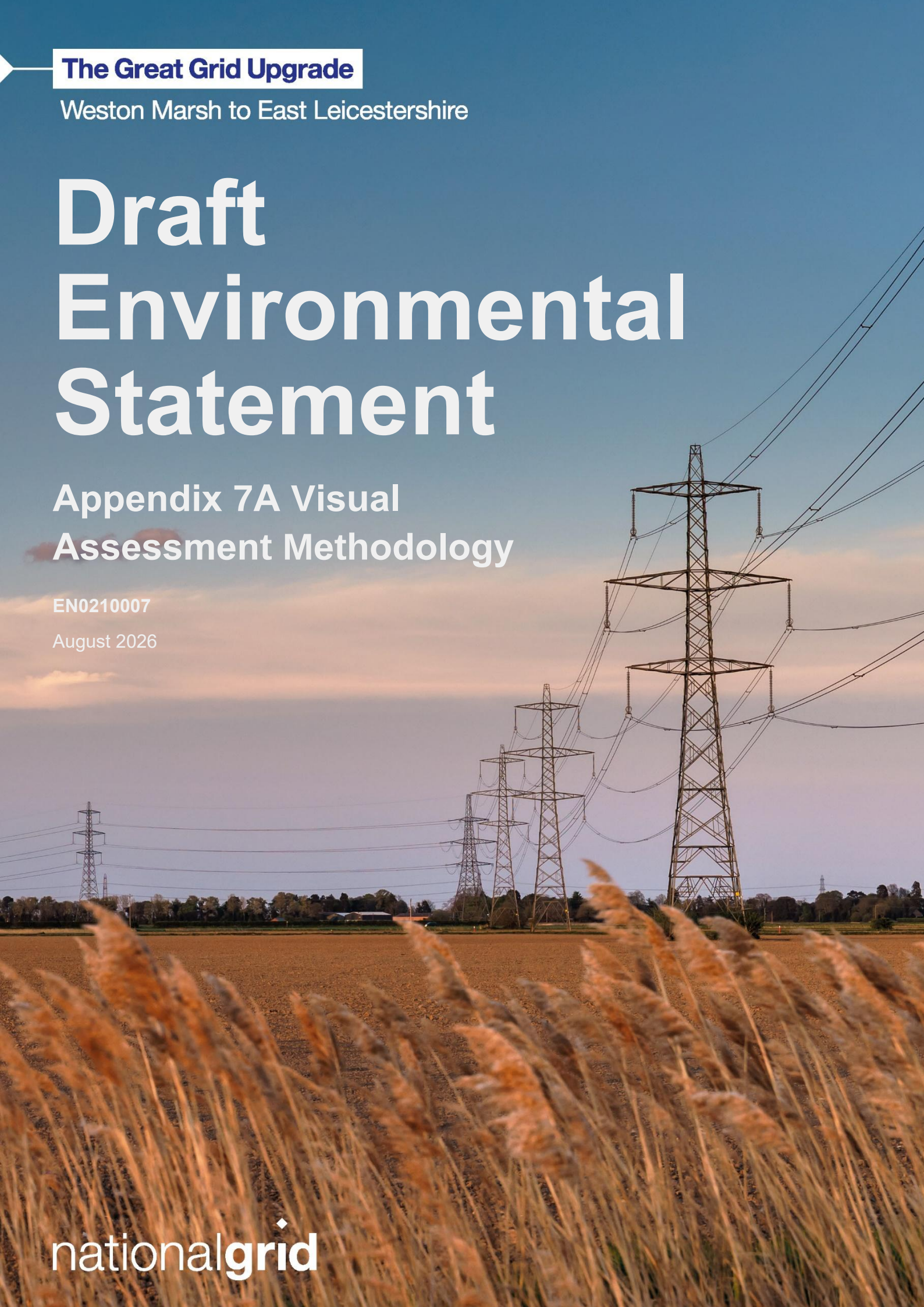




The Great Grid Upgrade

Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology

EN0210007

August 2026

nationalgrid

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7A. Visual Assessment Methodology

7A. Visual Assessment Methodology

7A.1 Introduction

- 7A.1.1 This appendix sets out the approach and methodology which will be used for the detailed visual assessment in the ES. The key principles of the approach have also been used to inform the preliminary assessment provided in the non-statutory Draft Environmental Statement (DES) (referred to in this document as “DES” and non-statutory DES”). The approach has been informed by the following good practice guidance and professional experience:
- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3) (Ref 7A.1);
 - Notes and Clarifications on aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Ref 7A.2);
 - Planning Inspectorate Advice Note: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 7A.3);
 - Technical Guidance Note 02/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (Ref 7A.4); and
 - Technical Guidance Note 06/2019 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Ref 7A.5).
- 7A.1.2 It is important to note that in order to align with good practice set out in the above guidance and particularly GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.1), elements of the visual assessment methodology differ from the general assessment methodology presented in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**. For example, visual sensitivity includes consideration of both the value of the view, identified as part of the baseline, and susceptibility, which is influenced by the specific nature of the Project. The visual assessment also refers to ‘*magnitude of effect*’ rather than ‘*magnitude of impact*’ in accordance with GLVIA3.

7A.2 Technical Scope

- 7A.2.1 The visual assessment aims to identify the likely significant visual effects resulting from the Project. The assessment is receptor based and considers potential impacts of all relevant aspects of the Project as a whole, including across Project Section boundaries.
- 7A.2.2 When considering the potential changes that future development may have on views and visual amenity, it is necessary to identify those key elements of the view which contribute to the composition, act as a focal point and/ or make it distinctive. Visual effects arise from changes to the physical components of the landscape and composition of views.
- 7A.2.3 Visual amenity can be described as the appreciation or pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings and as such includes a degree of subjectivity. The visual assessment determines the degree of anticipated change to views and visual

amenity that would occur as a result of the Project, based on professional judgement. The visual assessment considers views from static locations and those experienced from key recreational routes.

- 7A.2.4 A preliminary assessment of potential cumulative visual effects of the Project in combination with other developments has also been undertaken. Cumulative effects arise from the additional changes brought about by one development in conjunction with those of one or more developments. Details of the approach to cumulative assessment within the DES is provided in **Chapter 19 Cumulative Effects Assessment**.

7A.3 Temporal Scope

- 7A.3.1 The level and nature of effects can vary at different stages of the Project and can change over time, particularly where mitigation planting is proposed. The visual assessment will therefore include consideration of the following:
- Construction: temporary effects associated with introduction of activity and movement of plant and machinery, temporary compounds and accommodation, structures and fencing, and haul roads, temporary vegetation clearance, topsoil stripping and earthworks, storage of materials and lighting;
 - Operation year 1 (the first year of operation, after all construction activities are completed): including consideration of potential medium to longer term effects associated with the operational overhead lines and towers and the substations and associated fencing, lighting and access roads. This stage is intended to represent the potential worst-case operational effects prior to establishment of mitigation planting; and
 - Operation year 15: including consideration of potential longer-term effects of the Project 15 years after becoming operational. This stage is intended to help demonstrate how proposed mitigation planting would influence effects over time as it establishes and begins to mature.
- 7A.3.2 As set out in the **Appendix 5A Scoping Report** and confirmed in the **Appendix 5B Scoping Opinion** (paragraph 3.3.5), potential visual effects relating to maintenance activities during operation and potential future decommissioning have been scoped out of the assessment.

7A.4 Study Area

- 7A.4.1 As set out in **Chapter 7 Visual**, a Study Area of 3 km from the outer extent of the horizontal Limits of Deviation for the new overhead line and from the WMEL-A and WMEL-B substations has been identified for the visual assessment. The extent of the Study Area has been informed by desk-based review, Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping, targeted field survey, application of professional judgement, and consultation with Lincolnshire County Council and South Holland District Council.
- 7A.4.2 In accordance with good practice guidance set out in the GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.1), the Study Area for the visual assessment seeks to encompass visual receptors with the potential to be significantly affected by the Project.
- 7A.4.3 It is acknowledged that elements of the Project may be visible beyond the Study Area. However, at distances of greater than 3 km potential visual impacts resulting

from the Project are unlikely to lead to a fundamental change to the perception or experience of the view or visual amenity and as such potential effects are unlikely to be significant.

- 7A.4.4 The Study Area will be reviewed as part of the detailed assessment stage and for the Environmental Statement (ES), in light of any relevant feedback received through stakeholder engagement and during Stage 2 Consultation, ongoing site surveys, and following the production of updated ZTV mapping as the Project design develops.

7A.5 Assessment Process

- 7A.5.1 The assessment is part of an iterative process where, as potentially significant effects are identified, these inform the siting, routeing and design of the Project alongside consideration of other constraints. The assessment has been carried out based on the following key steps:

- Establishment of the baseline conditions, including identification and evaluation of existing nature of views and their value.
- Appreciation of the Project, including an understanding of the location, nature, scale and maximum parameters of each element and any embedded mitigation measures. Consideration is also given to vegetation clearance identified as being required for the Project.
- Assessment of effects on views and visual amenity, with a focus on potential for significant effects.

- 7A.5.2 Each of the above steps has been informed by a combination of desk-based research, evaluation and site-based survey. Surveys were undertaken between January 2025 and June 2026 and at different times of the year to gain an appreciation of how the landscape and views change with the seasons.

- 7A.5.3 GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.1) places a strong emphasis on the importance of professional judgement in identifying and defining the significance of visual effects. The visual assessment has been undertaken by experienced Chartered Landscape Architects and professional judgement has been used in combination with structured methods and criteria to determine the significance of effect.

7A.6 Method of Assessment

- 7A.6.1 The following section sets out the detailed assessment methodology and criteria used to determine the level and significance of potential effects.

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

- 7A.6.2 Sensitivity of visual receptors is defined through an appraisal of the viewing expectation, or value placed on the view as identified in the baseline study, and the susceptibility of the receptor to change.

Value

- 7A.6.3 Value of the view is an appraisal of the value attached to views and is often informed by the appearance on Ordnance Survey or tourist maps and in guidebooks, literature

and art, or identified in policy. Value can also be indicated by the provision of parking or services and signage and interpretation.

- 7A.6.4 The value of the view will be determined through evaluation of the above factors and application of professional judgement and will be classified as very high, high, medium, low or very low. Explanation as to the basis of the judgements will be provided within the assessment.
- 7A.6.5 **Table 7A.1** provides an example of typical indicators of higher and lower value of views.

Table 7A.1 Typical Value Indicators

Higher Value Indicators	Lower Value Indicators
Views protected by designation, or nationally recognised or iconic, recorded on maps/ guidebooks and/or with very strong cultural associations and which are likely to be marked with signage and/or interpretation.	Views which are not documented or protected with minimal or no cultural associations, likely to be unmarked with little or no facilities.

Susceptibility

- 7A.6.6 The susceptibility of visual receptors to change is a function of the occupation or activity of those receptors experiencing the view, and the extent to which their attention or interest is focused on the view and the visual amenity they experience. For example, residents in their homes or people engaged in outdoor recreation whose interest may tend to be focused on the landscape or a particular view, or visitors at an attraction where views are an important part of the experience, generally indicate a higher level of susceptibility to change. Conversely people engaged in outdoor sport where views are not important, people at their place of work, or users of roads and railways not recognised as scenic routes are generally considered less susceptible to change.
- 7A.6.7 Susceptibility to change will be determined by consideration of the above factors and application of professional judgement and will be classified as very high, high, medium, low or very low. Explanation as to the basis of the judgements will be provided within the assessment.
- 7A.6.8 **Table 7A.2** provides an example of typical indicators of higher and lower visual susceptibility to change.

Table 7A.2 Typical Susceptibility Indicators

Higher Susceptibility Indicators	Lower Susceptibility Indicators
Viewers whose attention or interest is focused on their surroundings and where appreciation of the view is of primary importance; People engaged in outdoor recreation and/or visitors to locations and where views of the surroundings are a very important contributor to the experience.	People whose attention or interest is not focused on their surroundings and where the view is incidental to their enjoyment. People engaged in outdoor recreation which does not involve or depend upon appreciation of views of the landscape.

Higher Susceptibility Indicators	Lower Susceptibility Indicators
Residents at their home where views of the landscape are important and contribute strongly to the setting of the property.	People at their place of work whose attention is not on their surroundings. People travelling more rapidly on major roads, rail or transport routes not recognised as scenic routes.

Overall Sensitivity

- 7A.6.9 The overall sensitivity assessment of the visual receptor has been determined by applying professional judgement to combine and analyse the identified value and susceptibility ratings. Overall visual sensitivity has been rated as very high, high, medium, low, or negligible.
- 7A.6.10 **Table 7A.3** outlines indicators and typical descriptors for each level of sensitivity, drawing on factors related to both value of the view and susceptibility, and has been informed by good practice guidance, including GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.1). The basis of the assessment will be made clear in the evaluation of each visual receptor.

Table 7A.3 Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

Sensitivity	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Very High	Receptors experiencing an iconic or very highly valued view and for which appreciation of the view is of primary importance (e.g. residents or people engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is focused on the landscape). Locations where people might visit purely to experience the view (such as promoted viewpoints, protected by designation, or recorded on maps/guidebooks or with very important cultural associations).
High	Receptors experiencing a highly valued view and for which appreciation of the view is an important part of the experience (e.g. residents at home or people engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is focused on the landscape). Locations where people may visit to experience a locally important view (e.g. designated or identified within a local development plan or neighbourhood plan) or where people might be passing through the landscape on defined scenic routes.
Medium	Receptors experiencing a view of local value and for which appreciation of the view is of general interest (e.g. residents at home or people engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is not generally focused on the landscape).
Low	Receptors experiencing a view of limited value and for which interest or appreciation of the view is secondary and/or the period of exposure to the view is limited (e.g. people engaged in outdoor activity that does not focus on the landscape, people at work, or motorists travelling through the area).
Very Low	Receptors experiencing a view of very low value and for which the view is incidental or inconsequential (e.g. people at work).

Visual Magnitude of Effect

- 7A.6.11 Visual magnitude of effect refers to the extent to which the Project would alter the existing views and is an expression of the size or scale of change in the view, the geographical extent of the area influenced, and its duration and reversibility. Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of GLVIA3 (LITGN-2024-01) (Ref 7A.2) sets out that the size/scale of change and degree of contrast are likely to be the most important factors, with the nature of the view, angle of the view and duration/reversibility considered as 'modifiers'. The variables involved are:
- The scale of change to the view (with respect to the loss or addition of features and alteration of its composition), including the proportion of the view occupied by the Project;
 - The degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the form, scale, composition and focal points of the view;
 - The nature of the view of the Project in relation to the amount of time over which it will be experienced, and whether views of this will be visible fully, partially or glimpsed;
 - The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor, the distance from the Project and the extent of the area over which the changes would be visible; and
 - the duration of the change (i.e., short-term (0-5 years), medium term (6-10 years), or long term (11+ years)), and its reversibility (i.e. whether it is permanent, temporary, or partially reversible).
- 7A.6.12 An overall assessment of the magnitude of visual effects resulting from the Project on the visual receptor will be made combining the above factors and with application of professional judgement. The levels of visual magnitude of effect will be described as being very high, high, medium, low, very low and none as outlined in **Table 7A.4** below, which has been informed by good practice guidance, including GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.1).

Table 7A.4 Magnitude of Effect – Visual Receptors

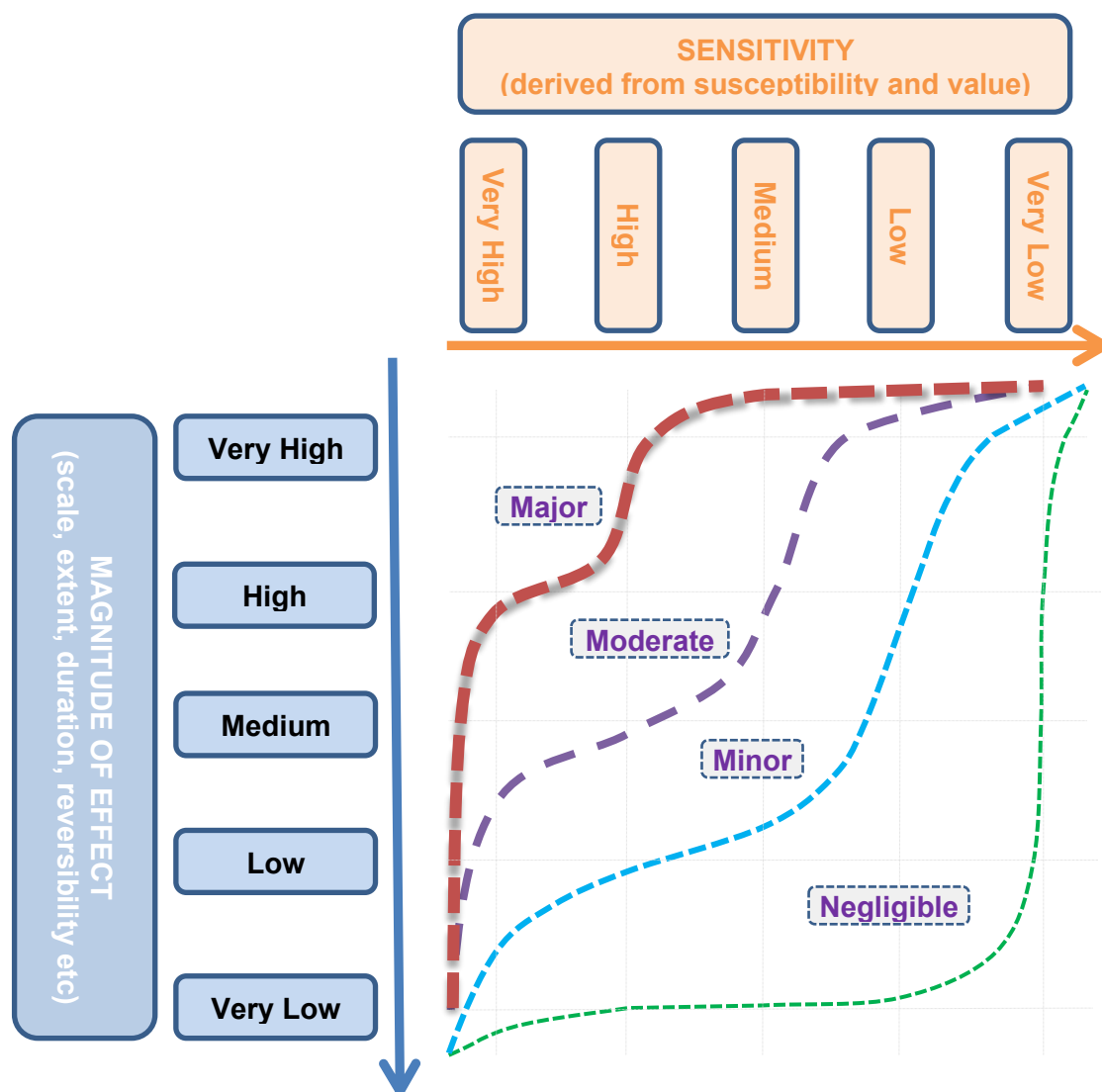
Magnitude	Criteria
Very High	A substantial change to the composition of the view or change that may be in the foreground or central to the main view. May be longer term, permanent or reversible.
High	A pronounced change to the composition of the view or change that may be in the foreground or central to the main view. May be longer term, permanent or reversible.
Medium	A notable change to the composition of the view or change that may be in the middle ground or not central to the main view. May be medium term, permanent or reversible.
Low	An unobtrusive change in the composition of the view or change that may be in the background or at an angle to the main view. May be short to medium term, permanent or reversible.

Magnitude	Criteria
Very Low	A barely perceptible change in the composition of the view or change that may be in the background and/or side on or opposite to the main view. May be short-term, permanent or reversible.
None	No change to the view.

Significance of Effects

- 7A.6.13 Determination of the significance of visual effects will be undertaken by employing professional judgement and experience to combine and analyse the magnitude of effect against the identified sensitivity of visual receptors. **Image 7A.1** draws upon good practice guidance, including GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.1) and illustrates how sensitivity and magnitude will be considered together to identify the significance of effect.

Image 7A.1 Classification of Visual Effects



- 7A.6.14 The visual assessment will take account of 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.
- 7A.6.15 The significance of visual effects will be described with reference to the criteria presented in **Table 7A.5**, below which has been informed by good practice guidance, including GLVIA3 (Ref 7A.1). For the purposes of the assessment, effects rated as being of **moderate** or **major** will be considered to be significant, and **negligible** and **minor** effects will be considered not significant.

Table 7A.5 Significance of effect

Significance of effect	Visual
Major	Considerable change affecting a large extent of a very highly sensitive view and becoming a dominant feature.
Moderate	Notable change affecting an important part of a highly sensitive view or a wider extent of a medium sensitivity view, becoming prominent or detracting from the existing focus.
Minor	Small change affecting a limited and/or unimportant part of a medium to highly sensitive view or an important part of a less sensitive view, unlikely to distract from the existing focus.
Negligible	Where there is no discernible improvement or deterioration in the existing view.
No change	No change to the existing view.

Cumulative Effects

- 7A.6.16 The DES includes initial consideration of potential cumulative effects of the Project in relation to other proposed and committed developments, including solar farms, energy storage schemes and other National Grid infrastructure projects.
- 7A.6.17 As outlined in **Chapter 19 Cumulative Effects Assessment** and in line with Planning Inspectorate Advice (Ref 7A.3), an initial evaluation process has been undertaken to first identify a long list followed by a refined short list of other developments to be considered within the cumulative assessment.
- 7A.6.18 The cumulative baseline will be based on a theoretical scenario in which other developments identified and shortlisted as described in **Chapter 19 Cumulative Effects Assessment** are present or under construction in addition to existing schemes. The assessment of cumulative magnitude of effect and significance of effects involves consideration of the additional change resulting from the Project to the defined cumulative baseline scenario. Further details on the scope and approach to cumulative assessment are provided in **Chapter 19 Cumulative Effects Assessment**.

Residential Visual Amenity

- 7A.6.19 Residential visual amenity relates to the overall nature, quality and experience of views by occupants of residential properties. While related to visual impacts, residential visual amenity goes a step further to consider the potential of a development to be overbearing or overly intrusive such that it affects living conditions.
- 7A.6.20 The siting and design process for the Project will seek to avoid potential impacts on residential visual amenity where practicable. However, a detailed RVAA will be undertaken at the ES stage if site survey and assessment indicates the potential for significant residential visual amenity impacts.
- 7A.6.21 If a RVAA is required, it will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (Ref 7A.4). This will involve the following four key steps:
- Define scope of RVAA, including identification of a suitable study area (as described in Section 7A.4 above) and the properties to be considered. TGN 2/19 suggests a study area of 100 – 150 m from the finalised route when assessing effects of overhead lines. The final scope will be informed by survey and assessment and defined through further consultation with local planning authorities.
 - Evaluation of the baseline visual amenity and sensitivity, largely undertaken using the same approach to identifying visual sensitivity as set out above.
 - Assessment of likely change to visual amenity, largely undertaken using the same approach as identification of magnitude and significance of visual effects, described above. Only those properties where the magnitude of effect is within the upper category (i.e. very high) are taken forward to the final step.
 - Forming the RVAA judgement and conclusions, involving more detailed evaluation of anticipated visual effects to establish where the residential visual amenity threshold has been reached (i.e. the Project would be overbearing or overly intrusive such that it would affect living conditions).
- 7A.6.22 The requirement for RVAA will be determined at the ES stage, once final details of the new overhead line alignment and position of substation structures is defined.

Assumptions and limitations

- 7A.6.23 The preliminary assessment has been undertaken based on initial Project design information. This information is iterative and will be updated for the ES as the design evolves and relevant changes are accounted for in the assessment
- 7A.6.24 The following assumptions and limitations apply to the preliminary assessment, reflecting the evolving nature and preliminary stage of the Project:
- The survey and assessment work is ongoing. The preliminary assessment provides an initial indication of anticipated levels of change and effects from identified representative viewpoints and long distance recreational routes. The viewpoint locations have been agreed in consultation with Lincolnshire County Council and South Holland District Council;

- Assumptions in relation to vegetation clearance and management are set out in Section 4.7 of **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**, and include the following:
 - Targeted clearance of vegetation with potential to impede construction of overhead line towers and wiring works and/or infringe on statutory clearance zones;
 - Temporary removal of vegetation in construction compounds, laydown areas and along temporary access roads;
 - Permanent loss of vegetation within the footprint of proposed substations and along associated permanent access roads, including bellmouths and visibility splays
- The preliminary assessment assumes that vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated, except where there are planting restrictions associated with requirements to maintain an overhead line safety clearance and within the footprint of permanent works (e.g. substations and permanent access roads). It is anticipated that grassland reinstatement would be achieved within up to 1 – 2 years, whereas hedgerow and tree planting would take longer to become established and mature and as such would not represent a direct replacement but would develop over time.
- Field surveys to inform establishment of the baseline, capture photography and inform the assessment of effects have been undertaken from publicly accessible locations, such as from the road network and Public Rights of Way, in line with standard practice for visual assessment.

7A.6.25 The preliminary assessment is supported by ZTV mapping. It is important to understand the limitations of ZTVs and how they are used in the assessment process. Key limitations include:

- ZTVs are limited by the detail of the digital terrain model data used and generally do not take account of localised topographic variations.
- Some areas of theoretical visibility may comprise woodland or other vegetation or may cover areas with no public access and the likelihood of views being experienced is consequently low.
- ZTVs do not take account of the influence of distance, weather or light on the nature of visibility.
- Bare earth ZTVs do not take account of features such as buildings or vegetation which may provide screening. Where screening features are included, these are limited by the detail included within available datasets.
- ZTVs tend to overstate the extent of visibility and should therefore be considered as a tool to guide targeted survey and assessment and should not be used as a measure of effects.

7A.6.26 The key parameters and assumptions will be reviewed based on the design to be presented in the application for development consent and, where required, updated, or refined. The ES will present the final key parameters and assumptions used within that assessment, including any areas that may have changed from what is presented in this preliminary assessment.

7A.7 Approach to Visual Representation

Introduction

- 7A.7.1 The preliminary visual assessment is supported by ZTV modelling and baseline photography. The following provides details of the approach to production of ZTVs and viewpoint photography and provides an overview of the approach for production of visualisations to be included in the ES.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

- 7A.7.2 ZTVs have been prepared using specialist computer software, ArcGIS and are based on a viewer height of 1.6 m above ground level and take account of the curvature of the earth. **Figure 7.2 Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Viewpoint Locations** provides a ZTV indicating theoretical visibility of the new overhead line and the WMEL-A and WMEL-B substations, with different colours used to differentiate between visibility of the different elements.
- 7A.7.3 The ZTVs are based on a bare ground topographical model using Environment Agency 1m composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR data with woodland and building data added based on a surface data model. The ZTVs are calculated to a distance of 5 km from each overhead line tower and WMEL-A and WMEL-B substations based on the following heights, in line with the maximum parameters presented in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**:
- Overhead line towers based on a maximum height of 49 m above ground level for Project Section 1, and 59 m above ground level for Project Sections 2 and 3.
 - Substations based on maximum height of 17 m of tallest structure (gantries) above an initial anticipated proposed platform level of 83.5 to 90 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) for WMEL-A or 124.5 to 130.5 m AOD for WMEL-B.
- 7A.7.4 The use and limitation of ZTVs is set out under Section 7A.6.25, above.

Visualisations

- 7A.7.5 Baseline photography, captured in June 2026, for the majority of the assessment viewpoints has been provided in **Figure 7.3 Preliminary Baseline Photography** of the DES to aid understanding of the nature of existing views. A series of visualisations, including annotated baseline photography and photomontages will be provided within the ES to support the visual assessment. The following paragraphs provide an indication of the proposed approach and method for preparation of the visualisations.

Guidelines

- 7A.7.6 The visualisations will be prepared in accordance with the key principles set out in the following good practice guidance:
- Visual Representation of Development Proposals Technical Guidance Note 06/19 (Ref 7A.1); and
 - Guidelines for Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) (Ref 7A.1).

Methodology

- 7A.7.7 The photography used to produce the baseline images and photomontages are taken using a digital camera with a full frame sensor (35 mm negative size) and a 50 mm fixed lens, mounted on a tripod at a height of approximately 1.5 m above ground level as per good practice guidance. The photography captured at each location consists of a series of overlapping photographs, taken at consistent intervals set on the panoramic head. A Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) device is used to accurately record the location of the camera for each viewpoint.
- 7A.7.8 Specialist panorama stitching software (PTGui) is used to combine the individual photographic frames into panoramas, where required, and perform the geometric conversion to a cylindrical projection or planar projection as relevant. The alignment of frames is hand checked in Adobe Photoshop.
- 7A.7.9 Photomontages are prepared by positioning a virtual camera in the 3D software (Autodesk 3ds Max) according to the same real-world position and height as the captured photography. This camera is set-up to match the field of view of the stitched panorama. The stitched image is loaded as the camera back plate. The daylight settings in the scene are matched to the time and location of the original photography. This ensures the direction of shadows created in the render would match those in the existing photography. The Project is modelled and placed at the correct geo-referenced position. The virtual camera views are rendered and composited into the background photography using Adobe Photoshop. The images are adjusted to mask the correct parts of the render behind existing elements in the photography.

Scope of Visualisations

- 7A.7.10 The following suite of visualisations will be prepared to accompany **Chapter 7 Visual** of the ES:
- Annotated baseline panoramas (Type 1 visualisations) for each of the assessment viewpoints, based on both winter and summer photography;
 - Photomontages (Type 4 visualisations) from select viewpoints, depicting the Project at winter of Year 1 of operation, using winter photography; and
 - Photomontages (Type 4 visualisations) from select viewpoints depicting the Project at summer of Year 15 of operation to give an indication of the influence of proposed mitigation planting in the longer term.
- 7A.7.11 The viewpoints from which photomontages will be produced will be agreed in consultation with relevant Local Planning Authorities at the ES stage.

References

- Ref 7A.1 Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, (2013). *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Ref 7A.2 Landscape Institute, (2024). *Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third edition (GLVIA3)*. [online]. Available at: https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/LITGN-2024-01-GLVIA3-NC_Aug-2024.pdf. Accessed 06 July 2026.
- Ref 7A.3 Planning Inspectorate, (2025). *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment*. [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-on-cumulative-effects-assessment>. Accessed 06 July 2026.
- Ref 7A.4 Landscape Institute (2019). *Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA), Technical Guidance Note 02/19*. [online]. Available at: <https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/03/tgn-02-2019-rvaa.pdf>. Accessed 06 July 2026.
- Ref 7A.5 Landscape Institute, (2019) *Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/2019: Visual Representation of Development Proposals*. [online]. Available at: https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/09/LI_TGN-06-19_Visual_Representation.pdf. Accessed 06 July 2026.

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