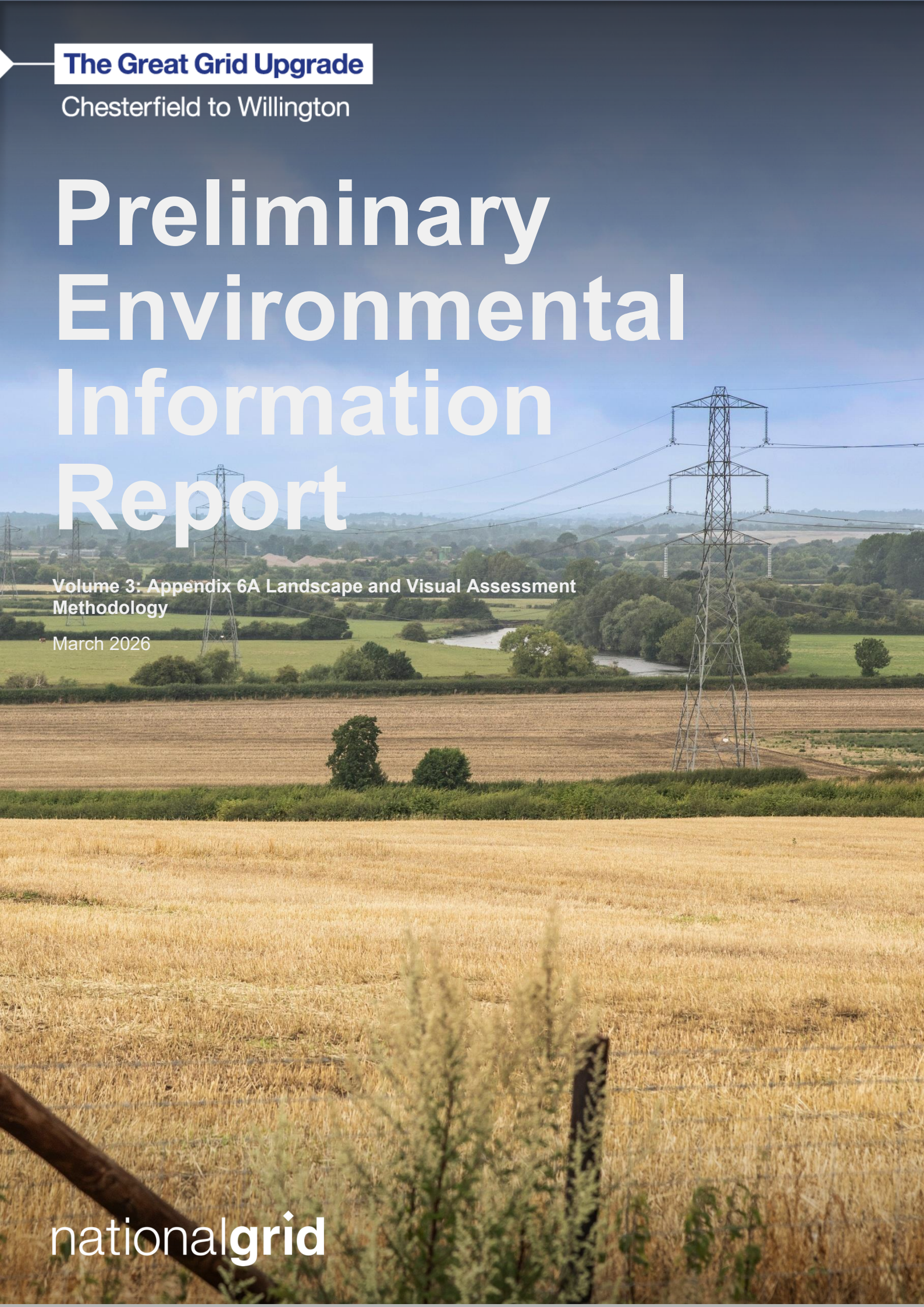
The Great Grid Upgrade

Chesterfield to Willington

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 3: Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology

March 2026



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Contents

6A. Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

6A.1 Introduction

6A.1.1 This appendix outlines the detailed methodology used for the preliminary Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) set out within **Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual** relating to the Chesterfield to Willington Project (the 'Project').

6A.1.2 The preliminary LVIA accords with best practice, complies with national guidance and has been undertaken by chartered landscape architects at WSP who are experienced in work on national infrastructure projects, including electricity transmission and distribution projects.

6A.1.3 The preliminary LVIA considers two distinct but closely related areas – landscape and visual effects:

- assessment of landscape effects: assessing effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right and encompassing effects on landscape elements, characteristics, landscape character, and designated landscapes; and
- assessment of visual effects: assessing effects on the views and visual amenity experienced by people.

Guidance

6A.1.4 In addition to the guidance set out in **Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report**, the primary source of guidance for the preliminary LVIA is the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition (GLVIA3) (Ref 6A.1) published by the Landscape Institute with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013). The following main sources (ordered by date) have also been referred to in the preparation of the methodology for the preliminary LVIA and production of visual representations:

- Natural England (2014). An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 6A.2);
- Natural England (2019). An approach to landscape sensitivity assessment – to inform spatial planning and land management (Consultation Draft) (Ref 6A.3);
- Landscape Institute (2021). Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations Technical Guidance Note 02/21 (Ref 6A.4);
- Landscape Institute (2019). Visual Representation of Development Proposals: Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19; (Ref 6A.5);
- National Grid (2012). Options Appraisal - Options Appraisal - Toolkit for Project Teams Landscape & visual amenity methodologies (Ref 6A.6); and

- Landscape Institute (2024). Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) LITGN-2024-01 (Ref 6A.7).

Approach

6A.1.5 The preliminary LVIA assesses the likely effects of the Project on the landscape and visual resource, encompassing effects on landscape elements, characteristics and landscape character, designated landscapes, visual receptors and cumulative effects.

6A.1.6 The landscape and visual effects (and whether they are significant or not) are determined by an assessment of the 'sensitivity' of each receptor or group of receptors and the 'magnitude of change' that would result from the Project. The evaluation of sensitivity takes into account the value and susceptibility of the receptor to the Project. The magnitude of change takes into account factors such as the size and scale of the proposed change, its duration, and the geographical extent. By combining assessments of sensitivity and magnitude of change, a level of landscape or visual effect can be evaluated and the significance of the effect determined.

6A.1.7 The resulting level of effect is described in terms of whether it is significant or not significant, and the type or nature of effect is defined as either direct or indirect; temporary or permanent (reversible); and beneficial, neutral or adverse. The assessment, which will be presented in the Environmental Statement, will consider cumulative effects resulting from the Project in combination with other existing and/or approved development.

6A.1.8 The assessment period encompasses phases of the Project related to construction and operation, specifically year 0 (winter) without any mitigation planting and year 15 with mitigation planting proposed to contrast the potentially worst-case scenario of screening with maximum screening provided by summer foliage.

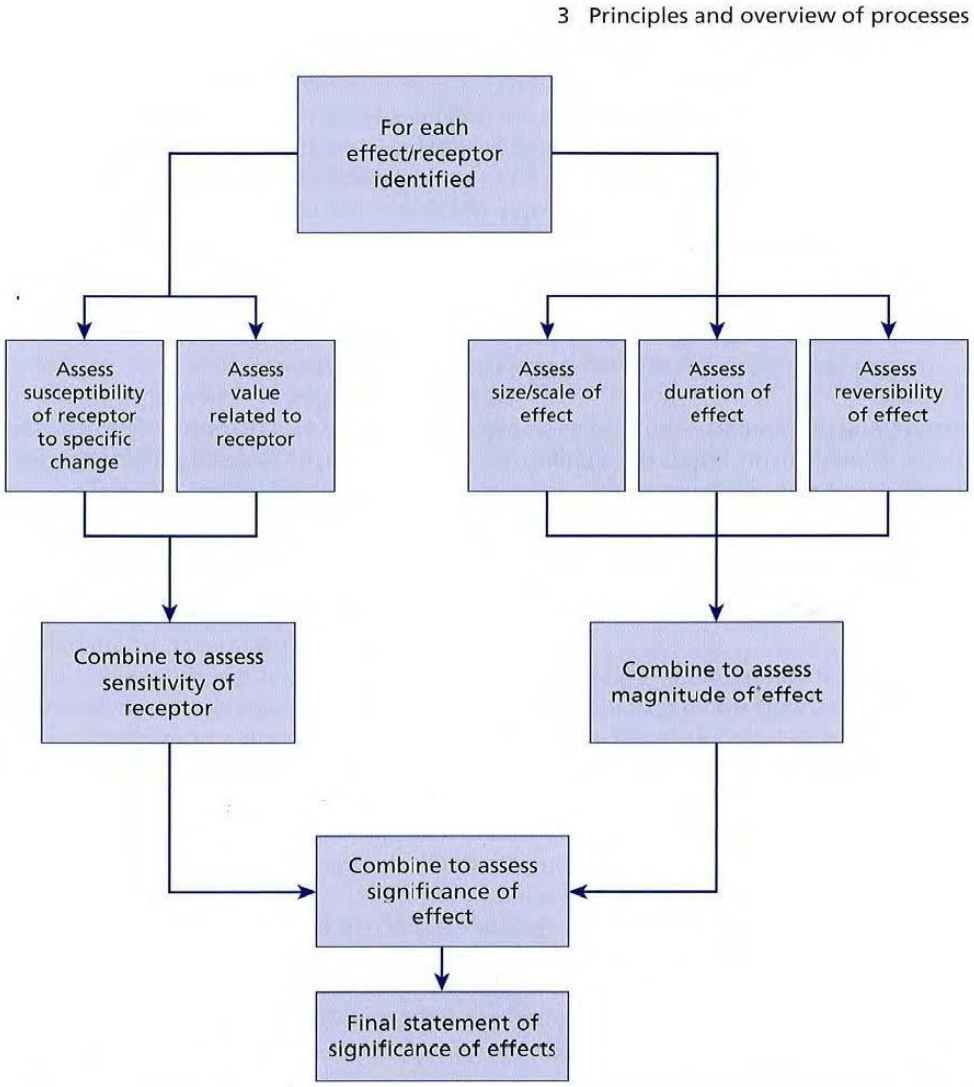
6A.1.9 GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) places a strong emphasis on the importance of professional judgment in identifying and defining the significance of landscape and visual effects. Professional judgment based on clear and transparent methods has been used in combination with structured methods and criteria to determine the sensitivity and magnitude of change for selected landscape and visual receptors to determine the significance of effects.

6A.1.10 In summary, the assessment involves the key stages listed below and illustrated in **Image 6A.1**:

- understand the scope and Study Area;
- establish of baseline conditions, including the landscape character and visual context of the receiving environment, and the value of landscape and visual receptors;
- contribute to the iterative design process, assessment and mitigation based on understanding of the relevant components of the Project in relation to the key landscape and visual sensitivities;
- participate in planned consultation activities;
- evaluate the susceptibility and value of the landscape and visual receptors to determine sensitivity;

- assess the magnitude of change likely to affect the landscape and visual receptors as a result of the Project, during both construction and operation;
- provide an assessment of the significance of landscape and visual effects, considering the sensitivity of resources and the magnitude of change alongside embedded mitigation measures;
- following identification of additional mitigation measures provide an assessment of the significance of landscape and visual effects (residual), considering the sensitivity of resources and the magnitude of change; and
- provide assessment of the cumulative significance of landscape and visual effects, considering the sensitivity of resources and the magnitude of change.

Image 6A.1: Flow diagram (GLVIA3)



Study Area

6A.1.11 The extent of the Study Area as shown in **Figure 6.1** has been informed by a review of the Project information, desktop studies, and field surveys, as well as examples of the Study Area extent selected for similar projects in similar landscape environments, including:

- Norwich to Tilbury – landscape and visual receptors lying within 3 km of the operational overground elements; and
- North Humber to High Marnham – the Study Area for the preliminary assessment extends 5 km from the Limits of Deviation.

6A.1.12 The extent of the Study Area for this Project is 5 km from the proposed route alignment, as the impacts of associated infrastructure would be considerably more confined. The 5 km buffer has been agreed with statutory consultees as part of the Scoping Report and will be kept under review as the design evolves.

6A.1.13 During the design evolution, the Study Area will be reviewed via field studies, Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) viewpoint analysis, to confirm the key sensitive receptors that are likely to sustain significant effects. In this respect, it is important to note that the boundary of the Study Area is not the limit of potential visibility, and as requested within the Scoping Opinion (Ref 6A.8) some viewpoints may be included beyond the 5 km extent of the Study Area, where the sensitive receptors may be affected significantly and as requested by stakeholders e.g. Viewpoint No.80 from the eastern edge of Peak District National Park.

Information and Data Sources

6A.1.14 Baseline studies were undertaken through desktop and field surveys within the Study Area. The desktop study identifies information such as landscape related planning designations, landscape character typology, land use, landscape patterns, man-made features, and initial visibility identification from key locations such as routes and settlements.

6A.1.15 The desktop studies are based on a review of information included within Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Google Earth Pro and are used to explore the potential visibility of the Project. Desktop studies also included published Landscape Character Assessments and Local Plan Documents. The selection of visual receptors has been informed by analyses of ZTVs, Google Earth Pro, field surveys, and stakeholder requests. The technical methodology for producing ZTVs and visualisations is provided below.

6A.2 Iterative Assessment and Design

Overview

6A.2.1 Mitigation measures fall into one of three categories: design embedded mitigation measures; good practice measures; and additional mitigation measures.

Design embedded measures

6A.2.2 The preliminary LVIA is part of an iterative Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, which aims to ‘design out’ significant effects via a range of embedded environmental measures, including avoidance and design that aim to reduce or eliminate significant effects. Multi-disciplinary design is an integrated part of the preliminary LVIA process, and embedded environmental measures related to landscape design and management can be an important tool to mitigate significant effects. Due to the nature of the Project, comprising largely overhead line, an extensive avoidance of adverse landscape and visual effects has been undertaken at

the routeing stages, where a collaborative approach between environmental and engineering disciplines led to the selection of the proposed route alignment. The embedded mitigation measures are continuously developed throughout the design evolution to avoid impacts and, where not feasible, to reduce the impacts, mitigate or, where possible, to provide enhancement.

Good practice measures

6A.2.3 A range of standard good practice mitigation measures for the Project would be adopted. The topic-specific measures which are relevant to the control and management of impacts that could affect the landscape and visual receptors include, but are not limited to, retention of vegetation and land use restoration following construction. These measures are outlined in **Appendix 4A Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice**.

Additional mitigation measures

6A.2.4 Additional mitigation comprises measures over and above any design embedded and good practice mitigation measures.

6A.3 Landscape Assessment

Assessing Landscape Effects

6A.3.1 Landscape effects are defined by the Landscape Institute within GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) in paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 as follows, respectively:

'An assessment of landscape effects deals with the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource. The concern is with how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the landscape, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape and its distinctive character.'

'The area of landscape that should be covered in assessing landscape effects should include the site itself and the full extent of the wider landscape around it, which the development may influence in a significant manner.'.

Landscape Character

6A.3.2 GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1), paragraph 5.4, advises that Landscape Character Assessment should be regarded as the main source for baseline studies and identifies the following factors which combine to create areas of distinct landscape character:

- '*the elements that make up the landscape in the Study Area include:*
  - *physical influences – geology, soils, landform, drainage and water bodies;*
  - *landcover, including different types of vegetation and patterns and types of tree cover;*
  - *the influence of human activity, including land use and management, the character of settlements and buildings, and pattern and type of fields and enclosure;*

- *the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape – such as, for example, its scale, complexity, openness, tranquillity or wildness;*
- *the overall character of the landscape in the Study Area, including any distinctive Landscape Character Types or areas that can be identified, and the particular combinations of elements and aesthetic and perceptual aspects that make each distinctive, usually by identification as key characteristics of the landscape.*'

Landscape Effects

6A.3.3 The potential landscape effects occurring during the construction and operation periods of the Project may, therefore, include, but are not restricted to the following:

- Changes to landscape elements: The addition of new elements (overhead line and pylons) or the removal of existing elements such as trees, vegetation, buildings and other characteristic elements or valued features of the landscape character. This includes also removal of sections of existing overhead lines and pylons, and undergrounding of distribution network operator assets.
- Changes to landscape qualities: Degradation or erosion of landscape elements and patterns and perceptual characteristics, particularly those that form key characteristic elements of the landscape character or contribute to the landscape value.
- Changes to landscape character: Landscape character may be affected through the incremental effect on characteristic elements, landscape patterns and qualities (including perceptual characteristics) and the addition of new features, the magnitude of which is sufficient to alter the overall landscape character within a particular area.
- Changes to designated landscapes: Including nationally and locally designated landscapes that would affect the special landscape qualities underpinning these areas and their integrity.
- Cumulative landscape effects: Where more than one project of a similar type may lead to a cumulative effect.

6A.3.4 The Project may have a direct effect on the landscape as well as an indirect effect which would be perceived from the wider landscape, outside the immediate site area and its associated landscape character/designation. Landscape effects also have to be recognised in terms of natural and man-made processes, which can change or alter the landscape over time.

Landscape Receptors Identification

6A.3.5 Landscape receptors comprise landscape components that may be affected by the proposed change. These typically include the landscape elements, which are the component parts of the landscape, the key landscape characteristics, including specific aesthetic and perceptual aspects and the overall landscape character, as well as designated or protected landscapes, e.g. National Parks.

6A.3.6 The landscape effects have been assessed with reference to landscape character units identified at the following levels:

- National level – National Character Area Profiles published by Natural England (Ref 6A.9);
- County Level Landscape Character Assessments; or
- District Level Landscape Character Assessments.

6A.3.7 The landscape effects have been assessed with reference to effects on individual components of the landscape, such as loss of trees and vegetation and the addition of new elements such as overhead line, pylons, access tracks, and substations, including potential effectiveness of mitigation planting, although these details are not known as this stage. The change associated with removing and adding components leads to an overall change in landscape character assessed at the three levels outlined above. A detailed assessment has been carried out with reference to the landscape character units (Landscape Types, Landscape Character Areas) that will be affected directly, where the change associated with removal and addition will occur, as opposed to landscape character units not affected directly, where the change will be primarily associated with views and other perceptual qualities.

6A.3.8 The preliminary LVIA deals with the assessment of landscape effects on landscape designations such as the Peak District National Park and Amber Valley Special Landscape Area (SLA). The effects on heritage designations such as World Heritage Sites (WHSs) and Registered Parks and Gardens are assessed in **Chapter 8 Historic Environment**. **Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual** will provide a brief commentary on the potential changes in views in connection with heritage designations to inform the assessment in **Chapter 8 Historic Environment**.

Landscape Sensitivity

6A.3.9 The sensitivity of landscape receptors is determined by combining judgments about the value attached to the landscape (established and reported as part of the baseline) with judgments about the landscape's susceptibility to change arising from the Project.

6A.3.10 Judgements on the value attached to the landscape baseline are unrelated to the nature of the project proposed, whilst judgements on susceptibility may vary in response to the type of project proposed and the attributes of the area in which it is to be located.

Landscape value

6A.3.11 Landscape value is frequently addressed by reference to international, national, regional and local designations determined by statutory bodies and planning authorities. However, the absence of such a designation does not necessarily imply a lack of quality or value. Various other factors are considered in determining landscape value, which can render areas of nationally unremarkable quality valuable as a local landscape resource. A range of landscape value factors has been included in **Table 6A.1**, selection of which was informed by GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) and Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations TGN 02/21 (Ref 6A.4).

Table 6A.1: Landscape value factors

Factors	Sub-Criteria
Landscape designations, national, regional and local	The presence of designations such as National Parks, National Landscapes, Heritage Coast, and local landscape designations, including consideration of special qualities, distance, relationships, and extent of setting.
Nature conservation and heritage designations/interest	The presence of ecological designations and interests that contribute to a sense of place and landscape character, e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation, and

Factors	Sub-Criteria
	Special Protection Areas, alongside habitats and other areas of ecological interest. The presence of historic designations, including WHSs, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and conservation areas, and their setting.
Recreational value	The presence of open access land, common land, and Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) (particularly National Trails, Long Distance Paths (LDPs), and Coastal Paths), where recreation is connected to the appreciation of the landscape. Areas with good accessibility that provide opportunities for other outdoor recreational activities.
Landscape condition	Physical state of individual elements and overall landscape character.
Perceptual (scenic value, strength of character)	Published information promotes the availability of protected views and areas visited for particular scenic qualities or views. Unique combinations of landscape features, e.g. dramatic or striking landforms or harmonious combinations of land cover.
Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Perception of wildness and tranquillity linked to nature, dark skies, presence of wildlife, or relative peace and quiet.
Other special qualities	The presence of distinctive features, such as dunes within the coastal landscape, fens, estate parkland, and others, adds to the special qualities and strength of character.

6A.3.12 The evaluation of landscape value has been undertaken with reference to a four-point scale, ranging from high to negligible, as outlined in **Table 6A.2**.

Table 6A.2: Landscape value levels

Level	Typical Description
High	The landscape is likely to be valued for several of its attributes at the international, national, and regional levels. It is frequently protected by a statutory landscape designation, such as a WHS, National Park, or National Landscape, or is designated at the local level, such as SLA. The landscape is largely intact and may contain elements/features that are rare or distinct, but they are perceived as valued landscapes at the regional and local levels. The landscape typically has a strong sense of place.
Medium	Typically, it is an undesignated landscape. It contains a few landscape features worthy of conservation, with little evidence of degradation. The landscape is ordinary, with commonplace elements of limited variety and distinctiveness. The landscape may contain elements/features representative of a community or local level attributes and cultural associations.

Level	Typical Description
	The landscape may provide some scenic and landscape quality, and some recreational opportunities.
Low	Typically, it is an undesignated landscape. This landscape is likely to be valued to a limited extent locally. Therefore, it may contain common features and does not specifically contribute to the wider landscape or cultural associations. Landscapes with evidence of degradation where detracting features are common. This landscape is of limited scenic quality, with few recreational opportunities.
Negligible	It is typically an undesignated landscape, typically degraded, with many detracting features and few features worth retention. This landscape has been subject to strong man-made influences. It contains commonplace features of low ecological value that contribute little to the cultural associations and have no recreational value.

Landscape susceptibility

6A.3.13 Susceptibility is defined by GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) (GLVIA3 paragraph 5.40) as:

'*…the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.*'

6A.3.14 The landscape susceptibility criteria of the receiving landscape are reflected below and have been used to assess its susceptibility to the electricity infrastructure. These criteria have been tailored to the Project; however, as the Project passes through varied landscapes, the susceptibility may vary depending on the landscape context as listed in **Table 6A.3**.

Table 6A.3: Landscape susceptibility criteria

Criteria	Higher Susceptibility	Lower Susceptibility
Landform	Frequent presence of elevated landform, ridge lines and steeply sloping landform.	Moderately open valleys or simple, regular, low laying, flat and smooth landform.
Land use	Land use of higher susceptibility typically consists of a range of valuable and rare landscape features.	Land use of lower susceptibility is likely to comprise commonplace degraded landscape features.
Woodlands, hedgerows and other vegetation	Directly affected landscapes comprising woodland, hedgerows, and other valuable habitats.	Directly affected landscapes with very few woodlands, trees and other valuable habitats that may be subject to loss. Landscapes with frequent woodland cover outside of the

Criteria	Higher Susceptibility	Lower Susceptibility
	Open and attractive landscapes with little vegetation offering limited potential for the integration of electricity infrastructure such as overhead lines and substations.	proposed route alignment contributing to the overhead line integration in combination with other features such as landform.
Scale	Smaller scale landscapes with distinct and frequent field boundaries, distinct vegetation pattern, varied topography, but also urban areas, and smaller rural settlements with valued attributes.	Larger scale landscapes, with fewer valuable landscape elements, across largely uniform and regular topography, characterised by commonplace features.
Openness and enclosure	Landscapes with a low degree of enclosure and limited screening of landform.	Landscapes with a high degree of enclosure, where the electricity infrastructure such as overhead lines and substations will affect vegetation to a limited extent.
Distinctive features	Landscapes with frequent presence of distinct landscape features.	Landscapes with few distinct features.
Perceptual aspects Scenic qualities	Frequent skyline views across attractive landscapes. Landscapes, including a range of views, promoted in the tourist information.	Rare skyline views across more commonly present landscapes, lacking attractive and prominent views.
Perceptual aspects (Wildness, tranquillity, cultural characteristic)	Landscapes of high tranquillity and a strong sense of wildness, with a strong presence of natural and cultural attributes.	Landscapes of low tranquillity and wildness, lacking valued cultural characteristics, with substantial man-made intervention.
Presence of infrastructure, including linear transport corridors	Limited presence of linear infrastructure such as roads and rail or existing overhead lines.	Frequent presence of linear infrastructure such as roads and rail or existing overhead lines.
Direct/Indirect exposure	Landscapes affected directly.	Landscapes indirectly affected.

6A.3.15 After consideration of the range of factors listed above, the overall judgment is made on a scale from high to negligible, as set out in **Table 6A.4**. These descriptions represent typical susceptibility levels, which can vary depending on the landscape context of the receiving landscape.

Table 6A.4: Landscape susceptibility levels

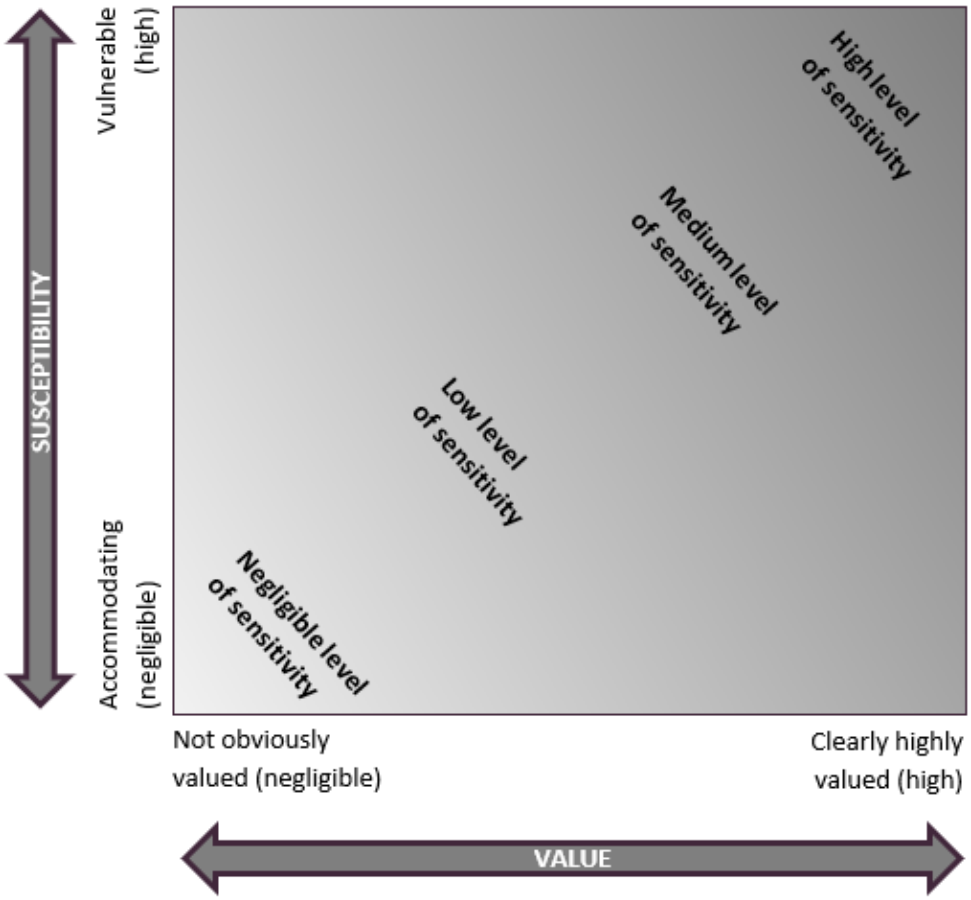
Level	Typical Description
High	Low ability to accommodate the specific proposed change without undue consequences for maintaining the baseline situation (receptor value) and/or meeting relevant planning policies/strategies objectives.
Medium	Moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change; some undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation (receptor value) and/or meeting of relevant planning policies/strategies objectives.
Low	High ability to accommodate the specific proposed change with little or no undue consequences for maintaining the baseline situation (receptor value) and/or meeting relevant planning policies/strategies objectives.
Negligible	Very high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change; no undue consequences for maintaining the baseline situation (receptor value) and/or meeting relevant planning policies/strategies objectives.

Landscape sensitivity levels

6A.3.16 Susceptibility and value can be combined in different ways. However, it is generally accepted that a combination of high susceptibility and high value will likely result in the highest sensitivity. In contrast, a combination of low susceptibility and low value is likely to result in the lowest level of sensitivity. As noted in GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1), there can be complex relationships between the value attributed to a landscape and its susceptibility to change. This can be particularly important when considering changes in designated landscapes or those being considered for designated status.

6A.3.17 The diagram presented in **Image 6A.2** illustrates how value and susceptibility can be combined to assess sensitivity. The basis for the assessment is made clear using evidence and professional judgment in the evaluation of sensitivity for each receptor, with narrative assessment text providing rationale for the judgment. When determining overall landscape sensitivity, it should be noted that the levels of landscape sensitivity are indicative and fall on a scale from high to negligible.

Image 6A.2: Level of landscape sensitivity



6A.3.18 Landscape sensitivity assessment combines judgments regarding landscape value and susceptibility. The overall judgments are made on a scale from high to negligible as set out in **Table 6A.5**. These descriptions represent typical sensitivity descriptions linked to identified levels of sensitivity.

Table 6A.5: Landscape sensitivity levels

Level	Typical Description
High	Landscapes of high sensitivity are likely to be of high landscape value and susceptibility. They are likely to include designated landscapes or other landscapes of high value, due to their high recreational value, condition, perceptual qualities or other attributes. Landscapes of high sensitivity may include those of medium value but which are highly susceptible to the Project.
Medium	Landscapes of medium sensitivity are typically undesignated landscapes that may include some feature of higher or lower value but largely comprise commonplace elements of limited distinctiveness. Landscapes of medium sensitivity would typically include those with medium susceptibility to the Project.

Level	Typical Description
Low	Landscapes of low sensitivity are typically undesignated. These are landscapes that contain very few high value landscape features, comprise common landscape elements, and include notable features of a degraded landscape. It is a landscape with a high ability to accommodate the Project.
Negligible	Landscapes of negligible sensitivity are typically undesignated, with many detracting features and few features worth retention and high ability to accommodate the Project.

Magnitude of Landscape Effects

6A.3.19 The magnitude of landscape effects refers to the extent to which the Project would alter the existing characteristics of the landscape. It is an expression of the size or scale of change to the landscape, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and reversibility. The variables involved are described below:

- the size, scale and nature of change in relation to the context;
- the geographical extent of the area influenced; and
- its duration and reversibility.

Size/scale of change

6A.3.20 The size/scale of change to the landscape receptors that would arise because of the Project will take into account the following changes:

- the extent of existing landscape elements that would 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 or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered either by the removal of existing components of the landscape or by the addition of new components; and
- whether the changes will alter key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.

6A.3.21 The typical description of size/scale of change is detailed in **Table 6A.6**.

Table 6A.6: Size/scale of landscape change

Level	Typical Description
Large	Large-scale loss of vegetation and other valuable landscape elements that contribute to the distinctive landscape character. The change will result in prominent alterations to the perceptual and aesthetic qualities of the landscape through the removal of valuable and the addition of uncharacteristic elements. Construction will likely involve large-scale earthworks. Large scale construction including the overhead lines, pylons and substations of such a scale and size that will likely alter key characteristics of the local landscape or landscape character units at the local or regional scale.

Level	Typical Description
Medium	Medium-scale loss of vegetation and other valuable landscape elements, contributing to some extent to the distinctive landscape character. Construction is likely to result in considerable landform alteration. The change will result in a notable alteration to the perceptual and aesthetic qualities of the landscape through the removal of some valuable elements and the introduction of elements such as overhead lines, pylons and substations not fully consistent with the receiving landscape. The change is of such a scale and size that it will not alter the key characteristics of the local landscape or landscape character units at the local or regional scale.
Small	Vegetation and other valuable landscape elements will be lost to a limited extent, and the loss will affect predominantly commonplace elements, which contribute to the distinctiveness of landscape character to a limited extent. The change through removal of some valuable elements and introduction of elements, such as new electricity infrastructure, is not entirely consistent with the receiving landscape and results in restricted change to the perceptual and aesthetic qualities.
Very small	The loss of valuable elements will be very small, with commonplace landscape elements lost to a limited extent. The removal and addition of landscape elements will slightly change the landscape's perceptual and aesthetic qualities. There are generally good opportunities for avoiding or mitigating impacts. The change will have very little impact on the key characteristics of the local landscape or landscape character units at the local or regional scale.

Geographical extent

6A.3.22 The geographical extent is the area over which changes in landscape occur. It is not the same as size/scale, as a small-scale change may cover a larger area or vice versa. The extent of geographical change may vary from large to very small, with typical descriptions provided in **Table 6A.7**.

Table 6A.7: Geographical extent

Level	Typical Description
Large	The change would have a widespread physical extent and influence on the perception of the landscape. It would affect a large area, a large proportion of landscape character units, or several landscape character units. There will likely be a large-scale loss of vegetation and landscape pattern, potentially combined with considerable landform alteration.
Medium	The change would affect a medium extent of the area or landscape character unit and will have a notable impact on physical attributes, alongside perceptual and cultural qualities of the landscape. There will likely be a medium-scale loss of vegetation and landscape pattern, potentially combined with landform alteration.
Small	The change would be perceived locally, with limited effect on wider landscape character. There will likely be a small-scale loss of vegetation and landscape pattern, combined with localised landform alteration.
Very small	The change will be confined within the local area with very limited effect on the wider landscape character. There will be a barely noticeable loss of vegetation, landscape pattern and landform alteration.

Duration and reversibility

6A.3.23 Duration and reversibility are particularly important when considering the different stages of the Project. As stated in GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) (paragraph 5.51) '*Duration can usually be simply judged on a scale such as short term, medium term or long term*' and is defined in **Table 6A.8**.

Table 6A.8: Duration criteria

Duration of Change	Criteria
Permanent	Above 20 years
Long term	10 to 20 years
Medium term	2 to 10 years
Short term	Up to 2 years

6A.3.24 Reversibility (paragraph 5.52 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1)) '*is a judgement about the prospects and the practicality of a particular effect being reversed in, for example a generation.*' Whilst overhead power lines can be theoretically removed and decommissioned, this is extremely rare and, therefore, the Project is considered to be permanent and not reversible. As this criterion is applied throughout the landscape assessment to all receptors, it is not specifically mentioned in the assessment, but forms part of the consideration.

Magnitude of landscape effects levels

6A.3.25 Like with sensitivity, combining the scale, geographical extent, and duration/reversibility of the change together requires careful consideration and professional judgment. As such, the preliminary LVIA will consider each *aspect* separately to form the overall magnitude judgement. **Table 6A.9** illustrates four levels of magnitude assessment identified through a combination of size/scale, geographical extent, duration and reversibility.

Table 6A.9: Magnitude of change levels

Level	Typical Description
High	A large-scale change that may include the loss of key landscape elements/characteristics or the addition of uncharacteristic new features or elements that would alter the perceptual characteristics of the landscape. The size or scale of landscape change could create new landscape characteristics and may change the overall distinctive landscape quality and character, typically, but not always, affecting a larger geographical extent.
Medium	A medium-scale change that may include the loss of some key landscape characteristics or elements, or the addition of some uncharacteristic new features or elements that could alter the perceptual characteristics of the landscape. The size or scale of landscape change could create new landscape characteristics and may lead to a partial change in landscape character, typically, but not always, affecting medium or localised geographical extent.

Level	Typical Description
Low	A small-scale change that may include the loss of some landscape characteristics or elements of limited characterising influence, or the addition of some new features or elements of limited characterising influence. There will be a small and partial change in landscape character, typically, but not always, affecting a localised geographical extent.
Negligible	A very small-scale change that may include the loss or addition of some landscape elements of limited characterising influence. The landscape characteristics and character would be unaffected.

6A.4 Visual Assessment

6A.4.1 Visual effects are concerned wholly with the effect of the Project on views experienced by people, and the general visual amenity and are defined by the Landscape Institute in GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1), paragraph 6.1 as follows:

'*An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change and development on views available to people and their visual amenity. The concern ... is with assessing how the surroundings of individuals or groups of people may be specifically affected by changes in the context and character of views...*'

6A.4.2 Visual effects are identified for different receptors (people) who would experience the view at their place of residence, within their community, during recreational activities, at work, or when travelling through the area. The visual effects may include the following:

- Visual effect: a change to an existing static view, sequential views, or wider visual amenity as a result of the Project or the loss of particular landscape elements or features already present in the view.
- Cumulative visual effects: the cumulative or incremental visibility of other existing and/or approved development that may combine to have a cumulative visual effect.

6A.4.3 The level of visual effect (and whether this is significant) is determined through consideration of the sensitivity of each visual receptor (or range of sensitivities for receptor groups) and the magnitude of change that would be brought about by the construction and operation of the Project.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

6A.4.4 Plans mapping the ZTV are used to analyse the extent of theoretical visibility of the Project or part of the Project across the preliminary LVIA Study Area and to assist with viewpoint selection. The ZTV map is shown on **Figures 6.6–6.10** and indicates the geographical area over which the Project could potentially give rise to visual effects up to a maximum distance of 10 km from the overhead line. The screened ZTV takes into account screening of key elements such as buildings, landform and vegetation; however localised landform and some vegetation may be captured to a limited extent within the ZTV analysis. As a result, there may be roads, tracks and footpaths within the Study Area which, although shown as falling within the ZTV, are screened or filtered by built form and vegetation, which would otherwise preclude visibility.

6A.4.5 The ZTVs provide a starting point in the assessment process and accordingly tend towards giving a ‘worst case’ or greatest calculation of the theoretical visibility. They are presented in **Figures 6.6–6.10**. The detailed methodology for production of ZTV is included in **Appendix 6D Visualisations and ZTV Methodology**.

Viewpoint Analysis

6A.4.6 A range of viewpoints has been selected to represent visual receptors within the Study Area to illustrate the range of views available, focusing on the visual representation of residential and recreational receptors. In the case of individual residential receptors, the photographs were taken from nearby proxy locations, including PRoWs and adjacent roads. The viewpoints were selected to represent sensitive receptors, including SLAs and a range of heritage receptors, such as WHSs and visitor attractions, including Registered Parks and Gardens. A large number of viewpoints have been selected to represent different views available to residents within the Study Area and recreational users along the PRoWs and other recreational routes. These viewpoints are illustrated by Type 1 Visualisations in accordance with the Visual Representation of Development Proposals Technical Guidance Note (TGN 06/19) (Ref 6A.5).

6A.4.7 Viewpoint analysis is used to assist the assessment and is conducted from selected viewpoints within the preliminary LVIA Study Area. The purpose of this is to assess both the level of visual effect for receptors and to help guide the iterative design process. A range of viewpoints are examined in detail and analysed to determine whether a significant visual effect would occur. By considering the viewpoints in order of distance, it is possible to define a threshold or outer geographical limit, beyond which it would be reasonable to assume that significant effects would be unlikely.

6A.4.8 The assessment involves visiting the viewpoint location and taking photographs in accordance with Visual Representation of Development Proposals TGN 06/19 (Ref 6A.5), as well as reviewing photomontages produced for selected viewpoint locations. The assessment involved identifying significant and not significant effects by combining the magnitude of change and visual sensitivity. As the visual assessment focuses on effects from settlements, PRoWs and identified visitor attractions, viewpoint analysis has been used to inform the assessment of significance from these receptors. The effects on views from identified viewpoint locations have been assessed in the same way as for the other visual receptors, such as settlements and recreational receptors, but no justification is provided at this stage. The effects identified for viewpoints may vary from those identified, for example, for settlements, as the viewpoint assessment related to a particular view, but the views from the settlement are slightly different, e.g. benefits from screening provided by tree belts or garden vegetation.

Visual Receptor Identification

6A.4.9 Baseline studies identified people who are likely to be affected by the changes in views and visual amenity, referred to as ‘visual receptors’. These include people living in the area, typically referred to as residential and recreational receptors; people engaged in recreation; people visiting promoted landscapes and attractions; those travelling on the road, rail, or other forms of transportation; and people at work.

6A.4.10 Baseline studies of the key visual receptors within the Study Area that have the potential to be affected by the Project concluded that key receptors that are likely to be affected significantly comprise residential and recreational receptors. Transport users and employees generally have low sensitivity and will not be affected significantly. In addition, no scenic roads have been identified. Therefore, they have been scoped out from the assessment. Users of sports facilities, including pitches and playgrounds, have also been scoped out from the assessment due to their low sensitivity. However, the recreational users whose activity depends on the appreciation of the views such as golf courses, who would be affected directly or located in the immediate vicinity of the overhead line, have been included in the assessment.

Visual Receptor Grouping

6A.4.11 The extent of the Study Area for the Project has been identified at 5 km from the overhead line. The buffer of 5 km has been agreed through the Scoping Report (Ref 6A.10) and subsequent Scoping Opinion (Ref 6A.8). Given the large extent of the Study Area influenced by a generally high level of visibility of the overhead line, the reporting on the visual effects has been carried out with reference to key settlements, PRoWs grouped into buffers from the overhead line and other key recreational receptors or visitor attractions presented in sections. This method has been adopted due to a large number of visual receptors, which have the potential to be affected. However, it has limitations, such as it does not allow for reporting on the specific details of views from individual properties or particular groups of receptors, which is possible in the case of the viewpoints. Therefore the assessment of visual effects presented in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment** focuses on the part of the settlement where significant effects have been predicted, whilst in the case of PRoWs assessed in buffers the assessment combines recreational receptors in which some may sustain higher or lower levels of effects, and the assessment relates to the effects that are expected to be most frequent.

6A.4.12 A balanced approach has been presented here between identifying an extensive number of visual receptors or receptor groups with limited baseline and assessment consideration, and having fewer key receptors, where significance has been assessed in greater detail, particularly in relation to settlements and visitor attractions. The assessment focuses on key settlements that are likely to experience significant effects. The settlement boundaries have been identified with reference to settlement boundaries or built-up areas identified within Part 2 of the relevant Local Plans, where available. The boundaries were modified in places to consider the curtilage or residential properties, or where there are nearby residential receptors outside of the settlements that will likely experience a similar change in the views. Where no published settlement boundaries were identified, these were drawn based on the desktop study or Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial mapping to reflect the curtilage of dwellings.

6A.4.13 Although the potential change in the views may vary between individual properties within settlements, the assessment will articulate potential effects through the identification of receptors that will be affected significantly within a particular settlement or built-up area. In settlements where part of the settlement has been identified as potentially significantly affected, the assessment relates to this part of the settlement but also notes that views from other properties would be considerably less affected or screened completely.

6A.4.14 Another group of receptors that have been scoped in for the assessment are recreational receptors. These typically comprise users of the PRoW network, users of promoted routes such as LDPs and National Trails, and visitor attractions including Hardwick Hall, Bolsover Castle and other places of recreational and cultural interest. Some recreational activities involve sports activities such as cycling; others include sports activities undertaken at playing pitches or golf courses. In order to maintain a proportionate approach to the assessment, key receptors have been selected for individual evaluation, e.g. Hardwick Hall (National Trust), whilst PRoWs have been grouped into three receptor categories based on the potential level of experienced effects. Their selection has been informed by produced ZTV, desktop studies, field surveys and subsequent viewpoint analysis. Identified recreational receptor groups are listed below:

- **PRoWs users (0–1 km buffer)** – This group includes PRoWs where users are likely to experience substantial change in the views as this group consists of PRoW users that will experience close views of construction, being in proximity to the working areas or experiencing a change in the view, where the proposed overhead line would dominate in the views during operation.
- **PRoWs users (1–2 km)** – This group includes PRoW users who would also be likely to sustain substantial change in the views, as the change would affect PRoW users, where the change in the views caused by the construction or permanent presence of the overhead line would take place in the middle distance. Although the change would be seen in the middle distance and views may be partial, the change would likely be of scale and geographical extent, which would substantially affect views of recreational receptors.
- **PRoW users (2–5 km)** – This group includes PRoW users who would have long-distance views. Some of them may still experience substantial change in the views, but the effects during operation are likely to reduce considerably, due to the distance from the overhead line and screening of intervening landform and vegetation.

Visual Sensitivity

6A.4.15 In accordance with paragraphs 6.31 to 6.37 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) the sensitivity of visual receptors is determined by a combination of the value of the view and the susceptibility of the visual receptors to the change likely to result from the Project on the view and visual amenity.

Visual value

6A.4.16 Visual value refers to the value attached to the views that considers the following:

- recognition of the value attached to particular views, for example, in relation to heritage assets or through planning designations; and
- indicators of the value attached to the views by visitors, for example through appearance in guidebooks or on tourist maps, provision of facilities for their enjoyment (such as parking places, sign boards, and interpretative material) and references to them in literature or art (for example works by local artists and poets such as DH Laurence, born in nearby Eastwood, or Derbyshire artist George Turner whose landscapes often depicted the Trent Valley around Ingleby and Derby).

6A.4.17 The visual value criteria are listed in **Table 6A.10**.

Table 6A.10: Visual value criteria

Level	Recognition	Indicators of Value
High	Recognised views from nationally or internationally important landscape or heritage resources may be identified in planning policies or statutory documents such as WHS or SLA.	High value/celebrated view; referred to in national or international guidebooks, tourist guides, etc.; literary and art references; presence of interpretive facilities (e.g. visitor centre). This category also includes views recognised informally, such as views from residential and recreational receptors that are of high scenic value, likely valued by residents and recreational and people enjoying recreational activity.
Medium	Recognised views from local or regionally important landscape or heritage resources may be identified in local planning policies or supplementary planning documents.	Moderately valued view; referred to in local or regional guidebooks, tourist maps, etc.; local literary and art references; presence of some interpretive facilities (e.g. parking places or sign boards). This category also includes views recognised formally, including residential and recreational receptors with views of some scenic quality, likely valued by the local residents or local recreational receptors.
Low	Locally recognised views, usually informal.	Valued view but no formal references, may include informal or formal footpaths that indicate well-used routes by locals and residential receptors with views of low scenic value. It is likely to be common, where views are typical of the location, with little distinctiveness, and some detractors.
Very low	Little to no recognition.	Views are not recognised by local users and lack evidence of people actively seeking use, frequently including detracting elements within views.

Visual susceptibility

6A.4.18 The susceptibility of a visual receptor to the Project is defined as the ability of the receptor to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences. Visual susceptibility criteria are outlined in **Table 6A.11**.

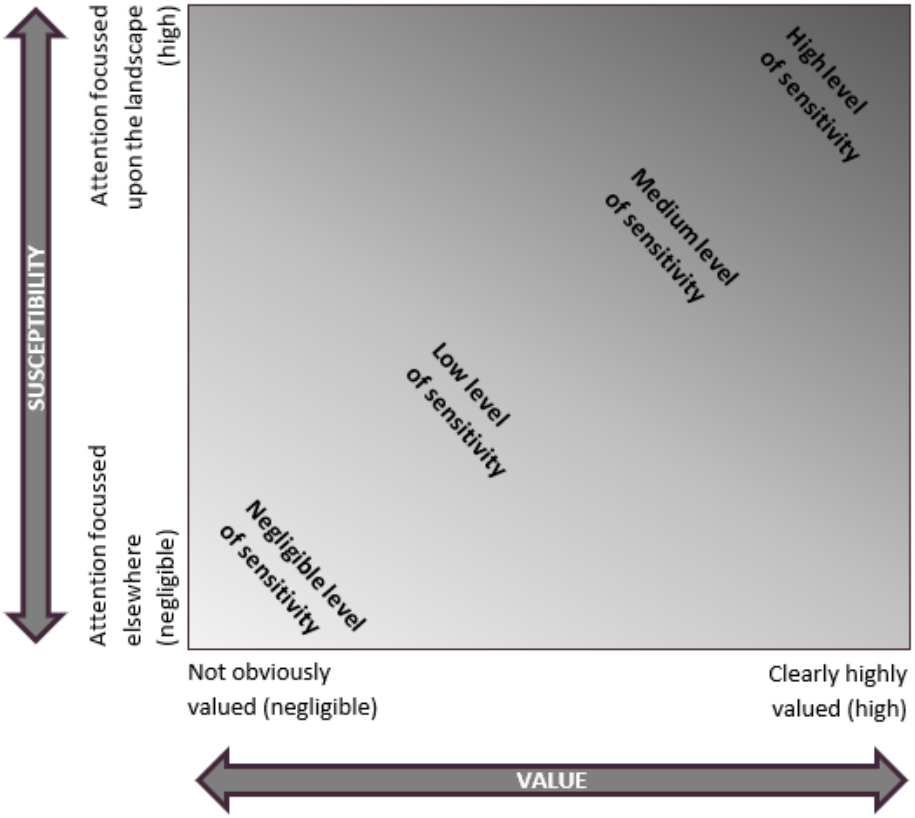
Table 6A.11: Visual susceptibility criteria

Level	Typical Receptors
High	• residents at home; • walkers on LDPs and mountain access routes; • users of footpaths where the attractive nature of the countryside is an important factor in the enjoyment of the walk; • cyclists on national and local cycle routes designed to provide an attractive visual experience; • road users on recognised tourist routes; and • visitors to landscape and heritage assets and other attractions where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to appreciation, experience, and/or enjoyment.
Medium	• users of public open spaces and footpaths where the nature of the surroundings is not a significant factor in the enjoyment of the landscape; and • visitors to landscape and heritage assets and other attractions where views of the surroundings are a minor contributor to appreciation, experience and/or enjoyment of the landscape.
Low	• people at their place of work or shopping; • road users and train passengers; • people engaged in recreational activities where the view of the surroundings is secondary to the enjoyment of the activity (such as playing or spectating at outdoor sports facilities); and • users of public open spaces and footpaths where the nature of the surroundings is irrelevant to the enjoyment of the activity.
Negligible	• users of indoor facilities where the view is irrelevant to their activity.

Visual sensitivity levels

6A.4.19 Visual susceptibility and value can be combined in different ways to form a judgment about the visual sensitivity of a given receptor. It is generally accepted that a combination of high susceptibility and high value is likely to result in the highest sensitivity. In contrast, a low susceptibility and low value are likely to result in the lowest level of sensitivity. **Image 6A.3** illustrates potential outcomes when combining visual value and susceptibility. These typical descriptions are used as a guide; however, the assessment is ultimately justified by a narrative within the assessment, underpinned by professional judgment.

Image 6A.3: Level of visual sensitivity



6A.4.20 The visual sensitivity assessment combines judgments regarding value of the views and their susceptibility to the Project. The overall judgments are made on a scale from high to negligible as set out in **Table 6A.12**. These descriptions represent typical sensitivity descriptions linked to identified levels.

Table 6A.12: Visual sensitivity levels

Level	Typical Description
High	High sensitivity views are likely to be available from nationally or designated landscapes, may be identified in planning documents, or may be identified as important for heritage designations. These views are likely to include views referenced in international guidebooks or may be recognised informally by receptors who are typically of higher susceptibility to the Project, such as residential or recreational receptors, that have views of high scenic value.
Medium	Typically, recognised views from regionally or locally designated landscapes or heritage assets, with particular views identified as necessary for the maintenance of key qualities. The views may be identified in local plan policies and supplementary planning documents and are likely to be accessible to road users, users of sports facilities, or attractions where the landscape contributes to the enjoyment of recreational activities. This may include views of residential and recreational receptors of some scenic value.

Level	Typical Description
Low	Views of low value are typically recognised locally, and may be valued by residents or recreational users, but lack formal recognition and do not attract visitors. These views may be available to transport users travelling at high speed along local roads and users of PRoWs, where views provide a limited contribution to the recreational activity.
Negligible	Susceptibility to change of view and value attached to views is negligible. Views where the addition or subtraction of existing elements would have a negligible impact on visual amenity. These views include frequently degraded landscapes or views that man-made interventions, such as industrial estates, have heavily transformed. The views are typically not important to the people experiencing the views.

Magnitude of Visual Effects

6A.4.21 The magnitude of visuals effect depends upon a combination of factors, including the size, scale and nature of change in relation to the context, the geographical extent of the area influenced, and its duration and reversibility. GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) advises that it is helpful to consider (but not be restricted to) the following:

- nature of the view (full, partial or glimpsed);
- proportion of the Project visible (full, most, part or none);
- distance of the viewpoint from the Project and whether it would be the focus of the view or only a small element;
- whether the view is stationary, transient or sequential;
- the nature of the changes to the view; and
- the seasonal effects of vegetation, which varies the degree of screening and filtering of views available.

6A.4.22 In line with the GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) the magnitude of change has been assessed in the context of the following factors:

- the size, scale and nature of change in relation to the context;
- the geographical extent of the area influenced; and
- its duration and reversibility.

6A.4.23 The specific criteria relevant to each of these factors have been described in more detail below.

Size/scale of change

6A.4.24 The size/scale of change to the landscape and to visual receptors that would arise because of the Project will take account of the following factors as set out below:

- the scale of change in the view (addition or loss of features) and changes to its composition and depth of view;
- the degree of contrast or integration of new features or characteristics into the landscape, considering form, scale, mass, height, colour and texture; and

- the nature of the view of the Project, the time over which it will be experienced and changes in the experience from for instance full, partial, glimpsed to screened.

6A.4.25 The typical descriptions of size/scale are listed in **Table 6A.13**.

Table 6A.13: Size/scale of visual change

Level	Typical Description
Large	• occupies a wide proportion of the view or would obstruct a significant portion of the view; • the Project would become the dominant feature; and • considerable change to the majority/many existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; fundamental changes to the surroundings and baseline to a large extent; very noticeable.
Medium	• occupies much of the view but would not fundamentally change its characteristics; • changes would be immediately visible but not a key feature of the view; and • some change to existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; discernible changes to the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline is partly altered; prominent.
Low	• occupies a small portion of the view and would only slightly alter the view's composition; and • small change to existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially.
Negligible	• occupies little or no portion of the view and would not result in a change to the view's composition; and • little or limited/no change in existing landscape elements and/or landscape character, barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions; not noticeable – could be missed by the casual observer.

6A.4.26 For visual receptors experiencing a change in the views, one of the factors influencing the magnitude of effects is the extent of change caused by the construction of the Project in a particular view. The typical descriptions of identified levels of geographical extent are included below in **Table 6A.14**.

Table 6A.14: Geographical extent of change

Level	Typical Description
Large	The change in the view would affect an extensive portion of the view and would have a high influence on the perception of the landscape or view.
Medium	The change in the view would affect a moderate portion of the view and would have a moderate influence on the perception of the landscape or view.

Level	Typical Description
Low	The change in the view would affect a small proportion of the views. The change would have a minor effect on the quality of views available.
Negligible	The change in view would affect a very small proportion of the views. The change would be perceived only locally, with a limited effect on wider landscape character or views.

Duration and reversibility

6A.4.27 Duration and reversibility are particularly important when considering the different stages of the Project. As stated in GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) (paragraph 5.51) '*Duration can usually be simply judged on a scale such as short term, medium term or long term*' and is defined in **Table 6A.15**.

6A.4.28 Reversibility is described in paragraph 5.52 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6A.1) as '*a judgement about the prospects and the practicality of a particular effect being reversed in, for example, a generation.*' Whilst overhead power lines can be theoretically removed and decommissioned, this is extremely rare and, therefore, the Project is considered to be permanent and not reversible. As this criterion is applied throughout the visual assessment to all receptors, it is not specifically mentioned in the assessment but forms part of the consideration.

Table 6A.15: Duration of change

Duration of Change	Criteria
Permanent	Above 20 years
Long term	10 to 20 years
Medium term	2 to 10 years
Short term	Up to 2 years

Magnitude levels

6A.4.29 The magnitude of visual effects is assessed based on the evaluation of size/scale, geographical extent, duration and reversibility. **Table 6A.16** sets out the different levels of magnitude alongside typical descriptions to illustrate the difference between different levels of magnitude. These are not prescriptive but illustrative of different levels of magnitude.

Table 6A.16: Magnitude of change

Level	Typical Description
High	A large and dominant change to the view, appearing in the fore to the middle ground and involving the loss/addition of several features, is likely to have a substantial degree of contrast and benefits from little or no screening. Close to medium distance view of the overhead line pylon, substation or associated construction activity, or view of a series of pylons creating a substantial contrast to

Level	Typical Description
	the views. The view is likely to be experienced at static or low speed and is more likely to be continuously/sequentially visible from a route.
Medium	A moderate and prominent/noticeable change to the view appears in the middle ground, involving the loss/addition of features and a degree of contrast with the existing view. There are open views towards the single pylon in the middle distance of the views, including several partially screened pylons. The view is likely to be experienced at static or low to medium speed and is more likely to be intermittently or partially visible from a route.
Low	A noticeable or small change affecting a limited part of the view that may be obliquely viewed or partly screened and/or appearing in the background of the view. The electricity infrastructure is visible partially and at a distance. This category may include rapidly changing views experienced from fast-moving road vehicles or trains.
Negligible	A very small or negligible change to the view that may be obliquely viewed and mostly screened and/or appearing in the distant background or viewed at high speed over short periods and capable of being missed by the casual observer. Typically includes views of electricity infrastructure at a long distance, where there is a small alteration to the views, including the skyline.

6A.5 Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects

6A.5.1 Final conclusions about the significance require separate combined judgments about the sensitivity of the landscape/visual receptors and the magnitude of visual/landscape effects to allow a final judgment about whether the effects are significant or not.

6A.5.2 The visual assessment has taken into account the likely changes to the visual composition, including the extent to which new features would distract or screen existing elements in the view or disrupt the scale, structure, or focus of the existing view.

6A.5.3 Landscape assessment considers how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the landscape, its aesthetic and perceptual aspects, its distinctive character and the key characteristics that contribute to this.

6A.5.4 As set out in **Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report**, using professional judgement and with reference to The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref 6A.11), the assessment considers major adverse effects as always significant and moderate adverse effects as significant or not significant, as shown in **Table 6A.17**. Those less than moderate are always not significant. Effects can be either beneficial or adverse and, in some cases, neutral (neither beneficial nor adverse).

6A.5.5 **Table 6A.17** provides guidance on the interrelationship between the magnitude of change and receptor sensitivity. However, this matrix is used as a framework and guide for consistency, not as a prescriptive formula: the level of effect and thus significance will vary depending on the circumstances, the type and scale of the project proposed, the baseline context, and other factors as set out in the previous sections. The moderate effects are ‘potentially significant’, either significant or not

significant. Where moderate adverse effects have been identified, the qualifying justification has been provided to explain whether the effects are significant or not significant.

Table 6A.17: Significance matrix

Significance matrix					
		Magnitude			
		High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**
Sensitivity	**High**	Major (**Significant**)	Major (**Significant**)	Moderate (**Potentially significant**)	Minor (**Not significant**)
	Medium	**Major (Significant)**	Moderate (**Potentially significant**)	Minor (**Not significant**)	Minor (**Not significant**)
	Low	Moderate (**Potentially significant**)	Minor (**Not significant**)	Minor (**Not significant**)	Negligible (**Not significant**)
	Negligible	Minor (**Not significant**)	Minor (**Not significant**)	Negligible (**Not significant**)	Negligible (**Not significant**)

6A.6 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

6A.6.1 The approach to cumulative assessment is defined in **Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects**.

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