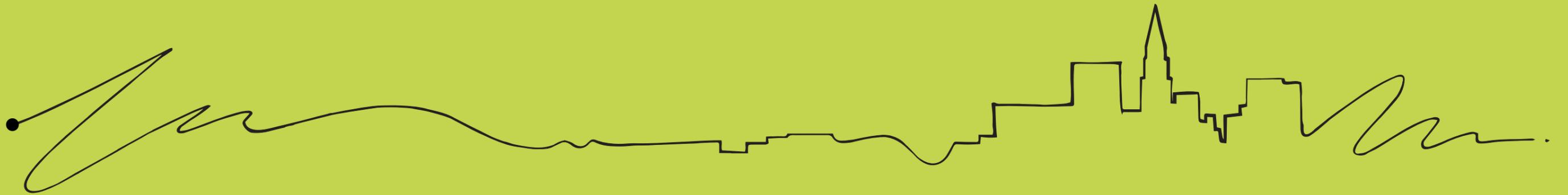


**Abergavenny 3-19 School, Monmouthshire**  
Appendix 1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology



LANDSCAPE PLANNING



## Contents

### METHODOLOGY FOR LVIA/LVA

#### TABLES OF CRITERIA AND MATRICES FOR LVIA/LVA

##### Landscape/Townscape

Table 1: Criteria for Judging Levels of Landscape/Townscape Quality

Table 2: Criteria for Judging Levels of Landscape/Townscape Value

Table 3: Criteria for Judging Levels of Landscape/Townscape Susceptibility to Change

Table 4: Matrix for Evaluating Levels of Landscape/Townscape Sensitivity

Table 5: Criteria for Judging Levels of Magnitude of Effect (Landscape/Townscape Character)

Table 6: Matrix for Evaluating Overall Level of Landscape/Townscape Effects

##### Visual

Table 7: Criteria for Judging Levels of Visual Value

Table 8: Criteria for Judging Levels of Visual Receptors' Susceptibility to Change

Table 9: Matrix for Evaluating Levels of Visual Receptor Sensitivity

Table 10: Criteria for Judging Levels of Magnitude of Effect (Views and Visual Amenity)

Table 11: Matrix for Determining Overall Levels of Visual Effects

# ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

## ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL EFFECTS: PROCESS

- 1.1. The method for the LVA of the Proposed Development is based on the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment Third Edition (2013) (GLVIA3). For the purposes of this study, the terms 'landscape' and 'townscape' are used interchangeably throughout unless specifically relating to 'landscape matters' or if referring to the guidance. The method also follows guidance set out in 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment' (October 2014) Natural England, and the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals.
- 1.2. The various guidelines and advice notes for Landscape/Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) set high standards for scope and content, in order to achieve consistency, objectivity, credibility and effectiveness in landscape and visual impact assessment. However, they are not intended to be prescriptive, and professional judgements must also be applied when identifying the most appropriate processes and techniques for each individual project. For this project, a Landscape and Visual Appraisal was considered by Monmouthshire County Council to provide an appropriate level of detail.
- 1.3. Landscape character and visual assessments are distinct from one another. The two components of LVIA/LVA are:
  - Landscape effects assessment: deals with changes to the landscape as a resource. It is concerned with issues that affect 'landscape receptors' including protected / designated landscapes; the contribution of landscape character to sense of place and quality of life; and the

way that change may affect individual components of the landscape and its aesthetic and perceptual qualities.

- Visual effects assessment: is concerned with how the surroundings of individuals or groups of people may be specifically affected by change in the landscape. This means assessing changes in specific views and in the general visual amenity experienced by particular people (referred to as 'visual receptors') in particular places.
- 1.4. The process of assessing both landscape and visual effects for a development is the same: the steps are summarised below, and are set out in more detail in the following order:
    - Baseline studies;
    - Identification and description of effects;
    - Assessment of the significance of effects;
    - Mitigation; and
    - Presentation of findings.

### Iterative Design Process

- 1.5. GLVIA3 explains how LVIA/LVA is ideally a landscape-led and iterative process, the stages of which feed in to the planning and design of development. The advantages of this process are that the baseline studies and preliminary analysis of environmental issues, and the various constraints and opportunities identified, are factored

in to the scheme siting, layout and design at an early stage. This can lead to schemes being more successful in terms of cost- and time-effectiveness, and in providing environmental / social improvements.

- 1.6. The aim of the landscape-led iterative approach to design is to ensure that - as far as possible - what is built responds to, reflects the character and distinctiveness of, and successfully integrates with, the receiving environment.
- 1.7. The first stage of the assessment process established the key landscape/townscape features and other parameters, identified the most important primary mitigation measures, and highlighted matters which required further consideration.
- 1.8. Once the various issues had been addressed, and the scheme layout agreed and 'frozen' (with primary mitigation in place), the next stage was to assess the townscape and visual effects arising from what was proposed.
- 1.9. Although mitigation had already been built in to the scheme, the assessment would determine whether further mitigation would be required, and enhancements and / or compensation would be proposed).
- 1.10. The results of the second stage of the effects assessment were reported back to the design team, and various adjustments were made to the scheme in order to incorporate the additional recommended mitigation measures.
- 1.11. The process of design development and a full description of the Proposed Development is detailed in the Design and Access Statement.

## ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL EFFECTS: PROCESS CONTINUED

### Project Description

1.12. The elements of the design which are of most relevance to the LVIA/LVA are detailed in section 6.

### Planning Policy and Guidance

1.13. The relevant, landscape-related planning policy context is set out in Section 2: Key Legislation, Policy and Guidance Considerations.

### Landscape and Visual Baseline Studies

1.14. The purpose of the baseline studies is to record and analyse the existing townscape features (designated and undesignated), characteristics, the way the landscape/ townscape is used and experienced, and the value of the landscape and visual amenity within the study area.

1.15. The preliminary study area boundaries for the LVA were established at an early stage in the process, and refined during the ongoing desktop and field studies.

1.16. Based on the findings of the baseline desktop and on-the-ground studies, the study area boundary of the visual assessment was set at a radius of approximately 3 km from the Site. This was considered to be the maximum distance at which potentially high/moderate visual effects could arise, based on the height of the Proposed Development: in its context of the surrounding town, levels of effects on receptors at viewpoints further afield are likely to be negligible.

1.17. The baseline studies concluded that the landscape character assessment study area boundary should be

set at c. 3km. However, the detailed consideration of local landscape character areas was limited to c. 1km from the Site, this was due to the limited extent of the characterising influences of, and associations between, the Site and the areas which surround it, and the built up and varied nature of the town. As a result, moderate/high landscape character effects are considered to be highly unlikely in areas over c. 1km from the Site.

1.18. The information identified in the baseline desktop studies, and which was used to inform the assessments, includes:

- OS Explorer maps;
- Topographical survey;
- Aerial photographs;
- Planning policy and guidance;
- Existing landscape character assessments; and
- Existing tree assessments.

1.19. Once the preliminary desktop baseline studies were complete, a field study and photographic survey was carried out. This entailed an evaluation of the desktop information on-the-ground and further analysis, and the identification of:

- Landscape receptors;
- Localised landscape character areas and judgements about which are not characteristic or representative of the existing character definitions;

- The extent of the visual envelope, taking into account screening elements such as localised topography, built form and significant vegetation (e.g. tree belts and woodlands); and
- Key views and visual receptors.

### Landscape and Visual Receptor Sensitivity

1.20. Once the baseline studies are complete, all the information gathered is processed and evaluated. This allows evidence-based and informed judgements to be made about levels of landscape and visual receptors' susceptibility to change, value, and overall sensitivity.

1.21. The definitions of these terms are set out in the criteria tables, along with the criteria which have been applied in making these judgements.

1.22. It should be noted that landscapes may have been assigned sensitivity grades as part of a designation or characterisation process; however, these will not have accounted for a specific type of development. This LVA is therefore more fine-grained, building up a fuller understanding of the existing landscape's character, including its quality and value. Factors taken into account include site context, topography, buildings and pattern of built form, vegetation and open spaces, roads and pedestrian routes.

### Identification and Description of Effects

1.23. Judgements about levels of effects on landscape character and visual amenity are arrived at by combining

# ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

## ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL EFFECTS: PROCESS CONTINUED

levels of receptor sensitivity with the predicted levels of 'Magnitude of Effect' that are likely to arise as a result of a proposed development being built and operated (see below).

- 1.24. Effects may include the loss of, or changes to, landscape elements and features, for example, and / or key characteristics of the landscape which are critical to its distinctive character and / or to cultural heritage and biodiversity. These also affect visual amenity and perception, and views themselves may also be lost, or change.
- 1.25. Predictions about levels of effects are based on the amount of information that is available about the Proposed Development at the time of the assessment. The more detail that is provided, the more accurate the predictions are likely to be.
- 1.26. In this case, the application is being made in full, which means that matters such as access, siting, density, layout and design are known. Certain aspects of the Proposed Development, such as detailed planting plans and management specifications, would normally be the subject of planning conditions if the scheme was approved. A summary description of the Proposed Development is set out in further detail in section 6.
- 1.27. In order to establish levels of effects, it is necessary to identify and describe the nature of the effects which could potentially arise from the Proposed Development, both negative and positive. Effects can also be direct, indirect, temporary or permanent, and cumulative.
- 1.28. In terms of the Proposed Development, the types of

negative effects which need to be considered in the assessment of effects include:

- Loss of key functions of site within the local landscape and loss of the contribution it makes to local landscape character;
- Loss of and / or changes to key / characteristic landscape or historic elements, features and landcover;
- Activity, noise and disturbance during construction;
- Changes to the aesthetic and perceptual qualities of the landscape;
- Changes to the character and amenity value of a Public Right of Way or Public Open Space;
- Changes to / loss of views; and
- Changes to local settlement pattern / cumulative effects.

1.29. The types of potential positive effects which could arise include:

- New built form which respects local patterns and characteristics;
- Protection / restoration and long-term management of key landscape (or historic) elements and features;
- New tree planting;
- Creation of new habitats which would enhance local landscape character, visual amenity and biodiversity; and

- Improved connections and legibility within the local townscape.

- 1.30. Some, probably most, of the effects arising from a scheme of this type would be permanent, apart from those which occur during the construction period, and those which are the result of an incident or accident, the adverse effects of which could potentially be remedied in the foreseeable future.
- 1.31. Both landscape and townscape elements, features and landcover are an integral part of Natural Capital, and make an important contribution to Ecosystem Services. They are also Green Infrastructure (GI) assets. Erosion / loss of and changes to them, and / or enhancements, will therefore give rise to direct or indirect effects on all of these.
- 1.32. Judgements about levels of the Magnitude of Effect of a development take into account matters such as its size and scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced (which should be considered at different scales, from national to local); the duration of the effects (for example seasonally as well as the 'lifetime' of the development); and their reversibility.
- 1.33. For the purposes of this LVA, the duration of effects of development during construction and when operational are as follows:
- 1.34. The construction period is intended to be carried out in a single phase over approximately 27 months.
- 1.35. Operational period: Years 1 - 5 would be considered 'short-term', years 5 - 10 'medium-term', and more than 10 years 'long-term'.

## EFFECTS ON LANDSCAPE, VIEWS AND VISUAL AMENITY

- 1.36. As explained previously, in an iterative assessment process, the Proposed Development design may be changed as the studies progress, with recommendations for mitigation factored in to the evolving layout to reduce the level and extent of adverse effects.
- 1.37. In some cases, levels of effects are firstly reported as they would be without mitigating measures in place, followed by levels of effects likely to be experienced with mitigation in place and effective (i.e. 'residual' effects). This could be several years into the future if, for example, new tree planting needs to grow tall in order to screen views. In addition, some mitigating measures may only be recommendations, and may not necessarily form part of the development for which planning permission is sought. This is especially the case when an application is in outline only.
- 1.38. In this case, the application is in full; in addition, almost all of the primary and secondary 'landscape'-related mitigating measures that were identified at an early stage of the process have been embedded into, and form part of, the Proposed Development.
- 1.39. The assessment is based on the assumption that the proposed mitigating measures would be implemented, and no reliance is placed on new vegetation to screen views.
- 1.40. The criteria in Table 5 are used to inform predictions about levels of Magnitude of Effect in terms of landscape receptors; those in Table 10 relate to visual receptors. Professional judgement is also applied.

### Assessment of Landscape Character and Visual Effects

- 1.41. In order to make predictions about the overall levels of landscape and visual effects, the levels of Magnitude of Effect likely to be experienced by landscape and visual receptors are combined with the levels of receptor Sensitivity (see Table 6 matrix). At this point, the results are compared and tested, and professional judgement applied in order to ensure that the results are consistent and logical.
- 1.42. The assessment results are set out in full in the LVA; however, the following should be noted:
- 1.43. To provide a clear, well-structured method for the assessment of detailed landscape effects, landscape/ townscape character within the adjacent area is described in terms of distinct landscape blocks, or zones.
- 1.44. In the LVA, each zone is described as a Local Landscape Character Area (LLCA). These were established through identification and analysis of factors such as homogeneity (in scale, materials, land use, vegetation pattern, heritage, street pattern or open space).
- 1.45. A 3 km study area boundary was set for the visual assessment. Within this area, the anticipated visual envelope was refined during the field studies, taking into account the screening effect of localised topography, buildings, walls, fences, embankments, woodlands, trees and hedgerows, and taking seasonal differences into account where relevant.
- 1.46. The key viewpoints within the study area were identified

and agreed with the landscape officer (Andrew Nevill) at Monmouthshire County Council in March 2021, the selection being based on a number of factors including:

- Views to and from highly sensitive and well-visited locations such as designated landscapes and heritage sites;
  - Viewpoints which are representative of near-, middle- and long-distance views;
  - Views from public rights of way (roads, footpaths, cycleways etc.) and other areas of open public access; and
  - Views from certain residential properties / areas.
- 1.47. Following planning discussions with the LPA, the viewpoints selected were later reduced in number, however, the selection criteria were still maintained. The extent of the viewpoints is shown on Figures 7 and 8, which broadly demonstrate the likely visibility of the Proposed Development, and its relationship with the surrounding landscape/townscape.
- 1.48. Photographs were taken to illustrate the available views of the site. Some of the viewpoints and associated photographs are representative of a larger number of viewpoints which are similar in nature and where receptors are likely to experience similar effects; others are selected key views within the study area, such as to or from a heritage asset or recognised recreational area / route or 'beauty spot'. They may also be selected to demonstrate a particular effect or issue.

## EFFECTS ON LANDSCAPE, VIEWS AND VISUAL AMENITY CONTINUED

1.49. The assessment of visual effects describes the changes in the character of the available views which would result from the development, and the changes in the visual amenity of the various visual receptors.

1.50. The visual effect of a development depends on a number of factors as follows:

- the nature of the proposal;
- its siting in the landscape;
- its size;
- its detailed design (colour, reflective qualities, etc);
- the positions from which it is viewed and by how many people; and
- the time of day / year when the development might be viewed.

1.51. The position from which the development is viewed has two components: distance and location. Generally, the greater the distance, the less the effect will be perceived. Where there is not clear visibility, increasing the distance between object and observer during periods of rain, haze, mist or similar atmospheric effects will begin to obscure the image, further reducing the visual effect. The location of the viewer is also important: if the viewer is in an elevated position relative to the site, looking down, the visual effect may be increased, especially if a relatively large part of the site is visible in 'plan form'.

1.52. The following terms and definitions were used in the assessment of visual effects:

- No View: no view of the study site or the site is difficult to perceive with the naked eye.
- Partial View: a view of part of the site, or a filtered view of the site.
- Open View: a clear view of a significant proportion of the site within the wider landscape.

1.53. Where possible, the relative number of people visiting key viewpoints and / or its 'popularity' was estimated.

1.54. Once the various visual receptors had been identified, their levels of sensitivity were established by combining the levels of Visual Value with levels of visual receptor Susceptibility (see Table 11 matrix). At this point, the results are compared and tested, and professional judgement applied in order to ensure that the results are consistent and logical.

### Mitigation, Enhancement and Compensation Measures

1.55. If the level of adverse effects predicted is considered to be potentially 'unacceptable', then mitigation may be proposed to avoid, reduce or remedy these effects. If appropriate and effective mitigation is not feasible, then compensation may be required, ideally on a like-for-like basis. Enhancements may also be proposed as part of the scheme.

1.56. The specific measures proposed to reduce levels of landscape character and visual effects are summarised in the sections above, and described in more detail in the LVA. Generally, the following considerations apply:

- All negative (adverse) landscape and visual effects that are likely to occur throughout the project life cycle should be considered for mitigation;
- Landscape/townscape mitigation measures should be designed to suit the existing landscape / townscape character and needs of the locality, respecting and building on local distinctiveness and sense of place, and helping to address any relevant existing issues in the landscape;
- Many mitigating measures, especially planting, are not immediately effective. Where planting is intended to provide a visual screen for development, it is appropriate to assess effects over a period of time, from completion to Year 15, for example;
- The proposed mitigation measures should address specific issues and performance standards should be identified for the establishment, management, maintenance and monitoring of new landscape features; and
- A programme of appropriate monitoring may be agreed with the regulatory authority, so that compliance and effectiveness can be readily monitored and evaluated.

### Cumulative Effects

1.57. Cumulative effects are the combined or sequential effects of development.

## EFFECTS ON LANDSCAPE, VIEWS AND VISUAL AMENITY CONTINUED

- 1.58. These are often considered as a) 'within-project', or 'intra-project' cumulative effects, and b) 'between-project' or 'inter-project' cumulative effects.
- 1.59. The former can arise from interrelationships between the different environmental factors; possible links between landscape and visual effects, and effects identified in other topic areas such as ecology and heritage, should be considered in LVIA.
- 1.60. The latter take into account effects arising from other development schemes within a determined study area (usually consented schemes as well as those under construction / recently-built, although schemes at the pre-application stage could potentially be factored in if required by the LPA). The levels of effects are considered in combination with those arising from the proposed development. The various effects may, on an individual basis, be insignificant but, cumulatively, would be significant. Mitigation measures may have to be developed and implemented strategically.
- 1.61. In this case, Monmouthshire County Council has not identified any cumulative sites.

### Residual Effects

- 1.62. Residual effects are those which remain once mitigating measures have become effective as intended and predicted. Some mitigating measures take time to become effective - screen planting, for example - so residual effects may be reported in stages, after the passing of a certain number of years (e.g. 5, 10, 25), depending on the nature of the particular measure.

- 1.63. In general, year 1 on completion and year 15 are considered appropriate to allow for some maturation of street trees and planting areas.

### Limitations and Assumptions

- 1.64. The photographic survey was carried out between November 2020 and March 2021, and therefore demonstrates the visibility of the Site during winter months, when the leaves have fallen from the trees. There would be an increased level of screening from vegetation during summer months from many locations.

# APPENDIX 1

**Table 1: Criteria for Judging Levels of Landscape/Townscape Quality**

Level of Quality	Definition
<b>Very High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscapes of an 'awe-inspiring' or 'sublime' nature and which are important and valued on an international and national level (DMRB)</li> <li>• Unspoilt areas comprising a strong, clear and highly aesthetically-pleasing composition of highly characteristic landscape elements and features in excellent condition, intact and distinctive</li> <li>• Excellent representation of the landscape area / type</li> <li>• Very high level of management, or care, or pristine natural / semi-natural environment</li> <li>• Exceptional scenic integrity</li> <li>• Very strong sense of place</li> <li>• Negligible or no atypical or incongruous features or detractors</li> </ul>
<b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very attractive landscapes which are of high value nationally and can be defined as highly scenic (DMRB)</li> <li>• Areas with components combined in an aesthetically pleasing composition, in very good condition</li> <li>• Very good representation of the landscape area / type</li> <li>• High level of management, or care, or natural / semi-natural environment in very good form and health</li> <li>• Very good scenic integrity</li> <li>• Strong sense of place</li> <li>• Few atypical or incongruous features or detractors</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good landscape containing areas that, although still attractive, have less significant and more common landscape features (DMRB)</li> <li>• Areas of some value for their landscapes, components combined in an aesthetically pleasing composition but showing signs of erosion and loss, in good to fair condition</li> <li>• Good to fair representation of the landscape area / type</li> <li>• Good to fair level of management, environment in good to fair form and health</li> <li>• Good to fair scenic integrity</li> <li>• Some loss of, or change to, intrinsic sense of place</li> <li>• Some atypical or incongruous features or detractors</li> </ul>
<b>Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ordinary landscape containing areas that have only common landscape features and some intrusive elements such as conspicuous infrastructure with scope for improvement in management (DMRB)</li> <li>• Areas of limited landscape value, disturbed and lacking coherence and structure. Limited aesthetically-pleasing composition. Signs of urbanisation and / or erosion, characteristic landscape elements and features degraded and / or lost</li> <li>• Limited representation of the landscape area / type</li> <li>• Limited management, or care, environment in fair to poor form and health</li> <li>• Poor scenic integrity</li> <li>• Little if any sense of place</li> <li>• Several atypical or incongruous features or detractors</li> </ul>
<b>Very Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor landscape with areas that contain frequent detracting aspects and/or lack of management which results in a degraded landscape with very few valued features (DMRB)</li> <li>• Areas with few or no valued landscape components or comprising degraded and / or lost characteristic elements and features, making negative contribution to aesthetic composition</li> <li>• Poor or no representation of the landscape area / type</li> <li>• Little or no management, or care, environment in very poor form and health</li> <li>• Little or no scenic integrity</li> <li>• Negative sense of place</li> <li>• Widespread atypical or incongruous features or detractors</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Criteria for Judging Levels of Landscape/Townscape Value**

Level of Value	Definition
<b>Very High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘Outstanding’ landscapes (ELC)</li> <li>• Internationally and / or nationally-designated landscapes e.g. World Heritage Sites, National Parks, AONBs</li> <li>• Presence of internationally and / or nationally-designated areas / features of landscape, nature conservation, archaeological, historic, geological and / or other importance e.g. SACs, SSSIs, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and / or II* listed buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Local Geodiversity Sites</li> <li>• Significant wider landscape / visual function e.g. Green Belt, context / setting of heritage asset, contribution to character of settlement of international or national importance</li> <li>• Landscapes in excellent condition and / or of very high quality as defined by appropriate criteria.</li> <li>• Significant cultural associations</li> <li>• Exceptional representation of landscape area / type / characteristics and / or rare</li> <li>• Exceptional aesthetic and perceptual attributes and qualities e.g. significant scenic beauty, iconic views, very distinctive sense of place, very high degree of wildness / remoteness, tranquillity</li> <li>• No detractors present</li> <li>• The quality / qualities of, and / or features in, the landscape are likely to be the primary purpose of the visit</li> <li>• Significant contribution to wider public amenity, access and recreation e.g. national trails, Open Access Land</li> <li>• Significant Green Infrastructure assets</li> </ul>
<b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscapes between ‘Outstanding’ and ‘Everyday’ (ELC)</li> <li>• Regionally / locally-designated landscapes e.g. Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) which may be subject of strategy and / or guidance</li> <li>• Presence of regionally / countywide-level designated areas / features of landscape, nature conservation, archaeological, historic, geological and / or other importance e.g. Country Parks, TPOs, National Forest Inventory, Priority Habitat Inventory sites, Local Wildlife Sites / Local Nature Reserves, Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Unregistered Historic Parks and Gardens, SMR / HER. Also National Trust land</li> <li>• Important wider, or significant local, landscape / visual function e.g. context / setting of heritage asset, contribution to character of settlement of regional importance, green gap, buffer zone etc.</li> <li>• Landscapes in very good condition and / or of high quality as defined by appropriate criteria</li> <li>• Important cultural associations</li> <li>• Very good representation of landscape area / type / characteristics and / or uncommon</li> <li>• Very good aesthetic and perceptual attributes and qualities e.g. high degree of scenic beauty, fine / key views, distinctive sense of place, high degree of wildness / remoteness, tranquillity</li> <li>• Negligible / few detractors present</li> <li>• The quality / qualities of, and / or features in, the landscape are likely to be one of the main reasons for the visit</li> <li>• Important contribution to wider public amenity, access and recreation e.g. long-distance / themed trails, well-used public rights of way, Heritage Coast, Public Open Space / Local Green Space. May be protected by/subject of planning policy</li> <li>• Important wider, or significant local Green Infrastructure assets</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘Everyday’ landscapes (ELC)</li> <li>• Undesignated landscapes although may be subject of strategy and / or guidance</li> <li>• Presence of undesignated, ‘informally’ designated and / or locally-important areas / features of landscape, nature conservation, archaeological, historic, geological and / or other interest</li> <li>• Important local landscape / visual function e.g. context / setting of heritage asset, contribution to character of settlement, green gap, buffer zone etc.</li> <li>• Landscapes in good to fair condition and / or of moderate quality as defined by appropriate criteria but good potential for improvement</li> <li>• Important local cultural associations</li> <li>• Good to fair representation of landscape area / type / characteristics but common</li> <li>• Good to fair aesthetic and perceptual attributes and qualities e.g. moderate degree of scenic beauty, local key views, moderate sense of place, moderate degree of wildness / remoteness, tranquillity</li> <li>• Some detractors present</li> <li>• The quality / qualities of, and / or features in, the landscape are unlikely to be one of the main reasons for the visit, but make a positive contribution to the experience</li> <li>• Important contribution to local public amenity, access and recreation e.g. well-used public rights of way, green open spaces, common land</li> <li>• Good local Green Infrastructure assets</li> </ul>

cont.

# APPENDIX 1

**Table 2: Criteria for Judging Levels of Landscape/Townscape Value continued**

Level of Value	Definition
<b>Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscapes between 'Everyday' and 'Degraded' (ELC)</li> <li>• Undesignated landscapes unlikely to be subject of strategy and / or guidance (unless for restoration)</li> <li>• Few if any areas / features of landscape, nature conservation, archaeological, historic, geological and / or other interest</li> <li>• Little or no local landscape / visual function</li> <li>• Landscapes in fair to poor condition and / or of low quality as defined by appropriate criteria but some potential for improvement</li> <li>• Few if any cultural associations</li> <li>• Fair to poor representation of landscape area / type / characteristics and common</li> <li>• Few if any aesthetic and perceptual attributes and qualities: little sense of place, little or no sense of wildness / remoteness, tranquillity</li> <li>• Several detractors present</li> <li>• The quality / qualities of, and / or features in, the landscape are unlikely to be a reason for visiting</li> <li>• Little or no contribution to public amenity, access and recreation</li> <li>• Few Green Infrastructure assets</li> </ul>
<b>Very Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Degraded' landscapes (ELC)</li> <li>• Undesignated landscapes, and not subject of strategy and / or guidance (unless for restoration)</li> <li>• No areas / features of landscape, nature conservation, archaeological, historic, geological and / or other interest</li> <li>• Negligible or no landscape / visual function</li> <li>• Landscapes in very poor condition and / or of very low quality as defined by appropriate criteria – may be contaminated land. Situation likely to be permanent, and very little if any potential for improvement</li> <li>• No cultural associations</li> <li>• Poor representation of landscape area / type / characteristics</li> <li>• Negative aesthetic and perceptual attributes and qualities: no sense of place, high levels of landscape and visual disturbance</li> <li>• Widespread detractors present / dominant</li> <li>• The quality / qualities of, and / or features in, the landscape may discourage people from visiting</li> <li>• No contribution to public amenity, access and recreation</li> <li>• Very few or no Green Infrastructure assets</li> </ul>

**Table 3: Criteria for Judging Levels of Landscape/Townscape Susceptibility to Change**

Level of Susceptibility	Definition
<b>Very High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscape is of a very large scale and / or there is a negligible level of containment, resulting in a significant degree of interaction between landform, topography, vegetation cover, field pattern and built form</li> <li>• There is no existing reference or context within the landscape to the type of change / development proposed</li> <li>• Detracting features are not present in the area</li> <li>• The majority of the existing landscape characteristics / elements / features of value (e.g. ancient woodland, mature / veteran trees, traditional orchards etc.) could not be replaced / substituted and their loss could not be compensated for</li> <li>• Very limited or no opportunities for mitigation</li> <li>• The landscape receptor has a very low level of ability to tolerate the nature / scale of change / development proposed: permanent serious negative consequences in terms of the maintenance of the baseline situation</li> <li>• The proposed change / development would not comply with relevant national planning policies, guidance, and / or strategies</li> </ul>
<b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscape is of a large scale and / or there is a low level of containment, resulting in a high degree of interaction between landform, topography, vegetation cover, field pattern and built form</li> <li>• There is very limited existing reference or context within the landscape to the type of change / development proposed</li> <li>• Few detracting features in the area and where present, these have little influence on the character and experience of the landscape</li> <li>• Many of the existing landscape characteristics / elements / features of value would not be easy to replace or substitute, and it is unlikely that loss could be compensated for</li> <li>• Some potential for mitigation and enhancement</li> <li>• The landscape receptor has a low level of ability to tolerate the nature / scale of change / development proposed: long-term / permanent consequences of concern in terms of the maintenance of the baseline situation</li> <li>• The proposed change / development is unlikely to comply with relevant national planning policies, guidance, and / or strategies</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscape is of a medium scale and / or there is a moderate level of containment, resulting in a moderate degree of interaction between landform, topography, vegetation cover, field pattern and built form</li> <li>• There is some existing reference or context within the landscape to the type of change / development proposed</li> <li>• Some detracting features and / or major infrastructure are present in the area, and these have a noticeable influence on the character and experience of the landscape</li> <li>• Existing landscape characteristics / elements / features of limited value and could potentially be replaced / substituted, and / or loss satisfactorily compensated for</li> <li>• Good potential for mitigation and enhancement</li> <li>• The landscape receptor has a moderate level of ability to tolerate the nature / scale of change / development proposed: some concern in terms of the maintenance of the baseline situation without mitigation</li> <li>• The proposed change / development may be in conflict with some relevant national planning policies, guidance, and / or strategies, but may comply with others</li> </ul>
<b>Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscape is small scale and / or has a high level of containment, resulting in only a slight degree of interaction between landform, topography, vegetation cover, field pattern and built form</li> <li>• There are many existing references within the landscape to the type of development / change proposed</li> <li>• Several detractors present which have a negative influence on the character and / or experience of the landscape</li> <li>• Few / no landscape characteristics / elements / features of value are present or, where they are present, they can easily be replaced / substituted and / or loss could be satisfactorily compensated for</li> <li>• The landscape receptor has a high level of ability to tolerate the nature / scale of change / development proposed: limited concern in terms of the maintenance of the baseline situation</li> <li>• Very good opportunities for mitigation and enhancement</li> <li>• The proposed change / development is unlikely to be in conflict with relevant national planning policies, guidance, and / or strategies. The site may be allocated for the type of development proposed</li> </ul>
<b>Very Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The landscape is of such a small scale and / or has such a high level of containment, that there is little or no interaction between landform, topography, vegetation cover, field pattern and built form</li> <li>• The landscape displays the characteristics of the type of development / change proposed</li> <li>• Widespread detractors present which negatively influence the character and / or experience of the landscape</li> <li>• No landscape characteristics / elements / features of value are present</li> <li>• The landscape receptor has a very high level of ability to tolerate the nature / scale of change / development proposed: no concern in terms of the maintenance of the baseline situation</li> <li>• Change / development could result in noticeable improvements to the area</li> <li>• The proposed change / development is likely to comply with relevant national planning policies, guidance, and / or strategies. The site may be allocated for the type of development proposed or for restoration</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX 1

**Table 4: Matrix for Evaluating Levels of Landscape/Townscape Sensitivity**

		Level of Landscape Susceptibility to Change				
		Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Level of Landscape Value	Very High	Very High	High to Very High	High	Medium to High	Medium
	High	High to Very High	High	Medium to High	Medium	Low to Medium
	Moderate	High	Medium to High	Medium	Low to Medium	Low
	Low	Medium to High	Medium	Low to Medium	Low	Very Low to Low
	Very Low	Medium	Low to Medium	Low	Very Low to Low	Very Low

**Table 5: Criteria for Judging Levels of Magnitude of Effect (Landscape/Townscape Character)**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
<b>Substantial Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major alteration to, or complete loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>The size, scale and / or geographical extent of change is considered very large due to the extent and proportion of loss of, or change to, existing landscape components</li> <li>Effects likely to be experienced at a very large scale, influencing several character areas or types</li> <li>Major alteration to, or complete loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition, and / or the addition of highly uncharacteristic, conspicuous elements, features and / activities, would result in major alteration to, or complete loss of, aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>
<b>Major Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noticeable alteration to, or significant loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>The size, scale and / or geographical extent of change is considered large due to the extent and proportion of loss of, or change to, existing landscape components</li> <li>Effects likely to be experienced at a large scale, influencing the character area and / or type within which the change is proposed</li> <li>Noticeable alteration to, or loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition, and / or the addition of uncharacteristic, conspicuous elements, features and / activities, would result in noticeable alteration to, or loss of, aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partial alteration to, or loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>The size, scale and / or geographical extent of change is considered medium due to the extent and proportion of loss of, or change to, existing landscape components</li> <li>Effects likely to be experienced at a moderate scale, influencing the character type within which the change is proposed but at a local level</li> <li>Partial alteration to, or loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition, and / or the addition of elements, features and / activities which are not uncharacteristic in the area, would result in partial alteration to, or loss of, aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>
<b>Minor Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor alteration to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>The size, scale and / or geographical extent of change is considered small due to the extent and proportion of loss of, or change to, existing landscape components</li> <li>Effects likely to be experienced at a small scale, influencing the landscape within which the change is proposed at a local level</li> <li>Minor alteration to, or loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition, and / or the addition of elements, features and / activities which are characteristic in the area, would result in minor alteration to aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barely discernible alterations to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>The size, scale and / or geographical extent of change is considered very small due to the extent and proportion of loss of, or change to, existing landscape components</li> <li>Effects likely to be experienced at a very small scale, with no influence beyond the site and its immediate surroundings on the landscape within which the change is proposed</li> <li>Barely discernible alterations to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition, and / or the addition of elements, features and / activities which are entirely characteristic in the area, would result in barely discernible alteration to aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>
<b>Neutral</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No change to the baseline condition</li> </ul>

cont.

# APPENDIX 1

**Table 5: Criteria for Judging Levels of Magnitude of Effect (Landscape/Townscape Character) continued**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
<b>Negligible Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barely discernible improvements to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>• The size, scale and / or geographical extent of improvement is considered very small due to the extent and proportion of new landscape components</li> <li>• Beneficial effects likely to be experienced at a very small scale, with no influence beyond the site and its immediate surroundings on the landscape within which the improvement is proposed</li> <li>• Barely discernible improvements to existing, or addition of new, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition would result in barely discernible improvements in aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>
<b>Minor Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small but noticeable improvements to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>• The size, scale and / or geographical extent of improvement is considered small due to the extent and proportion of new landscape components</li> <li>• Beneficial effects likely to be experienced at a small scale, influencing the local landscape</li> <li>• Small but noticeable improvements to existing, or addition of new, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition would result in discernible improvements in aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noticeable improvements to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>• The size, scale and / or geographical extent of improvement is considered medium due to the extent and proportion of new landscape components</li> <li>• Beneficial effects likely to be experienced at a moderate scale, influencing the character type within which the change is proposed but at a local level</li> <li>• Noticeable improvements to existing, or addition of new, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition would result in noticeable improvements in aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>
<b>Major Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major improvements to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>• The size, scale and / or geographical extent of improvement is considered large due to the extent and proportion of new landscape components</li> <li>• Beneficial effects likely to be experienced at a large scale, influencing the character area and / or type within which the change is proposed</li> <li>• Major improvements to existing, or addition of new, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition would result in considerable improvements in aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>
<b>Substantial Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantial improvements to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition</li> <li>• The size, scale and / or geographical extent of improvement is considered very large due to the extent and proportion of new landscape components</li> <li>• Beneficial effects likely to be experienced at a very large scale, influencing several character areas or types</li> <li>• Substantial improvements to existing, or addition of new, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition would result in substantial improvements in aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities</li> </ul>

**Table 6: Matrix for Evaluating Overall Levels of Landscape/Townscape Effects**

**NOTE 1:** The level of Magnitude of Effect can be expressed as Adverse or Beneficial, and the overall Level of Effect can be expressed as Beneficial or Adverse.

**NOTE 2:** If the Magnitude of Effect is Neutral (i.e. 'No Change'), all effects will be Neutral .

		Sensitivity of Receptor				
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Level of Magnitude of Effect	Substantial	Substantial	Major	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Minor to Moderate
	Major	Major	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor
	Moderate	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor
	Minor	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor	Negligible to Minor
	Negligible	Minor to Moderate	Minor	Negligible to Minor	Negligible to Minor	Negligible

# APPENDIX 1

**Table 7: Criteria for Judging Levels of Visual Value**

Level of Visual Value	Criteria
<b>Very High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Views from, or towards, designated landscapes and / or features of international and national importance e.g. World Heritage Sites, National Parks, AONBs, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II* Listed Buildings etc.) especially where contributing to the significance of an asset / feature</li> <li>• View is of outstanding scenic beauty</li> <li>• View makes a highly important contribution to understanding of landscape function / contribution</li> <li>• Likely to be the subject of planning policy and / or guidance / protected views</li> <li>• Views from landscapes / viewpoints within highly popular visitor attractions / tourist destinations, and / or from national trails, used by very large numbers of people</li> <li>• Views with social / cultural / historic associations (e.g. in art and literature, or an historically-important vista over a battlefield) of international / national importance</li> </ul>
<b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Views from within, or towards, designated landscapes and / or features of regional or countywide importance e.g. Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), Country Parks, Conservation Areas, Grade II listed buildings, National Trust land etc., especially where contributing to the significance of an asset / feature</li> <li>• View is of high scenic beauty</li> <li>• View makes an important contribution to understanding of landscape function / contribution</li> <li>• Views from well-used and popular visitor attractions / tourist destinations, including long-distance / themed trails, Heritage Coasts, Public Open Spaces / Local Green Spaces, used by relatively large numbers of people</li> <li>• Views with social / cultural / historic associations of countywide importance</li> <li>• Views in which receptors have a proprietary interest, including people living in residential properties</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Views from within, or towards, undesignated landscapes and / or features of local importance</li> <li>• View is of moderate scenic beauty</li> <li>• View makes a moderate contribution to understanding of landscape function / contribution</li> <li>• Views from locally-popular recreation areas / green open spaces / public rights of way, but not used by many visitors</li> <li>• Views with social / cultural / historic associations of local importance</li> </ul>
<b>Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Views from within, or towards, undesignated landscapes and / or features of site-wide importance</li> <li>• View is of low scenic beauty</li> <li>• View makes a very limited contribution to understanding of landscape function / contribution</li> <li>• Views from landscapes / viewpoints which are not particularly popular or recognised as being destinations in their own right, including infrequently used rights of way</li> <li>• Views with no social / cultural / historic associations</li> </ul>
<b>Very Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Views from, or towards, undesignated landscapes and / or features of no importance</li> <li>• View is of no scenic beauty - landscape may be permanently degraded</li> </ul>

**Table 8: Criteria for Judging Levels of Visual Receptors' Susceptibility to Change**

Level of Susceptibility	Criteria
<b>Very High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receptors (tourists / visitors) within, or looking towards, internationally- or nationally- designated landscapes, areas and features such as World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings and other places where the landscape / feature is the main reason for the visit</li> <li>• People using national trails and other designated routes where the view is likely to be the focus of attention</li> <li>• Communities living in areas where the landscape setting makes a highly important contribution to visual amenity</li> </ul>
<b>High</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receptors (tourists / visitors) within, or looking towards, landscapes, areas and features with regional / countywide designations e.g. Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), Country Parks, Conservation Areas, Grade II listed buildings, National Trust land etc. and other places where the landscape / feature is part of the reason for the visit</li> <li>• People engaged in outdoor recreation e.g. walkers, riders, cyclists, boat users, motorists, whose attention may be focused on the landscape and / or particular views, and / or for whom the view is a factor in the enjoyment of the activity</li> <li>• People travelling through the landscape on roads, rail or other routes on recognised scenic routes or where there is a distinct awareness of views of their surroundings and their visual amenity</li> <li>• People living in residential properties</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receptors within, or looking towards, undesignated landscapes, areas and features of local importance, and in places where the landscape / feature is not necessarily part of the reason for the visit</li> <li>• People engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is unlikely to be focused on the landscape and / or particular views, and / or for whom the view is not necessarily a factor in the enjoyment of the activity</li> <li>• People staying in hotels and healthcare institutions who are likely to appreciate and / or benefit from views of their surroundings</li> <li>• People working in premises where the views are likely to make an important contribution to the setting, and / or to the quality of working life</li> </ul>
<b>Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receptors in commercial and industrial premises, schools, playing fields etc. where the view is not central to the use</li> <li>• People using main roads, rail corridors, infrequently used / inaccessible public rights of way and likely to be travelling for a purpose other than to enjoy the view</li> </ul>
<b>Very Low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People moving past the view often at high speed (e.g. on motorways and main line railways) and with little or no focus on or interest in the landscape through which they are travelling</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX 1

**Table 9: Matrix for Evaluating Levels of Visual Receptor Sensitivity**

		Level of Visual Susceptibility to Change				
		Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Level of Visual Value	Very High	Very High	High to Very High	High	Medium to High	Medium
	High	High to Very High	High	Medium to High	Medium	Low to Medium
	Moderate	High	Medium to High	Medium	Low to Medium	Low
	Low	Medium to High	Medium	Low to Medium	Low	Very Low to Low
	Very Low	Medium	Low to Medium	Low	Very Low to Low	Very Low

**Table 10: Criteria for Judging Levels of Magnitude of Effect (Views & Visual Amenity)**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
<b>Substantial Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant and substantial deterioration in, or a significant and substantial change to, a very large proportion of the existing view</li> <li>• Complete loss of, or substantial change to, site's visual function / contribution</li> <li>• The change may be noticeable over a large geographical area, or substantial over a more limited area</li> <li>• Development, or a large part of it, would be a dominant new component and / or focus in the view, and would have a strongly-defining influence on it</li> </ul>
<b>Major Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development would cause a highly noticeable deterioration in, or a highly noticeable change to, a large proportion of the existing view, or significant deterioration in or a significant change to a smaller proportion of the existing view</li> <li>• Noticeable loss of, or change to, site's visual function / contribution</li> <li>• Development, or a large part of it, would be a significant new component and / or focus in the view, and would have a defining influence on it</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development would cause a visible deterioration in, or change to, a large proportion of the existing view, or highly noticeable deterioration in, or change to, a smaller proportion of the existing view</li> <li>• Partial loss of, or change to, site's visual function / contribution</li> <li>• Development appears at odds with local landscape character and would form an apparent element within local views</li> </ul>
<b>Minor Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development would cause a small deterioration in, or change to, a large proportion of the existing view, or a visible deterioration in, or change to, a smaller proportion of the existing view</li> <li>• Small change to site's visual function / contribution</li> <li>• Development would form a minor constituent of the view, being partially-visible, or at a sufficient distance to be a limited component of a view</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible Adverse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development would cause a barely-perceptible deterioration in, or change to, the existing view</li> <li>• Barely-perceptible change to site's visual function / contribution</li> </ul>
<b>Neutral</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change to the existing view</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development would result in a barely-discernible improvement in the existing view</li> </ul>
<b>Minor Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development would result in a small improvement in the existing view</li> </ul>
<b>Moderate Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development would result in a noticeable improvement to a large proportion of the existing view, or locally-important improvement to a smaller proportion of the existing view</li> </ul>
<b>Major Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development would result in an important improvement to a large proportion of the existing view, or significant improvement to a smaller proportion of the existing view</li> </ul>
<b>Substantial Beneficial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development would result in a significant improvement to a large proportion of the existing view</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX 1

**Table 11: Matrix for Determining Overall Levels of Visual Effects**

**NOTE 1:** The level of Magnitude of Effect can be expressed as Adverse or Beneficial, and the overall Level of Effect can be expressed as Adverse or Beneficial.

**NOTE 2:** If the Magnitude of Effect is Neutral (i.e. 'No Change'), all effects will be Neutral

		Sensitivity of Receptor				
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Level of Magnitude of Effect	Substantial	Substantial	Major	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Minor to Moderate
	Major	Major	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor
	Moderate	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor
	Minor	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor	Negligible to Minor
	Negligible	Minor to Moderate	Minor	Negligible to Minor	Negligible to Minor	Negligible

