

Appendix 1

Glossary of LVIA Terms

Appendix 1 Glossary of LVIA Terms

Source: GLVIA3, pp. 155-159

Access land	Land where the public have access either by legal right or by informal agreement.
Baseline studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Characterisation	The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character.
Characteristics	Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.
Compensation	Measures devised to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects which cannot be prevented/avoided or further reduced
Competent authority	The authority which determines the application for consent, permission, licence or other authorisation to proceed with a proposal. It is the authority that must consider the environmental information before granting any kind of authorisation.
Consultation bodies	Any body specified in the relevant EIA Regulations which the competent authority must consult in respect of an EIA, and which also has a duty to provide a scoping opinion and information.
Designated landscape	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
Development	Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and/or visual environment.
Direct effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development.
'Do nothing' situation	Continued change or evolution in the landscape in the absence of the proposed development.
Ecosystem services	The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (www.unep.org/maweb/en/index.aspx) grouped ecosystem services into four broad categories: 1. supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, oxygen production and soil formation - these underpin the provision of the other 'service' categories; 2. provisioning services, such as food, fibre, fuel and water; 3. regulating services, such as climate regulation, water purification and flood protection; 4. cultural services, such as education, recreation, and aesthetic value.
Elements	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings
Enhancement	Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the proposed development site and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of gathering environmental information; describing a development; identifying and describing the likely significant environmental effects of the project; defining ways of preventing/avoiding, reducing, or offsetting or compensating for any adverse effects; consulting the general public and specific bodies with responsibilities for the environment; and presenting the results to the competent authority to inform the decision on whether the project should proceed.
Environmental Statement	A statement that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile, but that includes at least the information referred to in the EIA Regulations.
Feature	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines OR a particular aspect of the project proposal.
Geographical Information System (GIS)	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Green Infrastructure (GI)	Networks of green spaces and watercourses and water bodies that connect rural areas, villages, towns and cities.
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) and Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA)	Historic characterisation is the identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area. HLC is the term used in England and Wales, HLA is the term used in Scotland.
Indirect effects	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.
Iterative design process	The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to growing understanding of environmental issues.
Key characteristics	Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.

Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Areas (LCAs)	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Landscape Character Types (LCTs)	These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
Landscape classification	A process of sorting the landscape into different types using selected criteria but without attaching relative values to different sorts of landscape.
Landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Landscape quality (condition)	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.
Landscape receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape strategy	The overall vision and objectives for what the landscape should be like in the future, and what is thought to be desirable for a particular landscape type or area as a whole, usually expressed in formally adopted plans and programmes or related documents.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Magnitude (of effect)	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
Perception	Combines the sensory (that we receive through our senses) with the cognitive (our knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.

Receptors	See Landscape receptors and Visual receptors.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an EIA. It is a method of ensuring that an EIA focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be less significant.
Seascape	Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Stakeholders	The whole constituency of individuals and groups who have an interest in a subject or place.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	The process of considering the environmental effects of certain public plans, programmes or strategies at a strategic level.
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
Time depth	Historical layering - the idea of landscape as a 'palimpsest', a much written-over manuscript.
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.

Appendix 2

LVIA Methodology

Appendix 2 LVIA Methodology

Introduction

- 1.1 This Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal (LVIA) aims to determine the likely effects of the proposed development on the existing landscape and visual receptors within the study area.
- 1.2 The LVIA assesses the effects on:
- Landscape as a resource (including its character and physical landscape elements/features); and
 - Views and visual amenity experienced by visual receptors (people).

Guidance and Approach

Guidance

- 1.3 This assessment methodology for assessing landscape and visual effects is based on the following best practice guidance:
- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition, Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013;
 - LITGN-2024-01, Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3), Landscape Institute, 2024;
 - An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, Natural England, 2014;
 - TGN 02-21: Assessing landscape value outside national designations, Landscape Institute, 2021;
 - Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals, Landscape Institute, 2019.
- 1.4 Other reference documents used to understand the baseline position in landscape terms comprise published landscape character assessments appropriate to the Site's location and the nature of the proposed development.

Approach

- 1.5 The following approach is used to assess landscape and visual effects:
- Determine the scope of the assessment;
 - Collate landscape and visual baseline information;
 - Describe and review the proposed development and the likely impacts associated with it and identify mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset (for example by planting outside the site) the likely adverse impacts;

- Assess the sensitivity of the receptors likely to be affected by the proposed development by judging value and susceptibility;
- Assess the magnitude of change for these receptors by combining judgements on scale/size of impact, its duration and reversibility;
- Assess the overall degree of significance of effects by combining judgements on receptor sensitivity and magnitude of impact.

Determining the Scope and Baseline

Study Area

- 1.6 The study area should be proportional to the scale and nature of the proposed development.
- 1.7 For landscape effects it includes the site itself and the full extent of the wider landscape around it, which the development may influence in a significant manner (directly or indirectly). For visual effects, the study area is typically associated with the extent of the potential visibility of the proposed development.
- 1.8 The study area is determined in 2 stages:
 - Preliminary study area is identified at the scoping stage. It can be based on the extent of Landscape Character Areas likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis or an analysis of the site context through desk study and field work.
 - A preliminary study area is then refined during field work and takes account of the assessor's experience, including the actual site visibility, the scale and nature of the proposed development), and the likelihood of significant landscape and visual effects in the wider landscape.

Baseline information

- 1.9 Baseline information is collated using desk study and field survey.
- 1.10 Desk study uses all available studies and materials (i.e. Ordnance Survey maps, existing landscape character assessments, planning policy documents or local guidance) that enable the identification of key baseline information, including potential landscape and visual receptors likely to be affected by the proposed development.
- 1.11 Detailed field survey of the site and its context is carried out in order to review/refine the information collated during the desk study, identify the key landscape and visual receptors that may be affected by the proposed development and attribute value to the landscape receptors.
- 1.12 Site photographs are taken using a full frame digital single lens reflex (DSLR) camera with 50mm lens and viewpoint photographs conform to the Landscape Institute's TGN 6/19 guidance for Type 1 visualisations (Annotated Viewpoint Photograph).

Assessment of Landscape Effects

- 1.13 Sensitivity of landscape receptors is assessed by combining judgements of their susceptibility to the type of change or development proposed and the value attached to the landscape. Although landscape has some intrinsic sensitivity, different landscape receptors have different elements and features that can accommodate a variety of development types. Therefore, in LVIA, sensitivity is specific to the particular project or development that is being proposed and to the location in question.

Landscape value

- 1.14 The description of value of the potentially affected landscape receptors (areas of landscape, or individual elements, features or perceptual aspects) is undertaken as part of the baseline study.
- 1.15 A review of designations is a starting point in understanding the landscape value but other factors will be also taken account of, especially if existing studies on value of the landscape in question are not available or are limited. These factors include (see Box 5.1, page 84 of the GLVIA3):
- Landscape quality (condition);
 - Scenic quality;
 - Rarity;
 - Representativeness;
 - Conservation interests;
 - Recreation value;
 - Perceptual aspects;
 - Associations.
- 1.16 Table A-1 provides indicative criteria for determining the value of landscape receptors.

Table A-1 Determining landscape value

Value	Criteria
High	Predominantly nationally/Internationally designated/valued landscape. All or most criteria indicating higher landscape value are met including good condition and scenic quality; rare elements of features, strong/distinctive/important landscape characteristics; high nature conservation and/or heritage interest, high recreation value and perceptual qualities/tranquillity, historic associations. No detracting features. In some cases, landscapes designated on the local and community levels or undesignated landscapes which are of exceptional quality and meet all of most of the above criteria can also be determined as having high value.

Value	Criteria
Medium	Landscapes designated on the county or local (e.g. Areas of High Landscape Value, Regional Scenic Areas) which meet some of the criteria outlined in paragraph 1.15. For example, high nature conservation and/or heritage interest, high recreation value and perceptual qualities/tranquillity, historic associations, but lack of rare elements of features or important landscape characteristics. Some detracting features. In some cases, a part of internationally or nationally designated landscapes can be also attributed locally medium value if the only some of the criteria are met, for example if a part of such landscape is in very poor condition and is not representative of the wider character. Undesignated landscapes can also be attributed medium value if most of the criteria outlined in paragraph 1.15 are met.
Low	Predominantly undesignated landscape. Few criteria outlined in paragraph 1.15 are met. For example, landscape is in poor condition and of average or poor scenic quality; no rare elements of features, weak landscape characteristics; limited nature conservation and/or heritage interest, average or low recreation value and few perceptual qualities/ low tranquillity, no historic associations. Many detracting features. In some cases, locally designated landscape can also be attributed low value if its condition is very poor and it is not representative of the wider character, or it does not meet most of the criteria outlined in paragraph 1.15.

- 1.17 The final judgement on landscape value is guided by the criteria outlined in the Table A-1 and should be supported by a clear and transparent justification.

Susceptibility to change

- 1.18 Susceptibility of landscape receptors is assessed as high, medium or low and is based on the combination of a range of factors (based on GLVIA3, para 5.40 to 5.43):
- Landscape capacity;
 - Nature of the development (or presence of similar developments and the degree of contribution to existing landscape character);
 - Nature of landscape components (whether that can be easily substituted or not).
- 1.19 The guiding criteria for assessing landscape susceptibility to change/development proposed are provided in the Table A-2.

Table A-2 Susceptibility of landscape receptors to change/development

Susceptibility	Criteria
High	Low capacity of the receptor to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Susceptibility	Criteria
	The proposed development type is not present within the landscape and its addition would be out of character. Components of the landscape cannot be easily substituted.
Medium	Average capacity of the receptor to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. The proposed development type has some presence within the surrounding landscape. Components of the landscape can be easily substituted.
Low	High capacity of the receptor to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. The proposed development type is present within the landscape and its addition would be completely in line with the existing character. Components of the landscape can be easily substituted or their substitution is highly desirable (components with negative contribution to character).

Sensitivity of landscape receptors

- 1.20 Once the landscape value and receptors' susceptibility to the type of change or development proposed have been determined, the overall sensitivity of the landscape receptors can be evaluated. Table A-3 contains a guide to combining value and susceptibility in order to determine the overall sensitivity.

Table A-3 Matrix for assessing sensitivity of landscape receptors

Value	Susceptibility		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Very high	High	Medium
Medium	High	Medium	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Very low

- 1.21 Table A-4 summarises landscape sensitivity levels used in the assessment of landscape effects.

Table A-4 Landscape sensitivity definitions

Item	Description
Very high	Landscape receptor of high value and high susceptibility to change / proposed development.

Item	Description
	Typical examples include nationally/internationally designated landscapes or locally designated landscapes of exceptional quality with low capacity for the type of development proposed.
High	Landscape receptor of high value and medium susceptibility to change / proposed development or medium value and high susceptibility to change / proposed development. Typical examples include valuable landscapes (such as nationally/internationally designated landscapes or locally designated landscapes of exceptional quality) with some capacity for the type of development proposed or landscapes of average value with low capacity for the type of development proposed.
Medium	Landscape receptor of medium value and medium capacity for the type of development proposed. Landscape receptor of high / low value but low / high capacity for the type of development proposed, respectively. Examples include a variety of landscapes, such as locally designated landscapes of medium value with some capacity for the type of development proposed; nationally and internationally designated landscapes with high capacity for the type of development proposed or landscapes of low value with limited susceptibility to change.
Low	Landscape receptor of medium value and low susceptibility to change / proposed development or low value and medium susceptibility to change / proposed development. Typical examples include locally designated landscapes or undesignated landscapes with some value and high capacity for the type of development proposed or undesignated landscapes of low value with medium capacity for the type of development proposed.
Very low	Landscape receptor of low value and low susceptibility to change / proposed development. Typical examples include undesignated landscapes of low quality with high capacity for the type of development proposed.

Magnitude of landscape effects

- 1.22 Once the sensitivity of landscape receptor is established, the magnitude of change to landscape receptor is determined according to the following key criteria:
- Size or scale of impact;
 - Geographical extent of the area over which the landscape effects will occur;
 - Duration and the reversibility of the impact.
- 1.23 In assessing the size or scale of impact the judgements are made based on the:
- The extent of existing landscape elements that will be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape;

- The degree to which aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered;
 - Whether the effect changes the key characteristics of this landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.
- 1.24 Size and scale of impact are described as total/major, large, medium, small, negligible (very low).
- 1.25 The geographical extent of impact refers to the geographical area over which the landscape effects will be felt. It can be perceived at site level, immediate setting of the site, local/community level, landscape type or area level, large scale (several landscape types or areas), regional scale.
- 1.26 The duration and reversibility of effects are separate but interlinked terms which are considered in assessing the magnitude of landscape effects. For the purpose of this LVIA, the duration of effects is described as:
- Very long term (more than 20 years);
 - Long term (10 to 20 years);
 - Medium term (5 to 10 years);
 - Short term (2 to 5 years);
 - Very short term (up to 2 years).
- 1.27 Each landscape effect is also assessed based on its reversibility. For example, housing developments are considered as irreversible, but wind farm or solar farm developments have usually a limited life and the changes to the landscape are reversible following their decommissioning.
- 1.28 The assessment of magnitude of landscape effects takes account of all three groups of criteria (and their sub criteria) and is based on a professional judgement, guided by the examples of the application of the criteria provided in Table A-5. Due to the complexity of the criteria used in the assessment of magnitude it is impossible to provide precise definitions of each degree of magnitude. Instead, typical examples are provided of how the criteria are applied at each level of magnitude.

Table A-5 Magnitude of landscape effects

Magnitude	Application of criteria – typical examples
Very High	Total/major or very large loss or addition of landscape elements and/or alteration to perceptual aspects that have crucial contribution to key characteristics on a very large/regional scale.
High	Large loss or addition of landscape elements and/or alteration to perceptual aspects that contribute to key characteristics on a landscape area/type level or large scale (several landscape areas/types). OR Total/major loss or addition of landscape elements on a local/community level or a medium loss of landscape features on a large scale.

Magnitude	Application of criteria – typical examples
Medium	Medium loss or addition of landscape elements and/or alteration to perceptual aspects that affect a limited number of key characteristics over a local/community or landscape area/type level. OR Total/major loss or addition of landscape elements and/or alteration to perceptual aspects that affect a limited number of key characteristics in the immediate site setting. OR Small loss or addition of landscape elements and/or alteration to perceptual aspects that affect a limited number of key characteristics on a very large/regional scale.
Low	Small loss or addition of landscape elements and/or alteration to perceptual aspects that have limited contribution to key characteristics on an immediate site setting or site level. OR Very small loss or addition of landscape elements on a local/community level or landscape type/area level.
Negligible	Negligible (very low) loss or addition of landscape elements and/or alteration to perceptual aspects that have limited contribution to key characteristics within the site, its immediate setting or a landscape character area/type.

Assessment of Visual Effects

- 1.29 Visual receptors are individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal. The assessment of visual effects looks at the sensitivity of visual receptors to change in the landscape or townscape caused by the proposed development type.
- 1.30 Sensitivity of visual receptors is a function of the value attached to views and the susceptibility of visual receptors (people) to change in views.

Susceptibility of visual receptors

- 1.31 People generally have differing responses to changes in views and visual amenity depending on the context (location, time of day, season, degree of exposure to views) and purpose for being in a particular place. The susceptibility of visual receptors therefore depends on:
- The occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and
 - The extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focussed on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations.

- 1.32 The susceptibility of visual receptors is described as high, medium or low. Table A-6 provides criteria and examples of visual susceptibility levels.

Table A-6 Susceptibility of visual receptors to change/development

Susceptibility	Criteria and examples
High	The occupation/activity of visual receptors has strong relationship with the experience of the surroundings. The attention of viewers is well focussed on the views and visual amenity. Examples: Views from open and elevated positions, views from rights of way, where landscape is the primary focus of the receptor, views from designated viewpoints where viewer's full attention is on views and visual amenity
Medium	The occupation/activity of visual receptors has some relationship with the experience of the surroundings. The attention of viewers is partially focussed on the views and visual amenity. Examples: Views from rights of way (or roads, other footpaths, public areas), where receptors' are only partially focussed on the landscape, receptors' activity does not allow for full appreciation of the landscape or is primarily directed elsewhere (travelling at speed, poor condition of a footpath, etc).
Low	The occupation/activity of visual receptors has very little or no relationship with the experience of the surroundings. The attention of viewers is barely focussed or not focussed at all on the views and visual amenity. Examples: Transient views, views from enclosed locations where wider landscape is a secondary focus, receptors' activity/occupation does not allow for appreciation of the landscape, people at their place of work etc.

Value of views

- 1.33 As part of the overall assessment of visual sensitivity, the LVIA makes judgements about the value of views. It takes account of:
- Recognition of value attached to particular views, for example in relation to heritage assets, or through planning designations.
 - Indicators of the value attached to views by visitors, for example through appearances in guidebooks or on tourist maps, presence of interpretation boards, or references in literature.
- 1.34 Value of views is described as high, medium or low. For example, views of high value are likely to be from designated landscapes (such as National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Countryside Parks) where the condition or scenic quality of the view is higher and where distinctive elements or features form a prominent part of a

view. Views of lower value are likely to be from an undesignated area of landscapes in poor condition where the scenic quality of the view is low, detracting features are present in the view and only limited value can be attached to it by visitors.

Sensitivity of visual receptors

- 1.35 The assessment of visual sensitivity takes account of susceptibility of visual receptors and the value attached to their views.
- 1.36 Once the value attached to views and visual receptors' susceptibility have been determined, the overall sensitivity of the visual receptors can be evaluated. Table A-7 contains a guide to combining value and susceptibility in order to determine the overall visual sensitivity.

Table A-7 Matrix for assessing sensitivity of visual receptors

Value	Susceptibility		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Very high	High	Medium
Medium	High	Medium	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Very low

- 1.37 Table A-8 summarises visual sensitivity criteria used in the assessment of effects on visual receptors.

Table A-8 Sensitivity of visual receptors

Sensitivity	Descriptions and Examples
Very High	Views of high value appreciated by visual receptors with high susceptibility. Examples: - Visitors to promoted viewpoints (often with interpretation boards) within highly valued, designated landscapes; - Visitors to recreational hilltops and peaks or walkers on important public footpaths within highly valued, designated landscapes.
High	Views of high value appreciated by medium susceptibility receptors. OR Views of medium value appreciated by high susceptibility receptors. Examples: - Occupiers of residential properties; - People engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is likely to be focussed on the landscape, such as golf, fishing; - Themed rights of way with a local association; - Panoramic viewpoints marked on OS maps;

Sensitivity	Descriptions and Examples
	- People travelling through landscape on roads, rail or other transport passing through promoted or designated scenic areas.
Medium	Visual receptors with medium susceptibility experiencing views of medium value. OR Highly susceptible receptors experiencing views of low or no value. OR Receptors with low susceptibility experiencing views of high value. Examples: - Residential locations with lower susceptibility; - General users of local PRoV and other recreational, undesignated routes with views of some local value; - Visitors to local viewpoints and resting places; - People travelling through undesignated, general landscape on roads, rail or other transport.
Low	Views of medium value experienced by low susceptibility receptors. OR Views of low value appreciated by medium susceptibility receptors. Examples: - Major road routes where receptors have low susceptibility due to travelling at speed, busy major roads; - Receptor at a place of work where visual surroundings have limited relevance; - People engaged in outdoor sport and recreation not especially influenced by an appreciation of the wider landscape e.g. pitch sports or play areas;
Very Low	Views of low value experienced by visual receptors with low susceptibility. Examples: - Users of more transitory routes such as cycle routes on roads with no scenic value; - Users of the local road network and major highways in unattractive, undesignated landscapes with many detractors; - People at their place of work but visual surroundings very limited relevance; - Users of indoor or sporting recreational facilities.

Magnitude of visual effects

1.38 Once the sensitivity of visual receptors is established, the magnitude of change is determined according to the following key criteria:

- Size or scale of impact;
- Geographical extent;
- Duration and the reversibility of the impact.

1.39 In assessing the size or scale of impact the judgements are made based on the:

- The scale of the change in view as a result of loss/addition of features and changes in their composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the proposed development;
 - The degree of contrast or integration of any new features with the remaining characteristics of the view in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture;
 - The nature of the view of the proposed development in terms of the relative amount of time it will be experienced and whether views will be full, partial or glimpses.
- 1.40 Size and scale of impact are described as total/major, large, medium, small, negligible (very low).
- 1.41 The geographical extent of impact depends on the location of viewpoints and may reflect:
- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor;
 - The distance of the viewpoint from the proposed development;
 - The extent of the area over which the changes would be visible.
- 1.42 The geographical extent is described as extensive, large, medium, limited, barely perceptible.
- 1.43 The duration and reversibility of effects are separate but interlinked terms which are considered in assessing the magnitude of visual effects. For the purpose of this LVIA, the duration of effects is described as (same as for landscape effects):
- Very long term (more than 20 years);
 - Long term (10 to 20 years);
 - Medium term (5 to 10 years);
 - Short term (2 to 5 years);
 - Very short term (up to 2 years).
- 1.44 As with landscape effects, each visual effect is also assessed based on its reversibility.
- 1.45 The assessment of magnitude of visual effects takes account of all three groups of criteria (and their sub criteria) and is based on a professional judgement, guided by the examples of the application of the criteria provided in Table A-9. Due to the complexity of the criteria used in the assessment of magnitude it is impossible to provide precise definitions of each degree of magnitude. Instead, typical examples are provided of how the criteria are applied at each level of magnitude.

Table A-9 Magnitude of Visual Effects

Magnitude	Application of criteria – typical examples
Very high	Total/major or large change in the view as a result of loss or addition of landscape features within the view, change in composition, high contrast with the existing features. Typically applied to a full view, where changes are well visible. Extensive geographical extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of the view that is affected.

Magnitude	Application of criteria – typical examples
	Long to very long term duration with irreversible changes to the view.
High	Large change in the view as a result of loss or addition of landscape features within the view, change in composition, high contrast with the existing features with large extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of the view that is affected. Duration is typically long to very-long term and the effect is irreversible.
Medium	A partial (medium) change in the view as a result of loss or addition of landscape features within the view, change in composition, limited contrast with the existing features. Medium extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of the view that is affected. Duration may vary. Effect can be reversible or not.
Low	A small change in the view as a result of loss or addition of landscape features within the view, change in composition, very limited contrast with the existing features. Limited extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of the view that is affected. Duration may vary. Effect can be reversible or not.
Negligible	Negligible change in the view as a result of loss or addition of landscape features within the view, change in composition, barely perceptible contrast with the existing features. Barely perceptible extent in relation to the angle, distance and proportion of the view that is affected. Duration may vary. Effect can be reversible or not.

Significance of Effects

- 1.46 The significance of effects is determined by assessing the sensitivity of the landscape and visual receptors to change / proposed development, against the magnitude of change predicted upon them. In line with the current guidance, the assessment is made using professional judgement, as landscape and visual effects often cannot be quantified and over-reliance on matrices is discouraged.
- 1.47 However, the use of a significance matrix (see Table A-10) provides a useful guide for the initial appraisal of the significance level based of the assessed sensitivity and magnitude and the results are then refined using professional judgement with a clear and transparent justification.
- 1.48 Effects can be positive, adverse or neutral (when no change arises).
- 1.49 Effects are assessed during the construction and operational phase of the development with the assumption that all proposed landscape mitigation has established and begun to mature.
- 1.50 Table A-10 provides a significance matrix used as a guide in the final assessment of the significance of landscape and visual effects, which is carried out using professional judgement.

Table A-10 Significance Matrix

Overall Sensitivity	Overall Magnitude				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Very High	Major	Major	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor
High	Major	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor
Medium	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible
Low	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible	Negligible
Very Low	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

- 1.51 Table A-11 provides definitions of the degree of landscape and visual effects.

Table A-11 Definitions of landscape and visual effects

Item	Description
Major	Fundamental changes resulting in a complete or near complete variance with the landscape resource or visual amenity.
Moderate	A material but non-fundamental change to the landscape resource or visual amenity.
Minor	A slight but non-material change to the landscape resource or visual amenity.
Negligible	A detectable but non-material change to the landscape resource or visual amenity or a non-detectable change to the landscape resource or visual amenity.

Non-EIA appraisals

- 1.52 Standalone LVIA reports which do not form part of an Environmental Impact Assessment follow the same principles and methodology as LVIA reports prepared for EIA purposes.
- 1.53 However, in a standalone LVIA effects are not assessed as 'significant' or 'not significant'. In such standalone LVIA, which are typically called 'appraisals', only a degree/level of effect is provided according to the table A-11, above.

Appendix 3

Landscape and Visual Summary Tables

Appendix 3 Landscape and Visual Appraisal Summary Tables

Table A-12 Landscape Impact Summary Table

Landscape Receptor	Value	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Magnitude and Nature of Construction Effect	Significance of Construction Effect	Potential Operational Impact	Design and Mitigation Measures	Magnitude and Nature of Operational Effect at Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 15	Significance of Effect in Year 15
Landscape features within the Site and along its boundaries	Medium to high	Medium	High	High (temporary and very short-term)	Major-moderate adverse	Permanent loss of grassland within the Site. Permanent loss of a managed hedgerow along Chapel Road (eastern boundary) due to development. Potential adverse impact on other boundary features (Ancient Woodland, hedgerows and tree planting) along the remaining boundaries.	Planting new hedgerows within the Site (+10% BNG requirement) to offset the loss of this feature. 15m buffer along Ancient Woodland (primary mitigation measure) and protection of remaining boundaries according to good practice guidelines and the relevant construction standards.	Low (temporary, long-term)	Minor adverse	Low (permanent, very long-term)	Minor adverse
LCA G2: Ichingfield & Barns Green Wooded Farmland (including the Application Site)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium (temporary and very short-term)	Moderate adverse	Adverse changes to landscape character as a result of introduction of new built form on a green field; Adverse effect on landscape features within the Site, including Ancient Woodland and hedgerows along boundaries; Adverse changes due to changes in perceptual aspects of landscape character (changes in views).	Design includes primary mitigation measures, such as landscape buffer from AW and other Site boundaries, hedgerow compensation, building height (2 storey) and density in accordance with context, large landscape buffer along Chapel Road, tree planting within the frontal buffer and within the development. No additional mitigation measures (such as screen planting) are necessary.	Low (temporary, long-term)	Minor adverse	Low (permanent, very long-term)	Minor adverse

Landscape Receptor	Value	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Magnitude and Nature of Construction Effect	Significance of Construction Effect	Potential Operational Impact	Design and Mitigation Measures	Magnitude and Nature of Operational Effect at Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 15	Significance of Effect in Year 15
LCA H1: Southwater & Christs Hospital Farmlands	Medium to high	Medium	Medium	Negligible (temporary and very short-term)	Negligible	Adverse changes due to changes in perceptual aspects of landscape character (changes in views). No physical changes to landscape features of this LCA.	Design includes primary mitigation measures, such as landscape buffer from AW and site boundaries, hedgerow compensation, building height and density in accordance with context, large landscape buffer along Chapel Road, tree planting within the frontal buffer and within the development. No additional mitigation measures (such as screen planting) are necessary.	Negligible (temporary, long-term)	Negligible	Negligible (permanent, very long-term)	Negligible
LCA G4: Southwater & Shipley Wooded Farmlands	Medium-to high	Medium	Medium	Negligible (temporary and very short-term)	Negligible	Adverse changes due to changes in perceptual aspects of landscape character (changes in views). No physical changes to landscape features of this LCA.	Design includes primary mitigation measures, such as landscape buffer from AW and site boundaries to protect those valuable landscape features, hedgerow compensation, building height and density in accordance with context, large landscape buffer along Chapel Road, tree planting within the frontal buffer and within the development to soften its appearance and create a pleasant rural development. No additional mitigation measures (such as screen planting) are necessary.	Negligible (temporary, long-term)	Negligible	Negligible (permanent, very long-term)	Negligible

Table A-12 Visual Impact Summary Table

Landscape Receptor	Value of local views	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Magnitude and Nature of Construction Effect	Significance of Construction Effect	Potential Operational Impact	Design and Mitigation Measures	Magnitude and Nature of Operational Effect at Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 15	Significance of Effect in Year 15
PRoW users (represented by viewpoints 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,12,13)	Generally medium but high from the West Sussex Literary Trail	High	High	Medium (temporary and very short-term)	Moderate adverse	Potential adverse visual effects due to changes in views and visual amenity.	Design includes primary visual mitigation measures, such as landscape buffer from Site boundaries, building height (2 storey) and density in accordance with context, large	Low (temporary, long-term)	Moderate/ Minor adverse	Low (permanent, very long-term)	Minor adverse

Landscape Receptor	Value of local views	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Magnitude and Nature of Construction Effect	Significance of Construction Effect	Potential Operational Impact	Design and Mitigation Measures	Magnitude and Nature of Operational Effect at Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 15	Significance of Effect in Year 15
							landscape buffer along Chapel Road, tree planting within the frontal buffer and within the development. No additional mitigation measures (such as screen planting) are necessary.				
Motorists and cyclists on local roads (represented by viewpoints 10 and 11)	Medium	Low	Low	Low (temporary and very short-term)	Minor/negligible adverse	Potential adverse visual effects due to changes in views and visual amenity.	Design includes primary visual mitigation measures, such as landscape buffer from Site boundaries, building height (2 storey) and density in accordance with context, large landscape buffer along Chapel Road, tree planting within the frontal buffer and within the development. No additional mitigation measures (such as screen planting) are necessary.	Low (temporary, long-term)	Minor/ Negligible adverse	Negligible (permanent, very long-term)	Negligible
Pedestrians on local roads (represented by viewpoints 10 and 11)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low (temporary and very short-term)	Minor adverse	Potential adverse visual effects due to changes in views and visual amenity.	Design includes primary visual mitigation measures, such as landscape buffer from Site boundaries, building height (2 storey) and density in accordance with context, large landscape buffer along Chapel Road, tree planting within the frontal buffer and within the development. No additional mitigation measures (such as screen planting) are necessary.	Low (temporary, long-term)	Minor adverse	Negligible (permanent, very long-term)	Minor/ Negligible adverse
Local residents (represented by viewpoint 10)	Medium	High	High	Low (temporary and very short-term)	Moderate/Minor adverse	Potential adverse visual effects due to changes in views and visual amenity.	Design includes primary visual mitigation measures, such as landscape buffer from Site boundaries, building height (2 storey) and density in accordance with context, large landscape buffer along Chapel Road, tree planting within the frontal buffer and within the development.	Low (temporary, long-term)	Moderate/ Minor adverse	Low (permanent, very long-term)	Minor adverse

Landscape Receptor	Value of local views	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Magnitude and Nature of Construction Effect	Significance of Construction Effect	Potential Operational Impact	Design and Mitigation Measures	Magnitude and Nature of Operational Effect at Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 1	Significance of Effect in Year 15	Significance of Effect in Year 15
							No additional mitigation measures (such as screen planting) are necessary.				
Users of local amenities (represented by viewpoint 10)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low (temporary and very short-term)	Minor adverse	Potential adverse visual effects due to changes in views and visual amenity.	Design includes primary visual mitigation measures, such as landscape buffer from Site boundaries, building height (2 storey) and density in accordance with context, large landscape buffer along Chapel Road, tree planting within the frontal buffer and within the development. No additional mitigation measures (such as screen planting) are necessary.	Low (temporary, long-term)	Minor adverse	Low (permanent, very long-term)	Minor/Negligible adverse
Visitors to Sumners Ponds Camping & Fishing (represented by viewpoints 8 and 9)	Medium	High	High	Low (temporary and very short-term)	Minor adverse	Potential adverse visual effects due to changes in views and visual amenity.	Design includes primary visual mitigation measures, such as landscape buffer from Site boundaries, building height (2 storey) and density in accordance with context, large landscape buffer along Chapel Road, tree planting within the frontal buffer and within the development. No additional mitigation measures (such as screen planting) are necessary.	Negligible (temporary, long-term)	Minor/Negligible adverse	Negligible (permanent, very long-term)	Negligible

Appendix 4

ZTV Calculations



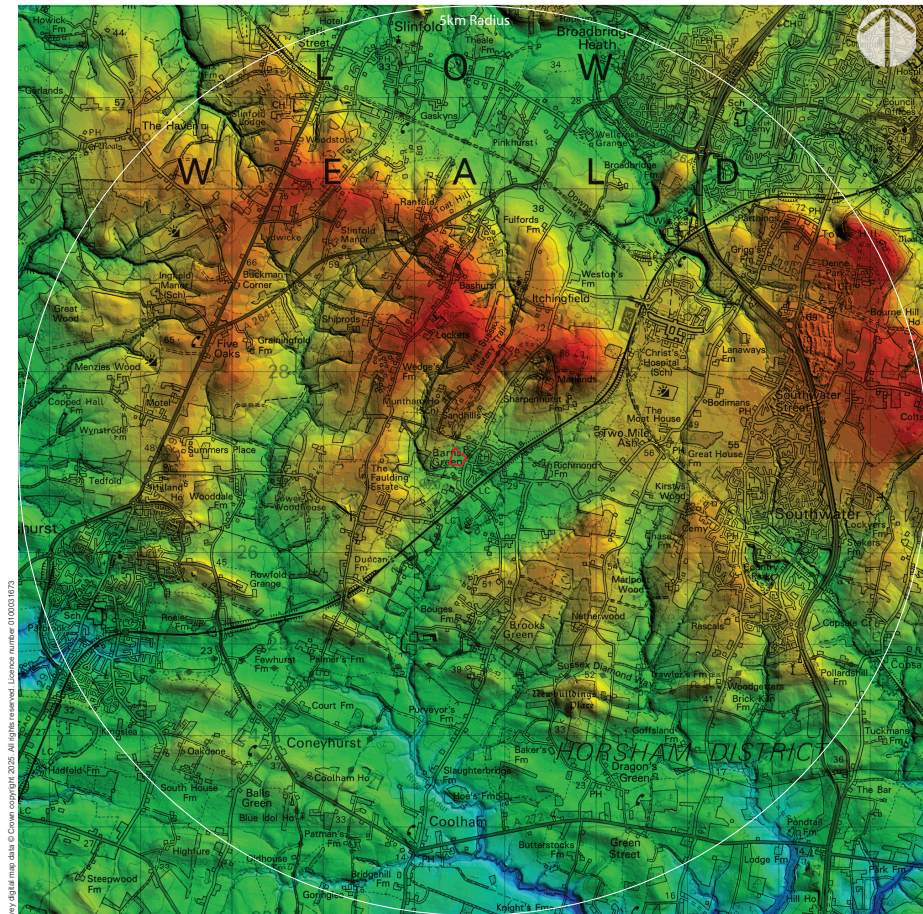
Calculation of Theoretical Visibility ZTV/ZVI

Land West of Barns Green Horsham

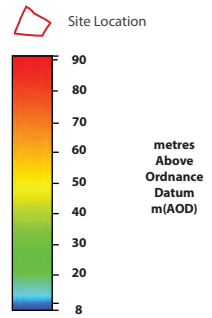
July 2025



Unit 21 · Hebden Bridge Town Hall · St George's Street · Hebden Bridge · HX7 7BY
www.msenvision.co.uk



Key:



Layout Information

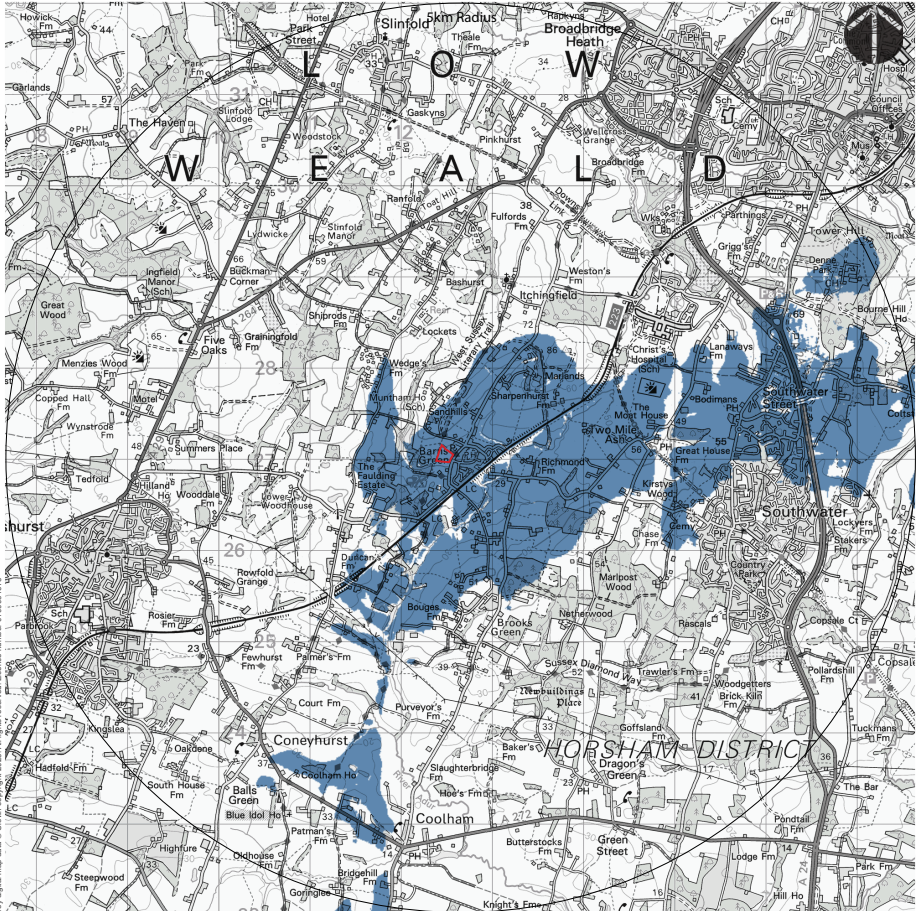
The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.



Landform

Land West of Barns Green, Horsham
Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal





Zone of Visual Influence - Bare Earth Calculation

Key:

 Site Location

 Theoretical Visibility

Layout Information

The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Target height of 9.5 mAGL for all proposed dwellings (60 target points).

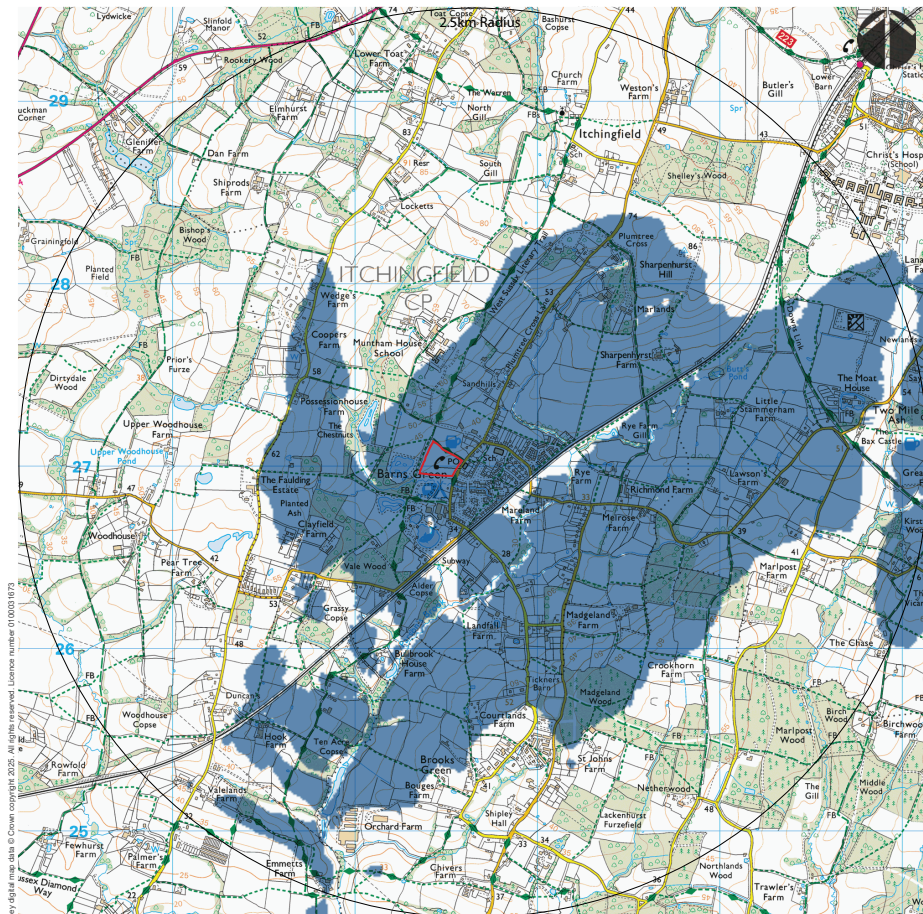
This ZTV does not include the screening effects of buildings or vegetation in the study area.

The calculation takes into account the effects of the curvature of the earth and light refraction. The calculation does not use mathematically approximate methods.



Land West of Barns Green, Horsham
Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal





Key:

 Site Location

 Theoretical Visibility

Layout Information

The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Target height of 9.5 mAGL for all proposed dwellings (60 target points).

This ZTV does not include the screening effects of buildings or vegetation in the study area.

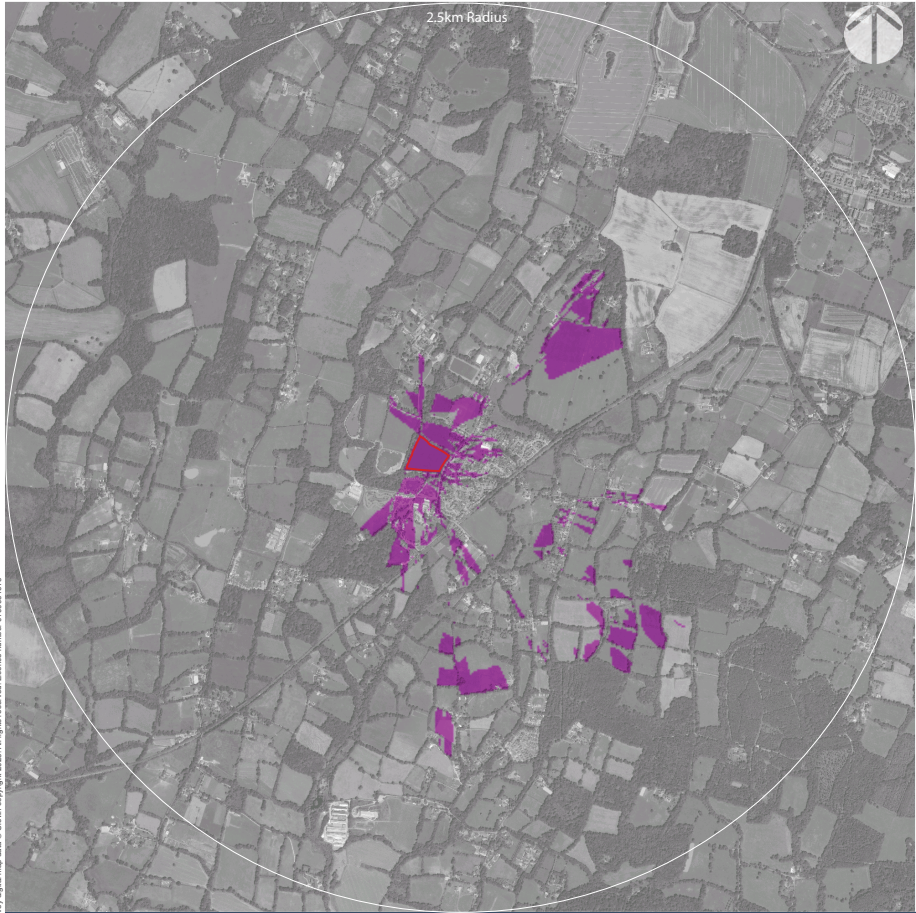
The calculation takes into account the effects of the curvature of the earth and light refraction. The calculation does not use mathematically approximate methods.



Zone of Visual Influence - Bare Earth Calculation

Land West of Barns Green, Horsham
Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal





Key:

 Site Location

 Theoretical Visibility

Layout Information

The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Target height of 9.5 mAGL for all proposed dwellings (60 target points).

This ZTV includes the screening effects of buildings and vegetation in the study area (AGL):

- Buildings:** Up to 19.2 m
- Woodland:** Up to 34.2 m
- Unmanaged Hedgerows:** 5 m
- Managed Hedgerows:** 2 m

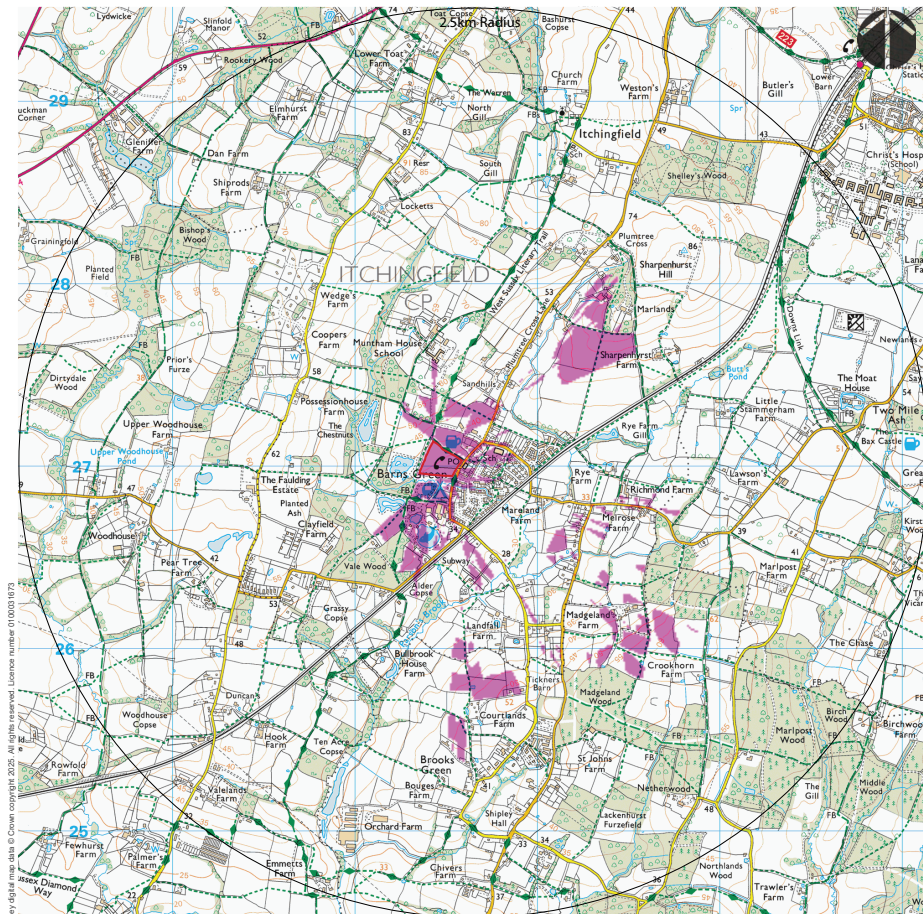
The calculation takes into account the effects of the curvature of the earth and light refraction. The calculation does not use mathematically approximate methods.



Zone of Visual Influence - Visual Buffers Calculation

Land West of Barns Green, Horsham
Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal





Key:



Site Location



Theoretical Visibility

Layout Information

The terrain data used EA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Target height of 9.5 mAGL for all proposed dwellings (60 target points).

This ZTV includes the screening effects of buildings and vegetation in the study area (AGL):

Buildings: Up to 19.2 m

Woodland: Up to 34.2 m

Unmanaged Hedgerows: 5 m

Managed Hedgerows: 2 m

The calculation takes into account the effects of the curvature of the earth and light refraction. The calculation does not use mathematically approximate methods.



Zone of Visual Influence - Visual Buffers Calculation

Land West of Barns Green, Horsham
Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal





Key:

-  Site Location
-  Buildings (< 19.2 m)
-  Woodland (< 34.2 m)
-  Unmanaged Hedgerows (5 m)
-  Managed Hedgerows (2 m)

Layout Information

The terrain data used DEFRA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Shapefiles digitised from Hi Res aerial photography. Building height and Woodland height added from DEFRA LIDAR DSM 1 m data.

This is a complex GIS calculation using Industry Standard software.

Target Point Locations:



Zone of Visual Influence - Shapefiles used in Visual Buffers Calculation

Land West of Barns Green, Horsham
Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal





Key:

-  Site Location
-  Buildings
-  < 9 m
-  10 - 19 m

Layout Information

The terrain data used DEFRA LIDAR 2m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60m.

Shapefiles digitised from Hi Res aerial photography. Building height (maximum) added from DEFRA LIDAR DSM 1m data.

This is a complex GIS calculation using Industry Standard software.

Target Point Locations: ●



Zone of Visual Influence - Maximum Building Heights used in Visual Buffers Calculation

Land West of Barns Green, Horsham
Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal





Key:

 Site Location

-  Woodland
-  < 9 m
-  10 - 19 m
-  20 - 29 m
-  > 30 m

Layout Information

The terrain data used DEFRA LIDAR 2 m DTM.

Viewer height used in calculation 1.60 m.

Shapefiles digitised from Hi Res aerial photography. Woodland heights (maximum) added from DEFRA LIDAR DSM 1 m data.

This is a complex GIS calculation using Industry Standard software.

Target Point Locations: ●

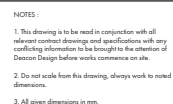


Zone of Visual Influence - Maximum Woodland Heights used in Visual Buffers Calculation

Land West of Barns Green, Horsham
Landscape and Visual Impact Appraisal



Supporting Figures



KEY:

 Development site



500 m

1000 ft

DEACON DESIGN
ARCHITECTURE | MASTERPLANNING | URBAN DESIGN
Haver, Wiltshire, UK | Farnham, Hampshire PO14 7BU
0209 557 820 Email: info@deacondesign.co.uk
Consulting Deacon Design

PROJECT TITLE :
Land West of Chapel Road, Barnes Green

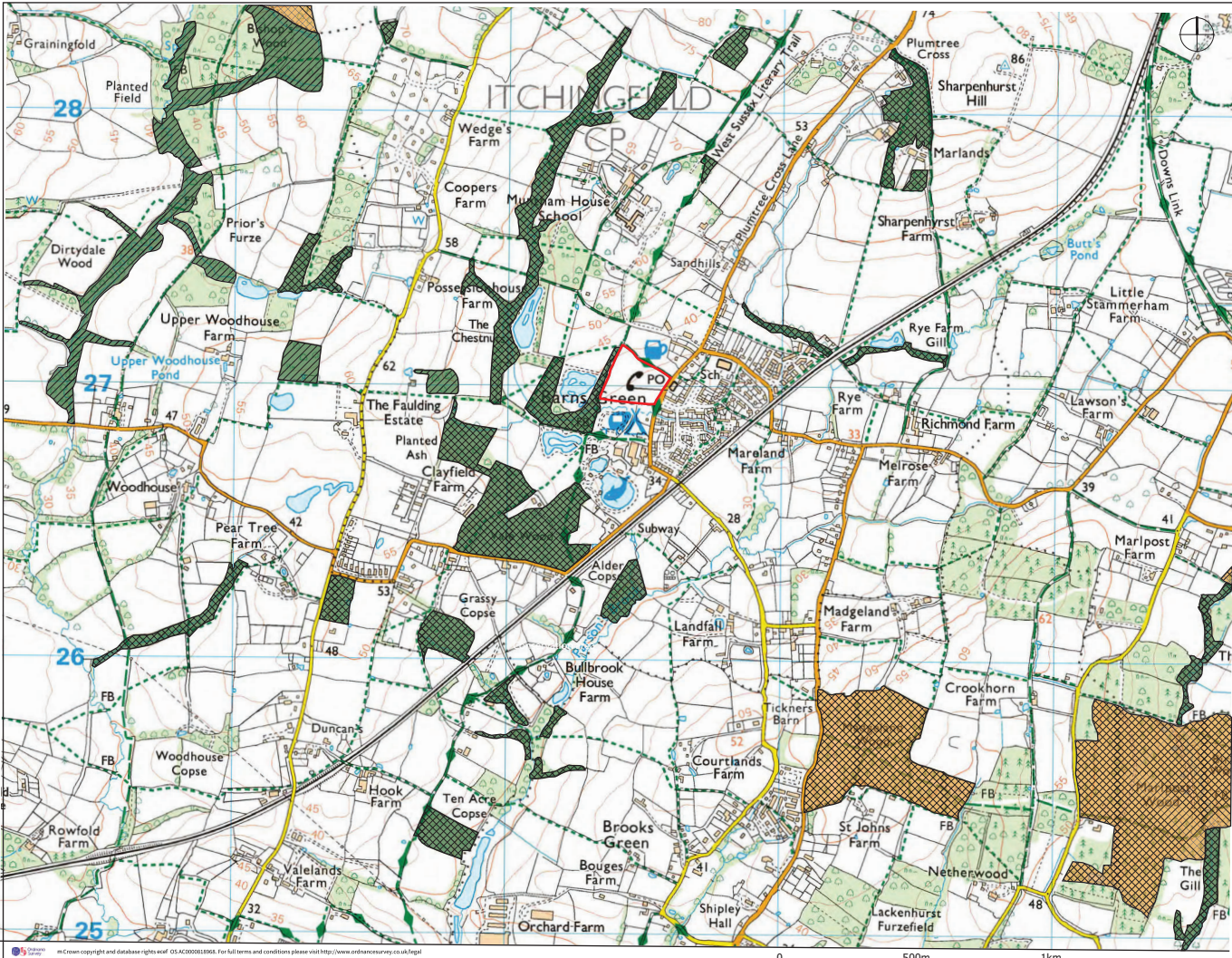
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PAPER SIZE: A3	DRAWN BY: AH

DRAWING TITLE :
Site location

DRAWING NUMBER :	REVISION LETTER
PL01	-

DRAWING FILE LOCATION
N/A



NOTES:

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- 2. Do not scale from this drawing, always work to noted dimensions.
- 3. All given dimensions in mm.

KEY:

- Site boundary
- Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland
- Ancient Replanted Woodland

PROJECT TITLE:
Land West of Chapel Road, Bams Green

PROJECT NUMBER:
DD715

PLOT DATE:
02.07.2025

DRAWING SCALE:
1:12500

PAPER SIZE:
A3

APPROVED BY:
AH

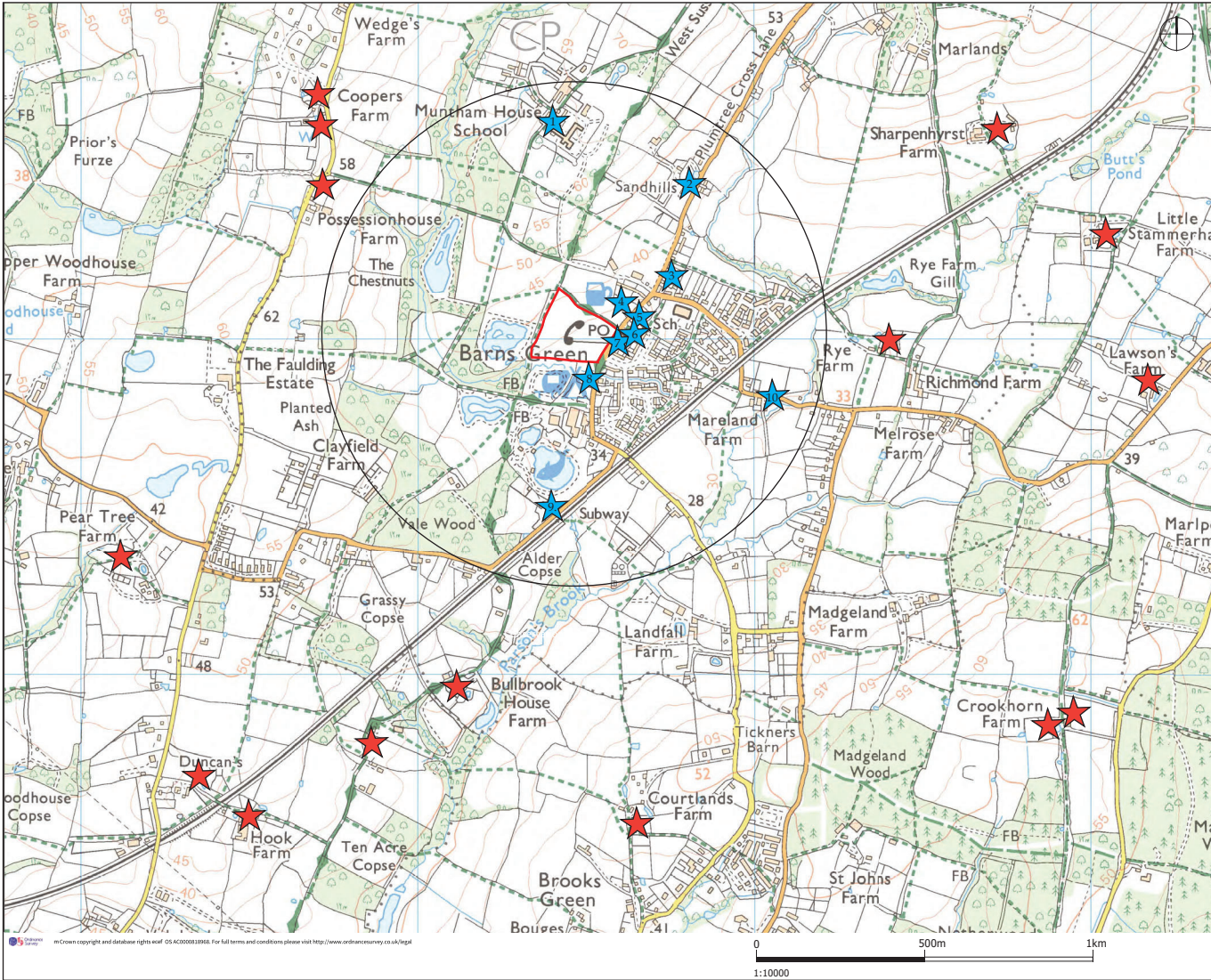
DRAWN BY:
VE

DRAWING TITLE:
Designations

DRAWING NUMBER:
P102

REVISION LETTER:
-

DRAWING FILE LOCATION:
N/A



NOTES:

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2. Do not scale from this drawing, always work to noted dimensions.
3. All given dimensions in mm.

KEY:

— Site boundary

Listed buildings

- ★ Listed buildings outside the 1.5km radius of the site
- ★ Listed building within a 1.5km radius of the site

Grade 2*

1. Muntham House School

Grade 2

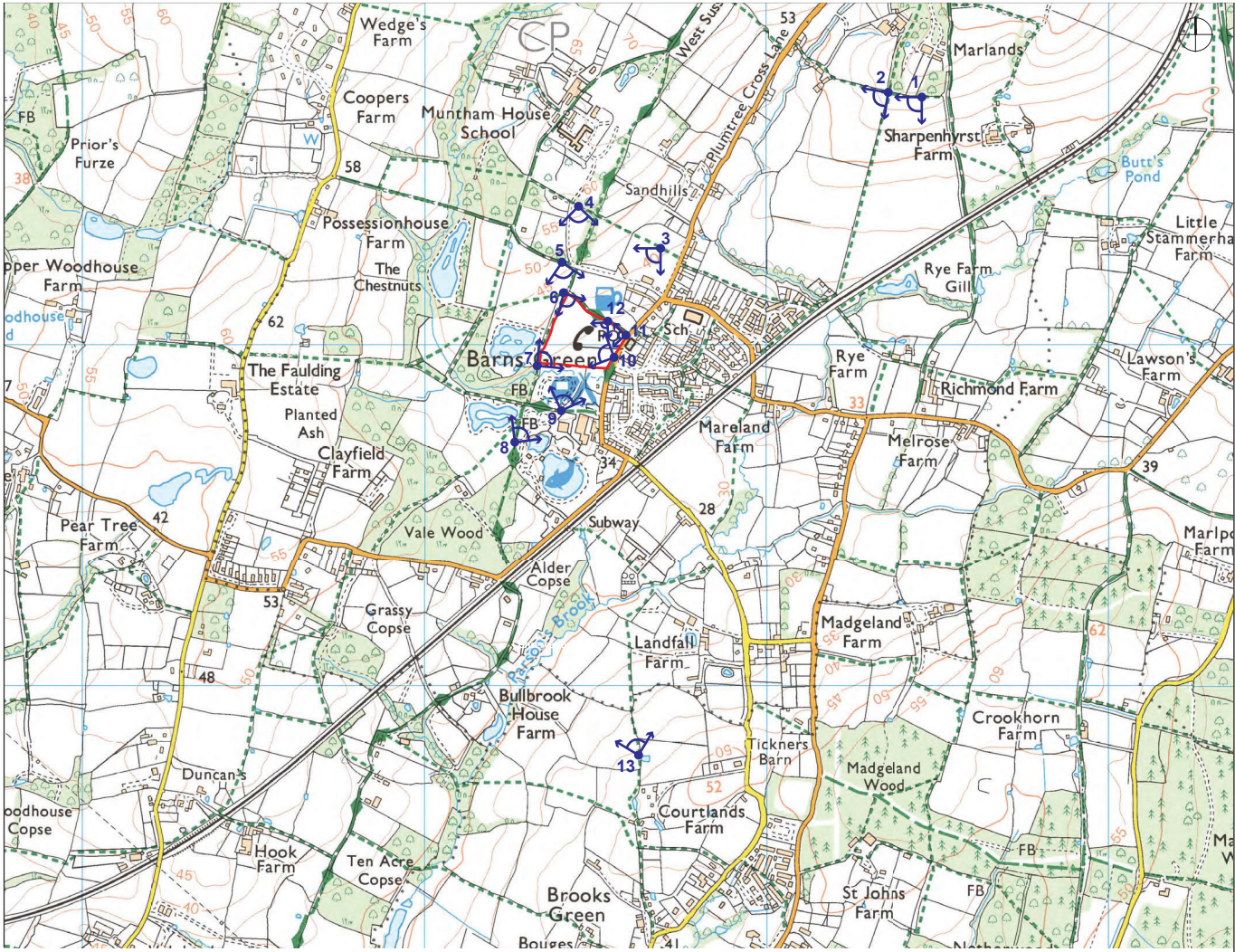
2. Sandhills
3. Old Home
4. Bennetts
5. Blacksmith's Cottage
6. The Queen's Head Pub
7. Barns Green Village Store
8. Little Slaughterford Farmhouse
9. Valewood
10. Moreland Farmhouse

DEACON DESIGN

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | MASTERPLANNING | URBAN DESIGN
10a Redden House, Redden Road, Barns Green, Gloucestershire GL18 3TE
Tel: 01202 557 830 Email: info@deacondesign.co.uk
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PROJECT TITLE:
Land West of Chapel Road, Barns Green

PROJECT NUMBER: DD715	PLOT DATE: 15.07.2025
DRAWING SCALE: 1:10000 PAPER SIZE: A3	APPROVED BY: AH DRAWN BY: VE
DRAWING TITLE: Listed Buildings	
DRAWING NUMBER: P103	REVISION LETTER: -
DRAWING FILE LOCATION: N/A	



- NOTES:
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 2. Do not scale from this drawing, always work to noted dimensions.
 3. All given dimensions in mm.

KEY:

- Site boundary
- LVIA Viewpoints



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | MASTERPLANNING | URBAN DESIGN
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 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