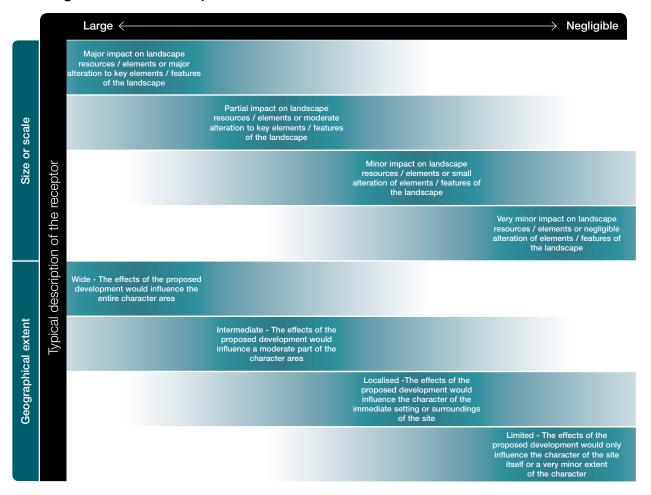
# Sensitivity of the receptor - Landscape

#### Value Susceptibility Internationally/nationally designated landscape / townscape e.g world heritage sites, areas of outstanding Landscape / Townscape can not accommodate any change related to the proposed development without High natural beauty and national parks / national scenic areas undue consequences arising on the condition or quality of its defining characteristics (Scotland) A very distinctive landscape / townscape with strong, widespread and defining characteristics. High quality with no detracting features. Contains features that could be described as unique or are nationally scarce. Considerable conservation and / or recreational / heritage Landscape / Townscape is able to accommodate a small change related to the proposed development without Locally designated e.g public open space Reasonably distinctive landscape / townscape or with undue consequences arising on the condition or quality of some strong contributing characteristics. Average quality with features that are locally commonplace which may exhibit some detracting features. Intermediate its defining characteristics conservation and/or recreational / heritage interest. A strong sense of place. Landscape / Townscape is able to accommodate a Not designated. medium change related to the proposed development Relatively bland or commonplace landscape / townscape without undue consequences arising on the condition or or with limited positive characteristics. Features that make little contribution to local distinctiveness. Some detracting quality of its defining characteristics. features. Limited conservation and/or recreational / heritage interest. Poor sense of place. Not designated. Landscape is able to accommodate a large change related to the proposed development without undue consequences arising on the condition or quality of its A degraded or featureless landscape with little or no characteristics of quality or interest. No sense of place. defining characteristics Negligible

		Susceptibility					
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible		
	High	High	High / Medium	Medium	Medium / Low		
Value	Medium	High / Medium	Medium	Medium / Low	Low		
Val	Low	Medium	Medium / Low	Low	Low / Negligible		
	Negligible	Medium / Low	Low	Low / Negligible	Negligible		

# Magnitude of landscape effects



## Magnitude of landscape effects

The magnitude of effects is assessed by combining the judgments on the size or scale and the geographical extent of the landscape effect resulting from the proposals. The table provides an overall profile of these criteria for each factor. In determining the magnitude of effects during the construction phase and at completion, further consideration is also given to the duration and reversibility of the landscape effect.

## Duration

Duration is a material consideration when determining the magnitude of effect and, where relevant, will be qualified in the data sheets contained within this report.

Where the construction or life of the project is proposed to be in excess of 25 years it is, although temporary, considered to be a substantial length of time and so is assigned a magnitude of effect equivalent to a permanent development.

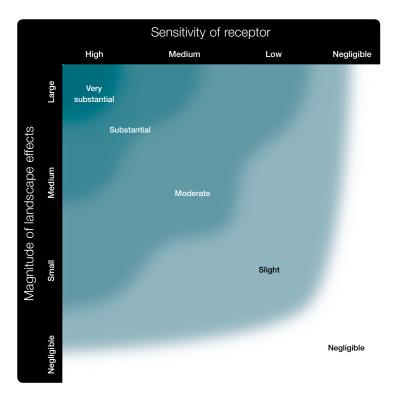
Where the construction or operational phase is less than 25 years, the period over which the effects will be experienced is judged as short (less than 5 years), medium (5-10 years) or long (10-25 years) term.

## Reversibility

The reversibility of an effect defines the prospects or practicality of the effect being reversed. Reversibility is judged as fully, partially or unable to reinstate/restore the original baseline situation



# **Determination of degrees of effect matrix** – Landscape



In some cases, the judgement of sensitivity or magnitude of change may fall somewhere between two descriptions, for instance a magnitude of change may be considered to be greater than small but less than medium and in these cases it is acceptable to describe these instances as lying between the two, in this instance, small-medium. It is also acceptable to describe effects in the same way, if it is considered that the effect lies between two effect descriptions.

# Degrees of effect

## Very substantial:

Large change to a landscape of high sensitivity.

## Substantial:

Medium-large change to a landscape of medium-high sensitivity, medium change to a landscape of high sensitivity or large change to a landscape of medium sensitivity.

### Moderate

Medium change to a landscape of medium sensitivity, large change to a landscape of low sensitivity or small change to a landscape of high sensitivity.

### Slight

Medium or small change to a landscape of low sensitivity or small change to a landscape of medium sensitivity.

**Negligible:** Negligible, small, medium or large change to a landscape of negligible sensitivity or negligible change to a landscape of low, medium or high sensitivity.

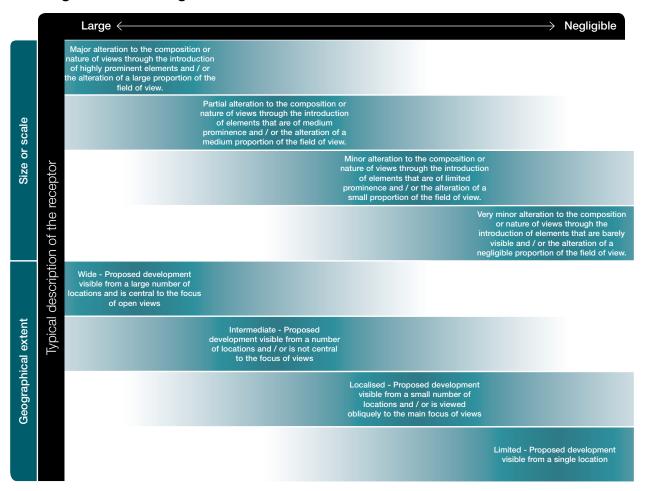


# Sensitivity of the receptor - Visual

	Value	Susceptibility	
High	Views from internationally / nationally designated landscapes / townscapes or landscapes recognised nationally as the best in the UK e.g areas of outstanding natural beauty, national parks/ national scenic areas (Scotland) national trails, registered parks and gardens or world heritage sites  Internationally / Nationally recognised views with a strong cultural association or well known references or promoted views in literature / art / guide books / viewpoints marked	Users of residential street / areas or users of long distance recreation routes / National Trail whose primary focus is on the landscape / townscape Visitors to heritage assets or other attractions where the landscape setting is an important contributor to the experience	
	Views from local planning designations e.g country parks, Local Nature Reserves and conservation areas.  Views from landscapes and townscapes well used by local residents who have a strong proprietary interest in the view or from landscapes with recognisable features that promote a strong sense of place	Views from public rights of way, rural roads, tourist routes or railway users with secondary focus on the landscape / townscape	
	Views from undesignated landscapes or townscapes  Views from commonplace landscapes / townscapes with a weak sense of place, limited cultural associations and / or where receptors have limited proprietary interest in the view.  Views from degraded landscapes or townscapes with very limited value to local residents or from landscapes /	Users of urban roads, railways and footways whose attention is unlikely to be on the landscape / townscape  People engaged in outdoor sporting activities which does not depend upon appreciation of views  People at places of work, educational or social venues who have very limited focus on the landscape /	
↓ egligible	townscapes that require significant restoration	townscape. People driving along motorways.	

		Susceptibility					
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible		
	High	High	High / Medium	Medium	Medium / Low		
Value	Medium	High / Medium	Medium	Medium / Low	Low		
Val	Low	Medium	Medium / Low	Low	Low / Negligible		
	Negligible	Medium / Low	Low	Low / Negligible	Negligible		

# Magnitude of change - Visual



## Magnitude of visual effects

The magnitude of effects is assessed by combining the judgments on the size or scale and the geographical extent of the visual effect resulting from the proposals. The table provides an overall profile of these criteria for each factor. In determining the magnitude of effects during the construction phase and at completion, further consideration is also given to the duration and reversibility of the visual effect.

## Duration

Duration is a material consideration when determining the magnitude of effect and, where relevant, will be qualified in the data sheets contained within this report.

Where the construction or life of the project is proposed to be in excess of 25 years it is, although temporary, considered to be a substantial length of time and so is assigned a magnitude of effect equivalent to a permanent development.

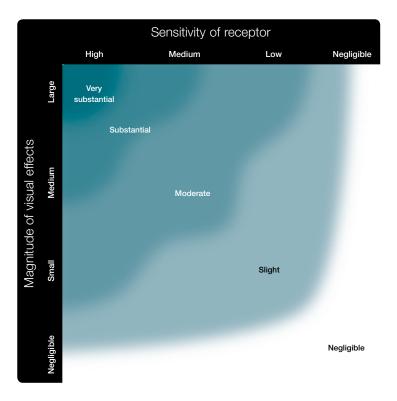
Where the construction or operational phase is less than 25 years, the period over which the effects will be experienced is judged as short (less than 5 years), medium (5-10 years) or long (10-25 years) term.

## Reversibility

The reversibility of an effect defines the prospects or practicality of the effect being reversed. Reversibility is judged as fully, partially or unable to reinstate/restore the original baseline situation



# **Determination of degrees of effect matrix** – Visual



In some cases, the judgement of sensitivity or magnitude of change may fall somewhere between two descriptions, for instance a magnitude of change may be considered to be greater than small but less than medium and in these cases it is acceptable to describe these instances as lying between the two, in this instance, small-medium. It is also acceptable to describe effects in the same way, if it is considered that the effect lies between two effect descriptions.

# Degrees of effect

## Very substantial:

Large change to a landscape of high sensitivity.

## Substantial:

Medium-large change to a landscape of medium-high sensitivity, medium change to a landscape of high sensitivity or large change to a landscape of medium sensitivity.

### Moderate

Medium change to a landscape of medium sensitivity, large change to a landscape of low sensitivity or small change to a landscape of high sensitivity.

### Slight

Medium or small change to a landscape of low sensitivity or small change to a landscape of medium sensitivity.

**Negligible:** Negligible, small, medium or large change to a landscape of negligible sensitivity or negligible change to a landscape of low, medium or high sensitivity.



