



RETFORD CIRCULAR ECONOMY PROJECT
TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.3 CUMULATIVE LVIA
METHODOLOGY

FEBRUARY 2023

APPENDIX 7.3: CUMULATIVE LVIA ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

1 CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT

1.1 Guidance

The following documents have been considered for the assessment of potential cumulative landscape and visual (CLVIA) effects of the Proposed Development in combination with other schemes of a similar nature in planning or consented within a 5 km radius study area:

- Landscape Institute/ Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013), 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment', 3rd Edition ('GLVIA3')¹;
- Landscape Institute (2013), GLVIA3 Statement of Clarification 1/13²;
- Natural England (2014), 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment'³; and
- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 21 'Assessing Landscape Value outside National Designations (May, 2021)⁴.

As recommended by GLVIA3, this is not a generic CLVIA methodology, but has been tailored to be proportionate to the nature, scale, and location of the proposed Scheme.

1.2 Methodology

The assessment of cumulative effects is essentially the same as for the assessment of the stand-alone landscape and visual effects, in that the level of landscape and visual effect is determined by assessing the combination of sensitivity of the landscape or visual receptor (ranging from high to negligible) and the magnitude of change (ranging from high to zero).

Types of cumulative effect are defined as follows:

- Cumulative Landscape Effects: Where more than one type of development may have an effect on a landscape designation or particular area of landscape character.
- Cumulative Visual Effects: Where the cumulative or incremental visibility of similar types of
- Development combined generate a cumulative visual effect.
- These can be further defined as follows:
 - Simultaneous or combined: where two or more developments may be viewed from a single fixed viewpoint simultaneously, within the viewer's field of view and without requiring them to turn their head.
 - Successive or repetitive: where two or more developments may be viewed from a single viewpoint successively as the viewer turns their head or swivels through 360°.
 - Sequential: where a number of developments may be viewed sequentially or repeatedly at increased frequency, from a range of locations when travelling along a route within the Study Area.

¹ Landscape Institute/ Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013), 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment', 3rd Edition ('GLVIA3');

² Landscape Institute (2013), GLVIA3 Statement of Clarification 1/13 Available online: <https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/technical-resource/glvia3-clarifications/> Accessed 07/02/2023;

³ Natural England (2014), 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment' Available online: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/691184/landscape-character-assessment.pdf Accessed: 07/02/2023;

⁴ Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 21 'Assessing Landscape Value outside National Designations (May, 2021) Available online: <https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2021/05/tgn-02-21-assessing-landscape-value-outside-national-designations.pdf> Accessed: 06/02/2023;

A cumulative landscape or visual effect simply means that more than one type of development is present or visible within the landscape. Other forms of existing development and land use such as woodland and forestry, patterns of agriculture, built form, and settlements already have a cumulative effect on the existing landscape that is already accepted or taken for granted. These features often contribute strongly to the existing character, forming a positive component of the local landscape. Landscapes however, will have a finite capacity for new development, beyond which further change or alteration to the existing landscape character may be unacceptable in landscape terms.

Whilst the CLVIA considers other development, it should not be considered as a substitute for individual LVIA assessment in respect of each of the other developments concerned.

The methodology for cumulative assessment follows that contained within GLVIA3. GVLIA3 (para 7.8) and requires that the baseline includes additional changes to the baseline landscapes or visual resources as a result of other development.

Existing similar types of developments are therefore included within the baseline description, and cumulative effects of consented and proposed development are considered separately.

Cumulative effects will be considered within the LVIA study areas for both the Proposed Development and other development sites, either consented or in the planning process, within a 5 km radius study area as set out in Table 7.4 of Chapter 7.

1.2.1 Magnitude of Cumulative Change

Cumulative landscape and visual effects may result from additional changes to the baseline landscape or visual resources, as a result of the Proposed Development, in conjunction with other developments.

The principle of magnitude of cumulative change thus makes it possible for the Proposed Development to have a major effect on a particular receptor, while having only a minor cumulative effect in conjunction with other existing developments.

The cumulative landscape and visual magnitude of change is determined with reference to the criteria set out above and the following considerations:

- The number of visible existing and/or potentially visible proposed developments; and
- The distance to existing and/or proposed developments.

1.2.2 Significance of Cumulative Effects

Cumulative landscape and visual effects may result from additional changes to the baseline landscape or visual resources, as a result of the Proposed Development, in conjunction with other developments.

The principle of magnitude of cumulative change thus makes it possible for the Proposed Development to have a major effect on a particular receptor, while having only a minor cumulative effect in conjunction with other existing developments.

The cumulative landscape and visual magnitude of change are determined with reference to the criteria set out above and the following considerations:

- The number of visible existing and/or potentially visible proposed developments; and
- The distance to existing and/or proposed developments.