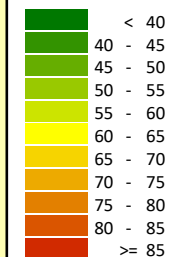


Figure A13.16

Road Traffic Impact - Operational 2024 Baseline plus Development L10,(18h) dBA

Calculation in 4 m above ground

Levels in dB(A)

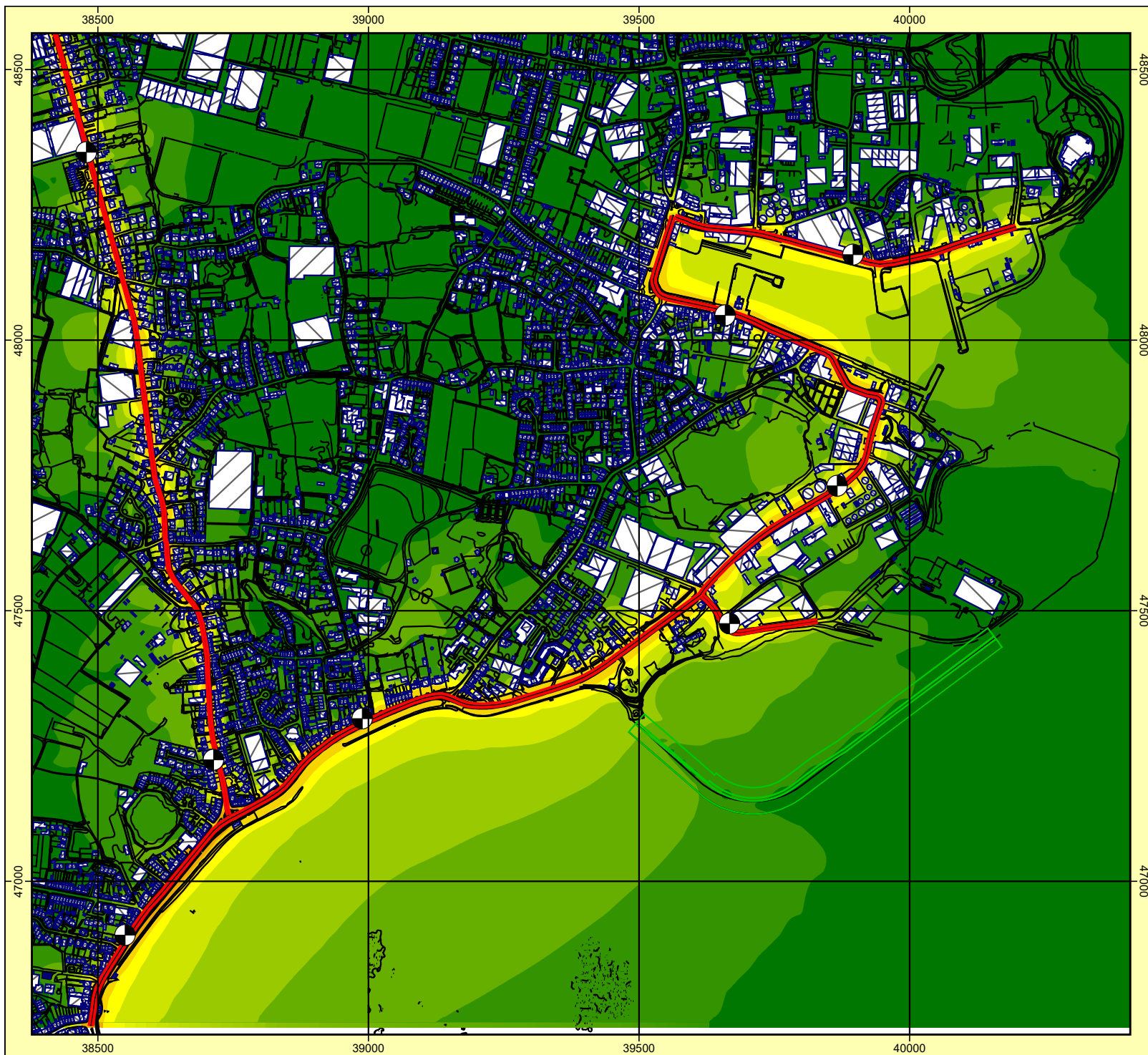


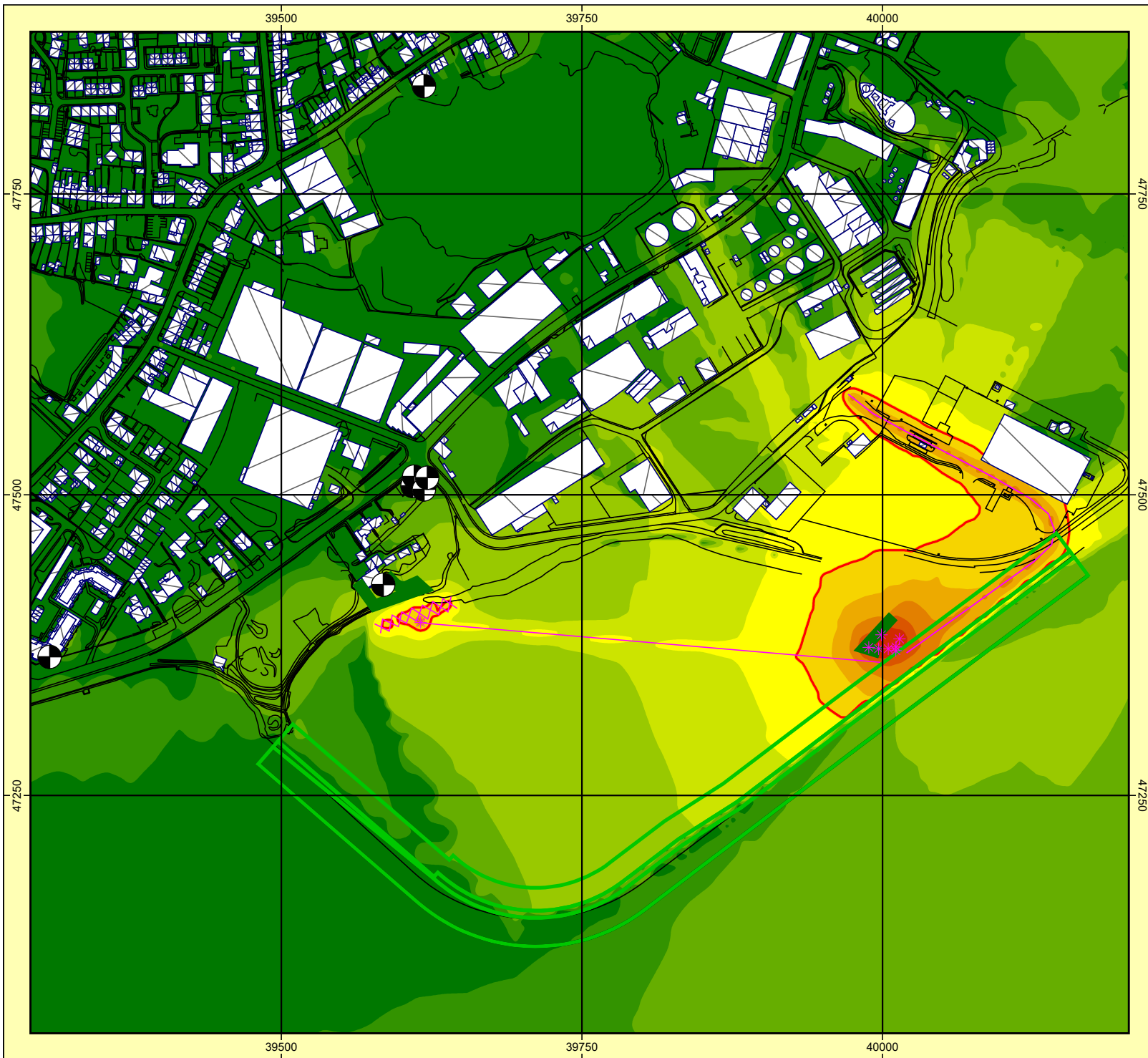
Signs and symbols

- Main building
- Point receiver
- Road
- Berm



Length scale 1:10000





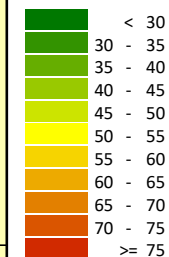
Project: Longue Hougue South
Project-No. PB5312

Figure A13.17

Operational Impact Daytime LAeq,T (dBA)

Calculation in 1.5 m above ground

Levels in dB(A)

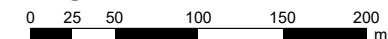


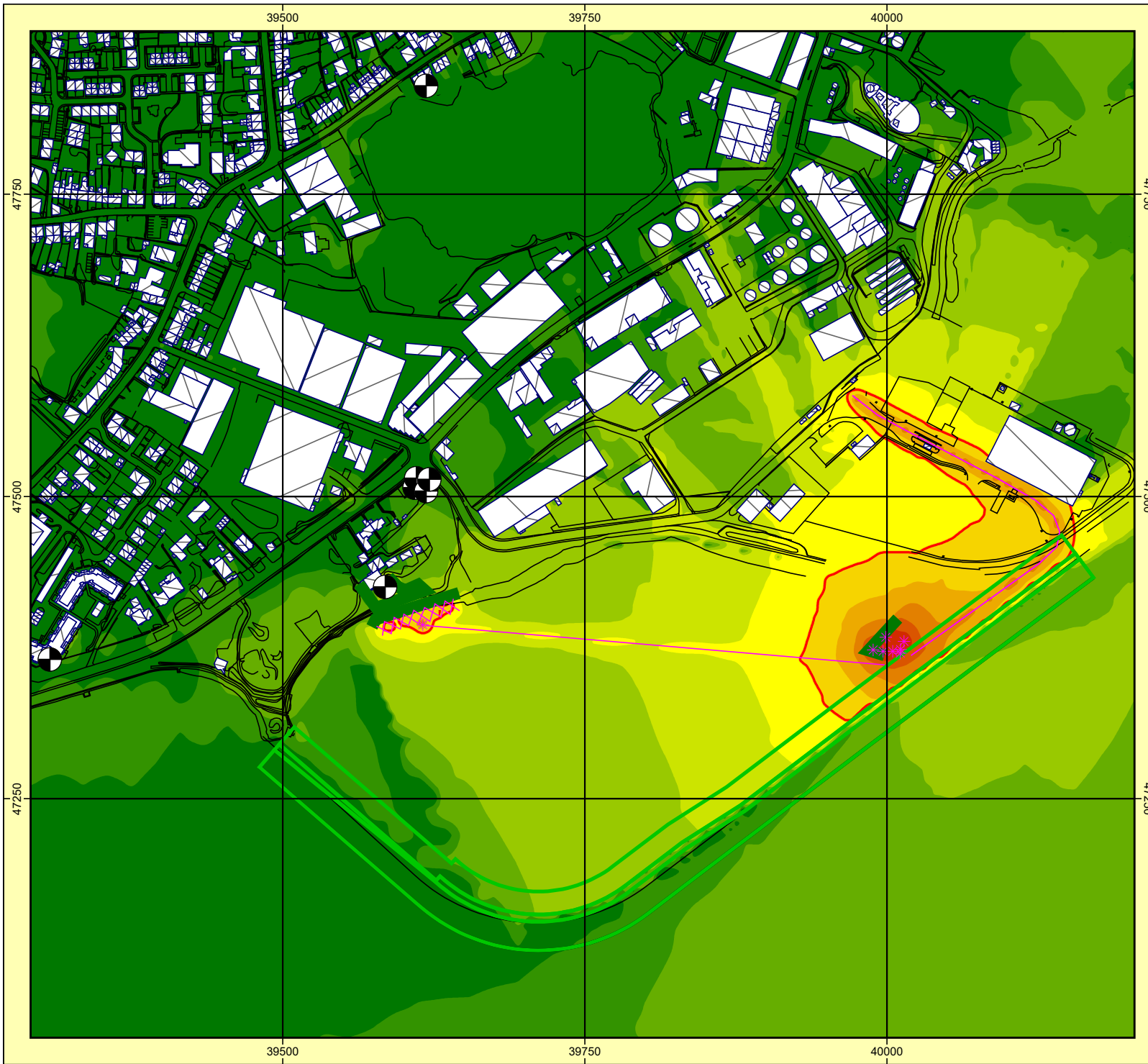
Signs and symbols

- Main building
- Point receiver
- Point source
- Line source
- 55dBA Ecological Receptor Limit
- Berm



Length scale 1:4500





Project: Longue Hougue South
Project-No. PB5312

Figure A13.18

**Operational Impact with Mitigation
Daytime LAeq,T (dBA)**

Calculation in 1.5 m above ground

**Levels
in dB(A)**

< 30
30 - 35
35 - 40
40 - 45
45 - 50
50 - 55
55 - 60
60 - 65
65 - 70
70 - 75
>= 75

Signs and symbols

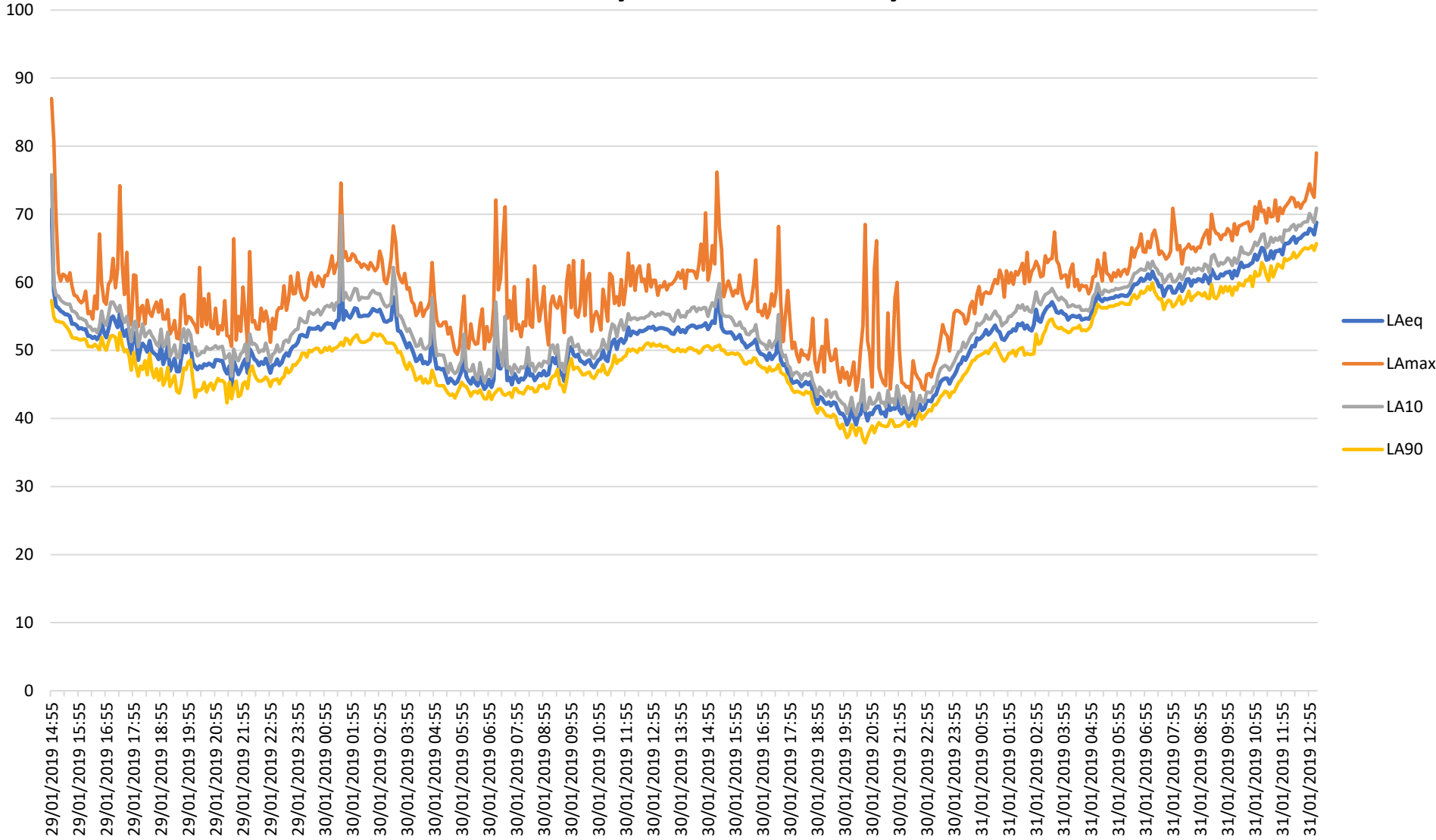
- Main building
- Point receiver
- Point source
- Line source
- 55dBA Ecological Receptor Limit
- Berm

Length scale 1:4500

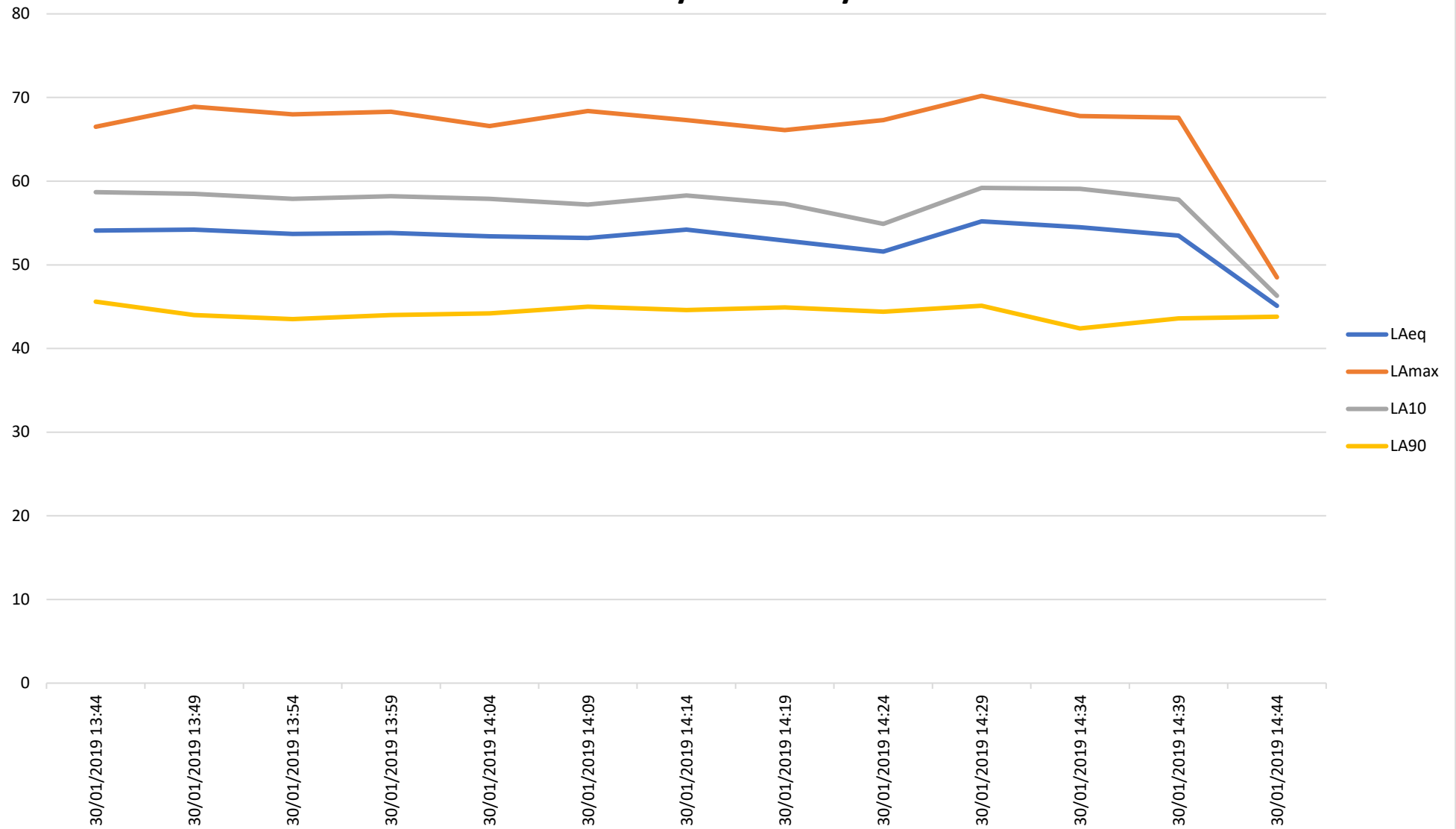
0 25 50 100 150 200 m

Appendix 13.2: Baseline Noise Survey Results

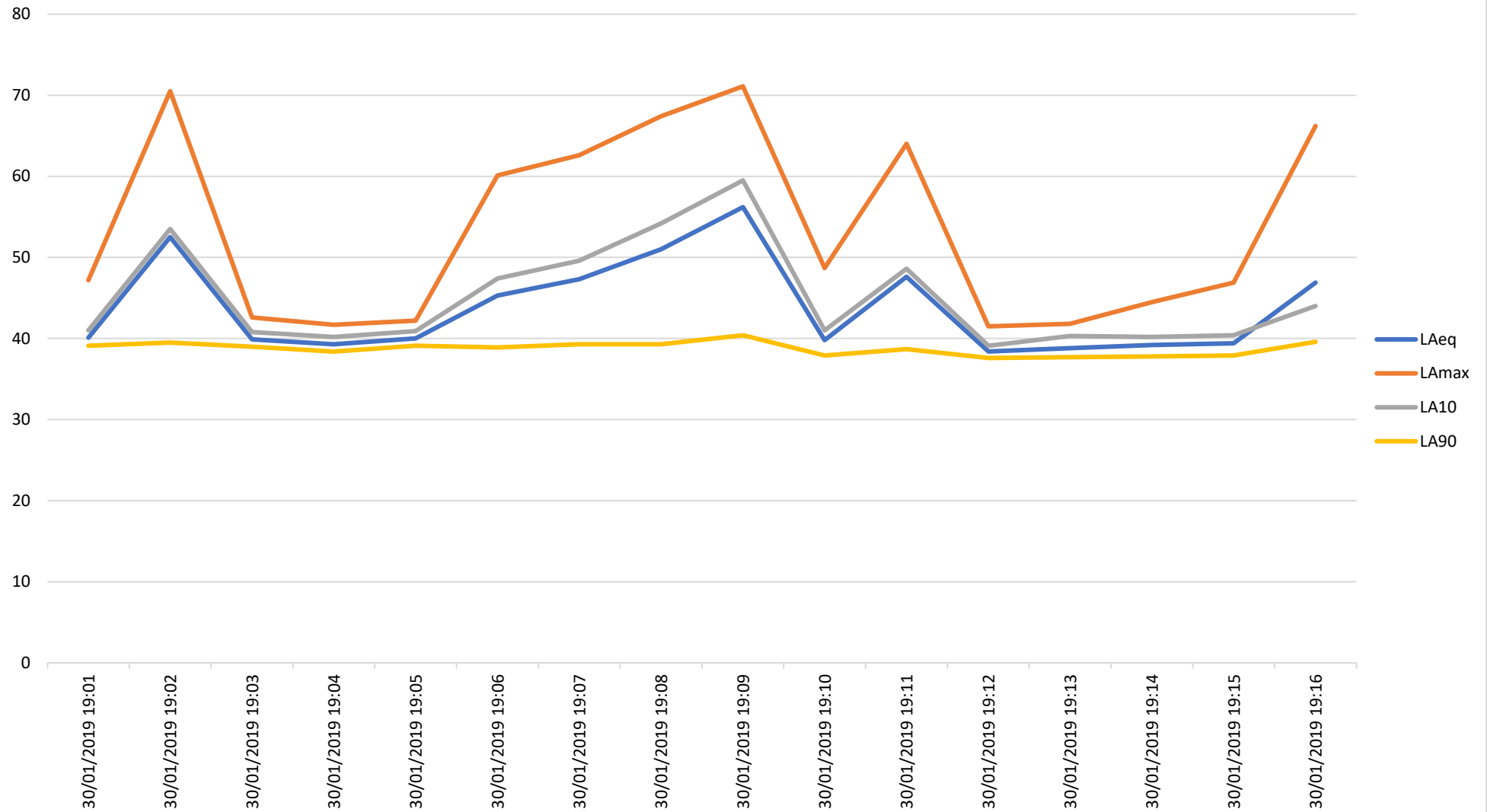
Measurement Location MP1 Survey Data
29 January 2019 - 31 January 2019



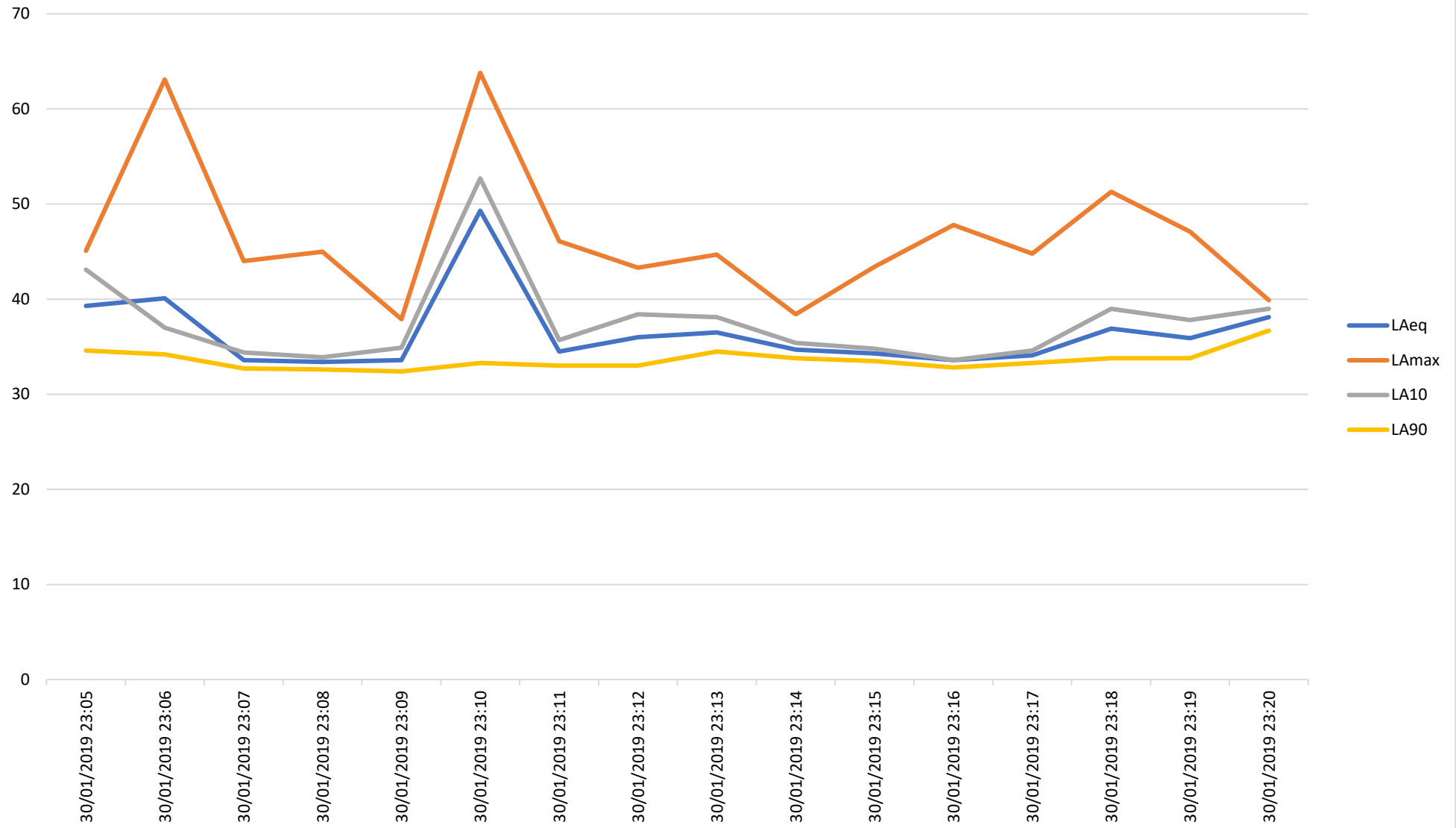
Measurement Location MP2 Baseline Data 30 January 2019 - Daytime



Measurement Location MP2 Survey Data 30 January 2019 - Evening

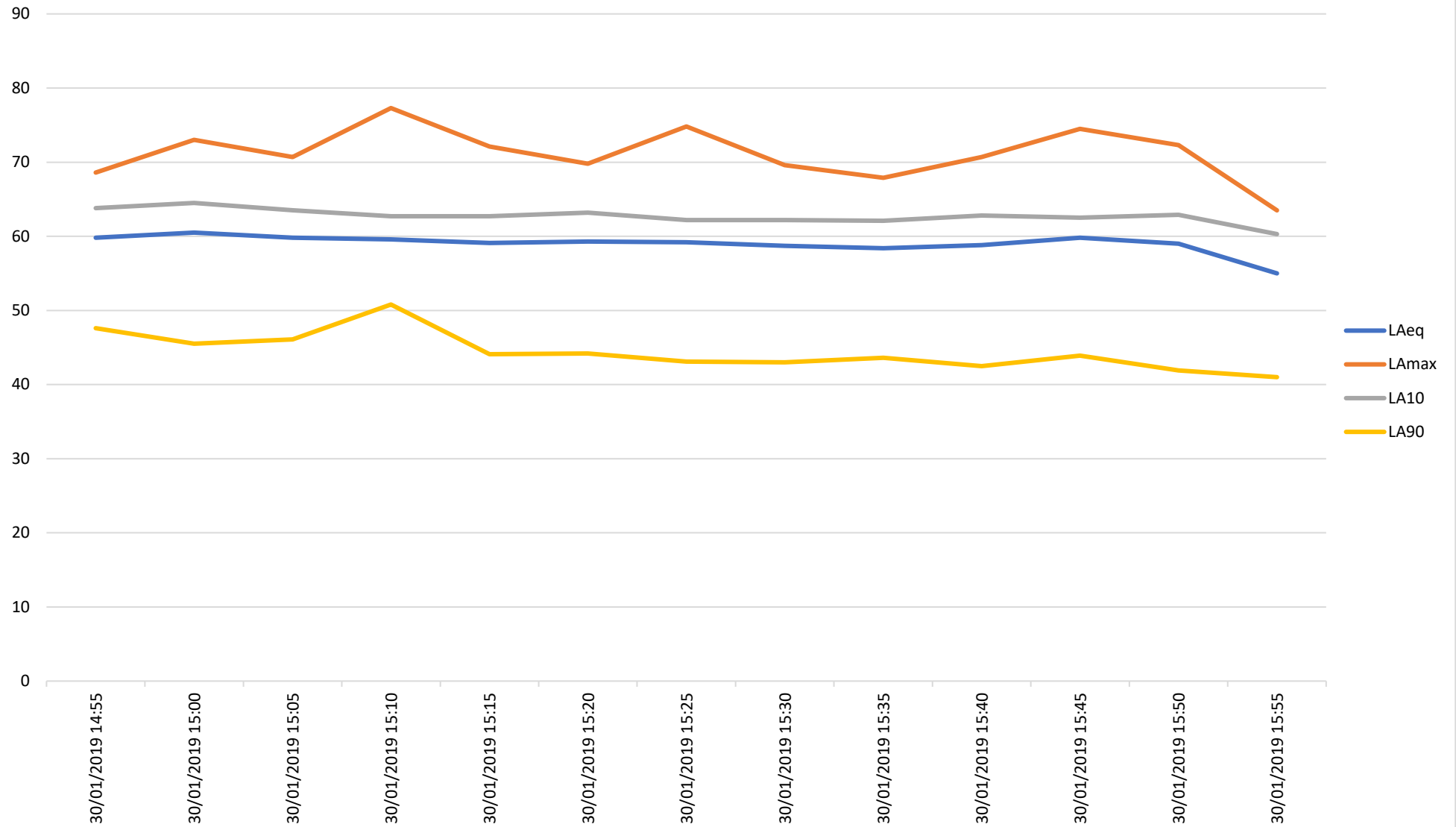


Measurement Location MP2 Survey Data 30 January 2019 - Night

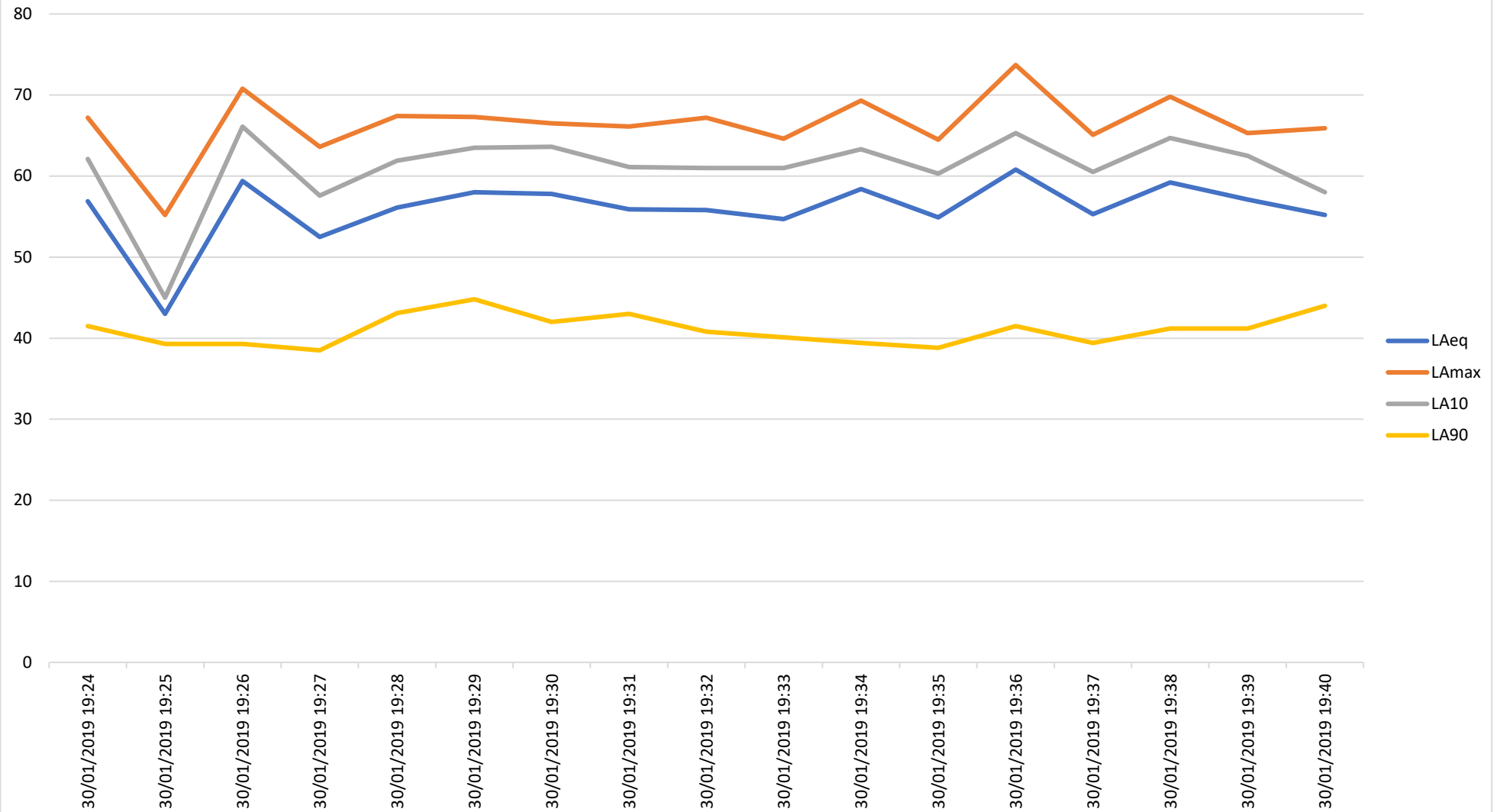


Measurement Location MP3 Survey Data

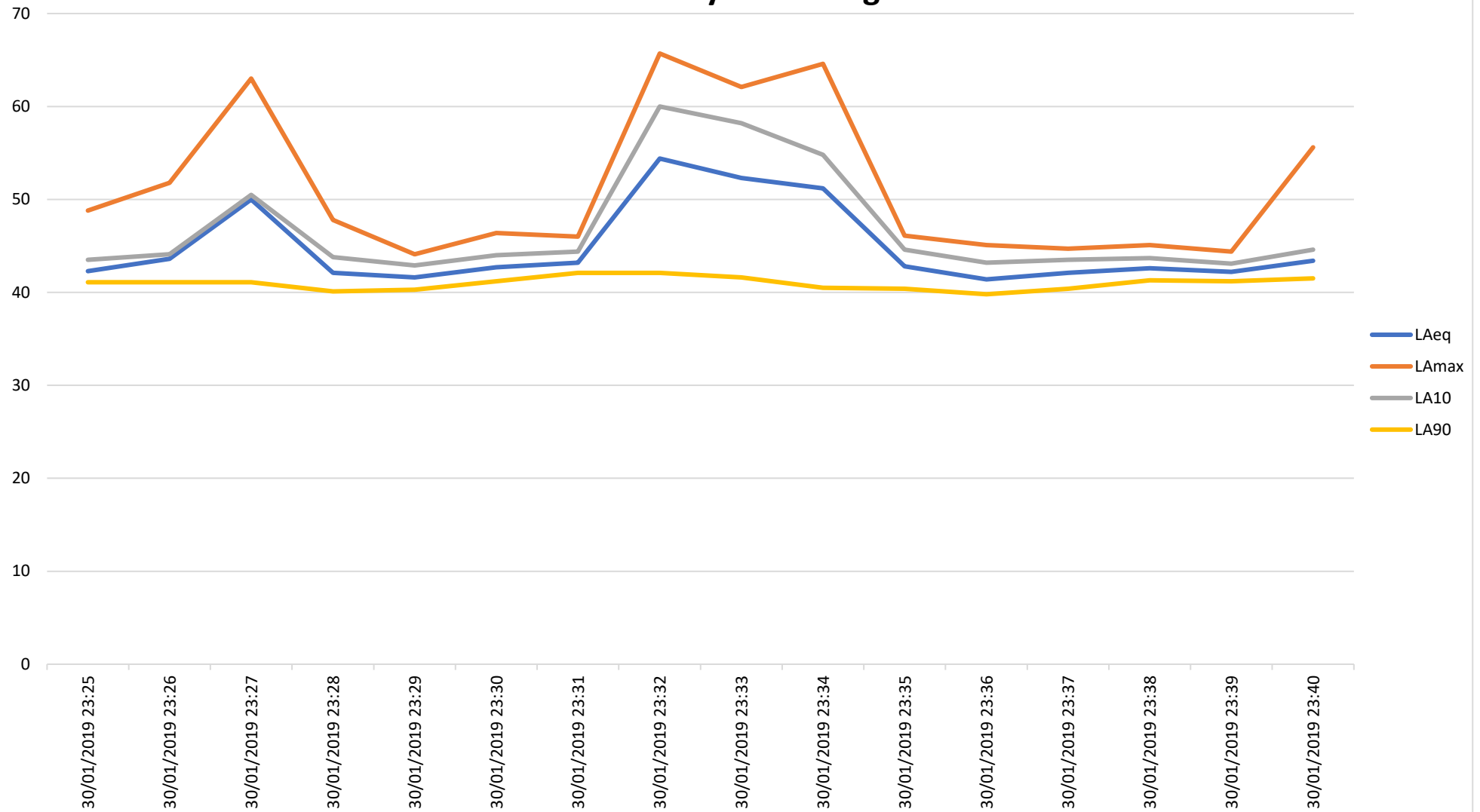
30 January 2019 - Daytime



Measurement Location MP3 Survey Data 30 January 2019 - Evening

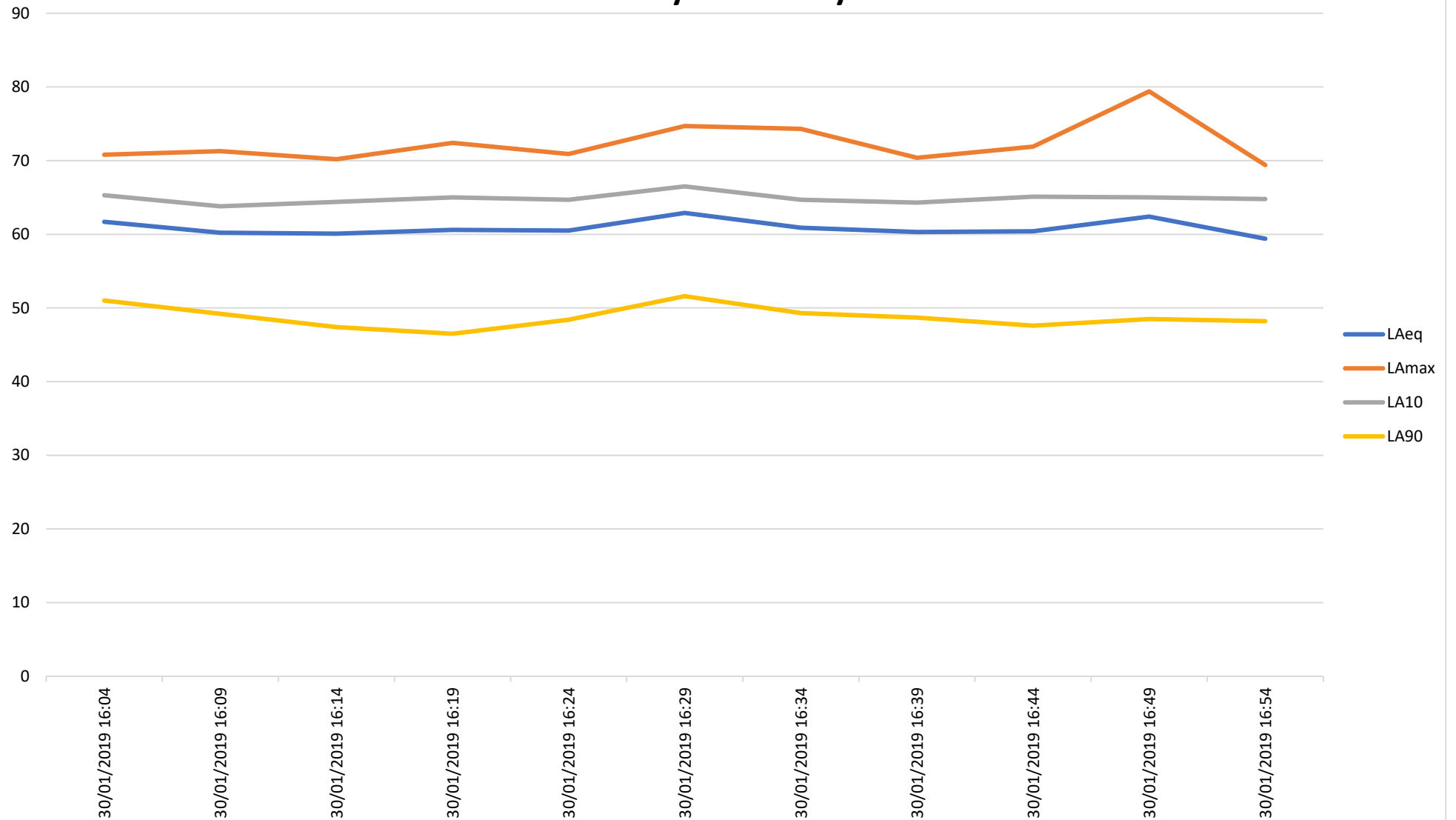


Measurement Location MP3 Survey Data 30 January 2019 - Night

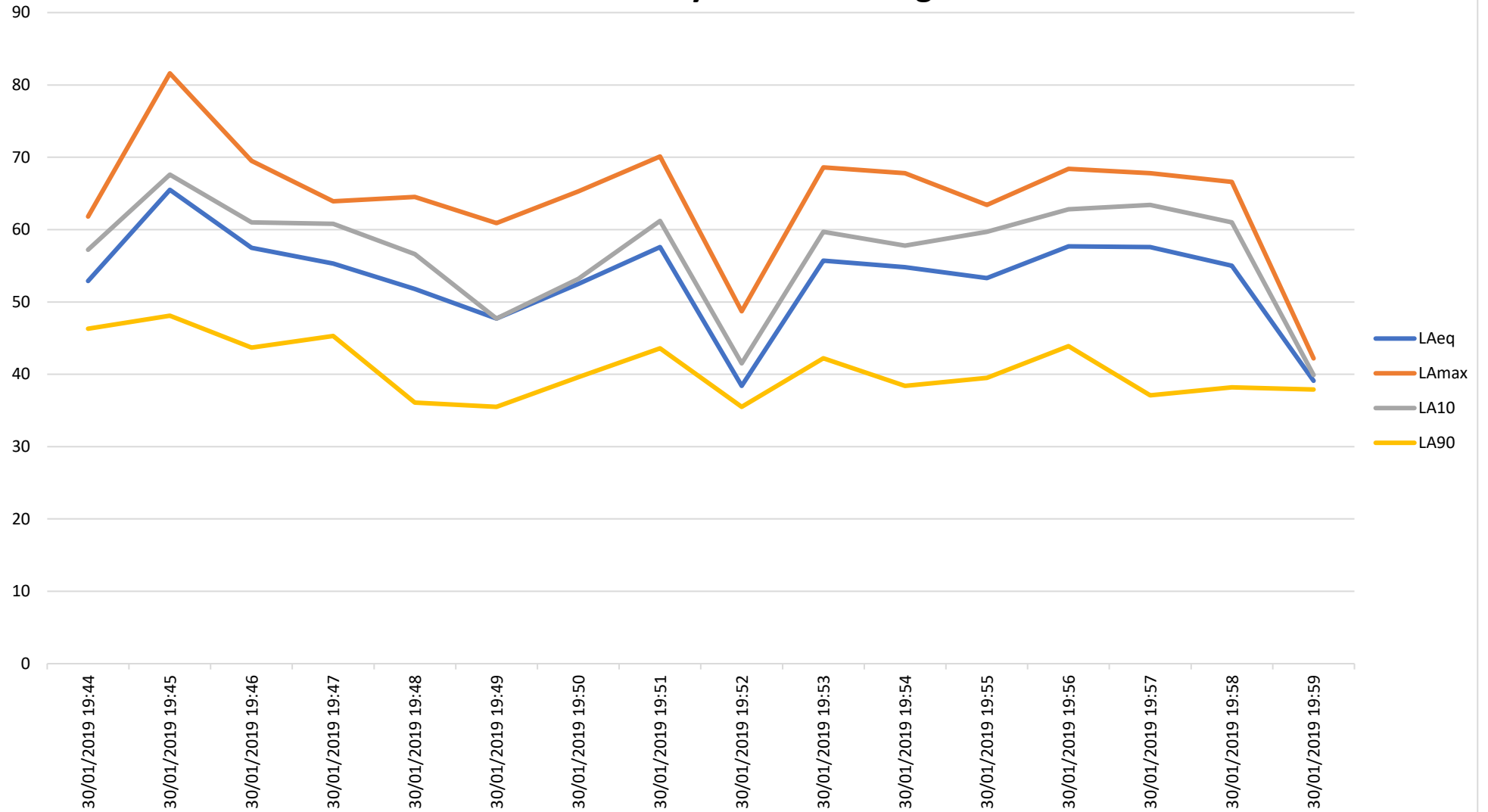


Measurement Location MP4 Survey Data

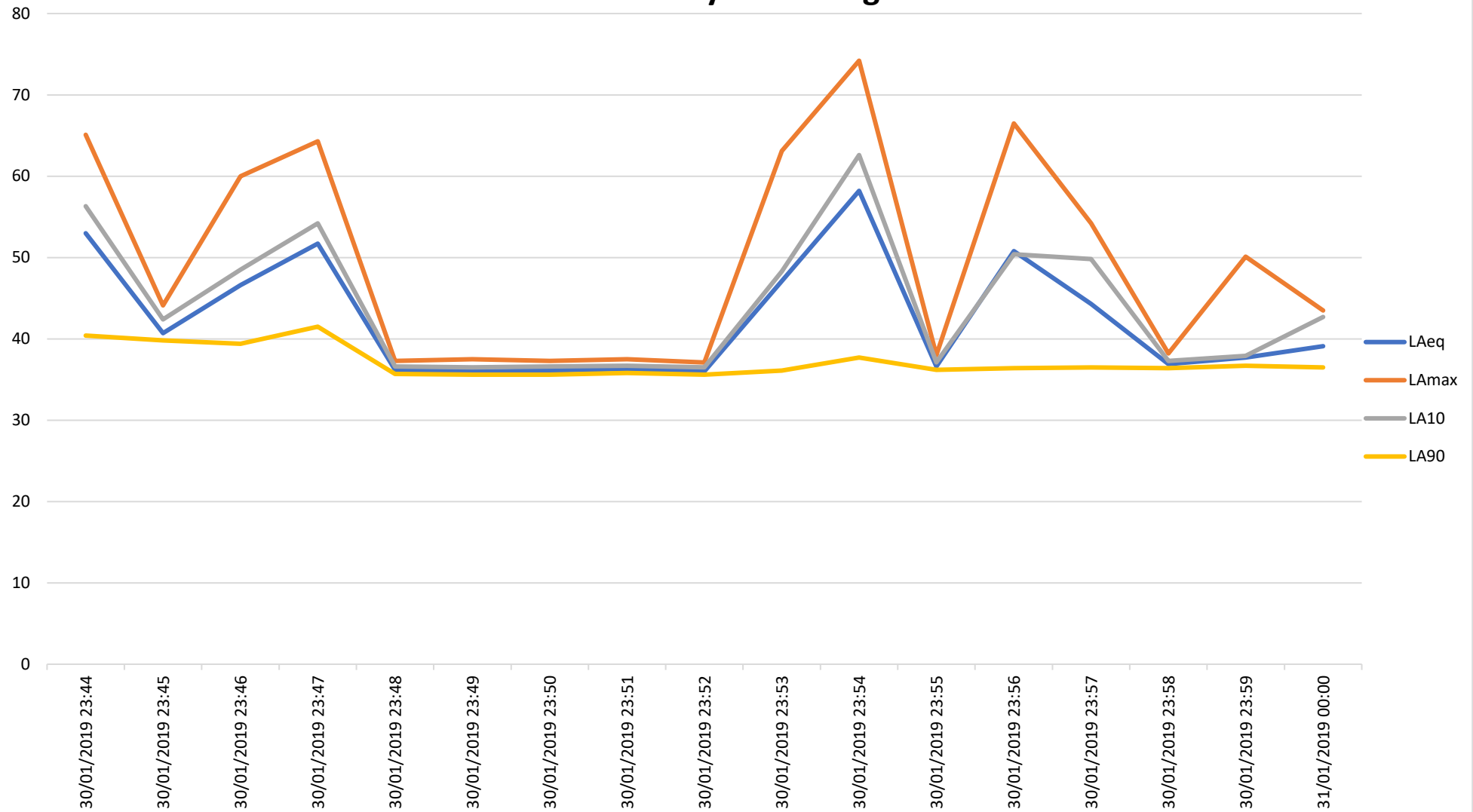
30 January 2019 - Daytime



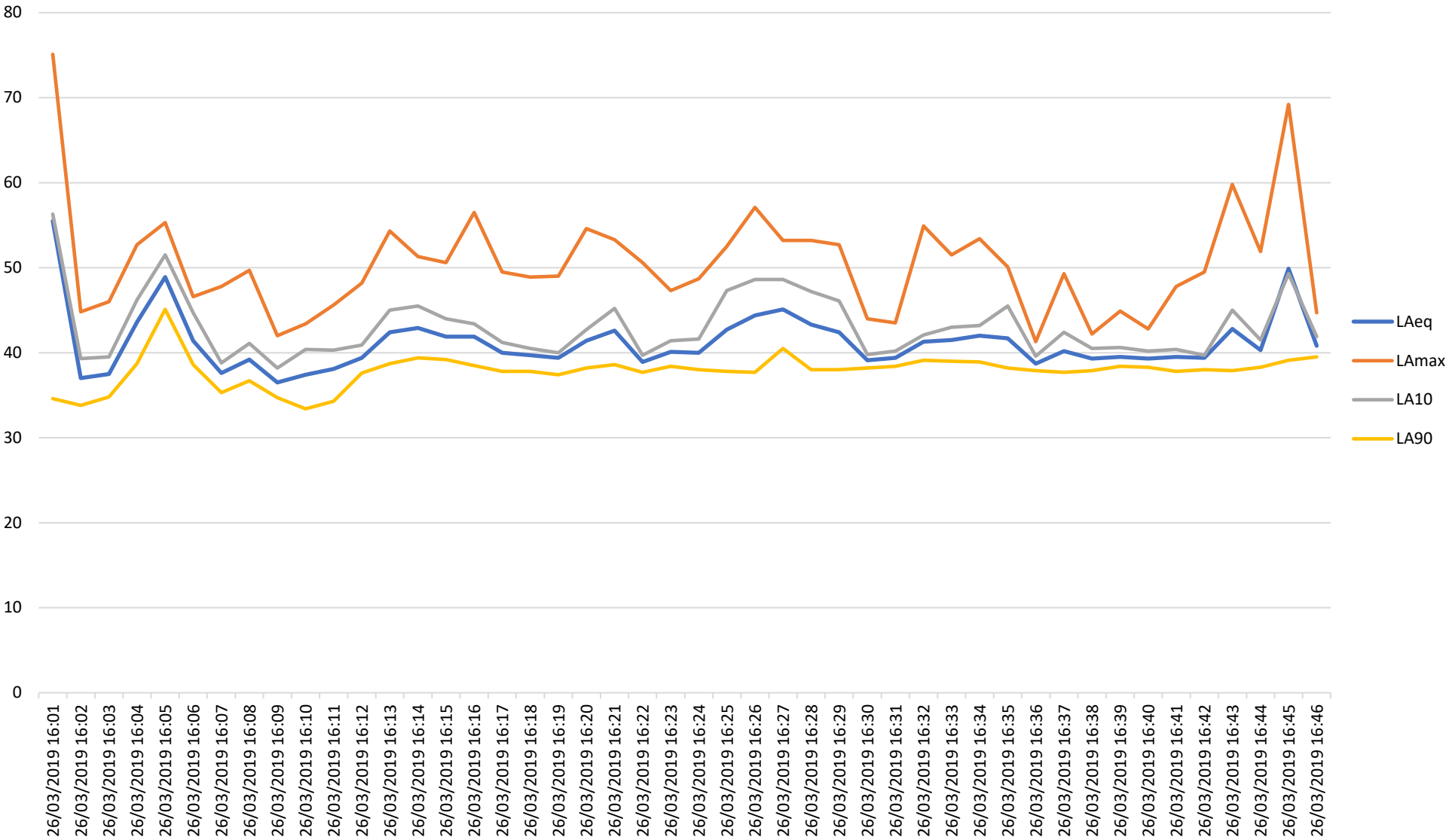
Measurement Location MP4 Survey Data 30 January 2019 - Evening



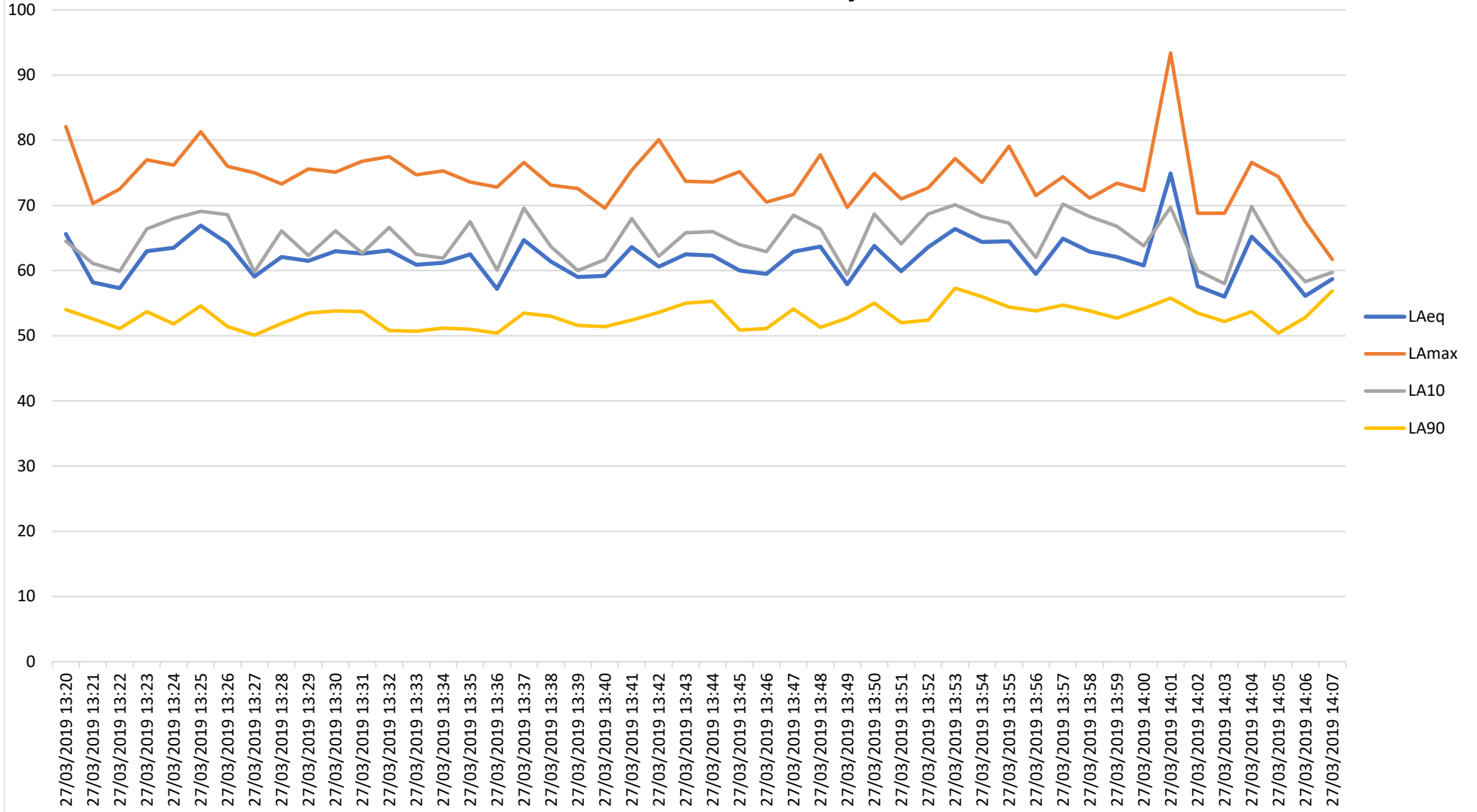
Measurement Location MP4 Survey Data 30 January 2019 - Night



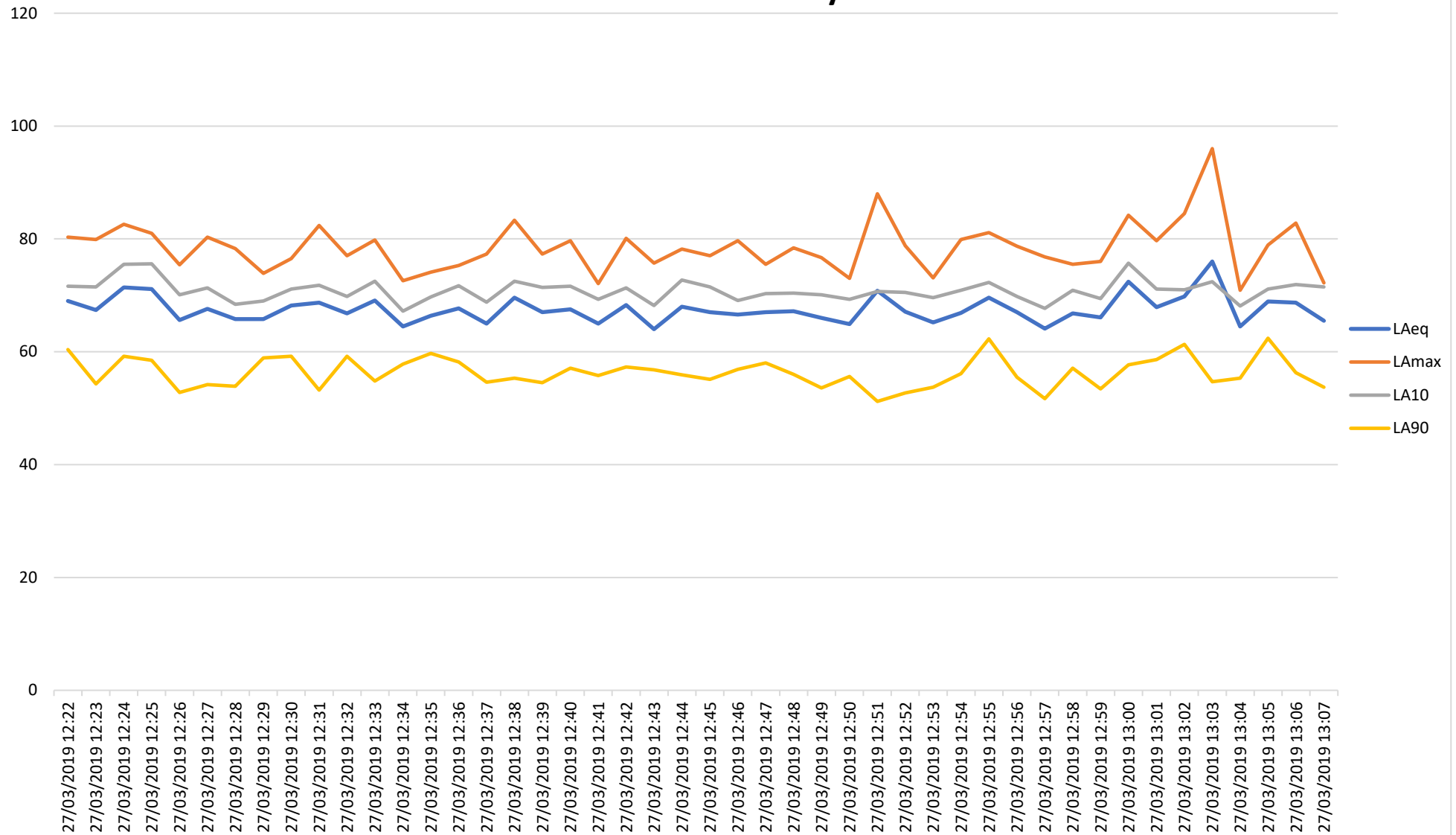
Measurement Location MP1 Survey Data
26 March 2019 - Daytime



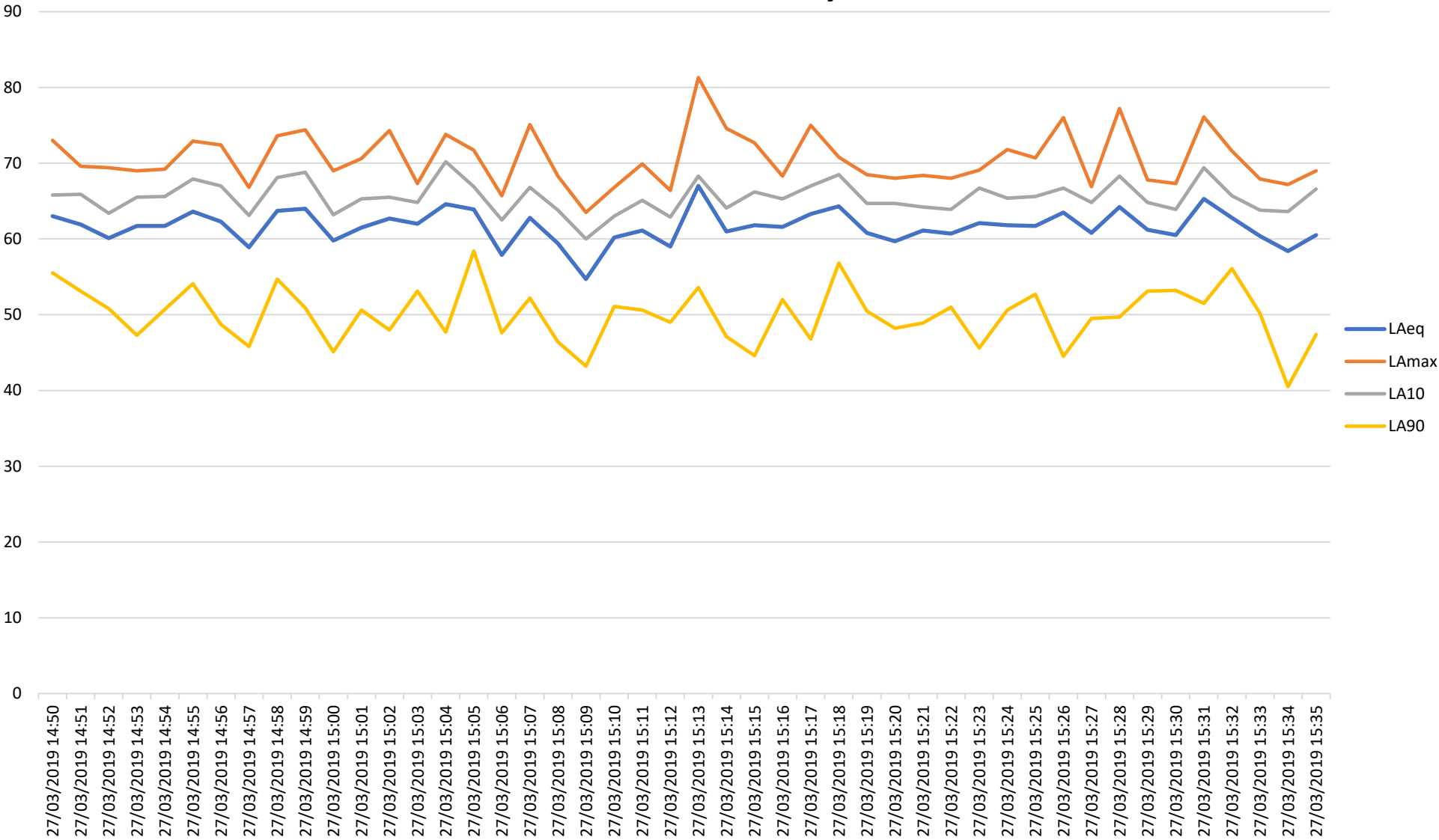
Measurement Location MP2 Survey Data
27 March 2019 - Daytime



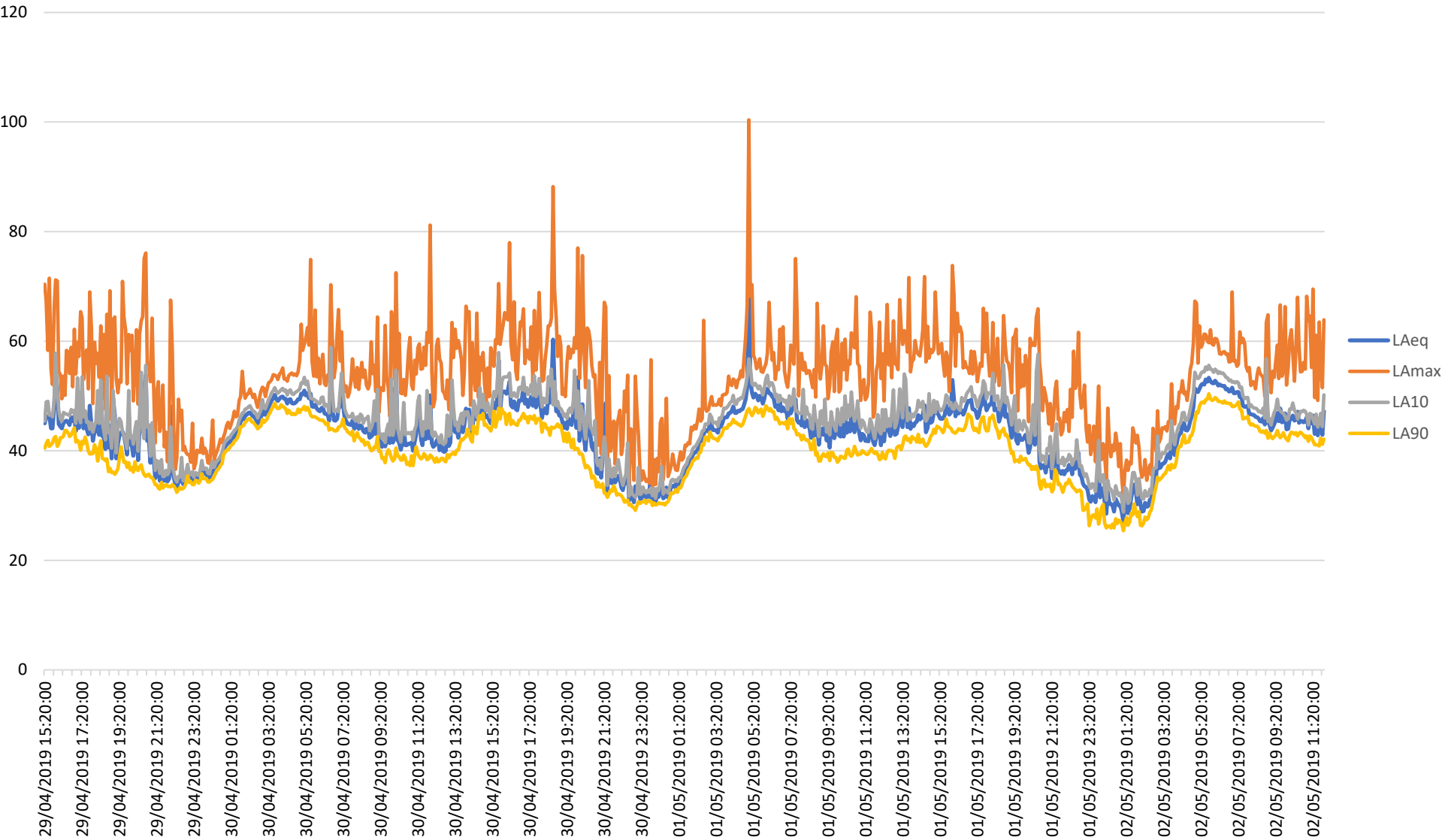
Measurement Location MP3 Survey Data 27 March 2019 - Daytime



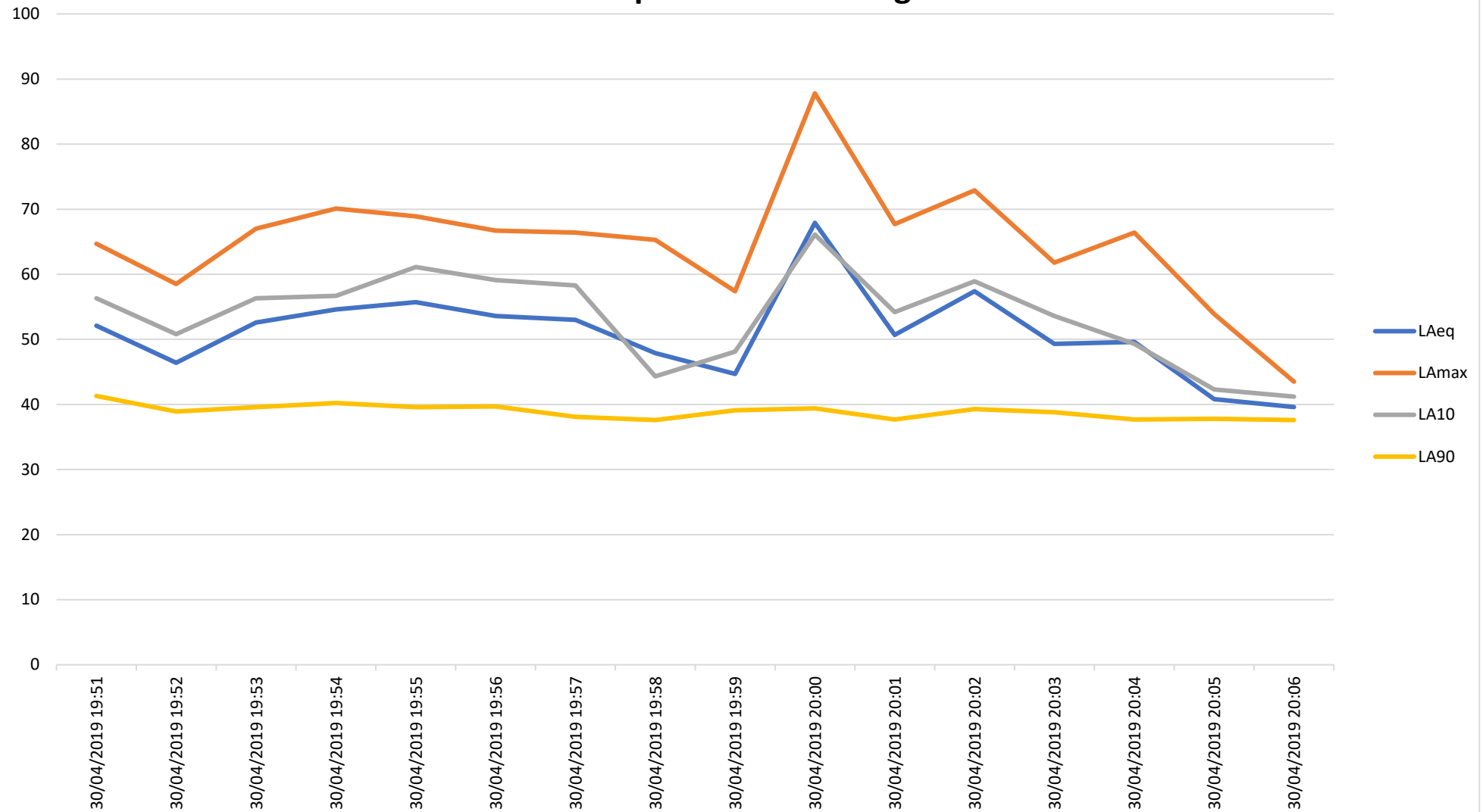
Measurement Location MP4 Survey Data
27 March 2019 - Daytime



Measurement Location MP1 Survey Data
29 April 2019 - 02 May 2019

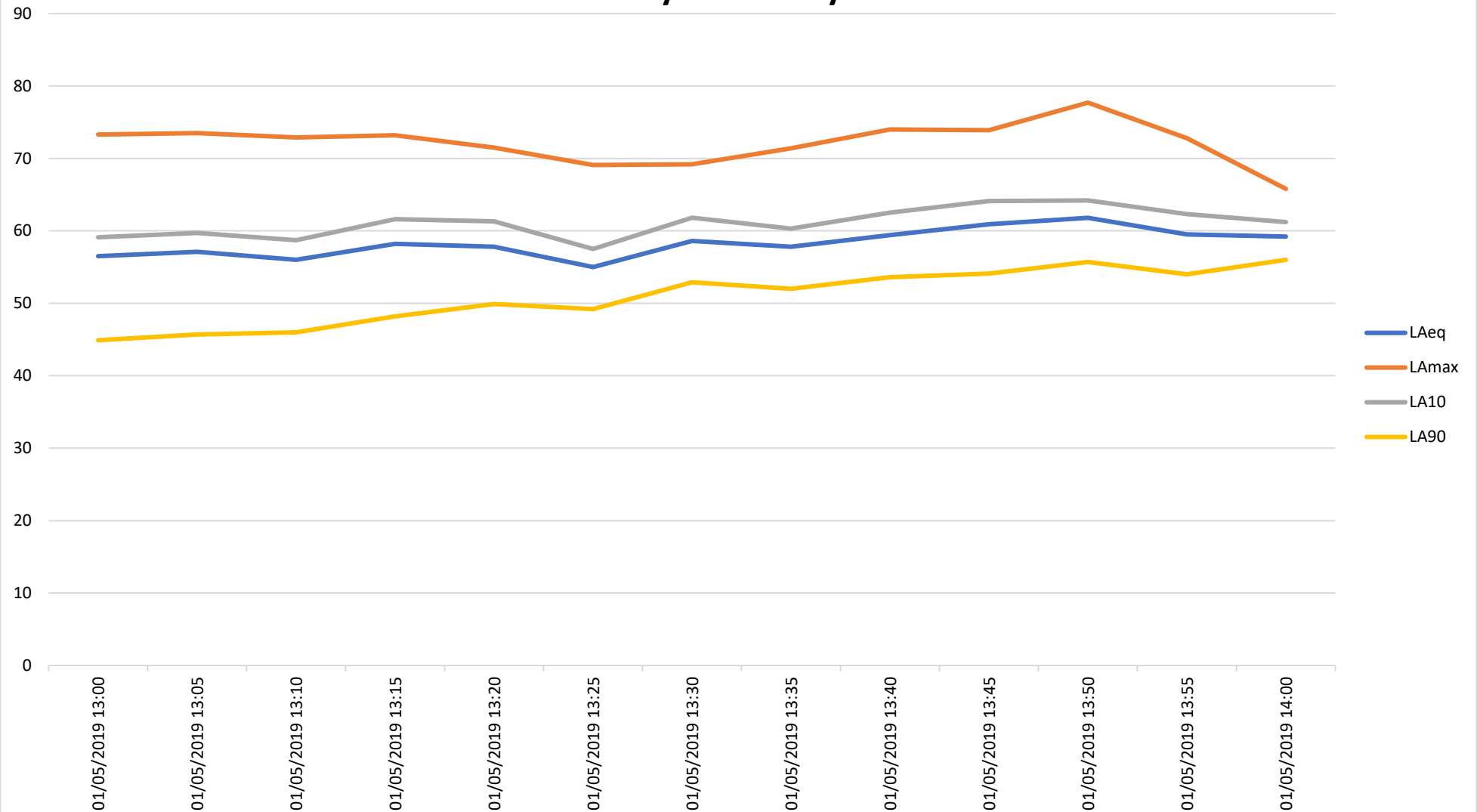


Measurement Location MP2 Survey Data 30 April 2019 - Evening

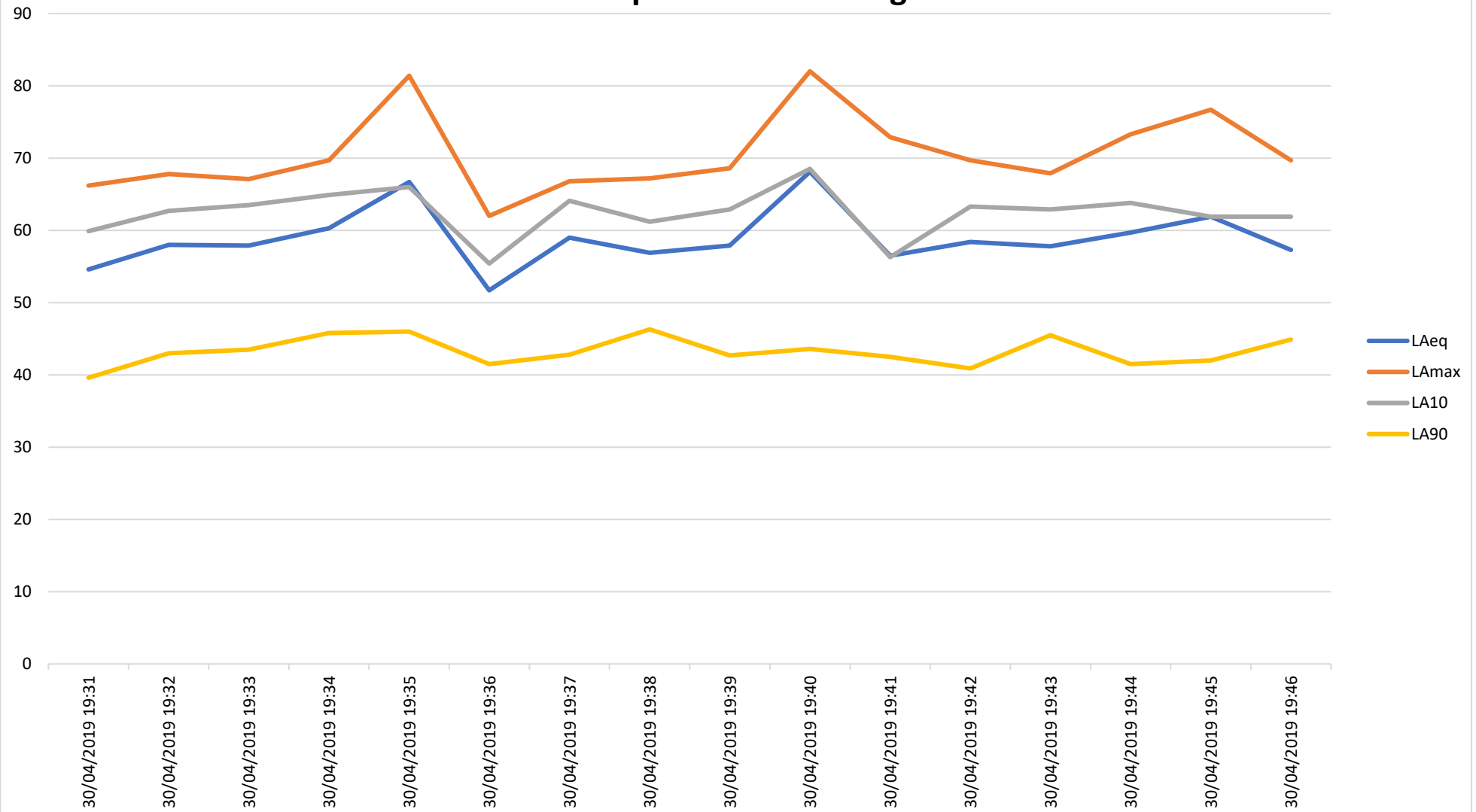


Measurement Location MP2 Survey Data

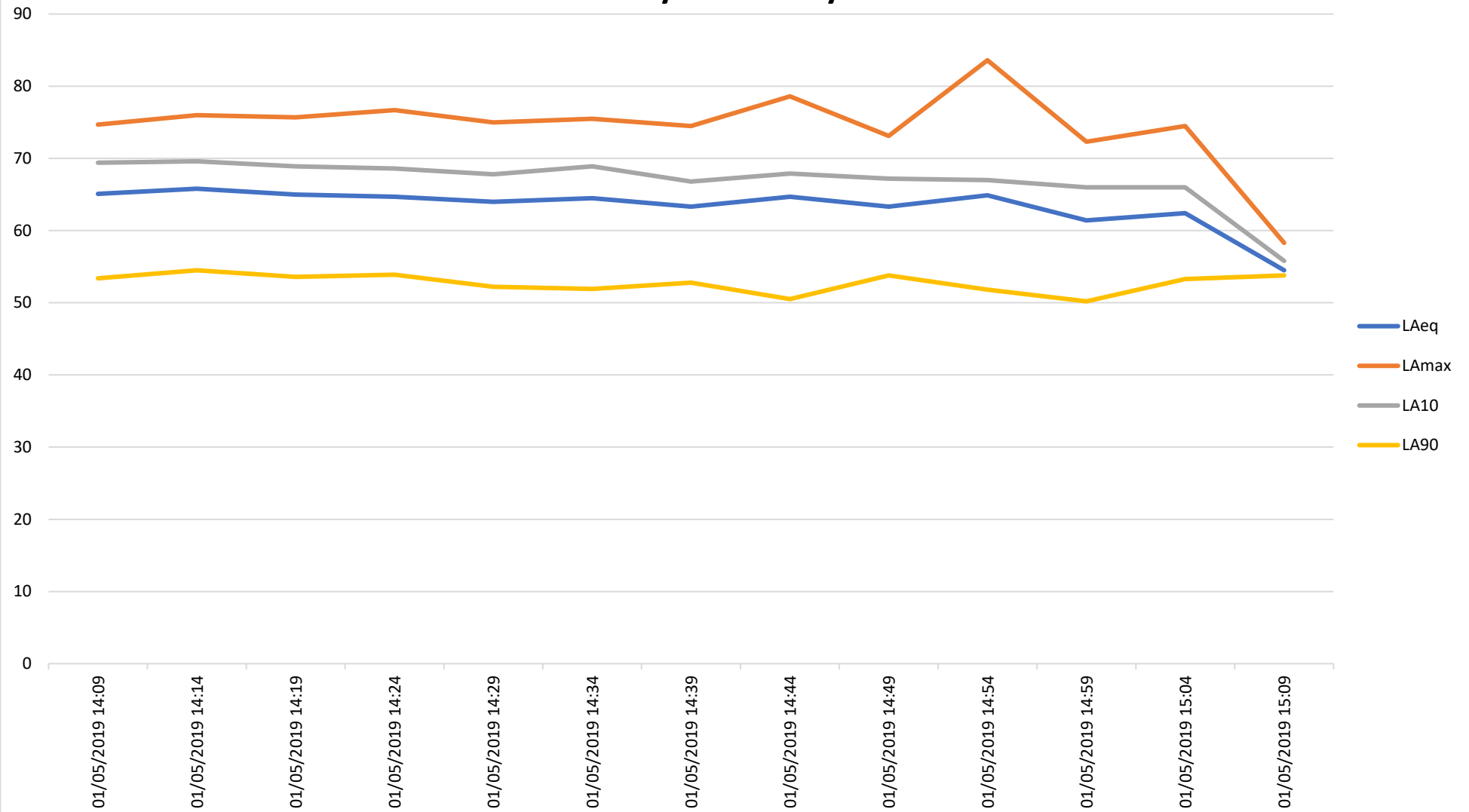
01 May 2019 - Daytime



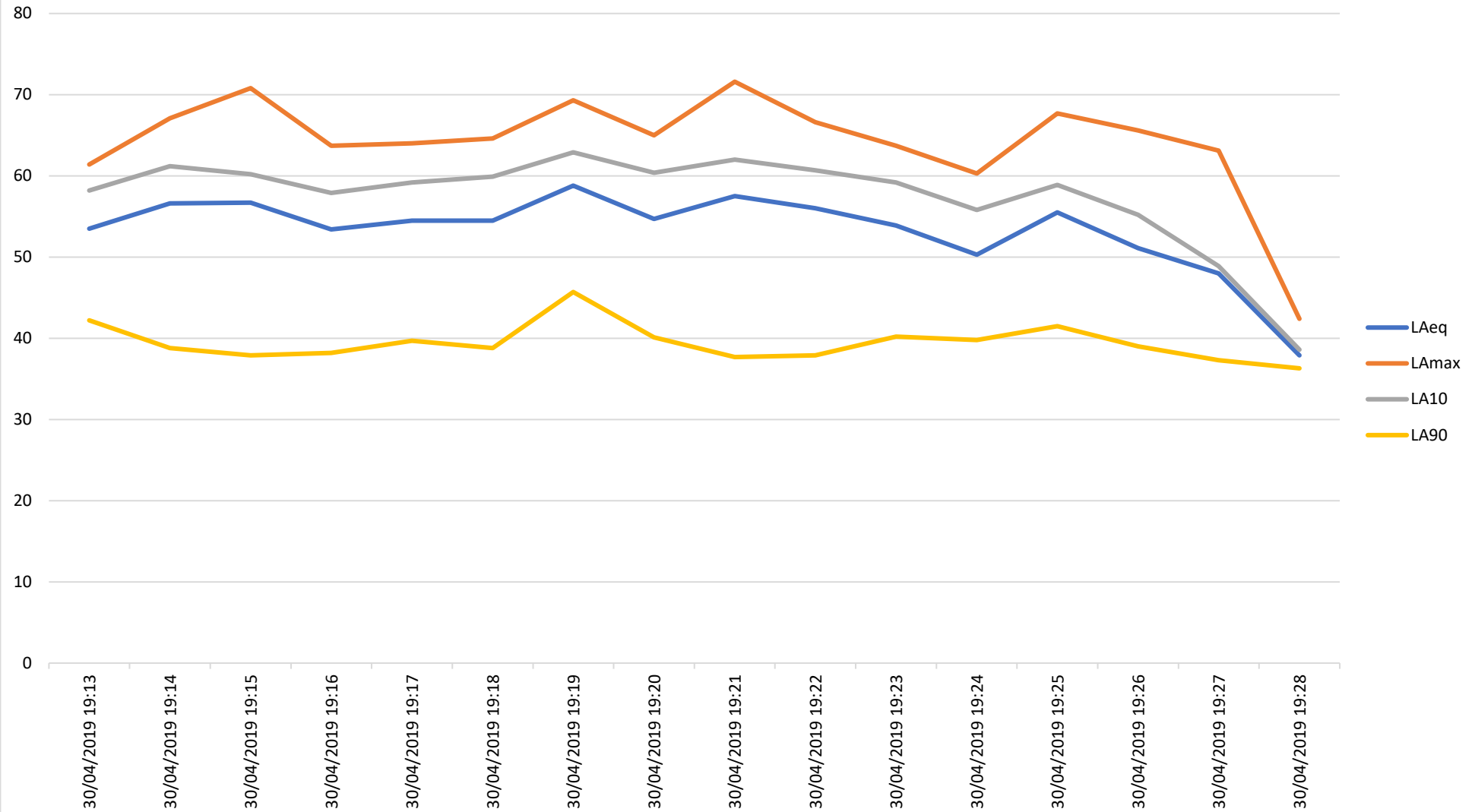
Measurement Location MP3 Survey Data 30 April 2019 - Evening



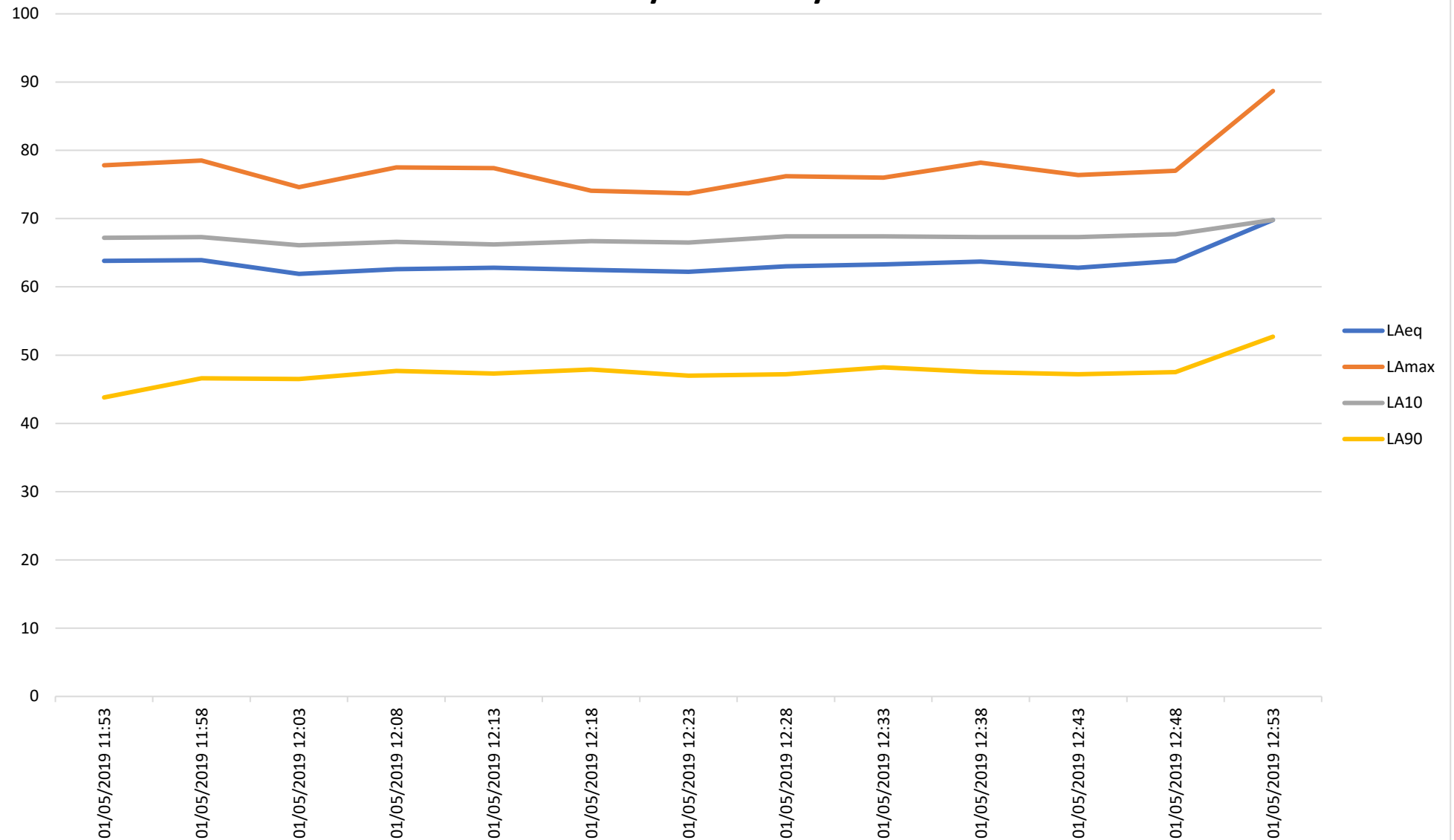
Measurement Location MP3 Survey Data 01 May 2019 - Daytime



Measurement Location MP4 Survey Data 30 April 2019 - Evening



Measurement Location MP4 Survey Data 01 May 2019 - Daytime



Appendix 16.1: Methodology

APPENDIX 16.1: METHODOLOGY

APPENDIX I METHODOLOGY

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APPENDIX I METHODOLOGY

This methodology has been refined through use and is a straightforward and clear methodology. It reflects the company's interpretation of GLVIA 3 and is understandable within the EIA context.

I.1 Introduction

- I.1.1 The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is intended as a tool to assist with the iteration of the scheme design and enable opportunities to avoid, reduce or mitigate against the potential impacts of the proposals on the landscape and visual context and explain these in a logical way.
- I.1.2 The content of this assessment follows guidance set out in 'Guidance for Landscape and Visual Assessment'¹ (LI and IEMA 2013 3rd Ed). Further guidance also considered is provided within 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment' 2014², produced by Natural England. Reference has also been made to Townscape Character Assessment (LI Technical Information Note dated 05/2017, revised April 2018³) and to 'An Approach to Seascape Character Assessment'²⁰¹²⁴, produced by Natural England.
- I.1.3 The selection of viewpoints and the taking of photographs for inclusion in the assessment and for the photomontage images will be undertaken with consideration of the Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11 - Use of Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Assessment⁵. For a methodology for the preparation of photomontages, refer to LVIA Appendix IV Photographs and Photomontages docx.
- I.1.4 The documents referenced above are accepted within the industry as establishing certain principles that help to achieve consistency, credibility and effectiveness in the landscape and visual impact assessment process. They are not intended as a prescriptive set of rules or an exhaustive manual of techniques.
- I.1.5 Landscape character is defined by Article I of the European Landscape Convention⁶, as "...an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interpretation of natural and/or human factors" (2000). (The Convention states that their term "landscape" includes seascape and townscape.) Landscape character therefore draws upon the distinct and recognisable patterns of elements in the landscape that give a locality its sense of place, and

¹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. 3rd ed. Abingdon: Routledge

² An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (2014) Christine Tudor, Natural England

³ Townscape Character Assessment TIN Revision 180417.docx LI Technical Information Note 05/2017 Revised April 2018

⁴ Natural England (2012), An Approach to Seascape Character Assessment, Natural England Commissioned Report NECR 105, October 2012

⁵ Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11 – Use of Photography and Photomontage In Landscape Assessment, March 2011⁴

⁶ Council of Europe 2000, European Landscape Convention.

which makes it different from its neighbouring areas. Taken together these patterns of elements form a collective 'landscape ... [seascape/ townscape] ... character area', which can be used to define the locality. An evaluation of these character areas is made in the LVIA to identify the qualities, values and sensitivities, which could potentially be affected by the proposed development.

- I.1.6 Visual considerations relate specifically to the views of a landscape (seascape/ townscape) afforded to people (visual receptors/ viewers), including from the identified 'Specific Views'. An evaluation of these visual receptors is made in the L-T-SVIA to identify the values associated with their visual context, the receptor susceptibility to the proposed change, and the resultant overall receptor sensitivity. Their Visual Amenity is discussed using Representative Viewpoints.
- I.1.7 An evaluation of the potential changes to views as experienced by key visual receptors, together with the potential effects on landscape character, helps to provide an understanding of the level of effect of the impact of the scheme on the landscape and the way that it is perceived.
- I.1.8 In summary, the LVIA report comprises a 3-stage assessment process, leading to an overall conclusion, as follows:
- **Baseline description** of receptors: landscape receptors and visual receptors;
 - Appreciation of **scheme design and mitigation** and enhancement measures;
 - Assessment of **potential effects** on receptors; including the **Sensitivity** of the receptor (nature of the receptor) and **Magnitude of Change** (nature of change) , and a judgement of the **Level of Effect** resulting from the proposed scheme.
 - A conclusion is drawn on whether overall the effect would be significant.

I.2 Study Area and Visual Envelope (VE)/ Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

- I.2.1 The extent of the study area is determined by the anticipated Visual Envelope (VE) of the proposed development and of the existing site. The VE is defined as the area in which the site and proposed scheme are potentially visible.
- I.2.2 For some projects, to determine this field of visibility, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is calculated using QGIS specialist computer software.
- I.2.3 For townscapes (where built form obscures views) and seascapes (where views are extensive over the relatively flat surface of the sea) a ZTV would not be used. The Visual Envelope is determined through desk study and refined/ confirmed through Site visit.

I.3 Landscape and Visual Planning Policy Context

- I.3.1 Desk studies are undertaken to identify relevant planning policies which may affect the proposed development site; these may include formal designation and other planning policy which are intended to protect landscape and visual aspects.

I.4 Baseline Conditions and Receptors

Landscape/ Townscape/ Seascape Character Area Receptors

- I.4.1 Desk studies are undertaken to review international, national or local landscape designations and existing landscape character assessments at a national and local administration level. Following verification by a site visit and supported with Field Record Sheets appropriate landscape,/ townscape/ seascape character areas are described and, where necessary, supplemented with a description of site-level landscape elements, where these combine to form a unique landscape character.
- I.4.2 In addition to designated landscapes, each (landscape/ townscape/ seascape) character area is considered as a Character Area Receptor which may theoretically be affected by the proposed scheme. Where no effects can reasonably be anticipated, these receptors are scoped out from further assessment.

Identification of Visual Receptors and Selection of Representative and Specific Viewpoints

- I.4.3 The VE or area where the Site may be visible, will be appraised through desk study and field survey, and used to determine Visual Receptor Groups (VRG)s, that is groups of people, who may experience common views within the study area, including the proposed development. Whilst it is acknowledged that every person will have an individual relationship with views towards the site, the assessment combines visual receptors into groups that may reasonably be expected to share common experiences with the landscape/ townscape/ seascape in order to form a manageable process of assessment.
- I.4.4 Where appropriate VRGs will be thematically mapped on an accompanying figure so that the reader can clearly identify which people are being considered through the assessment process.
- I.4.5 A proportionate number of viewpoints will be selected from within the Visual Envelope, and verified during site visits, to illustrate the range of views of the site afforded to these VRGs. Viewpoints will be selected wherever possible to be representative of different VRGs.
- I.4.6 By contrast, Specific Viewpoints, such as panoramic vantage points or vistas of recognised value may be selected where relevant and assessed as a specific visual receptor.
- I.4.7 Typical groups are categorised as follows:

- Recreational users of public rights of way or accessible landscapes. E.g. Walkers, horse riders;
- Residents and visitors of/ to settlements;
- Road users;
- Visitors to specific viewpoints of recognised value;
- Visitors to tourist attractions of heritage assets valued for their visual setting.

I.4.8 Within an individual VRG, people may experience a range of varying views towards the site and to experience a varying degree of exposure to views (duration and extent). A view from one location may be very different from another in close proximity. Viewpoints, where selected, are intended to provide an illustration of a typical view. Where relevant therefore, groups may be further sub-divided so that the assessment relates to commonly-shared visual experiences, either through geographic or topographic consistency.

I.4.9 Specific Viewpoints and Representative Viewpoints from publically accessible land are selected for key VRGs and their locations agreed with the Local Planning Authority. For each viewpoint, a description of the existing view and the context of the site within the view is provided.

I.4.10 Visual assessment is limited to publically accessible viewpoints. Views from private properties are addressed through desk and general site appraisal, by considering views back toward private properties and through the use of representative viewpoints. The same approach is used in considering views from distant islands.

I.4.11 Baseline work describes the existing condition, identified values, and any limitations (e.g. Seasonal constraints) and how these have been mitigated if at all possible, so as not to be considered to be a major shortcoming of the assessment process.

I.5 The Proposed Development

I.5.1 A description of the proposed development is provided for elements of the scheme, which may have the potential to have an effect on the landscape character or visual receptors. Descriptions are taken from material submitted by the applicant to the States of Guernsey including:

- Planning Statement (including design and access statement),
- EIA Scoping Report,
- Site Layout Plans, including Landscape Proposals Plans and Restoration Plans,
- Specialist Assessments.

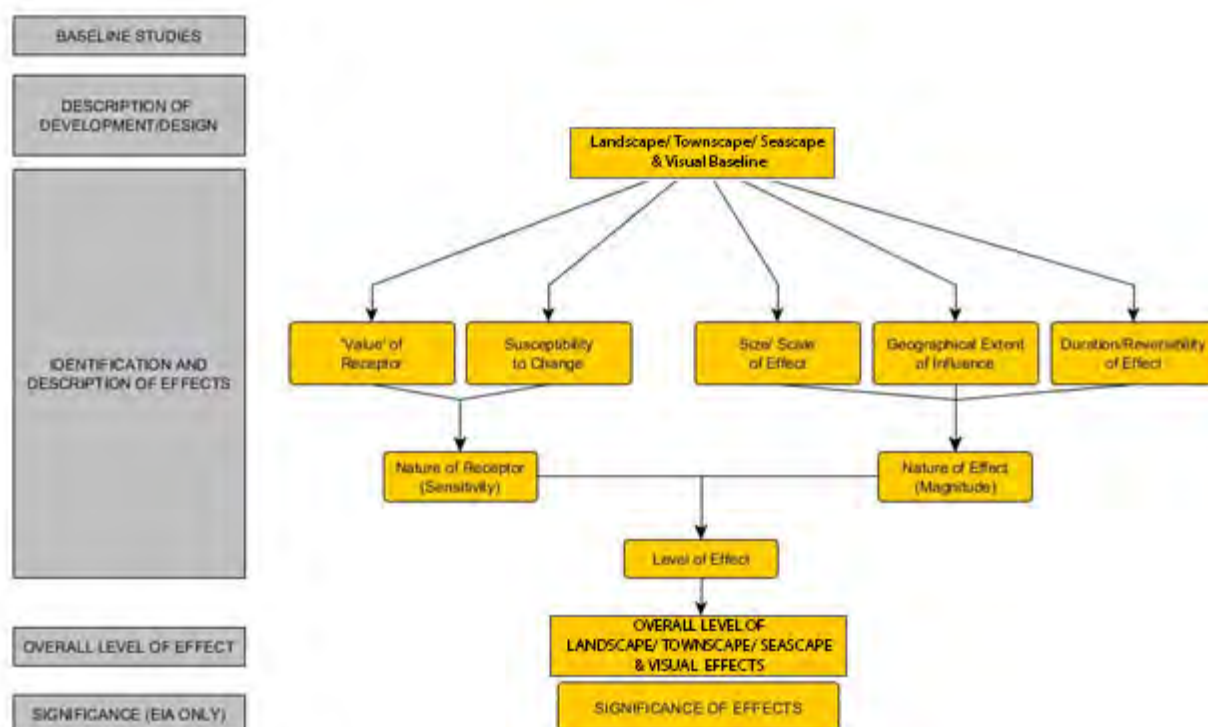
-
- I.5.2 A description of construction activities that may have an impact on the landscape and visual context are also described.
- I.5.3 Any design measures intended to have either eliminated, reduced or mitigated against potential landscape and visual effects are also described.
- I.5.4 The effectiveness of mitigation is described and when effective (eg. after 10 or 15 years), and where possible, the responsibility for the implementation of design and management of the mitigation measures, such as through an Environment Action Plan (EAP,) which extracts all mitigation identified in the ES that must be priced at Tender stage and implemented at Construction and which includes a note on for example an ES Fixed Green Infrastructure Parameter Plan with recommendations for implementation and maintenance of planting at detail design and operation stages.
- I.5.5 Classifying mitigation measures into key types helps to achieve a more proportionate ES, as it allows for some mitigation measures to be taken as read in assessing effects. For the purposes of the EIA, two types of mitigation have been defined, and these will be identified in the ES:
- Embedded mitigation, consisting of mitigation measures that are identified and adopted as part of the evolution of the project design, also known as primary/ inherent mitigation. It should be described in the design evolution narrative and included within the project description. For example, reducing the height of the Development to reduce visual impact.
 - Additional mitigation, (also known as secondary mitigation) consisting of mitigation measures that are identified during the EIA process to reduce or eliminate any predicted impacts, which are subsequently adopted by the Applicant as project commitments. It requires further activity in order to achieve the anticipated outcome – typically, these will be described within the topic chapters of the ES. They are often secured through planning conditions and/or management plans. For example, description of certain lighting limits that will be subject to submission of a detailed lighting layout as a condition of approval.
- I.5.6 Some inevitable mitigation, also known as tertiary mitigation, will be required regardless of any EIA assessment, as it is imposed, for example, as a result of legislative requirements and/or standard sectoral practices. For example, considerate contractors practices that manage activities which have potential nuisance effects. Other influences include trends and changes, which are involved in natural environmental processes of landscape/ seascape/ townscape, that are occurring anyway.
- I.5.7 An assessment will be made of the proposed additional lighting associated with the proposed
-

scheme development, if applicable.

1.6 Assessment of Potential Effects on Receptors

- 1.6.1 The LVIA will present a reasoned summary of the overall effects, resulting from the specific development proposals on the landscape character and visual receptors.
- 1.6.2 For each of the landscape and visual receptors identified in the baseline studies, an assessment is made on the **Level of Effect** arising from the proposed development. The Level of Effect is determined through an understanding of both the nature of the receptor, (Sensitivity); and the nature of the effect (or impact), (Magnitude of Change).
- 1.6.3 For an LVIA as part of an EIA process it is customary to also determine whether overall the effects are significant, so that potential impacts on the landscape can be considered alongside other environmental impacts in a standardised manner.
- 1.6.4 The process for assessing potential effects is set out within the diagram below, adapted by NPA from Figure 3.5 of GLVIA3⁷ (LI and IEMA 2013: 39).

Diagram 1: Assessment of the Level of Effect on Receptors



⁷ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. 3rd ed. Abingdon: Routledge

1.7 Assessment Criteria for Assessing Potential Effects

Sensitivity

- 1.7.1 **Sensitivity** is determined by consideration of both the **Susceptibility** to change and the **Value** placed on the resource.

Note: GLVIA 3 on page 89 Para 5.42 identifies that landscape susceptibility should be considered under 'Effects' and not 'The Baseline', as the susceptibility relates to the specific landscape and nature of the proposed development and should be tailored to each specific project.

Landscape Sensitivity

- 1.7.2 Landscape Sensitivity is determined by consideration of both the **susceptibility** to change and the **value** placed on the landscape resource, as follows:
- **Value** of a landscape receptor depends on a variety of considerations⁸ including international, national or local designation, its contribution to a community or its cultural significance e.g. landscapes reflected through literature, poetry, art etc.
 - **Susceptibility** of landscape receptors is defined as “the ability of the landscape receptor... to accommodate the proposed [type of] development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation”⁹ (LI and IEMA 2013: 88-9)⁹
- 1.7.3 The level of **Sensitivity** of the landscape receptor is determined through professional judgement in balancing together the value described and the susceptibility to change. Sensitivity is recorded on a verbal scale of High, Medium and Low. Where intermediate ratings are given, e.g. “Medium-Low”, this indicates a Sensitivity that is both less than Medium and more than Low.
- 1.7.4 Set criteria are not necessarily provided for the determination of overall levels of Sensitivity since GLVIA3 (para 5.46, p90) recognises that:

⁸ **GLVIA3 Box 5.1 Range of factors that can help in the identification of Valued Landscapes:**

Landscape Quality (Condition): A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which the typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.

Scenic quality/beauty: The term is used to describe the appeal to the senses (primarily but not wholly the visual)

Rarity: The presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare landscape character type.

Representativeness: Whether the landscape contains a particular character and/or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples

Conservation Interest: The presence of features of wildlife, earth science, archaeological, or historical and cultural interest can add value to the landscape as well as having value in its own right.

Recreational Value: Evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important

Perceptual Aspects: A landscape may be valued for its perceptual qualities notably wildness and/or tranquility

Associations: Some landscapes are associated with particular people, such as artists or writers, or events in history that contribute to the perceptions of natural beauty.

And an additional item not in the box

Stakeholder feedback on what matters and why: (including memories, associations and sensory experiences)

⁹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. 3rd ed. Abingdon: Routledge

“there can be complex relationships between the value attached to landscape receptors and their susceptibility to change which are especially important when considering change within or close to designated landscapes. For example:

- An internationally, nationally or locally valued landscape does not automatically, or by definition, have high susceptibility to all types of change.*
- It is possible for internationally, nationally or locally important landscape to have relatively low susceptibility to change resulting from a particular type of development in question, by virtue of both the characteristics of the landscape and the nature of the proposal.*
- The particular type of change or development proposed may not compromise the specific basis for the value attached to the landscape.”*

Visual Sensitivity

- I.7.5 As with Landscape Sensitivity, Visual Sensitivity is determined by consideration of both the **Susceptibility** of the viewer to change and the **Value** placed (by the viewer/ published document/ map) on the view or visual resource.
- I.7.6 The **Value** of the visual amenity/ view or series of views experienced by a receptor group, depends on a variety of considerations including international, national or local designation/recognition of the view or landscape, its contribution to the visual amenity of a community or its cultural significance e.g. views recognised through the arts etc.
- I.7.7 The **Susceptibility** of Visual Receptors is considered to be a
“function of the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations”¹⁰ (LI and IEMA 2013: 113)¹⁰.
- I.7.8 Value and Susceptibility are considered together to provide a reasoned judgement on the overall level of **Sensitivity** of the visual context and views from the visual receptor group.
- I.7.9 This is set out on a verbal scale of High, Medium, Low and Negligible. Higher Sensitivity is more likely to occur with increasing value and/or susceptibility to change. Lower Sensitivity is more likely to occur with reduced value and/or susceptibility (of the viewer) to change.
- I.7.10 Where intermediate ratings are given, e.g. “Medium-Low”, this indicates a Sensitivity that is both less than Medium and more than Low.
- I.7.11 Visual Receptor Groups have varying sensitivities in the context of the views. These are influenced by a number of factors such as the activity of the VRG /viewer, the extent to which

¹⁰ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013) *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*. 3rd ed. Abingdon: Routledge

their attention is focused on the views, and the visual amenity/ view they experience at particular locations. Their visual amenity may be influenced by the location of the view, the extent of view, or duration (static or transient, permanent or temporary) as well as the general visual context. Sensitivity also takes into account values attached to views, such as might relate to cultural references to include:

Associations: Some landscapes/ views are associated with particular people, such as artists or writers, or events in history that contribute to the perceptions of natural beauty; Local stakeholder feedback on what matters and why: (including memories, associations and sensory experiences); Conservation Interest: Historical and cultural interest can add value to the landscape/ the view as well as having value in its own right. GLVIA3 on Value.

Magnitude of Change

- I.7.12 The nature of the change, **Magnitude of Change**, on each receptor is assessed through an understanding of the changes to the landscape character and to the visual context resulting from the proposals.
- I.7.13 Consideration is given to the size or scale of change arising from the development (either directly to the landscape receptor or to views and the general visual setting for visual receptors), the geographical extent over which the change is experienced as well as the duration, for example temporary or permanent, and reversibility of effects.
- I.7.14 The size/ scale, geographical extent of influence and the duration/reversibility of effects on receptors are taken together to form a reasoned assessment of the Magnitude of Change (also known as Magnitude of Impact/ Magnitude of Effect) on a scale of High, Medium, Low, Negligible. Higher Magnitude of Change is more likely to occur with increasing scale and duration. Lower Magnitude of Change is more likely to occur with reduced scale and/ or duration. Where intermediate ratings are given, e.g. “Medium-Low”, this indicates a Magnitude of Change that is both less than Medium and more than Low.
- I.7.15 The Magnitude of Change on each receptor is assessed for both the Construction stage activities and the Operational Phase activities.

Level of Effect

- I.7.16 Following the assessment of the Sensitivity of each receptor and the Magnitude of Change, it is possible through professional judgement to determine the potential **Level of Effect** from the construction and operational phases of the development. Due to the level of judgement required in determining the level of an effect, it is important to recognise that defined terms are not absolute and that any scale of levels is a continuum.
- I.7.17 For each Level of Effect on a receptor those effects are defined using professional judgement

as being either **Beneficial** or **Adverse**. Where elements of the change are considered to be both beneficial and adverse, these may be considered as having a **Negligible** overall effect. In such circumstances this balance is described.

1.7.18 The levels of effect are judged as Substantial, Moderate, Minor, and Negligible. Some example descriptor guidelines are set out in Tables A and B below. Where intermediate ratings are given, e.g. “Moderate Adverse to Minor Adverse”, this indicates a Level of Effect that is both less than Moderate and more than Minor.

1.8 Landscape Receptors

Table A: Descriptors for Levels of Effect on the Landscape Receptors

LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS	
Level of Effect	Example Definition
Substantial Adverse	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be at considerable variance with the character of the landscape/ townscape. • Degrade or lose the integrity of characteristic features or elements; • Damage or lose the sense of place or local distinctiveness of the area; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect receptors deemed to be of higher value or very susceptible to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to all or very large parts/ areas or extent of the receptor; and be likely to be long term and may be permanent.
Moderate Adverse	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict with the character of the landscape/ townscape. • Have a negative impact on some characteristic features or elements; • Diminish the sense of place or local distinctiveness of the area; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect receptors deemed to be of moderate value or moderately susceptible to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to some parts/ areas or extent of the receptor; and be likely to be long term but moderated by smaller scales of change or may be short term but with larger scales of change.
Minor Adverse	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not wholly fit with the character of the landscape/ townscape • Be at variance with the existing characteristic features or elements;

LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS	
Level of Effect	Example Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detract from the sense of place or local distinctiveness of the area; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect receptors deemed to be of lower value or low susceptible to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to small parts/ areas or extent of the receptor – ‘small scale’; and may be long term but of negligible size/ scale or short term and of a larger scale of change.
Negligible	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the character of the landscape/ townscape • Complement/ blend in with the existing characteristic features or elements; • Enable the sense of place or local distinctiveness of the area to be retained.
Minor Beneficial	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complement the character of the landscape/ townscape; • Maintain or enhance the existing characteristic features or elements; • Enable some of the sense of place or local distinctiveness of the area to be restored; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect receptors deemed to be of lower value or low susceptibility to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to small parts/ areas or extent of the receptor – ‘small scale’; and may be long term but of negligible size/ scale or short term and of a larger scale of change.
Moderate Beneficial	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the character of the landscape/ townscape; • Enable the creation, repair, conservation or restoration of characteristic features or elements partially lost or diminished as a result of inappropriate management or prior development; • Enable the sense of place or local distinctiveness of the area to be restored; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect receptors deemed to be of moderate value or moderate susceptibility to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to some parts/ areas or extent of the receptor – ‘medium scale’; and be likely to be long term but moderated by smaller scales of change or may be short term but with larger scales of change.
Substantial	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greatly enhance the character of the landscape/ townscape;

LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS	
Level of Effect	Example Definition
Beneficial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the creation, repair, conservation or restoration of characteristic features or elements lost or harmed as a result of inappropriate management or prior development; • Greatly enhance the sense of place or local distinctiveness of the area; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect receptors deemed to be of higher value or higher susceptibility to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to all or very large parts/ areas or extent of the receptor – ‘large scale’; and be likely to be long term and may be permanent.

1.9 Visual Receptors

Table B: Descriptors for Levels of Effect on the Visual Receptors

VISUAL RECEPTORS	
Level of Effect	Example Definition
Substantial Adverse	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause a large deterioration in the existing visual amenity; • In terms of Sensitivity be likely to affect views, which are deemed to be of higher value, or receptors deemed to be very susceptible to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to the majority of views received by the receptor group and/ or to all or very large extents of each of those views or effect a substantial change in a key view afforded to that receptor group and/or be likely to be long term and may be permanent.;
Moderate Adverse	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause a noticeable deterioration in the existing visual amenity; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect the visual amenity/ views deemed to be of more moderate value or receptors considered to have a medium level of susceptibility to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to a moderate proportion of range of views -received by the receptor group and/ or to a large proportion of each of those views – ‘medium scale’ and /or be likely to be long term, but moderated by smaller scales of change or may be short term but with larger scales of change.;
Minor Adverse	<p>The development would:</p>

VISUAL RECEPTORS	
Level of Effect	Example Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause a very small deterioration in the existing views; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect the visual amenity / views deemed to be of more value; or to receptors considered to be have a low level of susceptibility to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to a small proportion of a range of views afforded to the receptor group and/ or to a small proportion of each of those views – ‘small scale’ and/or be likely to be long term but moderated by smaller scales of change or may be short term but with larger scales of change and /or may be long term but of negligible size/ scale or short term and of a larger scale of change.;
Negligible	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause no discernible deterioration or improvement to the existing view being experienced.
Minor Beneficial	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause a very small improvement in the existing visual amenity; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect the visual amenity / views deemed to be of more value; or to receptors considered to be have a low level of susceptibility to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely relate to a small proportion of the range of views afforded to the receptor group and/ or to a small proportion of each of those views – ‘small scale’ and/or be likely to be long term but moderated by smaller scales of change or may be short term but with larger scales of change, and /or may be long term but of negligible size/ scale or short term and of a larger scale of change;
Moderate Beneficial	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause a noticeable improvement in the existing visual amenity; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect the visual amenity/ views deemed to be of more moderate value or receptors considered to have a medium level of susceptibility to this form of development; • In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to a moderate proportion of the range of views afforded to the receptor group and/ or to a large proportion of each of those views – ‘medium scale’ and/ or be likely to be long term but moderated by smaller scales of change or may be short term but with larger scales of change;
Substantial Beneficial	<p>The development would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause a large improvement in the existing visual amenity; • In terms of Sensitivity, be likely to affect to the visual amenity/ views deemed to be of higher value or receptors considered to be very susceptible to this

VISUAL RECEPTORS	
Level of Effect	Example Definition
	<p>form of development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In terms of Magnitude of Change, be likely to relate to the majority of views afforded to the receptor group and/ or to all or very large extents of each of those views and /or be likely to be long term and may be permanent.;

1.10 Overall Significance of Residual Effects (For an EIA Chapter)

1.10.1 A summary is made of the main effects of the development and a final judgement is made about whether or not the overall landscape and visual residual effects of the mitigated development are likely to be significant.

Table C: Landscape Significance Criteria

Assessment	Definition/ Examples
Significant Adverse (negative)	<p>The proposed development, in the medium to long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incorporates components that would be at odds with characteristic landscape elements/ features, such that overall the proposed development would be of detriment to landscape/ townscape condition and/or be at considerable variance with landscape/ townscape character; adversely affects the integrity (as defined by criteria for policy or designation) of any relevant area of recognised landscape value; <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction or immediately following construction: any temporary disruption to landscape elements/ features and/or character would outweigh long term mitigation or enhancement measures associated with the design.
Not Significant	<p>The proposed development, in the medium to long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incorporates components that would integrate with landscape elements/ features, such that overall the proposed development would not be of detriment to landscape condition and/or would respect contextual landscape character. <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> would not adversely affect the integrity (as defined by criteria for policy or designation) of any relevant area of recognised landscape value; <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction or immediately following construction: any temporary disruption to landscape elements/ features and/or character would not outweigh long term mitigation or enhancement measures associated with the design.
Significant Beneficial (positive)	<p>The proposed development, in the medium to long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incorporates components that would restore or complement characteristic landscape elements/ features, such that overall the proposed development would improve landscape condition and/or would make a positive contribution to landscape character; <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> would contribute to the integrity (as defined by criteria for policy or designation) of any relevant area of recognised landscape value;

Assessment	Definition/ Examples
	<p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction or immediately following construction: any temporary disruption to landscape elements/ features and/or character would not outweigh long term mitigation or enhancement measures associated with the design.

Table D: Visual Significance Criteria

Assessment	Definition/Examples
Significant Adverse (negative)	<p>The proposed development, in the medium to long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> would be visually intrusive and would cause an obvious deterioration of existing view(s) afforded to visual receptors; <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction or immediately following construction: temporary disruption to view(s) afforded by visual receptors would outweigh long term mitigation of such views(s).
Not Significant	<p>The proposed development, in the medium to long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> would avoid being visually intrusive and would not cause an obvious deterioration or improvement of existing view(s) afforded by visual receptors; <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction or immediately following construction: any temporary disruption to view(s) afforded by visual receptors would not outweigh long term mitigation of such view(s).
Significant Beneficial (positive)	<p>The proposed development, in the medium to long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> would cause an obvious improvement of existing view(s) afforded by visual receptors; <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> during construction or immediately following construction: any temporary disruption to view(s) afforded by visual receptors would not outweigh long term mitigation or enhancement of such view(s).

1.11 Cumulative Effects on Landscape Character and Visual Context

1.11.1 Cumulative effects are taken in general terms to be “impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions, together with the project” (Hyder, 1997, quoted in GLVIA3, page 120, 7.1). Cumulative effects are defined here as the landscape and visual effects of the scheme in combination with other proposed

developments in the area. The scope of potential additional developments will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority but is intended to be limited to developments which have an existing planning approval or which are due for determination at the time of writing.

1.11.2 The study area for assessment of cumulative impacts geographic extent will be limited to the following criteria:

- Landscape Character – Limited to additional developments within the same locally defined Landscape Character Area (LCA).
- Visual Context – Limited to additional developments seen from within the ZTV of the main development.

1.11.3 Landscape and visual effects will be identified where the combined impact from the additional developments with the main development are considered to be different to the effects of the main development alone. In the case of visual effects, the nature of effect will also be described either as:

- In combination, where more than one development is seen at one time within a single view;
- In succession, where more than one development is seen at one time from the same viewpoint but at different orientations;
- In sequence, where multiple developments can be seen along a route.

1.11.4 A summary of the cumulative level of effects on landscape and visual receptors will be provided based on the criteria, previously defined. Any opportunities for mitigation of cumulative impacts, such as community compensation schemes or inter-developer partnerships will be identified and reviewed as part of the iterative design process.

Glossary

Reference to GLVIA 3 terms