

LAND AT STANBURY HOUSE, SPENCERS WOOD

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL APPRAISAL

APPENDIX 2

LANDSCAPE IMPACT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

for
Cooper Estates Strategic Land Limited.

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INTRODUCTION

Landscape effects are concerned with changes to the character of the landscape. These involve direct or indirect effects upon specific landscape components (landscape receptors), which taken together lead to changes in quality and in the way a particular landscape is perceived (landscape character).

This document forms an Appendix to the Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) prepared for a proposed residential development on land to the west of Stanbury House in Spencers Wood.

It contains the detailed methodology applicable to the landscape effect appraisal undertaken for the project and should be read in conjunction with the main LVA and the Appendix detailing the methodology of the visual effect assessment (for the determination of the study area).

BASIS OF APPRAISAL

The methodology set out below is based on the third edition of the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' (GLVIA3) prepared jointly by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment and published on the 17th April 2013. This publication contains the latest guidance on the subject of landscape effect assessment, and is widely acknowledged to represent the 'industry standard' on the subject.

Reference has also been made to the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note LITGN-2024-01 (published in August 2024) which provides a compilation of clarifications on GLVIA3; to the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 02/21 'Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations' (TGN 02/21) published in May 2021; to the Landscape Institute's Technical Information Note 01/2017 on Tranquillity (published in March 2017); and to the 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)' published by Historic England in December 2017 (GPA3).

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LANDSCAPE EFFECT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

I. INTRODUCTION

- I.1 The process of landscape effect appraisal is divided into the following stages:
- i. Determining the scope of the appraisal;
 - ii. Establishing the landscape baseline; and
 - iii. Determining the receptors to be assessed and undertaking the landscape effect appraisal.
- I.2 The details of each of these are set out below.

2. DATA SOURCES

- 2.1 Data sources used in the preparation of the landscape appraisal are listed in Section 9 at the back of the main Landscape and Visual Appraisal document. Sources include Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photography, interactive websites and documents produced by other bodies.

3. DETERMINING THE SCOPE OF THE LANDSCAPE EFFECT APPRAISAL

- 3.1 The first stage of landscape effect appraisal involves determining the scope of the appraisal.
- 3.2 Elements considered in this exercise include:
- i. The extent of the study area (broadly defined by the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) of the development);
 - ii. The landscape receptors (key elements) which are to be considered;
 - iii. The time periods for the assessments in this case construction and both the short term (year 1), medium term (year 7), and longer term (year 15)).¹
 - iv. The requirement for assessments during an enabling works demolition phase; the construction phase; and during a potential future decommissioning phase;
 - v. The requirement for assessments at night;
 - vi. The requirement for cumulative assessments; and
 - vii. The requirement for future monitoring.
- 3.3 GLVIA3 places an emphasis on determining a reasonable approach (proportional to the scale and nature of the development proposed and the nature of its likely effects).² It is therefore normal to “scope out” those potential impacts which are felt to be unnecessary or unreasonable (given the nature of the proposals in question).
- 3.4 Details of the scope of the Appraisal are contained within Section 2 of the main Landscape and Visual Appraisal to which this methodology forms an Appendix.

4. BASELINE STUDY

- 4.1 Having established the scope of the appraisal the landscape baseline is recorded. This involves:
- i. Establishing the planning background applicable to the study area, including a review of existing landscape, heritage, tree and habitat designations;
 - ii. Establishing the visual baseline (part of the Visual Appraisal); and
 - iii. Recording the environmental baseline. This makes reference to existing Landscape Character Assessments and other relevant documents applicable to the study area; describes the Site and existing landscape condition with reference to key components which make up the landscape; and determines the value of the landscape as a whole, its susceptibility to change, and its consequential sensitivity.

Review of Landscape Planning Policies

- 4.2 In this section reference is made to planning policies and or landscape strategies applicable to the study area where they have relevance in terms of landscape or visual aspects of development.
- 4.3 In particular, reference is made to those policies / parts of those policies which indicate areas / components / aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape which are particularly valued (e.g., a stated strategy of landscape conservation is a good indicator).
- 4.4 The national statutory context is initially set out, followed by the local planning context; and reference is made to specific policies as appropriate.

Review of Existing Landscape, Heritage, Tree (and Habitat)³ Designations

- 4.5 In this section existing designations within the study area are reviewed in order to assist with the understanding of the value attributed to the landscape as a whole.
- 4.6 This is largely a desktop process (in which the existing designations are considered), but also involves fieldwork to confirm value or identify variations. Where designations are present, issues considered include:
- i. The level of designation (international / national / local / community / undesignated);
 - ii. The geographic extent of the designation;
 - iii. The basis for designation;
 - iv. The date of designation and whether it still applies in today’s context;
 - v. The degree to which factors for designation are present in the study area;
 - vi. The value identified in / suggested by the designation; and
 - vii. Comments from fieldwork.

¹ In this way the effectiveness of mitigating measures over time is considered within the assessment process.

² GLVIA3, Paragraphs 1.17 and 3.16 (amongst others).

³ Habitat designations are listed for consideration of landscape value (see below) and for contextual purposes only. The assessment of the effects on habitats and species is a specialist area undertaken by consultant ecologists and falls outside the scope of this assessment.

Establishing the visual baseline

- 4.7
- This section describes the estimated Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) determined as part of the visual assessment work (refer to LVA Appendix I – Visual Impact Appraisal Methodology). It details all areas of the surrounding countryside from where development of the nature described in the development proposals section of the LVA may be seen (either from ground level or from within buildings), and is important in that it broadly establishes the extent of the study area for the landscape baseline (albeit the study area for the landscape baseline extends beyond the ZVI to include adjacent areas of the surrounding landscape).
- 4.8
- The edge of the Zone of Visual Influence is described, with reference to relevant landscape features (built form, vegetation, topography etc); public access; and viewpoints used within the Visual Appraisal; and visual receptors are listed.
- 4.9
- As set out in the visual appraisal methodology (LVA Appendix I), the Zone of Visual Influence takes into consideration the screening effects of topography, built form and areas of vegetation as noted from site work, however, it is estimated (as access to private land is not possible) and it should be recognized that there will always be areas within the ZVI shown on the drawings where the complexity of landscape / townscape makes it impossible reasonably to delineate the exact visibility of the proposed development. For example, there will be areas of private land within the mapped ZVI where localised intervening vegetation or buildings screen the Site from view. In reality, there will be some areas within the mapped ZVI where the proposed development will not be visible, and there may be some un-mapped areas where glimpses of the proposed development would also exist.

Establishing the Environmental Baseline

- 4.10
- In this section existing Landscape Character Assessments and other relevant documents⁴ are reviewed in order to give an understanding of the landscape within the study area. This is a largely desktop process, in which the documents are considered and characteristics are drawn out to inform the landscape baseline.⁵
- 4.11
- This review process is supported by fieldwork to confirm characteristics or identify variations. Issues considered include:

i.

The date of the document / assessments undertaken.

ii.

The status of the document (adopted SPD or not).

iii.

The scale / level of detail of the document.

iv.

Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Types identified that fall within the study area.

v.

Characteristics of the landscape identified in the documents that are relevant to the Site and surrounding study area.⁶

vi.

Details of landscape ‘condition’.⁷

vii.

Details of any strategies / guidelines and sensitivity identified in the documents (if given).

⁴ For example, Landscape Sensitivity Studies; Historic Characterisation Studies; Design Guides and Community level documents such as Village Design Statements.

⁵ Simply pasting large sections of existing documents into the LVA is avoided in favour of drawing out the key characteristics relevant to the study area, but for reference the relevant sections of these documents are included in an assessment appendix.

⁶ Landscape Character Areas are normally significantly larger than the proposed development Site and not all the characteristics identified within a Character Area will apply to the area around the Site.

⁷ Prior to the publication of TGN 02/21 this was referred to as landscape ‘quality’.

- 4.12
- National Character Areas are referenced for context / setting the scene but local level Landscape Character Assessments form the primary point of reference.

Site description

- 4.13
- This is a brief description of the Site, detailing its size, access points and on-site features.

Recording the existing characteristics of the landscape

- 4.14
- Having established the estimated Zone of Visual Influence of the development and reviewed the existing documentation, a review of the key components (receptors) which make up the landscape on and around the Site is undertaken.
- 4.15
- The process involves both desktop study and fieldwork; with elements considered under the three broad headings of ‘physical influences’; ‘influences of human activity’; and ‘aesthetic and perceptual’ factors as follows:

Table A.1 – Landscape Receptors

Physical influences ▪ Geology / geomorphology. ▪ Soils / pedology.⁸ ▪ Vegetation. ▪ Landform / topography. ▪ Drainage / water bodies.	Aesthetic and perceptual factors ▪ Landscape scale. ▪ Complexity. ▪ Degree of enclosure / openness. ▪ Relative tranquillity. ▪ Relative wildness. ▪ Relative remoteness. ▪ Sense of place.
Influences of human activity ▪ Heritage assets (World Heritage Sites / Conservation Areas / Listed Buildings / Scheduled Monuments / Registered Parks and Gardens / Registered Battlefields / Protected Wreck Sites / non-designated heritage assets).⁹ ▪ Land use / management. ▪ Landscape / settlement pattern. ▪ Character of settlement. ▪ Character of buildings and built form. ▪ Dark skies. ▪ Recreational access / movement.	

⁸ Soils are considered but only insofar as they have the potential to affect other characteristics of the landscape such as drainage or vegetation. Effects on soil structure or quality caused by moving soils during construction of a project are not considered as part of the assessment of landscape effects as it is assumed that these effects would be managed and minimised through a detailed construction method statement and would, therefore, have a negligible effect on landscape character.

⁹ Heritage assets such as Listed Buildings contribute to the overall landscape character, context and setting of an area, and landscape value. These aspects will be given consideration in this LVA, however, only in terms of their influence on landscape character. The assessment of effects on historic significance and importance of heritage assets and designations is a specialist

▪ Cultural associations (references in art and literature, poetry, TV/film or music; associated with science, other technical achievements or a notable historical event, or associated with a famous person or people).	
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4.16 In doing so, consideration is given to the following indicators of value (high or low) which are then drawn out in the assessment text as appropriate:

- **Designations**
 - i. Presence of landscapes designated for the preservation of the beauty of the countryside at a national or international level (e.g. National Parks, National Landscapes (AONBs), National Scenic Areas (Scotland), World Heritage Sites, Heritage Coasts).
 - ii. Presence of landscapes highlighted as being of high scenic value in local Landscape Character Assessments or given elevated status by virtue of the beauty of the landscape through local designations (e.g., Special Landscape Areas (SLA) or Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)).
 - iii. Presence of wildlife / ecological or geological designations such as Ramsar Sites, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), SSSIs, National Nature Reserves etc.
 - iv. Presence of Tree Preservation Orders or Ancient Woodland.
- **Character assessments**
 - v. Presence of landscapes identified in Landscape Character Assessments as having particular scenic qualities (see paragraph 4.17 below).
- **Natural heritage**
 - vi. Presence of wildlife and habitats of ecological interest that contribute to sense of place.
 - vii. Extent and survival of semi-natural habitat that is characteristic of the landscape type.
 - viii. Presence of Veteran Trees.
 - ix. Presence of distinctive geological, geomorphological or pedological features.

- x. Landscape which contains valued natural capital assets that contribute to ecosystem services (for example distinctive ecological communities and habitats that form the basis of ecological networks).
 - xi. Landscape which makes an identified contribution to a nature recovery / green infrastructure network.
- **Historic heritage**
 - xii. Presence of designated heritage assets such as World Heritage Sites, Sites of Archaeological Importance (Scheduled Monuments & Battlefields), Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and other structures, Registered Parks and Gardens.
 - xiii. Presence of undesignated heritage assets including historic landmark structures, unregistered historic parks and gardens / designed landscapes or designed landscape elements (e.g. follies, monuments, avenues, tree roundels).
 - xiv. Landscape which contributes to the significance of heritage assets, for example forming the setting of heritage assets (especially if identified in specialist studies), and whether it forms part of the immediate, wider or extended setting.
 - xv. Landscape which offers a dimension of time depth. This includes natural time depth, e.g. presence of features such as glaciers and peat bogs and cultural time depth e.g. presence of relic farmsteads, ruins, historic field patterns, historic rights of way (e.g. drove roads, salt ways, tracks associated with past industrial activity).
 - **Cultural associations**
 - xvi. Associations with nationally well-known art, literature, poetry, TV / film and music that contribute to perceptions of the landscape. (Examples include Constable’s view of Salisbury Cathedral or references to the “Secret Low Weald” in Rudyard Kipling’s Poem Puck’s Song).
 - xvii. Associations with science or other technical achievements.
 - xviii. Links to a notable historical event.
 - xix. Associations with a famous person or people.
 - **Recreational elements**
 - xx. Presence of open access land, common land and Public Rights of Way, particularly National Trails, Long Distance Paths, Coastal Paths and Core Paths (Scotland) where appreciation of landscape is a feature.
 - xxi. Areas with good accessibility that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and spiritual experience / inspiration.
 - xxii. Presence of town and village greens or allotments which may be particularly valued at a local level.
 - xxiii. Other physical evidence of recreational use where experience of landscape is important.
 - xxiv. Landscape that forms part of a view that is important to the enjoyment of a recreational activity.

area undertaken by Heritage Consultants and falls outside the scope of this assessment. Refer to glossary for further information.

- **Aesthetic and perceptual elements**
 - xxv. High levels of tranquillity or perceptions of tranquillity, including perceived links to nature, the presence of dark skies, the presence of wildlife / birdsong, and relative peace and quiet.
 - xxvi. Presence of wild land and perceptions of relative wildness (resulting from a high degree of perceived naturalness,¹⁰ rugged or otherwise challenging terrain, remoteness from public mechanised access and lack of modern artefacts).
 - xxvii. A sense of particular remoteness or seclusion.
 - xxviii. A large scale landscape, with a particular sense of openness or an intimate landscape with a particular sense of enclosure.
 - xxix. A particular lack of complexity (i.e. a landscape in which there are few component parts) or a landscape where complexity is particularly characteristic.
 - xxx. Dark night skies.
 - xxxi. A general absence of intrusive or inharmonious development, land uses, transport and lighting.
- **Distinctiveness¹¹**
 - xxxii. Landscape character that has a strong sense of place. In particular the presence of distinctive features which are identified as being characteristic of a particular place; or the presence of rare or unusual features, especially those that help to confer a strong sense of identity.
 - xxxiii. Landscape which makes an important contribution to the character or identity of a settlement.
 - xxxiv. Settlement gateways / approaches which provide a clear sense of arrival and contribute to the character of the settlement (may be ancient / historic).

4.17 Key characteristics are drawn out; **identified strategies / guidelines and sensitivities** are highlighted; and landscape function, condition, and scenic quality are also considered:

- **Landscape function¹²**
 - i. Landscapes and landscape elements that contribute to the healthy functioning of the landscape, e.g. natural hydrological systems / floodplains; areas of undisturbed and healthy soils; areas that form carbon sinks such as peat bogs, woodlands and oceans; areas of diverse landcover (benefits pests regulation); pollinator-rich habitats such as wildflower meadows.
 - ii. Areas that form an important part of a multifunctional green infrastructure network.
 - iii. Landscapes and landscape elements that have strong physical or functional links with an adjacent national landscape designation, or are important to the appreciation of the designated landscape and its special qualities.
- **Landscape condition**
 - iv. Intactness of the landscape overall.

- v. Good physical condition / intactness of individual landscape elements (e.g. walls, parkland, trees).
 - vi. Good health of elements such as good water quality and good soil health.
 - vii. Strong landscape structure (e.g. intact historic field patterns).
 - viii. Absence of detracting / incongruous features (or features are present but have little influence).
- **Scenic quality**
 - ix. Distinctive features, or distinctive combinations of features, such as dramatic or striking landform or harmonious combinations of land cover.
 - x. Strong aesthetic qualities such as scale, form, colour and texture.
 - xi. Presence of clear natural lines in the landscape (e.g. natural ridgelines, woodland edges, river corridors, coastal edges).
 - xii. Visual diversity or contrasts which contributes to the appreciation of the landscape.
 - xiii. Memorable / distinctive views and landmarks, or landscape which contributes to distinctive views and landmarks.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSALS

- 5.1 Following the recording of the baseline the proposals are described at a level of detail applicable to the application.¹³
- 5.2 Any assumptions made are also stated, and limitations of the assessment are given.
- 5.3 For Outline Planning Applications the assessments made are based purely on a series of parameters (for example maximum building heights and a broad materials palette) set out in this section of the document. Taking this approach provides an assessment of the essential basis of the scheme, rather than details which may or may not be built in the future, and means the assessment remains relevant at a future point as long as these parameters are adhered to. It also means that the worst-case scenario has been assessed (for example heights of buildings assume the worst case, whereas at the detailed planning stage some buildings may be reduced in height to provide architectural and visual interest within the scheme or assist in the reduction of effects).

6. THE PROCESS OF LANDSCAPE APPRAISAL

- 6.1 Recording of the landscape baseline and the description of the proposals is followed by a systematic identification of likely effects on the landscape receptors (key components); and ultimately, an assessment of the effects on overall landscape character.

¹⁰ Relating to extensive semi-natural vegetation, presence of wildlife and presence of natural processes / lack of human intervention.

¹¹ Referred to as ‘rarity’ and ‘representativeness’ in GLVIA3 Box 5.1, but following TGN 02/21 this has been combined into ‘Distinctiveness’.

¹² Function “addresses the value attached to landscapes which perform a clearly identifiable and valuable function”. (TGN 02/21 page 7). “Landscape function can influence value, but the presence of a spatial designation (e.g. Green Belt or Green Gap) is not in itself an indicator of high landscape value”. (TGN 02/21 page 12).

¹³ The description of proposals is constantly updated throughout the preparation of the proposals and the landscape effects assessment, thereby ensuring modifications to the design are reflected in the assessments presented.

6.2 As for the visual effect appraisal the process involves considering the sensitivity of receptors, the magnitude of effect, and making an assessment of the level (sometimes referred to as significance) of effect.

Sensitivity of visual receptors x Magnitude of effect = Level of effect

DETERMINING THE SENSITIVITY OF THE LANDSCAPE

6.3 The first stage of the assessment process involves determining the sensitivity of the landscape resource to change.

6.4 Sensitivity is evaluated according to:

- i. **The value attached to the landscape.**
- ii. **The susceptibility of the landscape to change.**

Determining value of the landscape

6.5 All landscapes have value, both designated and undesignated.

6.6 Having considered the characteristics of the landscape as a whole and of the key constituent elements, value is then attributed to each in accordance with the guidance set out in Table A.2 below:

Table A.2 – Value

	Value
High	Landscapes / components of a particularly distinctive and highly valued character, typically of national or regional importance. <u>Guidance:</u> i. Landscapes designated for the preservation of the beauty of the countryside at a national or international level (National Parks, National Landscapes (AONBs) and National Scenic Areas (Scotland), World Heritage Sites designated for their landscape significance, Heritage Coasts). ii. Landscapes highlighted as being of high scenic value in local Landscape Character Assessments or given elevated status by virtue of the beauty of the landscape through local level designations (e.g. SLA or AGLV). iii. Landscapes of historic importance (e.g. World Heritage Sites designated for their cultural significance) or which contain <u>significant</u> numbers and / or areas of heritage assets such as Registered Historic Parks and Gardens / Sites of Archaeological Importance (Scheduled Monuments & Battlefields) / Listed Buildings and structures / Conservation Areas. iv. Landscape which contributes to the <u>immediate</u> setting¹⁴ of designated heritage assets (especially if identified in specialist studies) or which makes a <u>significant contribution</u> to the character or identity of a settlement. v. Landscape which offers a <u>significant</u> dimension of time depth. This includes natural time depth (e.g. the presence of features such as glaciers and peat bogs) and cultural time depth (e.g. presence of <u>significant</u> numbers / areas of relic farmsteads, ruins, intact historic field patterns, historic rights of way (e.g. drove roads, salt ways, tracks associated with past industrial activity)). vi. Landscapes <u>particularly valued</u> for individual factors or a combination of factors including designated components of acknowledged value (e.g. heritage assets, Tree Preservation Orders, Ancient Woodland, ancient hedgerows, wildlife and habitat designations that contribute to sense of place); undesignated components which have value at a national or regional scale (such as distinctive geological, geomorphological or pedological features, Veteran Trees, National Trails / Long Distance Paths, Coastal Paths etc.); areas of open access land or common land; areas of surviving semi-natural habitat that is characteristic of the landscape type; components or landscapes associated with nationally well-known art or literature etc.; dark night skies; designed landscapes or designed landscape elements (e.g. follies, monuments, avenues, tree roundels); settlement gateways / approaches which provide a clear sense of arrival and contribute to the character of the settlement (and may be ancient / historic); etc. vii. Landscapes <u>valued highly</u> for aesthetic or perceptual factors such as scale, complexity, degree of openness / enclosure, tranquillity or perceptions of tranquillity, relative wildness or remoteness, seclusion, sense of place / identity; or landscapes <u>valued highly</u> for a general absence of intrusive or inharmonious development / land uses / transport and lighting or a general absence of detracting / incongruous features (or features are present but have little influence).

¹⁴ Setting of a heritage asset: “The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an

asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral”. (Annex 2: Glossary, National Planning Policy Framework).

	viii. Landscapes of <u>high</u> scenic quality that contain distinctive features, or distinctive combinations of features, such as dramatic or striking landform or harmonious combinations of land cover; strong aesthetic qualities such as scale, form, colour and texture; the presence of clear natural lines in the landscape (e.g. natural ridgelines, woodland edges, river corridors, coastal edges); that include particularly strong visual diversity or contrasts which contribute to the appreciation of the landscape; that contain memorable / distinctive views and landmarks, or a landscape which contributes to distinctive views and landmarks. ix. Landscapes <u>highly valued</u> for natural capital assets that contribute to ecosystem services (for example distinctive ecological communities and habitats that form the basis of ecological networks), or a landscape which makes a <u>significant</u> contribution to a nature recovery / green infrastructure network. x. Landscapes <u>particularly</u> valued for its physical condition / intactness either as a whole or for individual of individual landscape elements (e.g. walls, parkland, trees); for the health of elements such as water quality and soil health; for a strong landscape structure (e.g. intact historic field patterns); or for a function that contributes to the healthy functioning of the landscape (such as natural hydrological systems / floodplains, <u>significant</u> areas of undisturbed and healthy soils, carbon sinks such as peat bogs woodland and oceans, and pollinator rich habitats such as wildflower meadows). xi. Landscapes that form an <u>important</u> part of a multifunctional Green Infrastructure network; or that have strong physical or functional links with an adjacent national landscape designation (or are important to the appreciation of the designated landscape and its special qualities). xii. Limited potential to recreate or replace the landscape / elements.
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Medium	Landscapes / components of moderate distinctiveness, typically of regional or local importance. <u>Guidance:</u> i. Landscapes identified as having moderate scenic qualities in local Landscape Character Assessments. ii. Landscapes which contain <u>moderate numbers and / or areas</u> of heritage assets such as Registered Historic Parks and Gardens / Sites of Archaeological Importance (Scheduled Monuments & Battlefields) / Listed Buildings and structures / Conservation Areas. iii. Landscape which contributes to the wider or extended setting of designated heritage assets; or which makes a <u>moderate contribution</u> to the character or identity of a settlement. iv. Landscapes containing undesignated heritage assets including historic landmark structures, unregistered historic parks and gardens / designed landscapes or designed landscape elements (e.g. follies, monuments, avenues, tree roundels). v. Landscape which offers a <u>moderate</u> dimension of time depth including natural time depth, (e.g. presence of features such as limited areas of Ancient Woodland) and cultural time depth (e.g. presence of <u>limited numbers / areas</u> of relic farmsteads, ruins, intact historic field patterns, historic rights of way). vi. Landscapes / areas particularly valued at the local level e.g., town or village greens / allotments / certain local green spaces etc.
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	vii. Landscapes <u>moderately valued</u> for individual factors or a combination of factors potentially including some designated components of acknowledged value (e.g. heritage assets, Tree Preservation Orders, Ancient Woodland, ancient hedgerows, wildlife and habitat designations that contribute to sense of place); some undesignated components which have value at a national or regional scale (such as distinctive geological, geomorphological or pedological features, Veteran Trees, National Trails / Long Distance Paths, Coastal Paths etc.); areas of open access land or common land; areas of surviving semi-natural habitat that is characteristic of the landscape type; components or landscapes associated with nationally well-known art or literature etc.; dark night skies; designed landscapes or designed landscape elements (e.g. follies, monuments, avenues, tree roundels); settlement gateways / approaches which provide a clear sense of arrival and contribute to the character of the settlement (and may be ancient / historic); etc. viii. Landscapes containing undesignated components which nevertheless have <u>value locally</u> (e.g. significant but unprotected specimen trees; wildlife and habitats of ecological interest that contribute to local sense of place; areas with good accessibility or evidence of recreational use that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and where experience of landscape is important; a landscape that forms part of a view that is important to the enjoyment of a recreational activity; <u>locally distinctive</u> geological, geomorphological or pedological features; and components or landscapes referenced in local guidebooks / on tourist maps or in locally well-known literature). ix. Landscapes <u>valued moderately</u> for aesthetic or perceptual factors such as scale, complexity, degree of openness / enclosure, tranquillity or perceptions of tranquillity, relative wildness or remoteness, seclusion, sense of place / identity; or landscapes <u>valued moderately</u> for a general absence of intrusive or inharmonious development / land uses / transport and lighting or a general absence of detracting / incongruous features (or features are present but have little influence). x. Landscapes of <u>moderate</u> scenic quality that <u>may</u> contain <u>some</u> distinctive features or distinctive combinations of features, such as dramatic or striking landform or harmonious combinations of land cover; <u>some</u> strong aesthetic qualities such as scale, form, colour and texture; the presence of <u>some</u> clear natural lines in the landscape (e.g. natural ridgelines, woodland edges, river corridors, coastal edges); that may include <u>some</u> visual diversity or contrasts which contribute to the appreciation of the landscape; <u>and</u> that <u>may</u> contain memorable / distinctive views and landmarks, or a landscape which may contribute to distinctive views and landmarks. xi. Landscapes <u>moderately valued</u> for natural capital assets that contribute to ecosystem services (for example distinctive ecological communities and habitats that form the basis of ecological networks), or a landscape which makes a <u>moderate</u> contribution to a nature recovery / green infrastructure network. xii. Landscapes <u>moderately</u> valued for its physical condition / intactness either as a whole or for individual landscape elements (e.g. walls, parkland, trees); for the health of elements such as water quality and soil health; for a strong landscape structure (e.g. intact historic field patterns); or for a function that contributes to the healthy functioning of the landscape (such as natural hydrological systems / floodplains, areas of undisturbed and healthy soils, carbon sinks such as peat bogs woodland and oceans, and pollinator rich habitats such as wildflower meadows). xiii. Landscapes that form a <u>moderate</u> part of a multifunctional green infrastructure network; or that have moderate physical or functional links with an adjacent national
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	landscape designation, or are moderately important to the appreciation of the designated landscape and its special qualities. xiv. There is moderate potential to recreate or replace the landscape / elements.
Low	Landscapes / components of relatively low distinctiveness, or degraded, typically only of local importance. May have some redeeming features. <u>Guidance:</u> i. Landscapes identified as of limited scenic value in local Landscape Character Assessments. ii. Landscapes containing undesignated components with limited value locally. iii. Landscapes with limited aesthetic or perceptual value such as scale, complexity, degree of openness / enclosure, tranquillity or perceptions of tranquillity, relative wildness or remoteness, seclusion, or sense of place / identity; iv. Landscapes with significant intrusive or inharmonious development / land uses / transport and lighting or detracting / incongruous features. v. Landscapes in poor health or poor physical condition. vi. Components that are easily replaced.

Determining the susceptibility to change

- 6.7 Susceptibility refers to the ability of the landscape to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and / or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies,¹⁵ and is evaluated in accordance with the criteria contained within Table A.3 below.
- 6.8 Landscape effects are particular to both the specific landscape and the specific nature of the proposed development, and the assessment of susceptibility is therefore tailored to the project considering both the type of development (for example housing or a solar park), and the nature of change including the relative size of the development (for example whether the proposal is for 4 or 400 houses). Other detail known about the development also feeds into and informs the judgement about how susceptible the Site and the surrounding landscape are to what is proposed, although care is taken to avoid double counting with magnitude.
- 6.9 As an example, a landscape already dominated by housing development is likely to be less susceptible to a moderately sized development of additional housing than a landscape in which housing development is not present; however, the same landscape would be more susceptible to a large urban extension.

Table A.3 – Susceptibility

	Susceptibility
High	A landscape whose character is particularly susceptible to <u>change of the nature proposed</u> .

	The landscape has limited ability to accommodate the nature of the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and / or achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.
Medium	A landscape whose character is moderately capable of accepting <u>change of the nature proposed</u>. The landscape has moderate ability to accommodate the nature of the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and / or achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.
Low	A landscape whose character is tolerant to substantial <u>change of the nature proposed</u>. The landscape has significant potential to accommodate the nature of the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and / or achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.

Overall landscape sensitivity

- 6.10 To reach an assessment of the **sensitivity** of the landscape, ‘Susceptibility’ and ‘Value’ are then combined using Table A.4 below.

Table A.4 – Sensitivity of receptors

		Value		
		High	Medium	Low
Susceptibility	High	High sensitivity	Medium - high sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
	Medium	Medium - high sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Medium - low sensitivity
	Low	Medium sensitivity	Medium - low sensitivity	Low sensitivity

- 6.11 It should be noted that the assessment may take place in situations where there are existing landscape sensitivity and capacity studies. These may deal with the general type of development that is proposed, in which case they may provide useful preliminary background information for the assessment, however they cannot provide a substitute for the individual assessment of the susceptibility of the receptors in relation to change arising from the specific development proposal.¹⁶

Determining the need for detailed reporting

- 6.12 Having determined the Sensitivity of receptors the potential for ‘significant effects’ is assessed.¹⁷ This is recorded in the tables as “None” or “Some”, and reasons for exclusion or inclusion are given. Landscape

¹⁵ GLVIA3 paragraph 5.40; however, it is important to note that the assessment process and judgements made operate independent of policy. See LITGN-2024-01, page 3, paragraph 1(2) and page 12, paragraph 5(6).

¹⁶ GLVIA3, page 89, paragraph 5.41.

¹⁷ GLVIA 3 recommends that only those effects with the potential for “Significant” effects should be carried forward to detailed reporting (GLVIA paragraph 6.24, page 111).

receptors that are identified as having no potential to experience ‘significant’ effects’ are not carried forward to detailed reporting.

6.13 For those viewpoints where it is estimated that there may be ‘significant effects’ on receptors, the magnitude of effects is then established.

DETERMINING THE MAGNITUDE OF LANDSCAPE EFFECT

6.14 The magnitude of landscape effect predicts the degree to which changes will occur to individual landscape elements and to overall landscape character as a result of the proposed development including the effects of primary mitigation.¹⁸ Change may arise from built form, engineered forms and / or from soft landscape elements of the development.

6.15 The magnitude of effect is initially considered (in accordance with the criteria set out in Table A.5 below) for each key element of the landscape chosen for detailed assessment; and then the magnitude of effect on the overall landscape character is concluded (in accordance with Table A.6 below). In both cases considering the magnitude of effect involves careful consideration of the complex interrelationships between the elements set out below. An informed professional judgement is made on these relationships and whether effects are positive or negative (or neutral); direct, indirect or a secondary effect;¹⁹ and their consequences for landscape character.

6.16 In doing so it should be noted that Site itself is considered as part of the overall landscape, and that the focus of the assessment is not only on any changes to the Site, but the effects on overall landscape character. Whilst the Site itself forms part of the baseline and the effects on the Site form part of the consideration of effects, the question that is asked is not simply “would the landscape character of the Site itself change as a result of the proposals”, but “would the character of the landscape resource as a whole change as a result of the proposals and do the changes affect the integrity of the wider setting or are they largely in keeping with the existing landscape despite the changes that occur”.²⁰

6.17 For each element assessed in detail consideration is given to the following:

Size or scale

- i. The size / scale of change, both in terms of loss of existing features and addition of new features and the proportion of the total extent this represents.
- ii. In considering the size / scale of change, the contribution that the component makes to the character of the landscape; and whether the effect changes the key characteristics of the landscape which are critical to its distinctive character are considered.

Geographical extent of the area influenced

- iii. The geographical extent over which the landscape effects will be felt is considered using the following categories as guidance:
 - At the Site level;
 - At the level of the immediate setting of the Site;
 - At the level of the wider landscape surrounding the Site;

- At the scale of the Landscape Type or Character Area within which the proposal lies; or
- At a larger scale, over several Landscape Types / Character Areas.

The type of effect

- iv. The type of effect is considered, including:
 - Whether the effect is direct or indirect or a secondary effect; and
 - Whether the effect is adverse, beneficial or neutral.

6.18 Finally the **duration**, **reversibility** and **avoidability** of the effects are considered, where:

- i. **Duration** is considered in terms of how long the effects will last (for example, temporary, 10, 15, 20 years etc. or permanent). The frequency of an effect that is not continuously present is also considered here.
- ii. **Reversibility** is a judgement about the prospects and the practicality of the development (and therefore the effects) being reversed.
- iii. **Avoidability** is a judgement as to whether the effect is avoidable or unavoidable.

Table A.5 – Magnitude of effect on individual elements of the landscape

Magnitude of effect	Criteria for assessing magnitude of landscape effects on individual elements of the landscape
Very high adverse	The proposals would be severely damaging to the landscape / townscape component in question in that they would cause severe harm to that component.
High adverse	The proposals would be substantially damaging to the landscape / townscape component in question in that they would cause substantial harm to that component.
Medium-high adverse	The proposals would be considerably damaging to the landscape / townscape component in question in that they would cause considerable harm to that component.
Medium adverse	The proposals would be moderately damaging to the landscape / townscape component in that they would cause moderate harm to that component.
Medium-low adverse	The proposals would be notably damaging to the landscape / townscape component in that they would cause notable harm to that component.
Low adverse	The proposals would be slightly damaging to the landscape / townscape component in that they would cause slight harm to that component.
Very low adverse	The proposals would be very slightly damaging to the landscape / townscape component in that they would cause very slight harm to that component.
Neutral	The proposals would be compatible with the landscape / townscape component: • The proposals would cause no change to the component in question; or • The proposals would be in keeping with the existing landscape despite changes that occur; or • Positive effects of the proposals balance any negative effects of change.

¹⁸ Primary mitigation includes measures developed through the iterative design process and integrated or embedded into the project design (GLVIA3 page 67, tenth bullet point).

¹⁹ A direct effect results from the development itself. An indirect or secondary effect results from consequential change resulting from the development – e.g., alterations to a drainage regime which might change the vegetation downstream with consequences for the landscape (an indirect effect) or requirement for associated development such as a requirement for

mineral extraction to supply material or a need to upgrade facilities which may themselves have further landscape and visual effects (secondary effects) (GLVIA3 Paragraph 3.22, page 36).

²⁰ This approach is reinforced by TGN 02/21 (page 12) which in considering value states that “when assessing landscape value of a site as part of a planning application or appeal it is important to consider not only the site itself and its features / elements / characteristics / qualities, but also their relationship with, and the role they play within, the site’s context. Value is best appreciated at the scale at which a landscape is perceived – rarely is this on a field-by-field basis”.

Very low beneficial	The proposals would be of very slight benefit to the landscape / townscape component in that they would cause very slight enhancement to or restoration of that component.
Low beneficial	The proposals would be of slight benefit to the landscape / townscape component in that they would cause slight enhancement to or restoration of that component.
Medium-low beneficial	The proposals would be notably beneficial to the landscape / townscape component in that they would cause notable enhancement to or restoration of that component.
Medium beneficial	The proposals would be of moderate benefit to the landscape / townscape component as they would cause moderate enhancement to or restoration of that component.
Medium-high beneficial	The proposals would be of considerable benefit to the landscape / townscape component as they would cause considerable enhancement to or restoration of that component.
High beneficial	The proposals would be of substantial benefit to the landscape / townscape component as they would cause substantial enhancement to or restoration of that component.
Very high beneficial	The proposals would be of abundant benefit to the landscape / townscape component as they would cause abundant enhancement to or restoration of that component.

6.19 In considering the magnitude of effects on overall landscape character the assessment of magnitude takes account of the effects on all the elements which contribute to landscape character (both the landscape elements individually assessed at the detailed level; and those for which individual assessment was not deemed necessary); and the extent to which these effects would be felt both on Site and in the surrounding area (geographical extent). The whole landscape resource is considered at this stage. For example one development could have a significant effect on a single element of the landscape locally to the site, but minimal effects on all other components – whilst another may have lots of less significant wider effects. By considering all aspects of the landscape at this stage a considered assessment of the overall effect on landscape character is made using table A.6 below:

Table A.6 – Magnitude of effect on overall landscape character

Magnitude of effect	Criteria for assessing magnitude of landscape effects on overall landscape character
Very high adverse	The proposals would be severely damaging to the character of the landscape in that they would cause severe harm to key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would create a landscape whose character is totally incompatible with the appearance, condition or quality of the landscape; and / or ○ Would introduce components considered to be severely uncharacteristic of the attributes of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would completely destroy the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would completely destroy existing sense of place.

High adverse	The proposals would be substantially damaging to the character of the landscape in that they would cause substantial harm to key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would create a landscape whose character is substantially incompatible with the appearance, condition or quality of the landscape; and / or ○ Would introduce components considered to be substantially uncharacteristic of the attributes of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would substantially destroy the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would substantially destroy existing sense of place.
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Table continued below

Medium - high adverse	The proposals would be considerably damaging to overall landscape character in that they would cause considerable harm to key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would create a landscape whose character is considerably at odds with the appearance, condition or quality of the landscape; and / or ○ Would introduce components considered to be considerably uncharacteristic of the attributes of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would considerably damage the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would considerably damage existing sense of place.
Medium adverse	The proposals would be moderately damaging to overall landscape character in that they would cause moderate harm to key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would create a landscape whose character is moderately at odds with the appearance, condition or quality of the landscape; and / or ○ Would introduce components considered to be moderately uncharacteristic of the attributes of the receiving landscape and / or ○ Would moderately degrade the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would moderately damage existing sense of place.
Medium - low adverse	The proposals would be notably damaging to overall landscape character in that they would cause notable harm to key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would create a landscape whose character is notably at odds with the appearance, condition or quality of the landscape; and / or

	○ Would introduce components considered to be notably uncharacteristic of the attributes of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would notably diminish the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would notably damage existing sense of place.
Low adverse	The proposals would be slightly damaging to overall landscape character in that they would cause slight harm to key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would create a landscape whose character is slightly at odds with the appearance, condition or quality of the landscape; and / or ○ Would introduce components considered to be slightly uncharacteristic of the attributes of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would slightly weaken the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would slightly damage existing sense of place.
Very low adverse	The proposals would be very slightly damaging to overall landscape character in that they would cause very slight harm to key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would create a landscape whose character is very slightly at odds with the appearance, condition or quality of the landscape; and / or ○ Would introduce components considered to be very slightly uncharacteristic of the attributes of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would very slightly weaken the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would very slightly damage existing sense of place.
Neutral	The proposals would be compatible with the existing landscape character: <u>Examples:</u> ○ The proposals would cause no change to key components of the receiving landscape; or ○ The proposals would be in keeping with the existing landscape despite changes that occur; or ○ Positive effects of the proposals balance any negative effects of change.

Very low Beneficial	The proposals would be of very slight benefit to overall landscape character in that they would cause very slight enhancement to or restoration of key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would very slightly improve the appearance, condition and / or quality of the existing landscape, and / or ○ Would introduce components that very slightly improve the characteristics of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would very slightly strengthen the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would very slightly improve existing sense of place.
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Table continued below

Low beneficial	The proposals would be of slight benefit to overall landscape character in that they would cause slight enhancement to or restoration of key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would slightly improve the appearance, condition and / or quality of the existing landscape, and / or ○ Would introduce components that slightly improve the characteristics of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would slightly strengthen the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would slightly improve existing sense of place.
Medium - low beneficial	The proposals would be notably beneficial to overall landscape character as they would cause notable enhancement to or restoration of key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would notably improve the appearance, condition and / or quality of the existing landscape, and / or ○ Would introduce components that notably improve the characteristics of the receiving landscape, and / or ○ Would notably strengthen the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would notably improve existing sense of place.
Medium beneficial	The proposals would be of moderate benefit to overall landscape character as they would cause moderate enhancement to or restoration of key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would moderately improve the appearance, condition and / or quality of the existing landscape, and / or

	○ Would introduce components that moderately improve the characteristics of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would moderately strengthen the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would moderately improve existing sense of place.
Medium - high Beneficial	The proposals would be of considerable benefit to overall landscape character as they would cause considerable enhancement to or restoration of key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would considerably improve the appearance, condition and / or quality of the existing landscape, and / or ○ Would introduce components that considerably improve the characteristics of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would considerably strengthen the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would considerably improve existing sense of place.
High beneficial	The proposals would be of substantial benefit to overall landscape character as they would cause substantial enhancement to or restoration of key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would substantially improve the appearance, condition and / or quality of the existing landscape, and / or ○ Would introduce components that substantially improve the characteristics of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would substantially strengthen the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would substantially improve existing sense of place.
Very high beneficial	The proposals would be of abundant benefit to overall landscape character as they would cause abundant enhancement to or restoration of key components of the baseline landscape. <u>Examples:</u> ▪ The proposals: ○ Would abundantly improve the appearance, condition and / or quality of the existing landscape, and / or ○ Would introduce components that abundantly improve the characteristics of the receiving landscape; and / or ○ Would abundantly strengthen the integrity of characteristic features and components or their setting; and / or ○ Would abundantly improve existing sense of place.

DETERMINING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

- 6.20 The last stage of the process of landscape effect appraisal involves the determination of the **significance of effect** on overall landscape character.
- 6.21 To do so the **sensitivity** of the landscape and the **magnitude** of effect are combined using Table A.7 below.

Table A.7 – Level of effect

		Sensitivity of visual receptors					
		High	Medium - high	Medium	Medium - low	Low	
Magnitude of effect	Very high adverse	Severe adverse effect	Substantial adverse effect	Major / substantial adverse effect	Major adverse effect	Appreciable adverse effect	N E G A T I V E
	High adverse	Substantial adverse effect	Major / substantial adverse effect	Major adverse effect	Appreciable adverse effect	Moderate adverse effect	
	Medium-high adverse	Major / substantial adverse effect	Major adverse effect	Appreciable adverse effect	Moderate adverse effect	Slight adverse effect	
	Medium adverse	Major adverse effect	Appreciable adverse effect	Moderate adverse effect	Slight adverse effect	Very slight adverse effect	
	Medium-low adverse	Appreciable adverse effect	Moderate adverse effect	Slight adverse effect	Very slight adverse effect	Very slight / negligible adverse effect	
	Low adverse	Moderate adverse effect	Slight adverse effect	Very slight adverse effect	Very slight / negligible adverse effect	Negligible adverse effect	
	Very low adverse	Slight adverse effect	Very slight adverse effect	Very slight / negligible adverse effect	Negligible adverse effect	Negligible / neutral adverse effect	
	Neutral	Neutral effect	Neutral effect	Neutral effect	Neutral effect	Neutral effect	NEUTRAL
	Very low beneficial	Slight beneficial effect	Very slight beneficial effect	Very slight / negligible beneficial effect	Negligible beneficial effect	Negligible / neutral beneficial effect	P O S I T I V E
	Low beneficial	Moderate beneficial effect	Slight beneficial effect	Very slight beneficial effect	Very slight / negligible beneficial effect	Negligible beneficial effect	
	Medium-low beneficial	Appreciable beneficial effect	Moderate beneficial effect	Slight beneficial effect	Very slight beneficial effect	Very slight / negligible beneficial effect	
	Medium beneficial	Major beneficial effect	Appreciable beneficial effect	Moderate beneficial effect	Slight beneficial effect	Very slight beneficial effect	
	Medium-high beneficial	Major / substantial beneficial effect	Major beneficial effect	Appreciable beneficial effect	Moderate beneficial effect	Slight beneficial effect	
	High beneficial	Substantial beneficial effect	Major / substantial beneficial effect	Major beneficial effect	Appreciable beneficial effect	Moderate beneficial effect	
	Very high beneficial	Abundant beneficial effect	Substantial beneficial effect	Major / substantial beneficial effect	Major beneficial effect	Appreciable beneficial effect	

“Significant” landscape effects

- 6.22 As set down in GLVIA3 the aim of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) as part of an Environmental Statement (as required under EIA legislation) is to determine any ‘significant’ effects.
- 6.23 In carrying out a Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA), however, although GLVIA3 and LITGN-2024-01 makes it clear that “*it is not required to establish whether the effects arising are or are not significant*” [emphasis added],²¹ whether an effect is or is not ‘significant’ is often considered within the planning process. Establishing significance within a Landscape and Visual Appraisal which is not part of an Environmental Statement (and which has instead been prepared to accompany a non-EIA level planning application) therefore remains a useful tool to assist the Local Planning Authority in making a decision on the proposals.
- 6.24 ‘Significant’ effects vary from project to project and are appropriate to the nature, size and location of the proposed development. In this case (as for the visual appraisal) for the purposes of planning, ‘appreciable’, ‘major’, ‘substantial’, ‘severe’ and ‘abundant’ effects (and their combinations in Table A.6) are considered ‘Significant’.

It is important to note, however, that in considering the effects on overall landscape character, all of the components which contribute to landscape character are considered, and those individual landscape elements where the effects are not considered to be “Significant” are not disregarded. It is clearly important, in considering the overall effects of a development, to consider not only those receptors experiencing greater effects, but those with lesser effects as well. In concluding the overall effect on landscape character, it is important that the focus does not become purely on a single or limited number of effects, when the bigger picture may be one of generally minimal effects (and may also include beneficial as well as adverse effects).

²¹ Quote taken from LITGN-2024-01, page 7, paragraph 3(1). See also GLVIA3 page 26 paragraph 3.2 (second bullet point) and table 3.1.