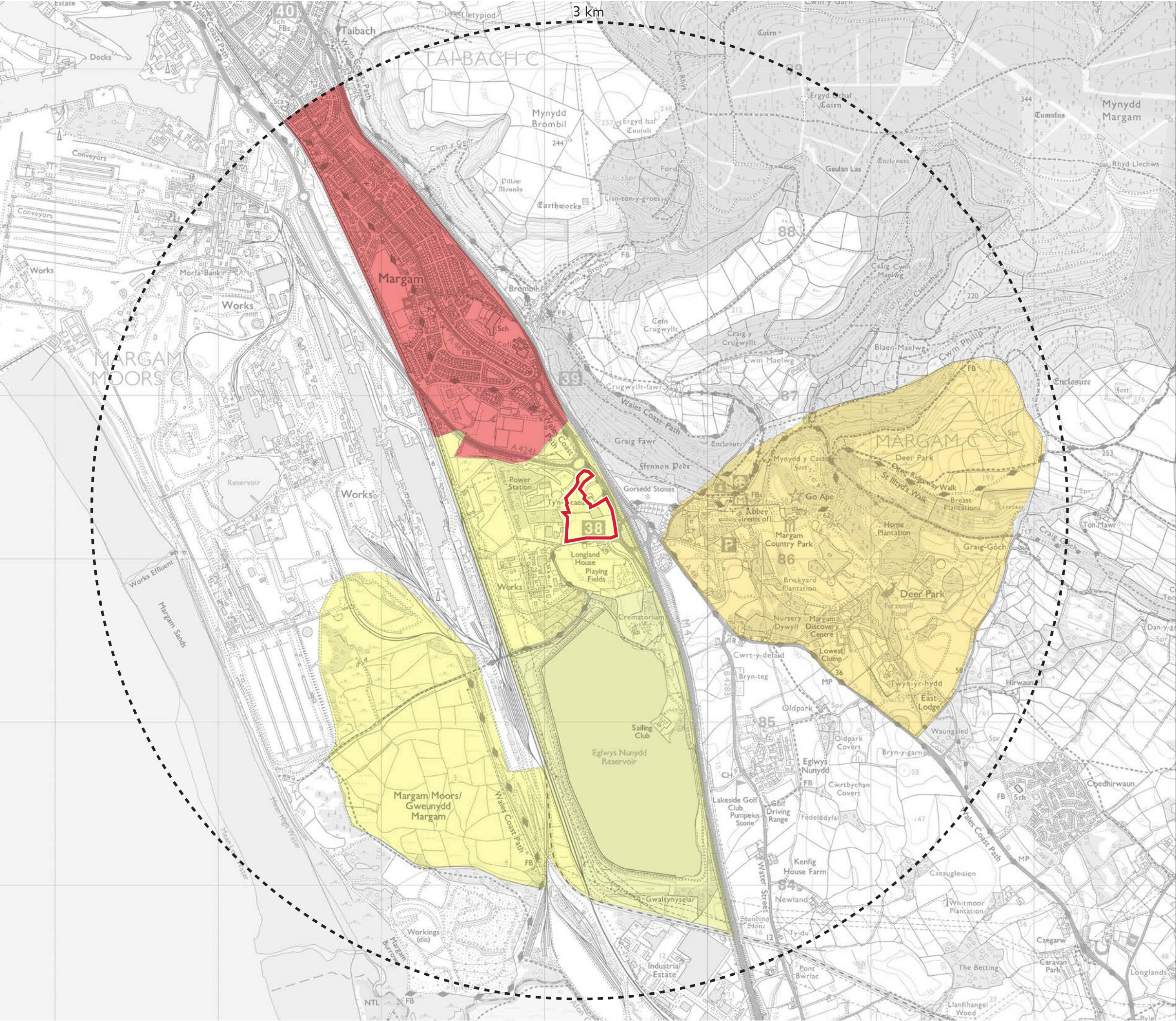
- Site boundary
- Study area boundary
- Marsh / Marshy Grassland
- Parkland & Scattered Trees
- Reservoirs & Lakes & Margins
- Residential / Green Space

Scale
0 m 500m 1000m

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Figure 12.6: LANDMAP Landscape Habitat Evaluation

Key:

- Site boundary
- Study area boundary
- High Overall Evaluation High Connectivity
- High Overall Evaluation Moderate Connectivity
- High Overall Evaluation Low Connectivity
- Low Overall Evaluation High Connectivity



Scale

0 m 500m 1000m

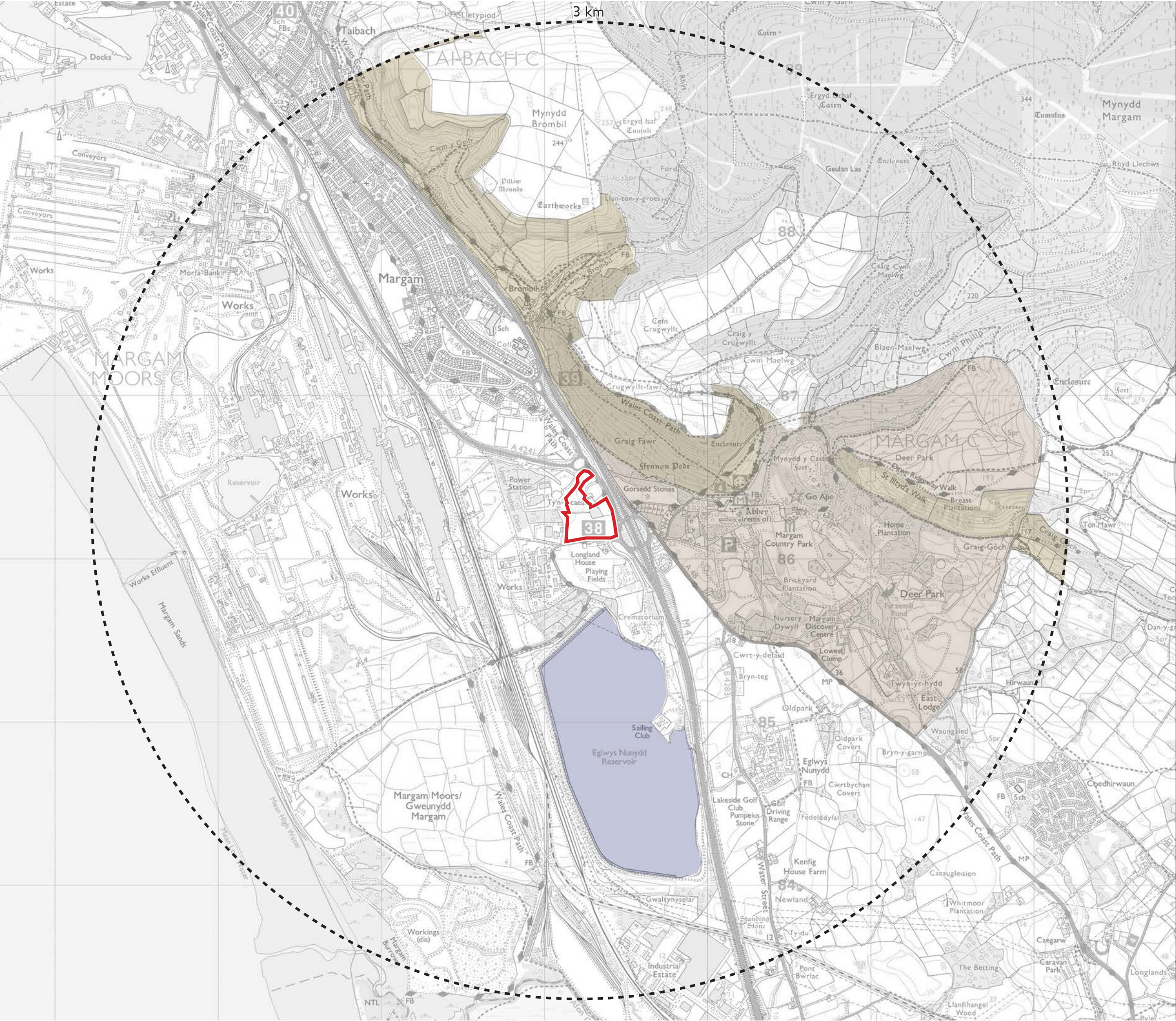
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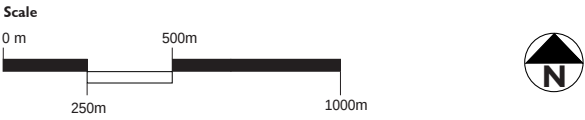




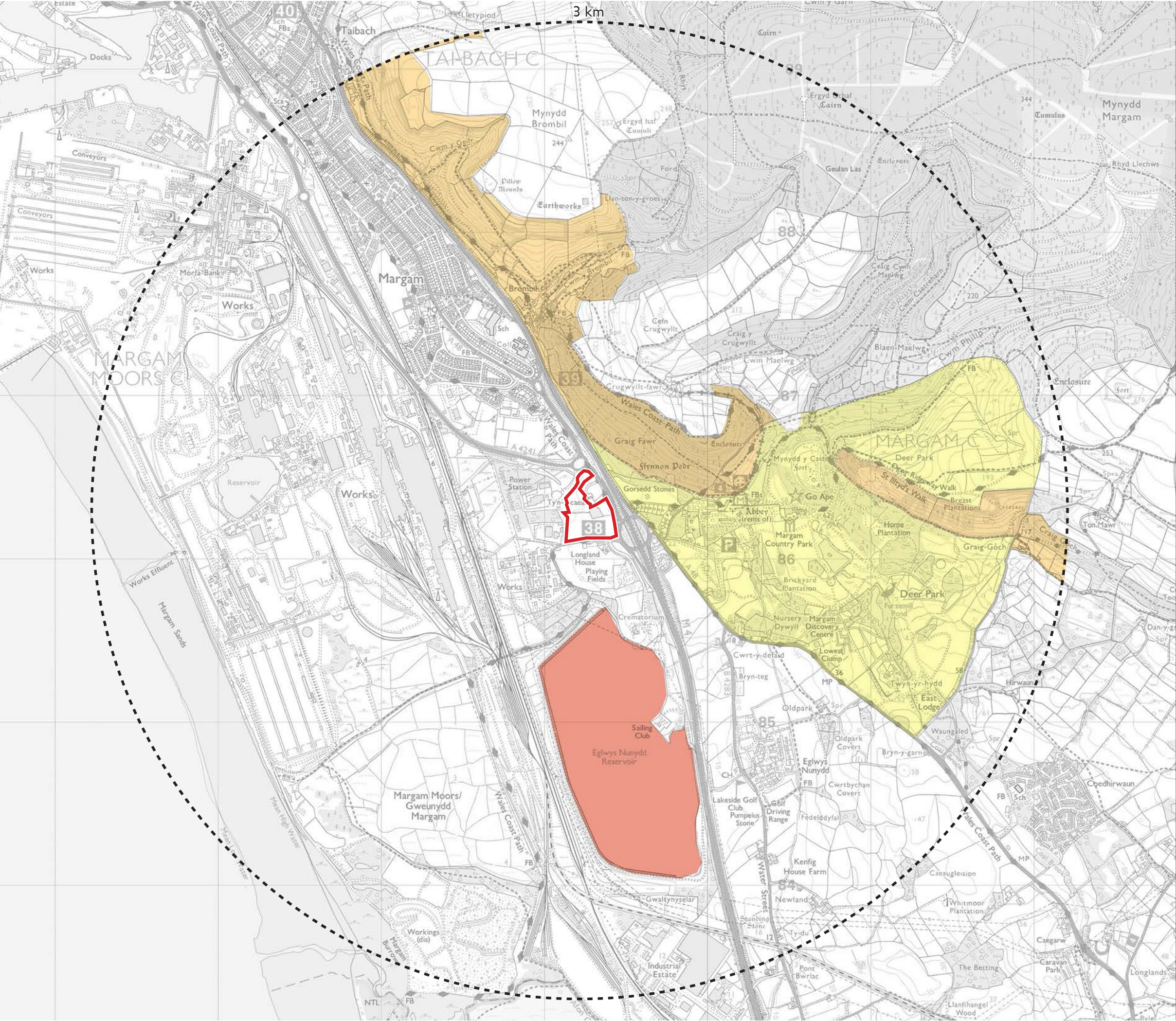
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Figure 12.7: LANDMAP Visual and Sensory
Classification

- Key:**
- Site boundary
 - Study area boundary
 - Lake
 - Mosaic Rolling Lowland
 - Wooded Hillside & Scarp Slopes



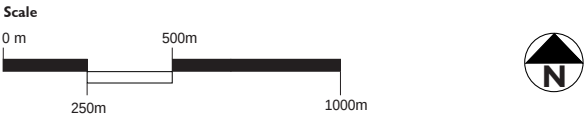
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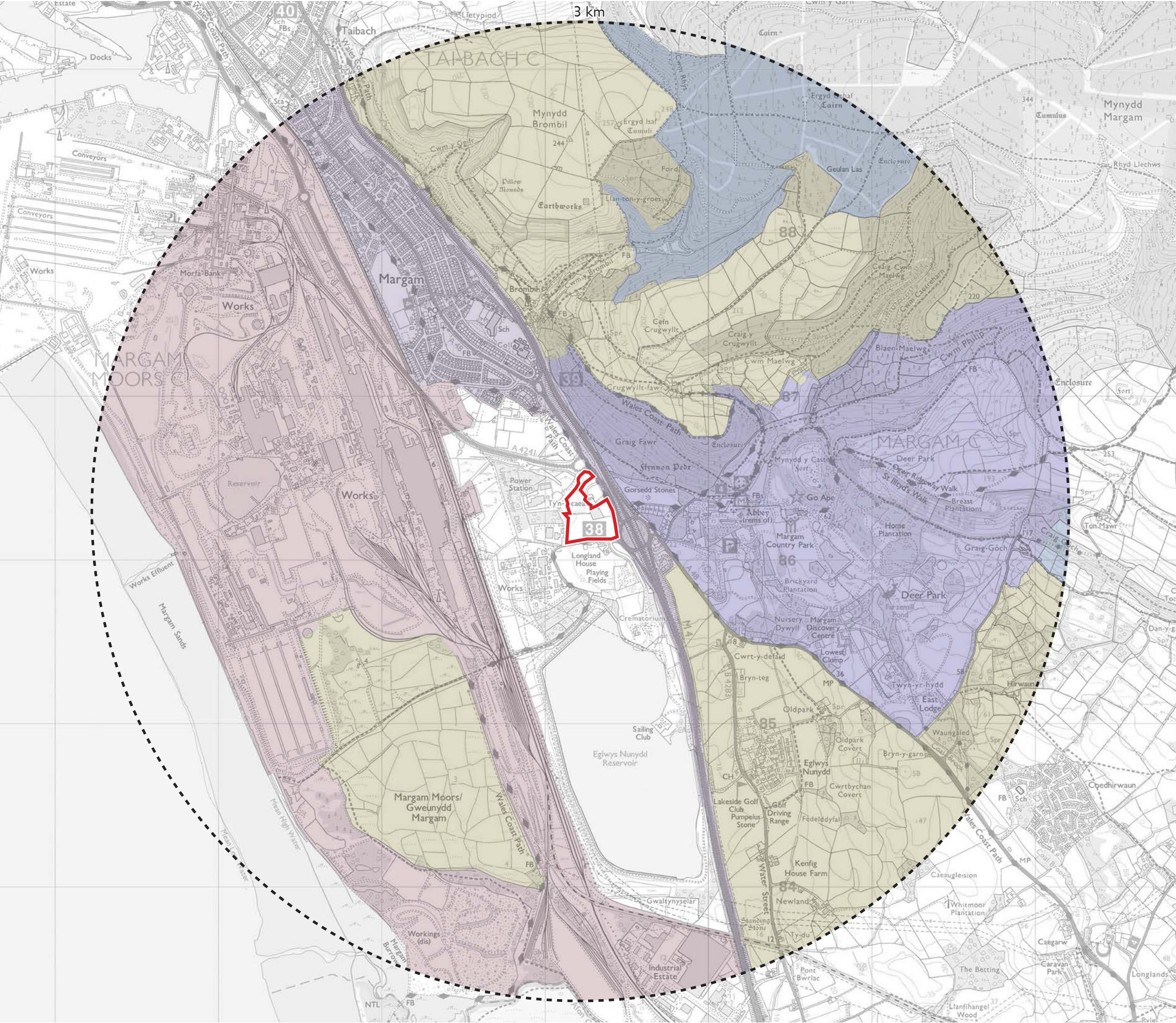
**J38 M4 Sandvik Osprey
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Figure 12.8: LANDMAP Visual and Sensory
Evaluation

- Key:**
- Site boundary
 - Study area boundary
 - High Overall Evaluation
High Scenic Quality
 - High Overall Evaluation
Moderate Character
 - Moderate Overall Evaluation
Moderate Character



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Figure 12.9: LANDMAP Historic Landscape Classification

Key:

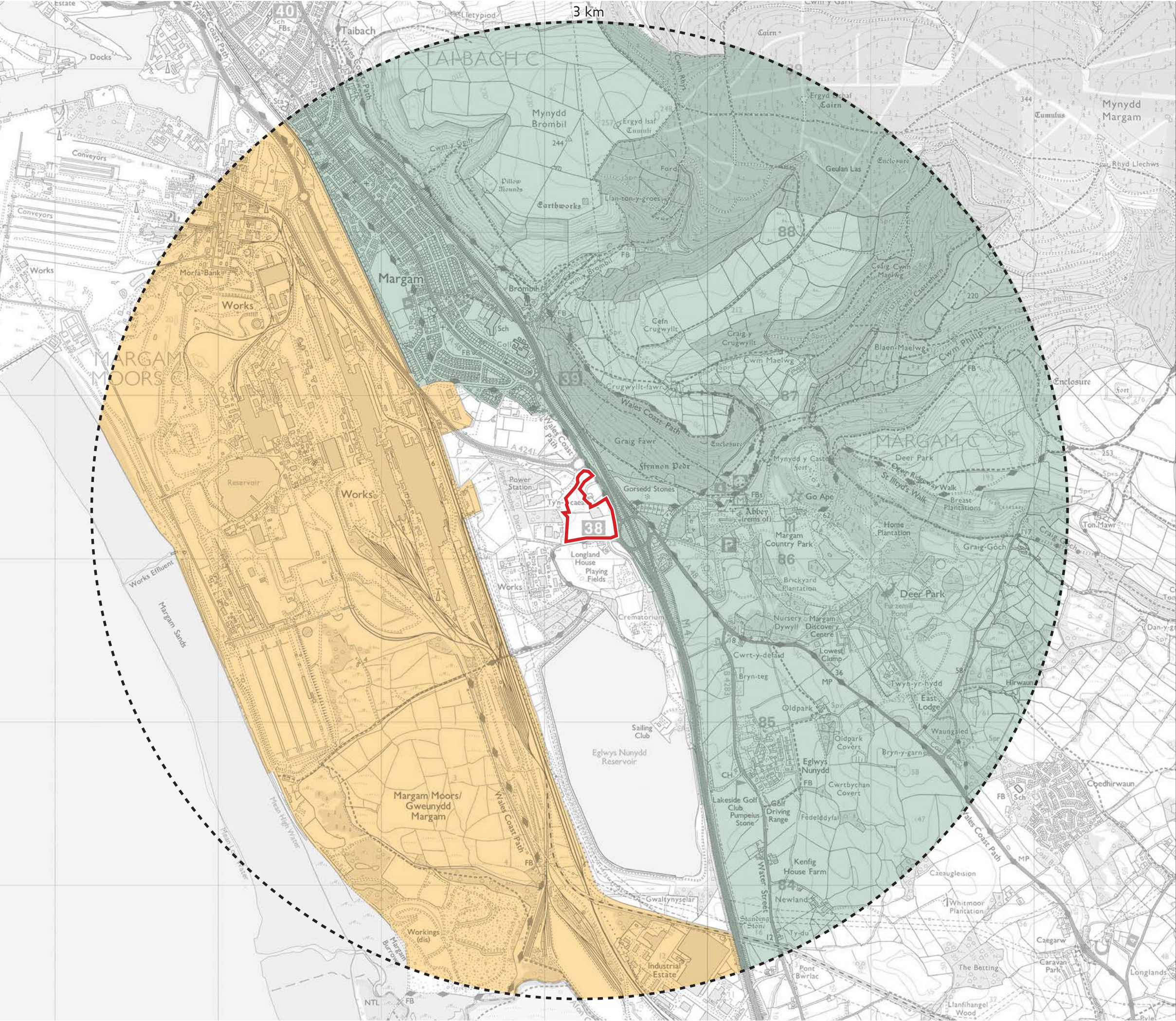
- Site boundary
- Study area boundary
- Designed
- Marginal Land
- Other Settlement
- Processing / Manufacturing
- Regular Fieldsapes

Scale
0 m 500m 1000m

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Figure 12.10: LANDMAP Historic Landscape Evaluation

Key:

- Site boundary
- Study area boundary
- Outstanding Overall Evaluation
- High Overall Evaluation



Scale

0 m 500m 1000m

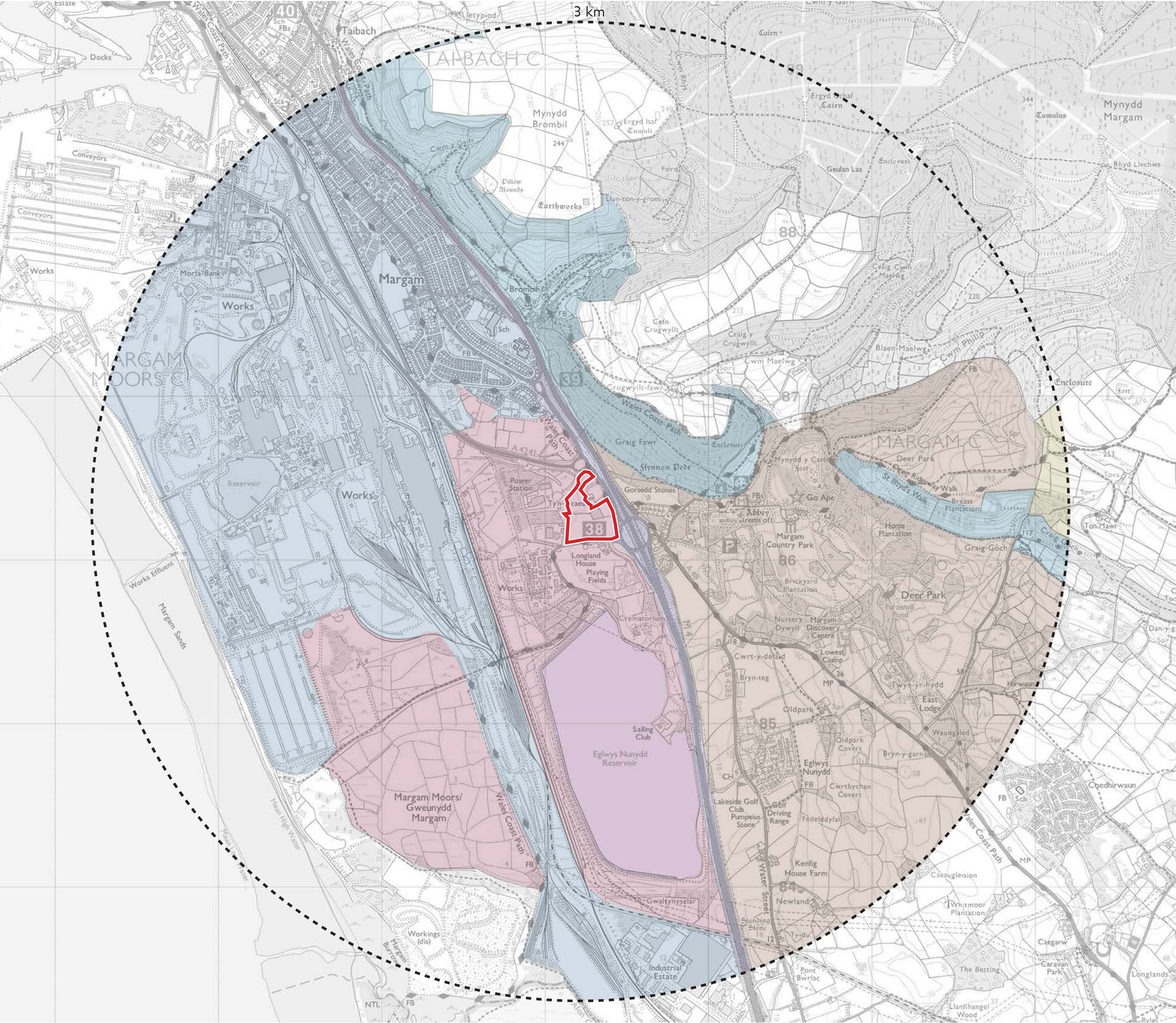
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Figure 12.11: LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Classification

Key:

- Site boundary
- Study area boundary
- Flat Open Lowland Farmland
- Lake
- Mosaic Rolling Lowland
- Road Corridor
- Upland Grazing
- Urban
- Wooded Hillside & Scarp Slopes



Scale

0 m 250m 500m 1000m



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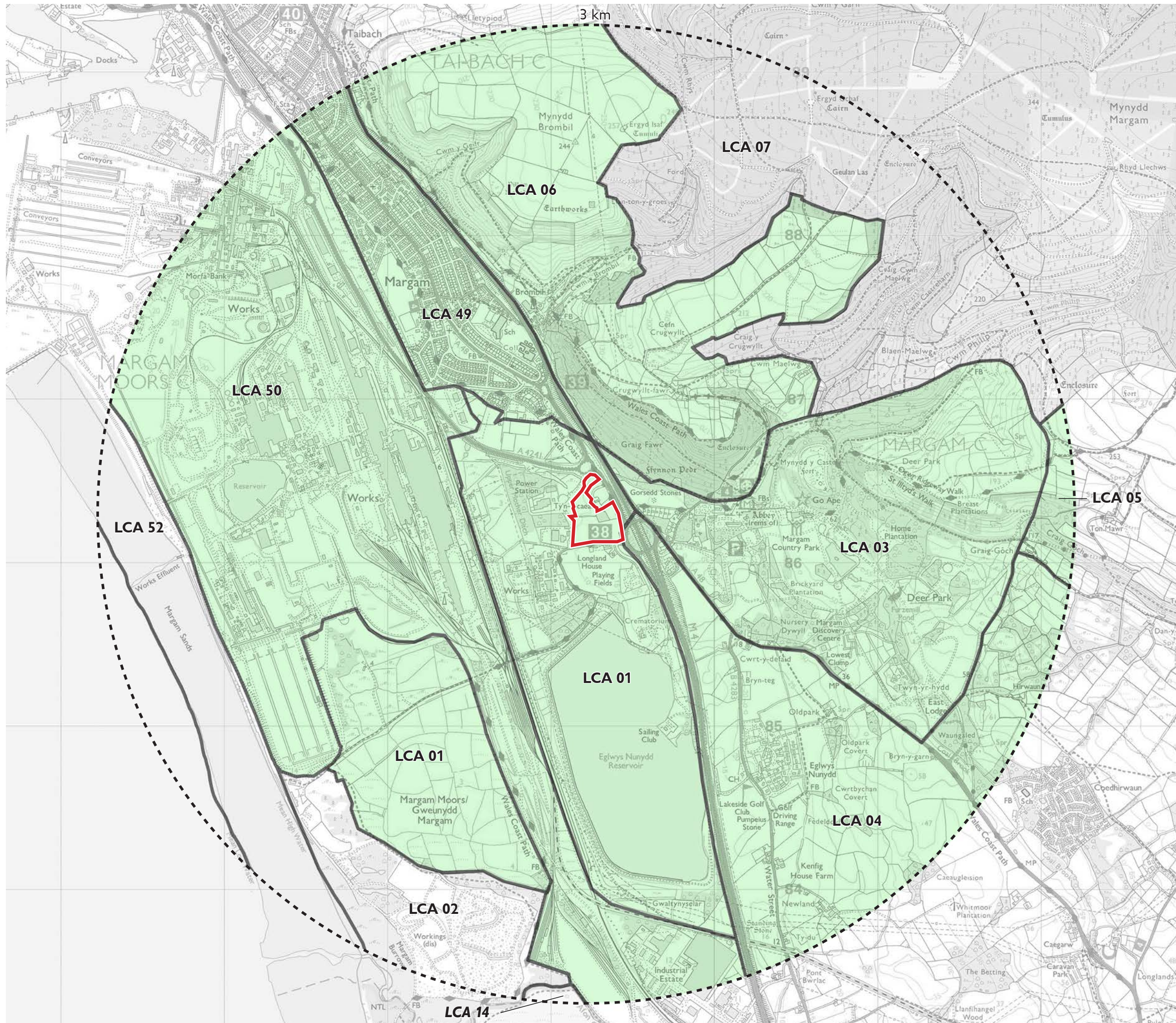
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Figure 12.12: Landscape Character Areas

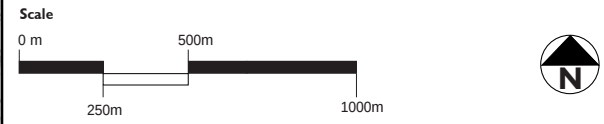
- Key:**
- Site boundary
 - Study area boundary
 - LCAs within the Indicative Zone of Visibility

NPTCBC Landscape Character Areas

- LCA 01:** Margam Marsh
- LCA 02:** Margam Burrows
- LCA 03:** Margam Country Park
- LCA 04:** Coedhirwaun
- LCA 05:** Coedhirwaun Scarp and open scarp top
- LCA 06:** Mynydd Bromil, Mynydd Emroch & Mynydd Dinas
- LCA 07:** Mynydd Margam
- LCA 49:** Port Talbot, Sandfields, Baglan & Margam
- LCA 50:** Port Talbot Docks & Margam Works
- LCA 52:** Margam Sands / Aberavon Sands

BCBC Landscape Character Areas

- LCA 14:** Kenfig Dunes and Coastline



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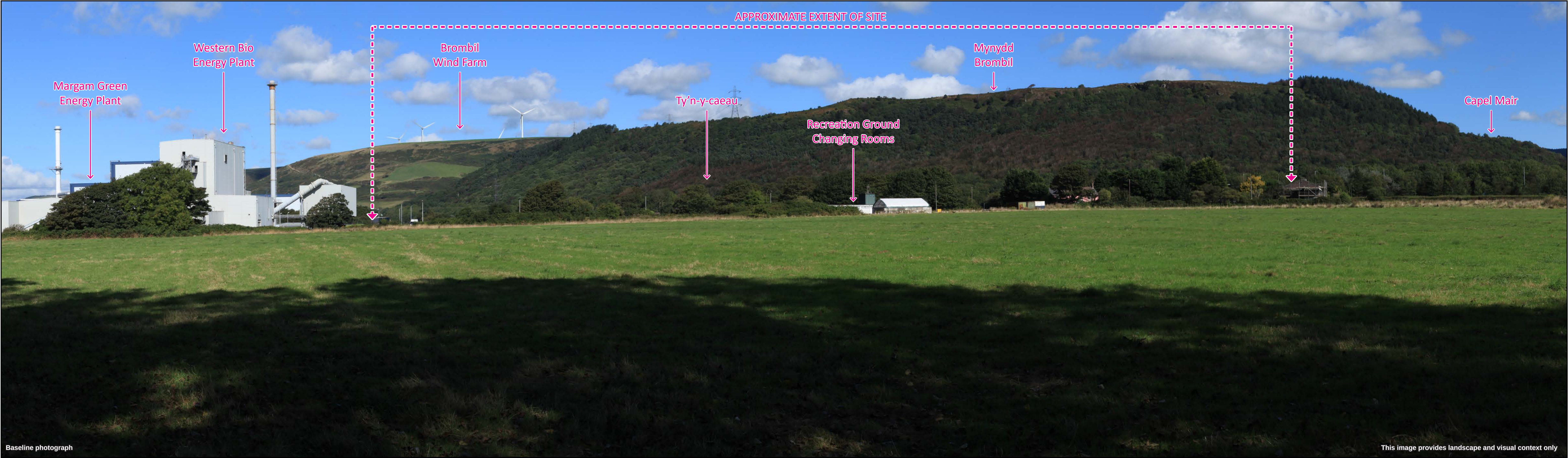
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Figure: 12.13 Viewpoint 1 - Abbots Close, Margam



OS Reference: 279012 E 186955 N
Height: 7 m AOD
Direction to centre of proposed site: 158 °
Distance to site boundary: 468 m

Horizontal field of view: 90 ° (cylindrical projection)
Vertical field of view: 26.4 °
Paper size: 841 mm x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 mm x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Lens: 50 mm f1.4
Camera height: 1.6 m AGL
Date and Time: 20/09/2021 12.35



Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

J38 M4 Sandvik Osprey Metal Processing Plant
Figure: 12.14 Viewpoint 2 - Longlands Lane Recreation Ground



OS Reference: 279178 E 185867 N
Height: 6 m AOD
Direction to centre of proposed site: 012 °
Distance to site boundary: 234 m

Horizontal field of view: 90 ° (cylindrical projection)
Vertical field of view: 26.4 °
Paper size: 841 mm x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 mm x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Lens: 50 mm f1.4
Camera height: 1.6 m AGL
Date and Time: 20/09/2021 12.20



Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

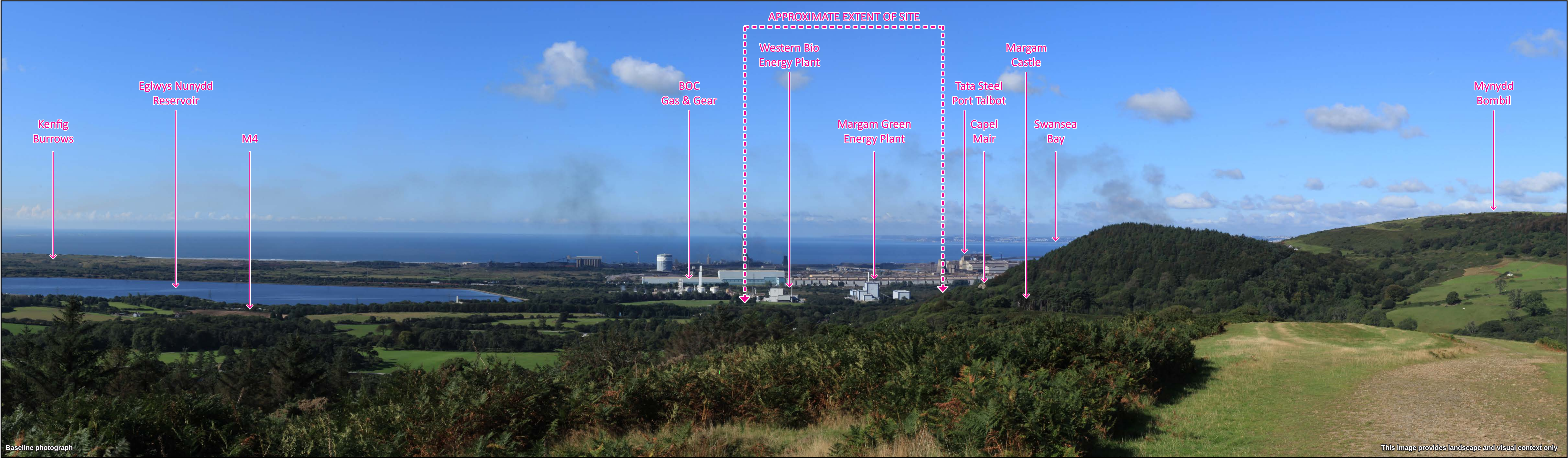
J38 M4 Sandvik Osprey Metal Processing Plant
Figure: 12.15 Viewpoint 3 - Margam Park: House and Gardens



OS Reference: 280446 E 186284 N
Height: 56 m AOD
Direction to centre of proposed site: 272 °
Distance to site boundary: 1016 m

Horizontal field of view: 90 ° (cylindrical projection)
Vertical field of view: 26.4 °
Paper size: 841 mm x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 mm x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Lens: 50 mm f1.4
Camera height: 1.6 m AGL
Date and Time: 20/09/2021 10.50



Baseline photograph

This image provides landscape and visual context only

J38 M4 Sandvik Osprey Metal Processing Plant
Figure: 12.16 Viewpoint 4 - Margam Park: Deer Park



OS Reference: 281374 E 186401 N
Height: 173 m AOD
Direction to centre of proposed site: 268 °
Distance to site boundary: 1951 m

Horizontal field of view: 90 ° (cylindrical projection)
Vertical field of view: 27.9 °
Paper size: 841 mm x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 mm x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark II
Lens: 50 mm f1.4
Camera height: 1.6 m AGL
Date and Time: 20/09/2021 11.10