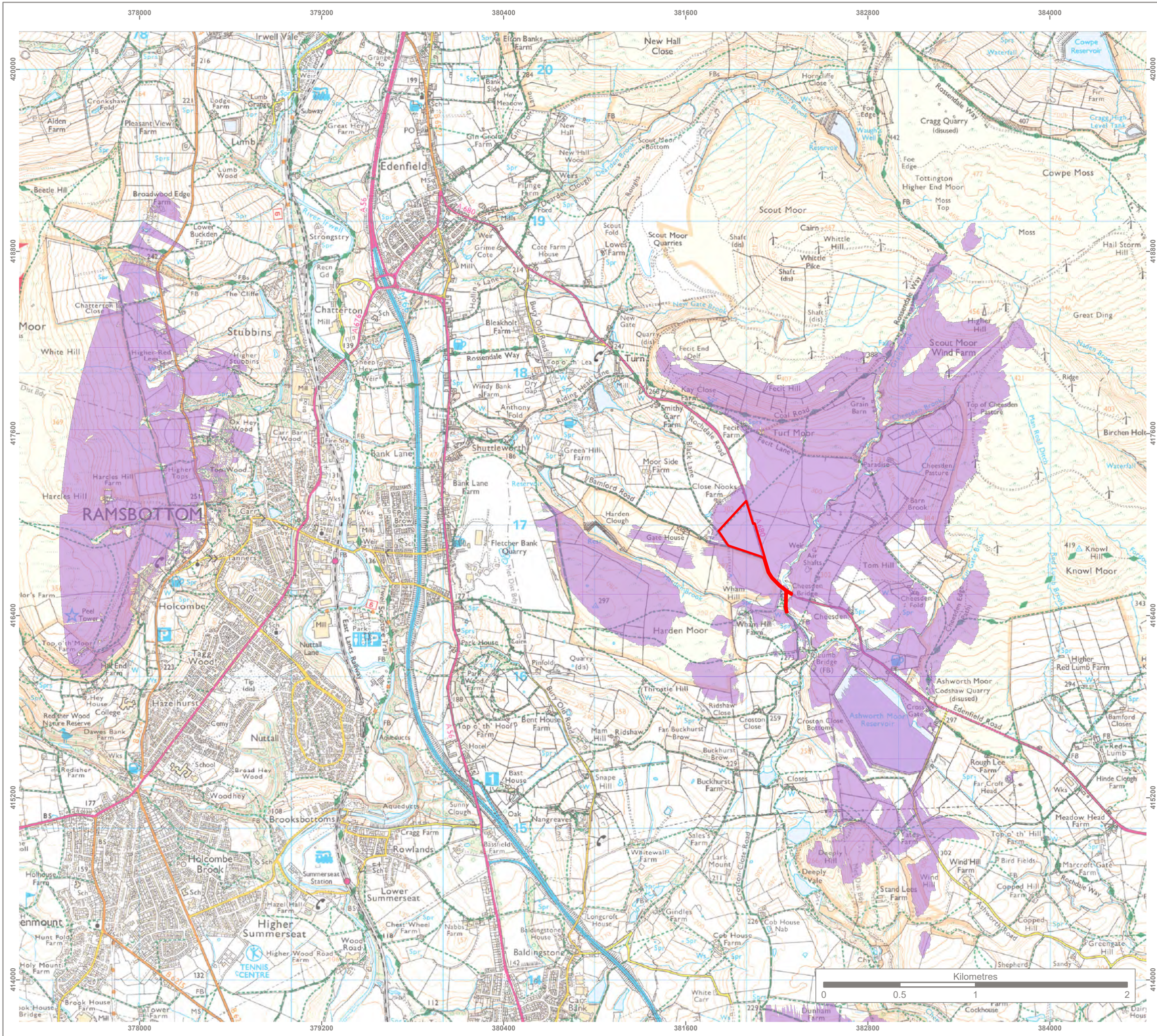




KEY

- Red line boundary
- Area from which the proposed development

This Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been generated using Esri ArcGIS Spatial Analyst extension. The digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from LiDAR first return data (Environment Agency, 2022) with a vertical accuracy of +/- 15cm, with a horizontal (planar) accuracy of +/- 40cm. Earth curvature has been included in the ZTV calculation and refraction of light has been applied using ESRI default settings. The ZTV has been generated from a viewing height of 2m above ground level. This falls within recommendations by "Visual Representation of Windfarms" prepared for Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) July 2014 Version 2. The height of the proposed development is 3m. The ZTV show the screening effect of features within the landscape such as buildings and woodland blocks. It shows potential theoretical visibility only. The ZTV has been produced for the purpose of informing 'on the ground' visual assessment. This has been generated up to 4.5km from the proposed development. The following should be borne in consideration when interpreting the information presented on the ZTV:

1. Areas shown as having no visibility will likely have no visibility.
2. Areas shown as having theoretical visibility may have visibility of the development, however, local features such as trees; hedgerows; embankments; or buildings may screen views. Where buildings or woodlands are shown within areas of visibility, it is likely to be only the edges of the buildings or woodlands which would theoretically have views of the proposed development.
3. 5 ZTV reference points have been placed on the corners and in the centre of the scheme model. The shaded area indicating theoretical visibility does not indicate how many points are visible, varying from points across the whole site to a single point. It provides a basis for the site work to consider likely visibility.
4. The ZTV is shown to 4.5km from the reference points. Potential visibility tends to reduce with distance.
5. Note that, whilst LiDAR provides a greater resolution depiction of potential visibility, the output is still theoretical. For example, the ZTV indicates visibility from areas which may not be accessible, such as the roofs of buildings. Interpretation of this plan should be with reference to the LVIA report.

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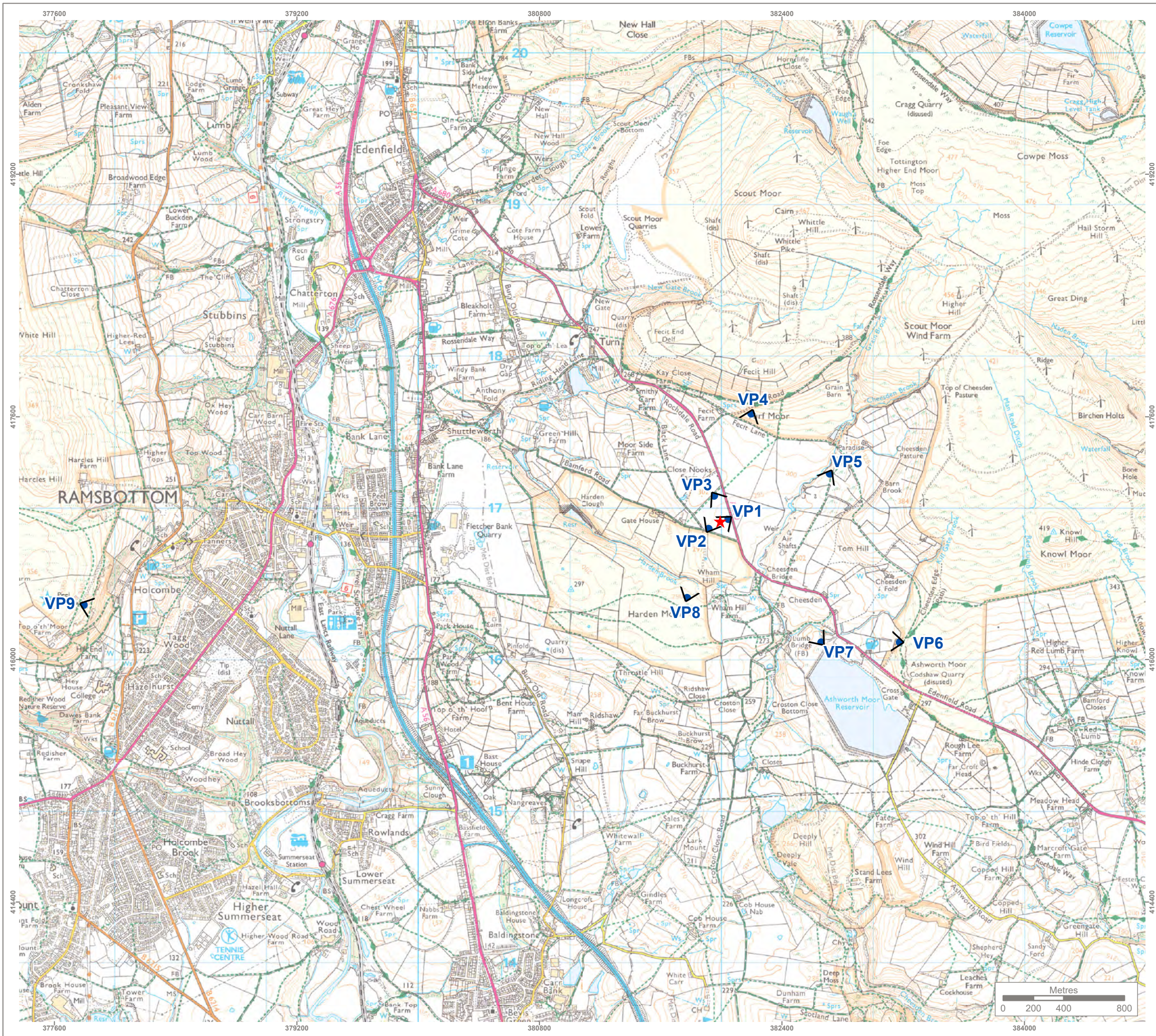
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Project
Rossendale BESS

Title
Figure 6 - Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

Drawing Number
G10602.006

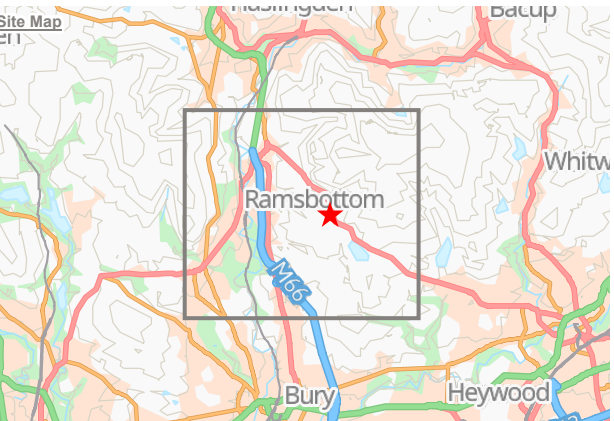
Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SP	CB	JB	1:25,000 @ A3	10/03/2025



KEY

- ★ Site location
- ▼ Viewpoint location

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Project
Rossendale BESS

Title
Figure A - Viewpoint Location Plan

Drawing Number
G10602.008

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale	Date
SP	CW	JB	1:25,000 @ A3	19/12/2024



Project : Higher Moss BESS
Title: Photosheets
Figure Number: Viewpoint 1 - View from A680 Rochdale Road
Drawing Number: IN10602.001 - Sheet 1 of 10

Visualisation Type : Type 1
Time and Date: 28/08/2024 Time: 13:47
Camera and Lens Type: Canon Eos 5D FFS 50mm Prime lens

FoV and Display Size: FoV: 90° x 27° (Baseline) 96%
Viewing Distance and Projection: Comfortable arms length. Cylindrical



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Project : Higher Moss BESS
Title: Photosheets
Figure Number: Viewpoint 1 - View from A680 Rochdale Road
Drawing Number: IN10602.001 - Sheet 2 of 10

Visualisation Type : Type 1
Time and Date: 28/08/2024 Time: 13:47
Camera and Lens Type: Canon Eos 5D FFS 50mm Prime lens

FoV and Display Size: FoV: 90° x 27° (Baseline) 96%
Viewing Distance and Projection: Comfortable arms length. Cylindrical



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Project : Higher Moss BESS
Title: Photosheets
Figure Number: Viewpoint 2 - View from Bamford Road
Drawing Number: IN10602.001 - Sheet 3 of 10

Visualisation Type : Type 1
Time and Date: 28/08/2024 Time: 13:52
Camera and Lens Type: Canon Eos 5D FFS 50mm Prime lens

FoV and Display Size: FoV: 90° x 27° (Baseline) 96%
Viewing Distance and Projection: Comfortable arms length. Cylindrical



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Project : Higher Moss BESS
Title: Photosheets
Figure Number: Viewpoint 3 - View from PRoW adjacent site
Drawing Number: IN10602.001 - Sheet 4 of 10

Visualisation Type : Type 1
Time and Date: 28/08/2024 Time: 14:03
Camera and Lens Type: Canon Eos 5D FFS 50mm Prime lens

FoV and Display Size: FoV: 90° x 27° (Baseline) 96%
Viewing Distance and Projection: Comfortable arms length. Cylindrical



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Ashworth Moor Reservoir

Site

Rochdale Road A680

Close Nooks Farm

Project : Higher Moss BESS
Title: Photosheets
Figure Number: Viewpoint 4 - View from Rossendale Way / Coal Road
Drawing Number: IN10602.001 - Sheet 5 of 10

Visualisation Type : Type 1
Time and Date: 28/08/2024 Time: 14:18
Camera and Lens Type: Canon Eos 5D FFS 50mm Prime lens

FoV and Display Size: FoV: 90° x 27° (Baseline) 96%
Viewing Distance and Projection: Comfortable arms length. Cylindrical



Project : Higher Moss BESS
Title: Photosheets
Figure Number: Viewpoint 6 - View from Rochdale Way
Drawing Number: IN10602.001 - Sheet 7 of 10

Visualisation Type : Type 1
Time and Date: 28/08/2024 Time: 15:14
Camera and Lens Type: Canon Eos 5D FFS 50mm Prime lens

FoV and Display Size: FoV: 90° x 27° (Baseline) 96%
Viewing Distance and Projection: Comfortable arms length. Cylindrical



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Project : Higher Moss BESS
Title: Photosheets
Figure Number: Viewpoint 7 - View from access track / permissive path near reservoir
Drawing Number: IN10602.001 - Sheet 8 of 10

Visualisation Type : Type 1
Time and Date: 28/08/2024 Time: 13:25
Camera and Lens Type: Canon Eos 5D FFS 50mm Prime lens

FoV and Display Size: FoV: 90° x 27° (Baseline) 96%
Viewing Distance and Projection: Comfortable arms length. Cylindrical



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Project : Higher Moss BESS
Title: Photosheets
Figure Number: Viewpoint 8 - View from PRoW on Harden Moor
Drawing Number: IN10602.001 - Sheet 9 of 10

Visualisation Type : Type 1
Time and Date: 28/08/2024 Time: 13:25
Camera and Lens Type: Canon Eos 5D FFS 50mm Prime lens

FoV and Display Size: FoV: 90° x 27° (Baseline) 96%
Viewing Distance and Projection: Comfortable arms length. Cylindrical

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Appendix B: Landscape and Visual Appraisal Method

Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) Method

- 1.1 This method statement is a description of the method used by The Environment Partnership (TEP) Limited to assess the effect of proposed development on landscape character and on views.
- 1.2 In the following paragraphs, landscape is referred to and the acronym LVA (Landscape and Visual Appraisal) is used, but it also can encompass townscape aspects of assessment where relevant.
- 1.3 This method is used for development for which Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is not required and is used to provide an appraisal of effects on landscape and views arising from the construction and operation of the proposed development.
- 1.4 The method is based on the assessment stages and guidance contained in the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment - Third Edition', Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013 (GLVIA3).
- 1.5 There are five stages to the method of assessment of landscape and visual effects described in GLVIA3, Chapters 5 and 6. These are:
- Scope;
 - Establishing the landscape and visual baseline;
 - Predicting and describing landscape and visual effects;
 - Assessing the significance of landscape and visual effects; and
 - Judging the overall significance of landscape and visual effects.

Scope of the LVA

- 1.6 In accordance with paragraph 5.2 of GLVIA3 *"Scoping should...identify the area of landscape that needs to be covered in assessing landscape effects. This should be agreed with the competent authority, but it should also be recognised that it may change as the work progresses, for example as a result of fieldwork, or changes to the proposal. The study area should include the site itself and the full extent of the wider landscape around it which the proposed development may influence in a significant manner. This will usually be based on the extent of Landscape Character Areas likely to be significantly affected either directly or indirectly. However, it may also be based on the extent of the area from which the development is potentially visible, defined as the Zone of Theoretical Visibility, or a combination of the two."*
- 1.7 The scope of the appraisal is discussed within the Method section of the LVA.

Landscape Appraisal

Establishing the Landscape Baseline

- 1.8 The appraisal will consider planning policy and guidance relevant to the site, the surrounding area, the proposed development, and landscape (and views). It also will consider landscape, heritage and nature conservation designations, and published character assessments relevant to the area in which the development is proposed.

- 1.9 Site assessment of landscape character and of the proposed development will involve a visit to the area by car and on foot. In accordance with GLVIA3 Paragraph 5.15 fieldwork will check the applicability of published character assessments within the study area, identifying variations in character at a more detailed scale. The landscape within the study area will be experienced, and landscape characteristics and features recorded from publicly accessible locations only.

Landscape Value

- 1.10 The value of the landscape potentially affected by the proposed development will be evaluated as part of establishing the landscape baseline.
- 1.11 Highly valued landscapes typically are identified by international level designations such as World Heritage Sites, and are landscapes closely associated with an artist or writer of international renown; and include national level designations such as National Parks and National Landscapes. Landscapes of local value may be identified by designations in the local planning process such as Areas of Great Landscape Value and Special Landscape Areas, although planning authorities may adopt a 'criteria-based' approach to landscape protection and enhancement.
- 1.12 Undesignated landscapes and features are also valued.
- 1.13 Paragraph 5.19 of GLVIA3 identifies that following a review of existing landscape designations *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*
- 1.14 GLVIA3, Box 5.1 under paragraph 5.28, describes a range of factors that can help in the identification of valued landscapes. These include landscape quality (condition); scenic quality; rarity; representativeness; conservation interests; recreation value; perceptual aspects, and associations.
- 1.15 Table 1 of the LI's Technical Guidance Note 02-21 (LI-TGN 02/21): 'Assessing landscape value outside national designations', also identifies a range of factors that can be considered when identifying landscape value, including;
- Natural heritage;
 - Cultural heritage;
 - Landscape condition;
 - Associations;
 - Distinctiveness;
 - Recreational value;
 - Perceptual Aspects (Scenic);
 - Perceptual Aspects (Wildness and tranquillity); and
 - Functional.
- 1.16 Guidance contained within LI-TGN 02/21 is stated as being the LI's current reflection on the subject of landscape value and is intended to be complementary to GLVIA3.

- 1.17 The above factors set out in GLVIA3 and LI-TGN 02/21 will be considered when determining landscape value. The review of published local landscape character assessments also will inform judgements on landscape value.
- 1.18 Paragraph 5.19 of GLVIA3 states that “*landscapes or their component parts may be valued at the community, local, national or international levels.*” This word-scale has been used to define the level of landscape value in the baseline assessment although an intermediate scale between local and national has been identified.
- 1.19 This method recognises the importance of a hierarchy of landscape designations to landscape value but also recognises, in **Table 1** below, the factors identified by GLVIA3 in Box 5.1 and identified by LI-TGN 02/21.
- 1.20 **Table 1** below provides typical criteria used when making judgements on landscape value. Not all criterion need apply when giving a specific evaluation rating.

Table 1- Landscape Value Criteria

Landscape Value	Typical Example
International (Very High)	Land within a World Heritage Site where the scenic qualities of the particular landscape in question contributes to the designation. A landscape closely associated with an artist or writer of international renown (for example, Monet’s garden at Giverny).
National (High)	Land within a National Park or National Landscape where the scenic qualities of the particular landscape in question are consistent with the designation. A landscape closely associated with an artist or writer of national renown (many such landscapes are also designated a National Park or National Landscape, for example Constable’s connections with the Dedham Vale National Landscape or Wordsworth’s connections with the Lake District National Park).
Regional (Medium)	A landscape which has a scenic quality and rarity, or recreational or tourist offer, which results in its renown at a regional or county-level.
Local (Low)	A landscape which has scenic quality and rarity, or a recreational or tourist offer, which results in its renown at a borough or district-level. A landscape with a local plan designation which relates to landscape quality, or a local plan designation which relates to a conservation interest (historic or wildlife) where the landscape contributes to the designation.
Community (Very Low)	Landscapes which are valued by residents and workers within the community, but for which there is no particular indication of a higher value.

Landscape Sensitivity

- 1.21 The sensitivity of the landscape will be assessed with consideration to the landscape's susceptibility to change to the type of development proposed (i.e. the degree to which the landscape can accommodate the proposed change without suffering detrimental effects on its character), and the value attached to the landscape.
- 1.22 The landscape appraisal will consider the susceptibility of the landscape to change, which is dependent on the characteristics of the receiving landscape and the type and nature of the development proposed. The judgement on the susceptibility of a landscape to the change proposed is recorded as high, medium or low.
- 1.23 The susceptibility of the landscape to change from the proposed development will be evaluated using the typical criteria in **Table 2** below. Not all criterion need apply when giving a specific evaluation rating.

Table 2- Susceptibility to Change Criteria

Susceptibility to Change	Typical Criteria
High	• There is no existing built development present in the landscape; and/or • There is limited or no screening by trees, woodland, landform, and/or built form; and/or • The landscape cannot accommodate the proposed development without suffering substantial detrimental effects on its character.
Medium	• There is some built development present in the landscape; and/or • There is some screening by trees, woodland, landform, and/or built form; and/or • The landscape generally is able to accommodate the proposed development without suffering substantial detrimental effects on its character.
Low	• There is large-scale built development present in the landscape; and/or • There is screening by trees, woodland, landform, and/or built form; and/or • The landscape is able to accommodate the proposed development without suffering substantial detrimental effects on its character.

- 1.24 The assessment of landscape sensitivity will be assigned to the landscape potentially affected by the proposed development, with consideration to the typical criteria identified in **Table 3** below.

Table 3- Criteria used to Assess Landscape Sensitivity

Landscape Sensitivity	Typical Criteria
High	The landscape has: • High susceptibility to change and is of international, national or regional value; or • Medium susceptibility to change and is of international or national value.
Medium	The landscape has: • High susceptibility to change and is of community or local value; or • Medium susceptibility to change and is of local or regional value; or • Low susceptibility to change and is of national or international value.
Low	The landscape has: • Medium susceptibility to change and is of community value; or • Low susceptibility to change and is of community, local or regional value.

Magnitude of Effect

- 1.25 An assessment will be made as to whether the proposed development would be in keeping with existing character or to what extent it would be discordant or out of keeping with landscape character.
- 1.26 The forecast magnitude of effect on landscape character will be assessed. This assumes that where there would be little change in landscape character a low magnitude of effect would be forecast; where a pronounced difference would arise, a high magnitude of effect would be forecast; and that a moderate effect would be greater than low but not as great as high. The typical criteria is established below.
- 1.27 **Table 4** below describes the criteria used to assess the magnitude of effect on landscape. The magnitude of effect can be adverse or beneficial.

Table 4 – Criteria used to Assess the Magnitude of Effect on Landscape Character

Magnitude of Effect	Typical Criteria
High	Major alteration to key features or characteristics in the existing landscape and/or the introduction of elements considered totally uncharacteristic. Typically this would be where there would be a great scale of change to the character of the landscape for the long or medium-term.
Medium	Partial alteration to key features or characteristics of the existing landscape and/or the introduction of prominent elements. Typically this would be where there would be a: - notable scale of change to the character of the landscape for the medium and long- term; or a - great scale of change on the landscape for the short-term.
Low	Minor alteration to key features and characteristics of the existing landscape and/or the introduction of features which may already be present in the landscape. Typically this would be where there would be a: - notable or low scale of change to the character of the landscape for the short-term; or a - low scale of change on the landscape in the medium or long-term.
Negligible	A very minor alteration to key features or characteristics of the existing landscape. Typically this would be where the scale of change on landscape character would be barely perceptible in the short, medium or long-term.

Judging the Overall Effect on Landscape Receptors

- 1.28 GLVIA3 paragraph 5.53 advises that: *“to draw final conclusions about significance the separate judgements about the sensitivity of the landscape receptors and the magnitude of the landscape effects need to be combined, to allow a final judgement about whether each different effect is significant or not.”*
- 1.29 Whilst the proposed development subject to this landscape appraisal is not EIA development, the separate magnitude and sensitivity judgements have been combined to reach an overall level of, or degree of effect. This accords with the guidance provided in the GLVIA3 Statement of Clarification 1/13. In this appraisal, the overall level or degree of effect is referred to as the ‘overall effect’.

- 1.30 The assessment of the overall effect of the proposed development on the landscape is not an absolute scale. GLVIA3 paragraph 3.23 states that the assessment of significance *“is an evidence-based process combined with professional judgement”, and that the basis of these judgements “is transparent and understandable, so that the underlying assumptions and reasoning can be understood by others.”*
- 1.31 Paragraph 5.56 of GLVIA3 advises that it is reasonable to say that the effects of the greatest significance are likely to be those which would result in *“major loss or irreversible negative (adverse) effects, over an extensive area, on elements and/or aesthetic and perceptual aspects that are key to the character of nationally valued landscapes.”*
- 1.32 At the other end of the spectrum effects that could be determined as being less significant would relate to *“reversible negative (adverse) effects of short duration over a restricted area, on elements and/or aesthetic and perceptual aspects that contribute to but are not key characteristics of the character of landscapes of community value.”*
- 1.33 The overall effect on landscape character is determined through the sequential combination of judgements on the landscape sensitivity and magnitude of effect. The overall direction of effect on landscape character can be beneficial (enhance the landscape), adverse (at odds with or harmful to the landscape’s key features or character) or neutral, and considers the typical criteria presented in **Table 5**.
- 1.34 The typical criteria do not represent every assessment scenario which may be encountered. There always will be an element of professional judgement needed, which must be applied on a case-by-case basis.
- 1.35 Generally, each of the typical criteria in the table below, would not on their own result in the level of overall effect judgement attributed to it. Rather the overall effect judgement is more likely to be based on a combination of factors, which influence the magnitude of effect and landscape sensitivity.

Table 5 – Criteria Used to Assess the Overall Effect on Landscape

Overall Effect	Typical Scenario
Major	An effect of major significance generally is recorded where a high magnitude of effect occurs to a high or medium sensitivity receptor.
Moderate	An effect of moderate significance generally is recorded where a moderate magnitude of effect occurs to a high or medium sensitivity receptor.
Minor	An effect of minor significance generally is recorded where a low magnitude of effect occurs to a high, medium or low sensitivity receptor.
Negligible	An effect of negligible significance generally is recorded where a negligible magnitude of effect occurs to a high, medium or low sensitivity receptor.

Visual Appraisal

- 1.36 The appraisal of how views may be affected is based on an initial desk study of Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial photography online to establish from where the proposed development may be visible. This is undertaken with reference to contours, spot heights and trees and built form identified on maps.
- 1.37 During site assessment, land with theoretical views of the proposed development is visited and visual receptors are identified where views of the proposed development are considered possible. The site visit will consider how views towards the site may change if the proposed development was constructed.
- 1.38 Where reference is made in the appraisal to likely effects on views from private property, this has been judged from the nearest publically available viewpoint/s.

Receptor Sensitivity

- 1.39 Visual receptors are people who potentially would have a view of the proposed development. The sensitivity of a visual receptor depends on the susceptibility of the visual receptor to change and the value of the view.

Susceptibility to Change

- 1.40 Paragraph 6.32 of GLVIA3 advises that the susceptibility of different visual receptors to potential changes in views and visual amenity is mainly 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.”*
- 1.41 Paragraph 6.35 of GLVIA3 advises that *“each project needs to consider the nature of the groups of people who will be affected and the extent to which their attention is likely to be focused on views and visual amenity. Judgements about the susceptibility of visual receptors to change should be recorded on a scale (for example high, medium or low) but the basis for this must be clear, and linked back to evidence from the baseline study.”*
- 1.42 Susceptibility to change generally will be assigned to visual receptors as shown in **Table 6** below.

Table 6 – Visual Receptor Susceptibility to Change Criteria

Receptor	Susceptibility to Change
Residents of residential properties	High
Users of public rights of way (PRoW) and other recreation routes including long distance footpaths and national, regional and local cycle routes	High
Users of Public Open Space/visitor attractions where surroundings are important to the experience	High

Receptor	Susceptibility to Change
Users of Golf Courses	Medium
Rail Passengers	Medium
Motorists on scenic tourist routes	Medium
Motorists on roads other than on scenic tourist routes	Low
Users of Sports Pitches	Low
Workers in their workplace where setting is not important to quality of working life	Low

Value of the View

1.43 Judgements about the value attached to the views experienced is considered in the context of the value placed on a scene, alternatives available and the relative scenic quality of a view. Most views are appreciated by the person experiencing them as they are preferable to not having a view and they provide some interest.

1.44 The judgement of the value of a view is subjective and in accordance with paragraph 6.37 of GLVIA3 takes account of:

- *“recognition of the value attached to particular views, for example in relation to heritage assets, or through planning designations; and*
- *indicators of the value attached to views by visitors, for example through reference to a view in a guidebook or on a tourist map, provision of facilities for their enjoyment (such as parking places, sign boards and interpretative material) and references to them in literature and art that indicates a highly valued view, which often can be experienced by many people.”*

1.45 Views will be ascribed a value using the scale set and typical examples set out in **Table 7** below.

Table 7 - Value of Views Experienced by Visual Receptors

Value of View	Typical Example
International (Very High)	• Public views experienced to and from a World Heritage Site, in recognition of the importance of a World Heritage Site at an International scale.

Value of View	Typical Example
National (High)	- Public views experienced to and from a National Park, National Landscape or NSA, in recognition of the scenic quality of views and the contribution of views to the special qualities of a nationally designated landscape. - Public views from national footpaths and cycle routes, in recognition of their wider recreational use, national importance and the value likely to be attached to views by visitors.
Regional (Medium)	Public views from walks, cycle routes or public open spaces publicised at a county or regional level, in recognition of their wider recreational use and the importance of views to the enjoyment and appreciation of these recreational assets by visitors from the county or wider region.
Local (Low)	- Public views from walks, cycle routes, or public open spaces publicised at a local or borough level, in recognition of their recreational use and the importance of views to the enjoyment and appreciation of these recreational assets by visitors from the local area. - Public views from or within a local plan designation relating to landscape quality or a conservation interest (such as a Conservation Area or Local Nature Reserve).
Community (Very Low)	Other public views and all private views.

Visual Receptor Sensitivity

1.46 Receptor sensitivity will be assigned to receptors in accordance with **Table 8** below.

Table 8- Criteria Used to Assess Visual Receptor Sensitivity

Receptor Sensitivity	Typical Criteria
High	The visual receptor or view has: - High susceptibility to change and is of international, national or regional value; or - Medium susceptibility to change and of international or national value.

Receptor Sensitivity	Typical Criteria
Medium	The visual receptor or view has: • High susceptibility to change and is of local or community value; • Medium susceptibility to change and of regional or local value; or • Low susceptibility to change and of international or national value.
Low	The visual receptor or view has: • Medium susceptibility to change and is of community value; or • Low susceptibility to change and of regional, local or community value.

Magnitude of Effect

- 1.47 A judgement on the likely magnitude of effect on views is assessed, based on the proportion of the view that would change and the extent to which there would be an appreciable difference to the existing view. As for landscape character, a scale of low, moderate and high is used to forecast anticipated effects.
- 1.48 **Table 9** describes the criteria used to assess the magnitude of effect on views. The direction of effect can be positive, negative or neutral.

Table 9 – Typical Criteria Used to Assess the Magnitude of Effects on Views

Magnitude of Effect	Typical Criteria
High	Major alteration to the existing view and/or the introduction of elements considered totally uncharacteristic in the view. Typically this would be: • where a development would be seen in close proximity with a large proportion of the view affected with little or no filtering; or • where there would be a great scale of change from the present situation for the long or medium-term.
Medium	Partial alteration to the existing view and/or the introduction of prominent elements in the view. Typically this would be: • where a development would be seen in views for the long or medium-term where a moderate proportion of the view is affected; • where there may be some screening, which would minimise the scale of change from the present situation; or • where a development would be seen in close proximity with a large proportion of the view affected for the short-term.
Low	Low alteration to the existing view and/or the introduction of features, which may already be present in views. Typically this would be: • where a moderate or small proportion of the view would be affected for the short-term; • where only a small proportion of the view is affected in the medium-term or long-term; • where the development would be visible for the long-term in distant views; • where the medium-term or long-term effect is reduced due to a high degree of filtering and/or screening; or • where there is a low scale of change from the existing view.
Negligible	Very low alteration to the existing view. Typically this would be: • where, in the short, medium or long-term, a development would be barely perceptible within a long distance panoramic view; or • where a very small proportion of the view is affected. The scale of change from the existing view would be barely perceptible.

Judging the Overall Effect on Views

- 1.49 In accordance with paragraph 6.42 of GLVIA3 “to draw final conclusions about significance the separate judgements about the sensitivity of the visual receptors and the magnitude of the visual effects need to be combined, to allow a final judgement about whether each different effect is significant or not”. “Significance of visual effects is not absolute and can only be defined in relation to each development and its specific location.”
- 1.50 Whilst the proposed development subject to this visual appraisal is not EIA development, the separate magnitude and sensitivity judgements have been combined to reach an overall level of, or degree of effect. This accords with the guidance provided in the GLVIA3 Statement of Clarification 1/13. In this appraisal, the overall level or degree of effect is referred to as the ‘overall effect’.
- 1.51 Large-scale changes which introduce new, discordant or intrusive elements into the view of a sensitive receptor are considered to be more likely to result in greater overall effects than small changes or changes involving features already present in the view or changes in the views of less sensitive receptors. Changes in views from recognised and important viewpoints, such as scheduled monuments or outdoor tourist attractions, or from important amenity routes, such as long-distance footpaths or national cycle routes, are likely to result in greater overall effects.
- 1.52 The overall effect on views is determined through the sequential combination of judgements on visual receptor sensitivity and the magnitude of effect. The overall effect can be adverse, beneficial or neutral. A neutral effect is one in which there is no noticeable beneficial or adverse effect, or in which the effect is considered neither beneficial nor adverse overall, having made a ‘net equation’ judgment that takes into account both beneficial and adverse impacts.
- 1.53 The typical criteria shown in **Table 10** will be used to judge overall effect.

Table 10 – Criteria Used to Assess the Overall Effect on Views

Overall Effect	Typical Criteria
Major	An effect of major significance generally is recorded where a high magnitude of effect occurs to a high or medium sensitivity receptor.
Moderate	An effect of moderate significance generally is recorded where a moderate magnitude of effect occurs to a high or medium sensitivity receptor.
Minor	An effect of minor significance generally is recorded where a low magnitude of effect occurs to a high, medium or low sensitivity receptor.
Negligible	An effect of negligible significance generally is recorded where a negligible magnitude of effect occurs to a high, medium or low sensitivity receptor.



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