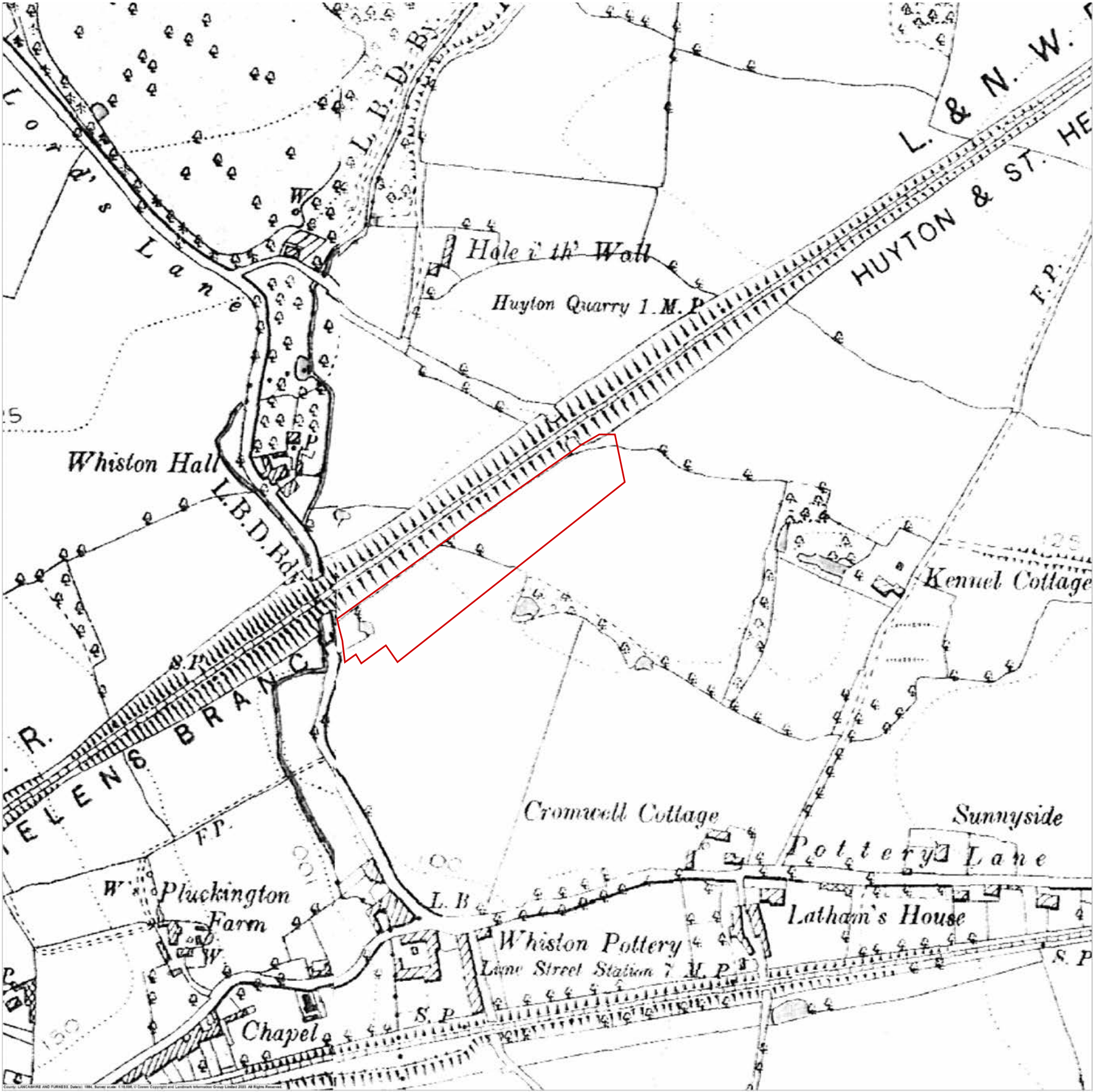


APPENDIX A - HISTORIC MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

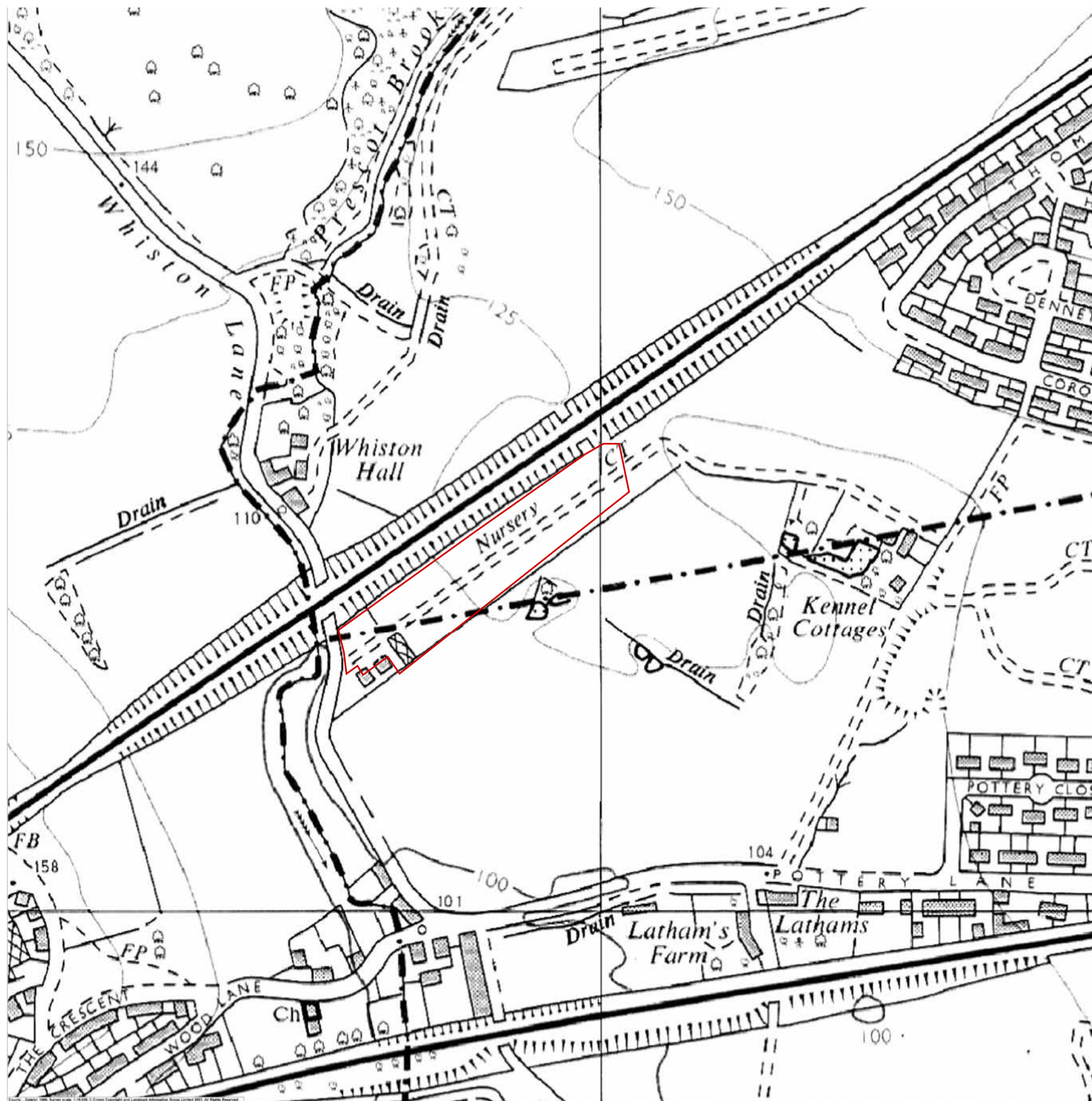


Legend

 Indicative Development Site Boundary.

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County: LANCASHIRE AND
FURNESS
Published Date(s): 1894
Originally plotted at: 1:10,560

**Legend**

Indicative Development
Site Boundary.

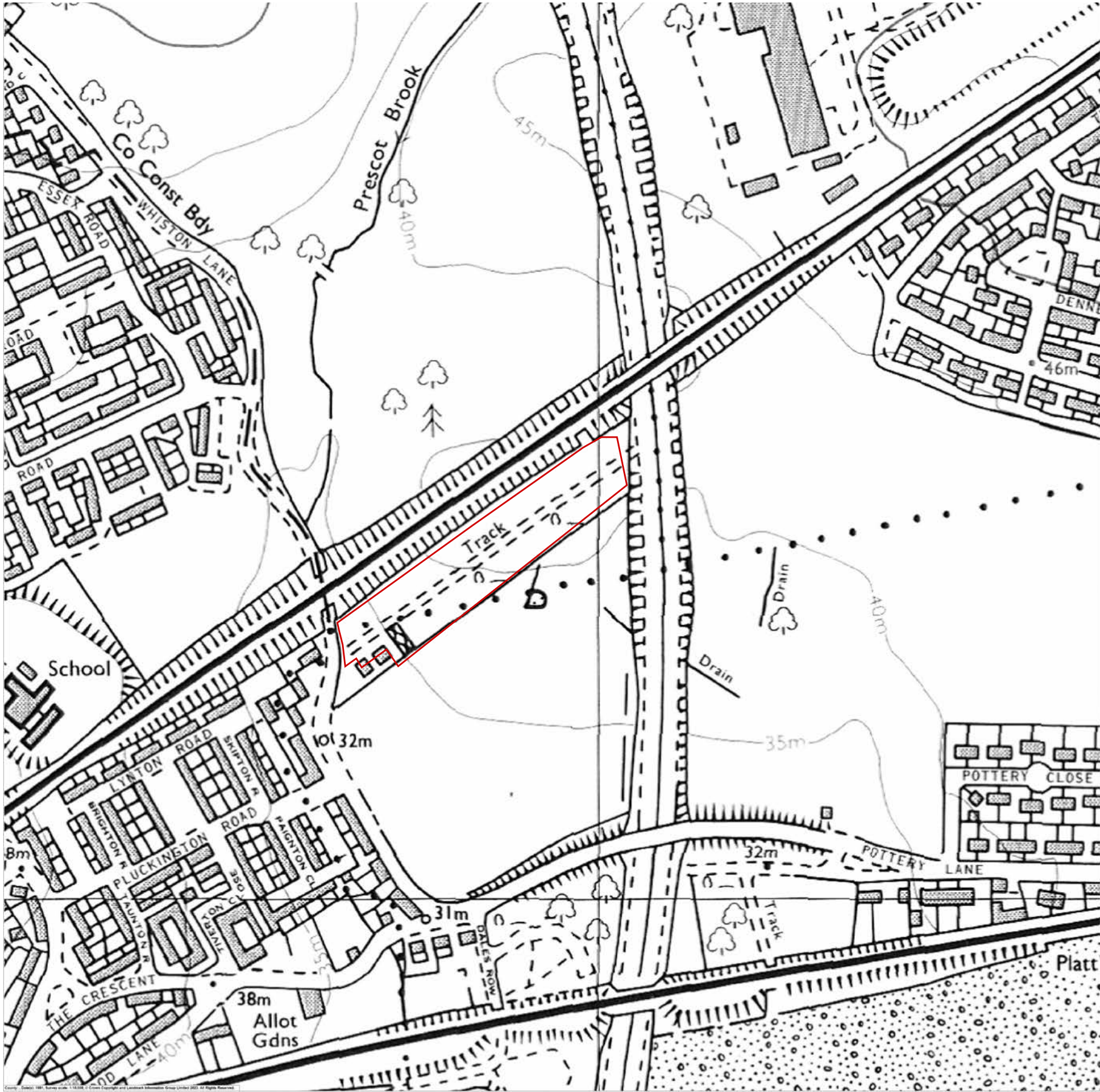
Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map

County:

Published Date(s): 1966

Originally plotted at: 1:10,000



Legend

Indicative Development Site Boundary.

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Landmark Historical Map
County:
Published Date(s): 1991
Originally plotted at: 1:10,000

**Legend**

Indicative Development
Site Boundary.

DEC 2000.

Map data ©2023 Google.

Imagery: Landsat / Copernicus.

**Legend**

 Indicative Development Site Boundary.

MARCH 2022.

Map data ©2023 Google.
Imagery: Landsat / Copernicus.

APPENDIX B - VIEWPOINT PHOTOGRAPHS



Viewpoint No. 01

Location: Whiston Lane, offset south of the access to the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre.

Direction of View: North east.

Date: 21 May 2023 Time: 16:45
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 32 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: SJ 45736 91163

Description - Visual character for north bound vehicular users, and a fewer number of pedestrians along Whiston Lane comprises a balance between the dense vegetation to the east side of the road with post and rail fencing underling and the suburban character of 3 storey apartment blocks to the west side, with brick walling and iron railing with parked cars and vans along the roadside. The clipped hedgerow to either side of the access into the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre can just be glimpsed under the trees about the embankment to the City Wigan Line Railway.



Viewpoint No. 02

Location: Whiston Lane, adjacent to the access to the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre.

Direction of View: North east.

Date: 21 May 2023 Time: 16:46
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 33 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: SJ 45751 91214

Description - Visual character for primarily north bound vehicular users, and a fewer number of pedestrians along Whiston Lane at this point comprises the entrance gateway to the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre, with signs highlighting this to either side and a dog waste bin against the well defined 2m timber and metal mesh fencing. Cars and the roofline to the Dog training barn can be glimpsed over the intervening fencing and hedgerow. The dominant character is presented by the roadside facade however, enclosed within dense coniferous and deciduous vegetation on rising ground, including that about the embankment to the City Wigan Line Railway to right of view.

The Site



Viewpoint No. 03

Location: Whiston Lane, north of the access to the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre.

Direction of View: South east.

Date: 21 May 2023 Time: 16:47
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 33 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: SJ 45752 91245

Description - Visual character for south bound primarily vehicular users, and a fewer number of pedestrians along Whiston Lane north of the access to the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre, comprises the entrance gateway to the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre, with signs highlighting this to either side and a dog waste bin against the well defined 2m timber and metal mesh fencing. The roofline to red brick dwellings outside of the Site area to the south of the car parking area comprise vertical elements within the view alongside of a road sign to the verge.

The Site



Viewpoint No. 04

Location: Whiston Lane, offset north of the access to the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre under the railway bridge.
Direction of View: South east.

Date: 21 May 2023 Time: 16:47
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 34 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: SJ 45748 91261

Description - Visual character for south bound pedestrians along Whiston Lane pavement arriving out from the railway bridge, north of the access to the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre, comprises the clipped hedgerows about the entrance to the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre, with a road sign indicating the presence of this. The galvanised pallisade fencing to the railway land contrasts with the overarching greenery of mature trees. There is a glimpse of a roofline to a red brick dwelling (outside of the Site area to the south of the car parking area) over the hedge.



Viewpoint No. 05

Location: Upper western end of Lynton Road.

Direction of View: North east.

Date: 21 May 2023 Time: 17:15
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 135 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: TL 09312 12951

Description - Visual character for local residents along the upper western end of Lynton Road on the road or pavement, is drawn along the perspective lines defined by the road as this descends towards a tree'd skyline. The three storey apartment blocks along the western edge of Whiston Lane intervene. However, the upper canopy of the trees within the Site, dominated by Birch do form part of the tree'd aspect. The character is otherwise dominated by the surrounding red brick, terraced housing with on street car parking.



Viewpoint No. 06

Location: Informal pathway within the woodland to the south east of the Site within the Stadt Moers Country Park.
Direction of View: North west.

Date: 21 May 2023 Time: 17:01
Weather: Clear weather conditions
Lighting Conditions: Good visibility
Approximate Ground Level: 39 metres aOD
Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: SJ 45939 91295

Description - Visual character for a small numbers of primarily dog walkers upon an Informal pathway within the woodland to the south east of the Site, is defined within this location by the dense vegetation surrounding, and presence growing over and about the path, through which the informal path must be navigated. There is a glimpse in this part of the wooded area through to the brick reception building within the Merseyside Dogs Trust Rehoming Centre.

APPENDIX C - NO VISIBILITY SCHEDULE

Ref	Location and Direction of View	View Details	Reasons for exclusion	Image taken
A	Location: Open grassed area offset south east of the Site, (beyond a 40m tree belt) within the Stadt Moers Country Park. Direction of View: North.	Date: 21 May 2023 Time: 17:15 Weather: Clear weather conditions Lighting Conditions: Good visibility Approximate Ground Level: 36 metres aOD Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: SJ 45955 91200	Intervening density of vegetation across the 40m tree belt with scrub obscures visibility of the single storey development within the Site.	
A	Location: Thomas Drive from some 700m to the north west on elevated ground. Direction of View: South west.	Date: 21 May 2023 Time: 17:15 Weather: Clear weather conditions Lighting Conditions: Good visibility Approximate Ground Level: 57 metres aOD Ordnance Survey Grid Coordinates: SJ 46523 91745	Intervening built form and density of vegetation obscures visibility of the trees within the Site.	

APPENDIX D - LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL APPRAISAL - METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

General

This assessment has been prepared with reference to the following guidance:

- *An approach to landscape sensitivity assessment – to inform spatial planning and land management. (Natural England, June 2019);*
- *Landscape Character Assessment - Guidance for England and Scotland (Scottish Natural Heritage and The Countryside Agency, 2002); An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, (Natural England, 2014);*
- *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment and the Landscape Institute, 2013 (GLVIA3);*
- *Visual representation of development proposals, Technical Guidance Note 06/19, published by the Landscape Institute, 17 September 2019.*

In accordance with the principles of best practice identified within GLVIA3, the following distinct but inter-related assessments are undertaken:

- *'Assessment of landscape character effects – assessing effects of the proposal on landscape as a resource in its own right', through: 'changes to physical areas/features of the landscape and/or the aesthetic, perceptual and experiential characteristics that make different landscapes distinctive';*
- *'Assessment of visual amenity effects – assessing effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people', through: 'changes in the context and character of views as a result of the change or loss of existing elements of the landscape and/or the introduction of new elements'.*

The Study Area

The extent of the Wider Study Area is defined by the Scheme's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). The ZTV defines the potential visibility of the Scheme based on landform, determined during the desktop survey and analysis from reference to Ordnance Survey mapping and Google Earth Viewshed output. The ZTV is primarily used to identify viewpoints or areas to be visited during the field survey.

Through reference to the field survey and review of resulting photographs a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) is identified, which identifies the extent of land that is visually connected with the Site, viewed from the public realm, taking into account landform, vegetation, built structure and distance.

Viewpoints without any visibility towards the Site, which are likely to be of interest relative to associated value are scheduled within **Appendix C**, without any further assessment of impact.

The Study Area is subsequently defined to enable a proportionate evaluation of likely effects on landscape and views.

Field Survey

The field survey work was carried out in clear weather conditions on the 21 and 22 May 2023, when vegetation was in leaf.

Landscape Character

Existing landscape character assessments are reviewed to inform the baseline in advance of the field survey work. This informs the description of landscape character across the study area, which through reference to landscape planning designations provides the baseline of qualitative and quantitative information against which the potential landscape effects of the Scheme can be predicted.

Within this Study the term 'landscape' is synonymous with its definition within the European Landscape Convention as: *'An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'*. The Convention is very wide in scope and covers: *'natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas, which include land, inland water and marine areas.'*

Visual Amenity

Viewpoints are selected to represent a range of potential visual effects which may occur from the proposed development and demonstrate long, medium and short distance views. Short distance views are categorised based on the viewpoint being within 500m of the Site, mid-distance, (500m-1km) or long-distance views, (beyond 1km).

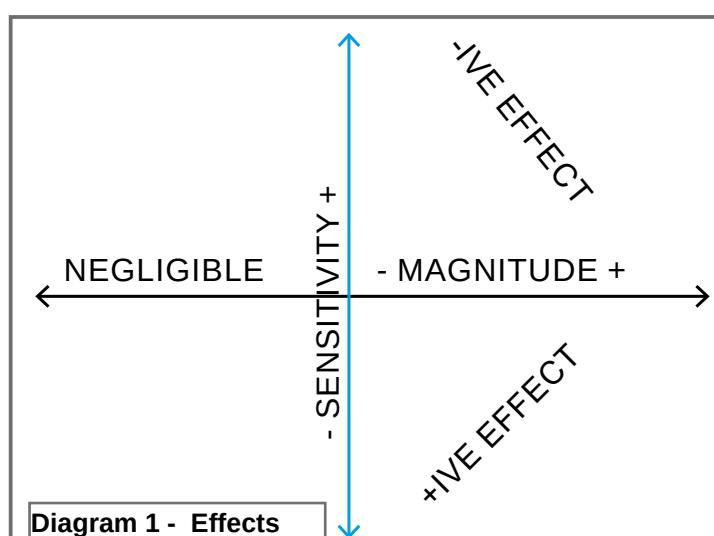
Viewpoints are identified as either representative, illustrative or specific. Representative viewpoints are selected to best represent the nature of a view and where the effects are unlikely to differ across an area. Illustrative viewpoints are otherwise used to demonstrate an effect restricted to that particular location. Where a viewpoint is particularly noteworthy and sometimes promoted, associated with a designated landscape or feature, then this may be identified as a specific viewpoint.

The photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Digital SLR Camera with a full frame sensor and a 50mm prime lens.

The viewpoint images, (see **Appendix B**) have been taken at approximately 1.7m above ground for consistency and in order to replicate the view an average sized person would experience in that location. The date, time, weather, lighting conditions and direction of view has been recorded including the approximate ground level and Ordnance Survey grid coordinates.

A series of single shot photographs have been composed to form panoramic photographs using the cylindrical projection function in Adobe Photoshop. The images are marginally cropped to remove white space from the surrounding edges, to enable the composition of the visual components to be clearly presented.

The viewpoint photographs are presented to be viewed upon an A3 size of paper (420 x 297mm), held at arms length. Based upon variables introduced from differing arm length of between 300mm - 500mm, the resulting relative scale of visual components are presented to approximate with the extent of that visible to a viewer within the landscape.



Assessment Criteria

General

The framework shown in **Table 1**, through reference to **Diagram 1** is used as a guide to inform the identification of adverse or beneficial effects anticipated from identified landscape and visual receptor sensitivity resulting from susceptibility to the magnitude of change:

Table 1 – Effect Thresholds Framework			
Magnitude	Sensitivity (Nature of receptor)		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Moderate
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible

Note: **Table 1** is only a framework to aid consistency of reporting and provide an initial indication of the likely effect from a consideration of the nature of the receptor and the magnitude of change, undertaken as part of the assessment of effects. The respective effects represent levels on a continuum or continuous graduation, requiring application of professional opinion to lead on the assessment of effect.

The following **Tables 2** and **3** are used to respectively inform consideration of value, and susceptibility, the combination of which results in an identification of Sensitivity to the Scheme, (see **Diagram 2**):

Value	Criteria
Very High	Area and/or features/or views with distinctive characteristics, in good condition with no potential for substitution. Strong sense of cohesion with no detracting features. Within a National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
High	Area and/or features/or views with distinctive characteristics, in good/moderate condition with very limited potential for substitution. Strong sense of cohesion with no or few detracting features. These are likely to be, but not necessarily, within a National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
Medium	Area and/or features/or views with distinctive characteristics or association, in good condition, with limited potential for substitution. Sense of cohesion with few detracting features. These may be locally designated or recognised within district level landscape characterisation.
Low	Area and/or features/or views with typical characteristics, in generally moderate condition, with potential for substitution.
Very Low	Area and/or features/or views in fair to poor condition which have undergone change to the extent that they no longer have a distinctive local character or have become degraded.

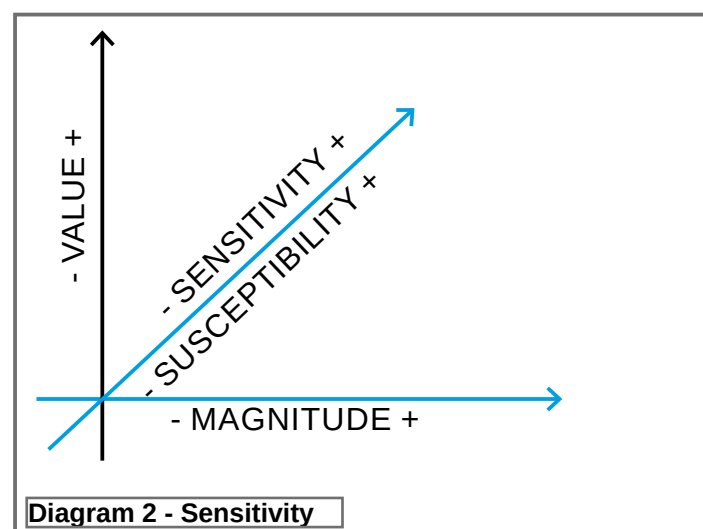


Table 3 – Susceptibility Criteria	
Susceptibility	Criteria
High	Area and/or features/or views considered resilient to relatively small changes.
Medium	Area and/or features/or views considered reasonably tolerant of change.
Low	Area and/or features/or views considered potentially tolerant of substantial change.

Susceptibility of Landscape Receptors

Regarding susceptibility of landscape receptors, GLVIA3 identifies that: 'Since landscape effects in LVIA are particular to both the specific landscape in question and the specific nature of the proposed development, the assessment of susceptibility must be tailored to the project. It should not be recorded as part of the landscape baseline but should be considered as part of the assessment of effects.' (p89). Susceptibility is defined as: 'The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences', (GLVIA, p158).

Put simply, sensitivity to change is different when considering the impact of windfarms to the impact of quarrying, or the removal of field boundaries. This takes into account the reversibility of the change, or whether the receptor could be easily recreated or substituted elsewhere.

Significant Effects (Primarily where EIA development)

More specifically when the development is screened as EIA Development, but otherwise more generally in terms of influence on decision, Major effects are defined to be effects of key importance for consideration in the decision-making process and / or of national importance and therefore significant. Major/Moderate effects are otherwise defined to be effects of key consideration in the decision making process and / or of regional or district importance which have significance to the decision to be made.

Landscape Impact Assessment

Nature of Landscape Receptors (Sensitivity)

Within The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) Sensitivity is defined as: ‘A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor’, (p158). And recommended that the ‘nature of receptor’ should be used as shorthand in place of the term ‘sensitivity’, (p37).

Landscape components against which the Sensitivity of the landscape to the proposed development might be appraised are identified by Lizard through reference to planning policy, designations, and landscape characterisation, as relevant to the Study Area Character. In identifying components reference is made to the LI Technical Guidance Note 02-21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations, which provides a range of factors of landscape value, (with examples) in support of Box 5.1, (p84, GLVIA3) as follows:

GLVIA Box 5.1:

- **‘Landscape quality (condition):** A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements;
- **Scenic quality:** The term used to describe landscapes that appeal primarily to the senses (primarily but not wholly the visual senses);
- **Rarity:** The presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare Landscape Character Type;
- **Representativeness:** Whether the landscape contains a particular character and / or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples;
- **Conservation interests:** The presence of features of wildlife; earth science; archaeological; historical or cultural interest can add to the value of the landscape as well as having value in their own right;

- **Recreation value:** Evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important;
- **Perceptual aspects:** A landscape may be valued for its perceptual qualities, notably wildness and / or tranquillity;
- **Associations:** Some landscapes are associated with particular people, such as artists or writers.'

LI Technical Guidance Note 02-21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations, (Factors only presented where differ from GLVIA Box 5.1. However, please refer to the Guidance Note for examples across all factors):

- **‘Natural Heritage:** Landscape with clear evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest which contribute positively to the landscape, [...]
- **‘Cultural heritage:** Landscape with clear evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural interest which contribute positively to the landscape, [...]
- **‘Landscape condition:** Landscape which is in a good physical state both with regard to individual elements and overall landscape structure, [...];
- **‘Distinctiveness:** Landscape that has a strong sense of identity, [...]
- **‘Perceptual (Scenic):** Landscape that appeals to the senses, primarily the visual sense, [...]
- **‘Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity):** Landscape with a strong perceptual value notably wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies, [...]
- **‘Functional:** Landscape which performs a clearly identifiable and valuable function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape. [...]

The allocation of sensitivity is subsequently defined through reference to **Table 4** in a progressive way through a consideration of susceptibility to the specific proposal taking into account primary mitigation and enhancement, albeit at short term, in advance of maturity of proposed planting and habitat outcomes.

Mitigation Measures Hierarchy

Landscape opportunities are defined to both recommend mitigation measures which avoid, reduce and if possible remedy potential adverse effects from the Scheme, but also to define Site specific enhancement measures.

The residual effects from both time dependent primary mitigation, (and enhancement), and secondary mitigation (and enhancement), are then considered within the assessment of landscape and visual effects where applicable, rather than informing susceptibility and sensitivity. Enhancement measures may be considered alone or together in compensation for an impact that cannot be avoided or sufficiently reduced.

Table 4 - Landscape Sensitivity Criteria	
Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	Landscape area or feature of very high value, with no potential to accommodate the proposal without Major-Moderate adverse effects. The Scheme would be out of scale / cause a noticeable deterioration to a landscape area / associated feature of nationally recognised quality / scenic qualities.
High	Landscape area or feature of high - medium value, with limited potential to accommodate the proposal without Major-Moderate adverse effects. The Scheme would be out of scale / cause a noticeable deterioration to a landscape area / associated feature of recognised quality / scenic qualities.
Medium	Landscape area or feature with some potential to accommodate the proposal with limited Moderate or Minor adverse effects resulting. The Scheme would not quite fit / cause a perceptible deterioration to a landscape area / associated feature which contributes to local landscape character.
Low	Landscape area or feature with potential to accommodate the proposal with limited adverse or Negligible effects resulting. The Scheme would complement the scale, landform and pattern of a landscape area or associated feature; maintain existing landscape quality.
Very Low	Landscape area or feature of low value, with potential to accommodate the proposal. The Scheme would complement the scale, landform and pattern of a landscape area or associated feature; maintain or enhance existing landscape quality.

Magnitude of Landscape Impact

Impacts are defined through considering the magnitude of change anticipated, taking into account size and scale, geographic extent, duration and reversibility. The criteria in **Table 5** are used to identify magnitude of landscape change:

Table 5 – Magnitude of Landscape Change Criteria	
Magnitude	Criteria
High	Notable change in key landscape characteristics and features over an extensive area ranging to a very intensive change over a more limited area.
Medium	Partial changes in key landscape characteristics and features over a wide area ranging to notable changes in a more limited area.
Low	Minor or virtually imperceptible change in any area of landscape characteristics and features.

The magnitude of change to landscape character depends upon the nature, scale and duration of change. Duration is judged on a scale as follows: short, (0-5 Years) medium, (5-10 years) and long, (10-25 years).

Landscape Effect

Effects are defined as the consequences of impacts taking into account the nature of the landscape receptor and magnitude of change. The criteria in **Table 6** are used to define the nature of the landscape effect:

Table 6 - Landscape Effect Criteria Definitions	
Effect	Definition
Major adverse	The proposed Scheme would result in effects that are at a considerable variance to the landscape at the District scale, degrading the integrity of the landscape; would be substantially damaging to a high quality landscape.
Moderate adverse	The proposed Scheme would be out of scale with the landscape or at odds with the local pattern and landform; would be damaging to a landscape of recognised quality.
Minor adverse	The proposed Scheme would not quite fit into the landform and scale of the landscape; would affect an area of recognised landscape character.

Table 6 - Landscape Effect Criteria Definitions	
Negligible / Neutral	The proposed Scheme would complement the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape; maintain existing landscape quality / Effects are described as 'neutral' where beneficial effects are deemed to balance the adverse effects. Where this occurs, the adverse and beneficial effects are clarified so that the judgement is clear.
Minor beneficial	The proposed Scheme has the potential to improve the landscape quality and character; fit in with the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape; enable the restoration of valued characteristic features partially lost through other land uses.
Moderate beneficial	The proposed Scheme would have the potential to fit very well with the landscape character; improve the quality of the landscape through removal of damage caused by existing land uses.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are considered where relevant, further to the assessment of landscape and visual effects. Where relevant to the decision, approved and allocated development within the Study Area or as identified by the Regulatory Authority would be considered for potential inter-scheme cumulative effects. Where appropriate the potential for intra-scheme cumulative effects would be considered, relative to the separate assessment by others, including ecological or heritage impacts for example.

Visual Impact Assessment

The visual effect of any proposal depends on both the nature of the visual receptor and susceptibility to the magnitude of change anticipated.

Nature of Visual Amenity Receptor

The people whose visual amenity is defined are referred to as visual amenity receptors. Visual receptors are commonly grouped based on either the nature of the visibility which they are afforded towards the Site, which may be further subdivided based upon distance and orientation.

To enable a description of the nature of the visual amenity afforded to people, the nature of use and any values associated with the visual amenity are identified. This includes the identification of any landscape features within the view, which may emphasise the value associated with the features contribution to the views compositional balance.

The compositional balance of the view is initially described, taking into account considerations of form, scale, mass, line, height, colour and texture as appropriate, which is often defined by the association between horizontal elements such as the skyline and vertical elements such as tree groups and built form. The contribution or presence of elements associated with the Site are then described, to enable their present contribution to the view to be identified. Landscape quality, (*condition*) may also be identified as part of the description of the view, with susceptibility to change subsequently informed by this.

The following criteria in **Table 7** are used to identify the likely Sensitivity of visual receptors, albeit limited by the generic language within. As with Landscape Sensitivity, the allocation of Sensitivity is defined in a progressive way through a process of firming up the nature of the landscape receptors associated with or relevant to the Site, and balancing a consideration of the susceptibility of these components to the specific proposals through retrospective consideration from a point where the magnitude of impact can be anticipated on the character of the view:

Table 7 – Visual Sensitivity Criteria	
Sensitivity	Criteria
High	Receptors experiencing views of high value importance and/or who will notice any change to visual amenity from the Scheme by reason of the nature of use and their expectations associated with that view. Such as those who are engaged in outdoor recreation, including users of public rights of way and visitors to heritage assets.
Medium	Receptors experiencing incidental views not critical to amenity and / or the nature of the view towards the Scheme is not a primary consideration of the users. Such as users of pavements and those engaged in sport or at work.
Low	Receptors where the changed view is unimportant / irrelevant and / or are not sensitive to change. Such as vehicular users on road, rail or other transport routes.

Magnitude of Visual Impact

The magnitude of change to visual amenity depends upon the size and scale, geographic extent, duration and reversibility of the proposed change.

Duration is judged on a scale as follows: short, (*0-5 Years*) medium, (*5-10 years*) and long, (*10-25 years*). This is based on the timeframe within which it is considered likely that any specific proposed tree and shrub planting would reach a satisfactory height and density to filter or reduce intervening views. The criteria in **Table 8** are used to identify magnitude of visual change:

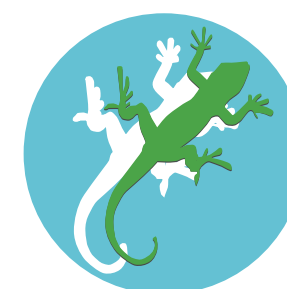
Table 8 – Magnitude of Visual Change Criteria	
Magnitude	Criteria
High	Where the proposed Scheme or elements of the Scheme will dominate the view and fundamentally change its composition in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture.
Medium	Where the proposed Scheme or elements of the Scheme will be noticeable in the view, affecting its composition in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture.
Low	Where the proposed Scheme or elements of the Scheme will be perceptible as a minor element within the composition, likely to be missed by the casual observer and/or scarcely appreciated.

Visual Amenity Effect

Whilst landscape value associated with the components of a view is taken into account within the visual amenity assessment, the focus is upon the overall pleasantness of the view in terms of the visual character and compositional balance.

The criteria in **Table 9** are used to define the nature of the visual effect:

Table 9 – Visual Effect Criteria Definitions	
Effect	Definition
Significant adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a significant deterioration to the character of an existing promoted view.
Major adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a significant deterioration to the character of the existing view.
Moderate adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a noticeable deterioration to the character of the existing view.
Minor adverse	Where the Scheme would cause a perceptible or barely perceptible deterioration to the character of the existing view.
Negligible	No discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.
Minor beneficial	Where the Scheme would cause a barely perceptible improvement to the character of the existing view.
Moderate beneficial	Where the Scheme would cause a noticeable improvement to the character of the existing view.



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