Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

A.11 Landscape, Seascape and visual

On behalf of **Shetland Isle Council (SIC)**

Shetland Islands Council

Project Ref: 11168 | Rev: Version 1.0 | Date: April 2023

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Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

A11.1 Landscape Figures

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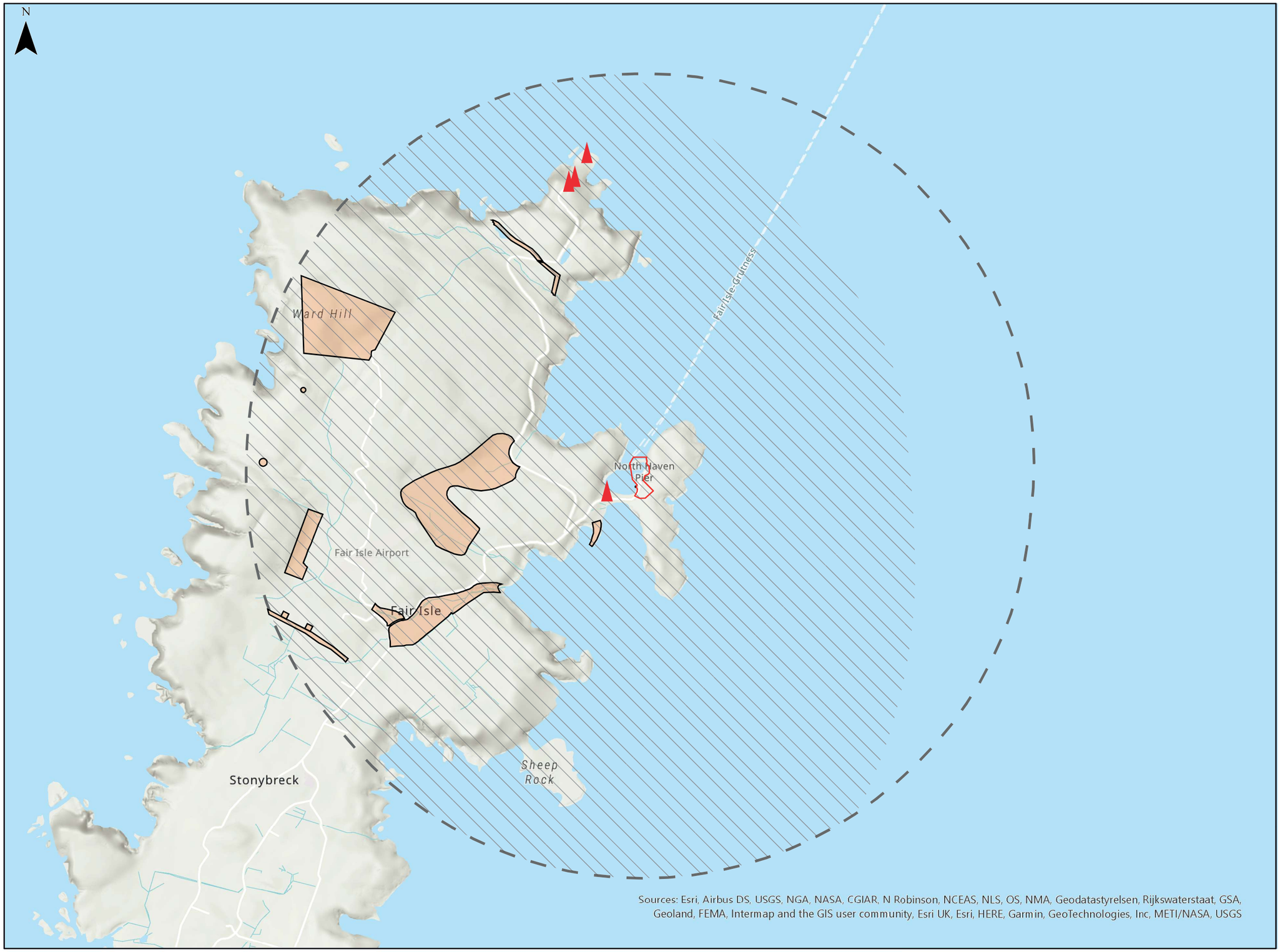

LEGEND:

- Site boundary
- 2km Study Area
- Shetland National Scenic Area[1]
- Listed Buildings[2]
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments[2]

References

1. NatureScot National Scenic Areas (2019) Available online: https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/protected-areas-and-species/protected-areas/national-designations/national-scenic-areas (accessed 16.11.22)

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Client: Shetland Islands Council

FAIR ISLE HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT

Figure 8.1 Planning Context

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Figure 8.1 | Rev A

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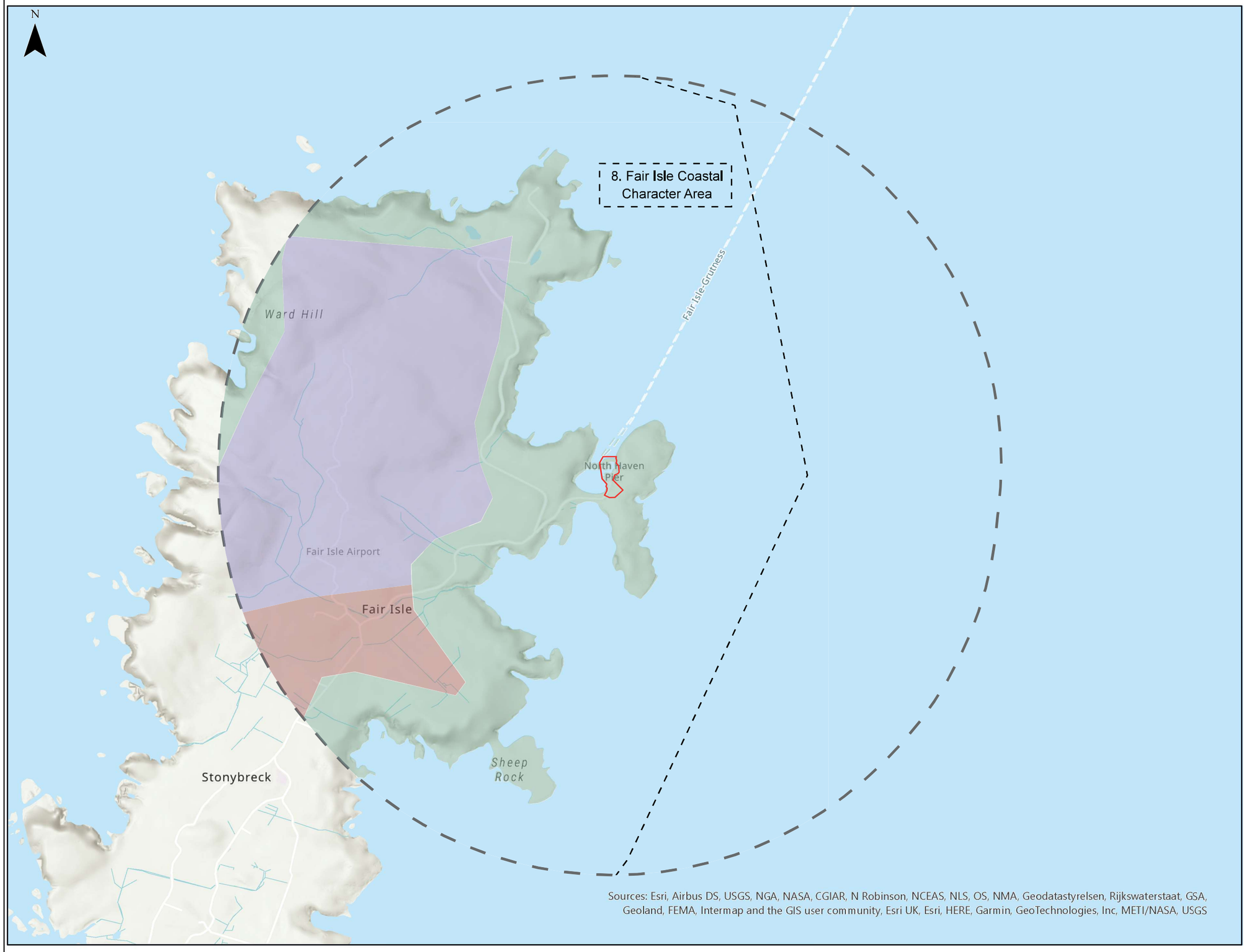

LEGEND:

- Site boundary
- 2km Study Area

The Shetland Coastal Character Assessment (2021)[1]

- 8. Fair Isle Coastal Character Area

NatureScot Landscape Character Types (2019)[2]

- LCT355 Coastal Edge
- LCT349 Major Uplands
- LCT353 Farmed and Settled Lowlands & Coast

References

1. NatureScot Landscape Character Types (2019) Available online: https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/landscape/landscape-character-assessment/scottish-landscape-character-types-map-and-descriptions (accessed 16.11.22)
2. Shetland Coastal Character Assessment, Shetland UHI (2021) Available online: https://www.shetland.uhi.ac.uk/research/marine-spatial-planning/shetland-islands-regional-marine-plan/shetland-coastal-character-assessment/#:~:text=The%20aim%20of%20the%20SCCA,the%20experience%20of%20the%20place (accessed 16.11.22)

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Figure 8.2 Landscape Character

0 0.5 1 2km

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Figure 8.2 | Rev A

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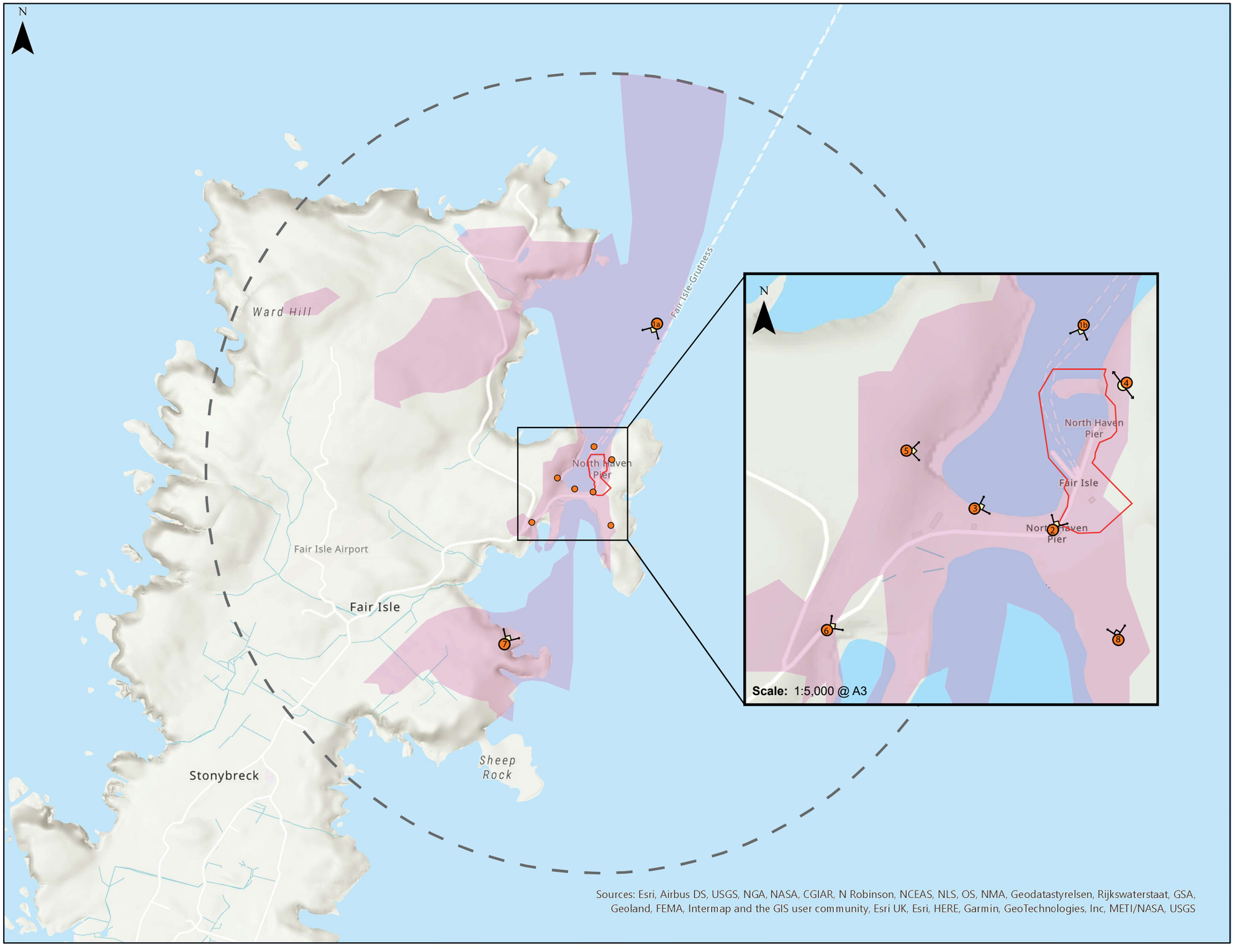

LEGEND:

- Site boundary
- 2km Study Area
- Zone of Visual Influence
  Interpretation of GoogleEarth viewshed analysis and OS mapping (in lieu of LiDAR data)
- View Locations

VL1a and b North Haven approach (from sea)
VL2 North Haven Pier
VL3 North Haven Beach
VL4 Bu Ness Head (east of North Haven)
VL5 Headland west of North Haven
VL6 Fair Isle Bird Observatory
VL7 Headland North of Sheep Rock
VL8 Bu Ness Head (south of North Haven) [LPA request]

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FAIR ISLE HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT

Figure 8.3 View Locations

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Drawn: JJ | Checked: AC
Figure 8.3 | Rev A

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Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

A11.2 LVIA Methodology

On behalf of **Shetland Isle Council (SIC)**

Shetland Islands Council

Project Ref: 11168 | Rev: Version 1.0 | Date: April 2023

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Document Control Sheet

Project Name: **Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works**

Project Ref: **332511168 / 3000 / Landscape / LSVIA**

Report Title: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LSVIA) Methodology

Date: **November 2022**

	Name	Position	Signature	Date
Prepared by:	Ross White	Senior Landscape Architect		
	Jack Jones	Assistant Landscape Architect		
Approved by:	Andy Chester	Senior Associate Landscape Architect		
For and on behalf of Stantec UK Limited				

Revision	Date	Description	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Landscape, Seascape and Visual Impact Assessment (LSVIA) identifies and assesses the negative and positive effects and significance of change arising from the Proposed Development on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.

1.1.2 The Landscape Institute / Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, (3rd Edition, 2013) notes in paragraph 1.17, page 9, in reference to the European Union Directive 2011/92/EU:

"The Directive is clear that the emphasis is on the identification of ***likely significant*** *environmental effects. This should embrace all types of effect and includes, for example, those that are positive/beneficial and negative/adverse, direct and indirect, and long and short term, as well as cumulative effects. Identifying significant effects stresses the need for an approach that is in proportion to the scale of the project that is being assessed and the nature of its likely effects. Judgement needs to be exercised at all stages in terms of the scale of investigation that is appropriate and proportional. This does not mean that effects should be ignored, or their importance minimised but that the assessment should be tailored to the particular circumstances in each case.'*

1.1.3 The LSVIA was reviewed and approved by chartered landscape architects at Stantec UK Limited (Stantec), a Registered Practice with the Landscape Institute and a corporate member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA).

2 Scope of Assessment

2.1 Scoping Report

2.1.1 A Scoping Report was submitted to the Local Planning Authority in **April 2022**, including an outline of the proposed scope and methodology for the LSVIA.

2.1.2 The scoping report provided a summary table of relevant Landscape and Visual considerations to be scoped in and out of the assessment. Elements proposed to be scoped out included:

- Landscape features of the Site (during operation);
- Landscape Character (during operation); and
- People's Views and Visual Amenity (during operation).

2.1.3 Elements proposed to be scoped into the assessment included:

- Landscape features of the Site (during construction);
- Landscape Character (during construction); and
- People's Views and Visual Amenity (during construction).

2.1.4 Comments received in the Scoping Opinion regarding landscape and visual issues are summarised in **Table 2.1** below, together with how the LSVIA responds to those comments.

Table 2.1: Summary of Scoping Report Responses

Consultees	Context	Comment of Consultee	Assessment Response
Shetland Islands Council Dawn Stewart Planning Officer, Development Management	EIA Scoping Opinion General Approach and Topics scoped in	*"The Scoping Report is considered to be an appropriate basis to inform the preparation of an Environmental Report."*	An LSVIA will be included as part of the EIA with the 2km defined study area and receptors scoped in considered.
NatureScot Juan Brown Operations Officer	EIA Scoping Opinion Shetland National Scenic Area	*"We are content with Scoping Report conclusion to scope in landscape / seascape and visual effects during construction, but not operation (because of the scale of the new infrastructure, the limited geographical extent, and the fact that it is associated with exiting harbour infrastructure."*	The LSVIA assessment on landscape and visual receptors will not include effects during operation.

Consultees	Context	Comment of Consultee	Assessment Response
Natural Heritage Officer	EIA Scoping Opinion Landscape Character Assessments	*"The Scoping Report refers to both National Landscape Character Assessment (NatureScot, 2019) and The Landscape Assessment of the Shetland Isles (Gillespies, 1998). The former document is the standard reference that describes landscape character in Shetland and only it should be referred to in the EIAR. The LVIA should also review Slater, C., Shucksmith, R. (2021) – The Shetland Coastal Character Assessment."*	The LSVIA will consider both the NatureScot National Landscape Character Assessments (2019) and the relevant Landscape Character Area from The Shetland Coastal Character Assessment.
Historic Environment Scotland Sandra Archer Business Support Officer – Casework Technician | Heritage	EIA Scoping Opinion Scheduled Monuments (SM)	*"Whilst there are a number of other monuments within the vicinity of the proposed harbour redevelopment, setting impacts are only likely to occur with Landberg fort, South Haven (SM 2082) which is located approximately 250m south-west of the development boundary. The monument comprises a promontory fort of likely Iron Age date, with a series of ramparts and ditches cutting off the neck of a promontory overlooking South Haven. The setting of the monument includes key views of both South Haven and North Haven; monuments of this type are often located in commanding positions so that they could control access between maritime and terrestrial areas. Given the information supplied so far, it is likely that the proposed harbour redevelopment will be clearly visible in views of North Haven from the monument. There is therefore the potential for adverse impacts on the setting of the monument and this should be adequately assessed within any forthcoming EIA Report to determine whether the effects will be significant."*	Effects of construction on the setting of the Landberg fort, South Haven SM will be considered within the LSVIA.

2.2 Consultation Post Scoping

2.2.1 Consultation on the proposed visual receptors for assessment in the LSVIA was undertaken with Shetland Islands Council in **July 2022**. A request for inclusion of one additional visual receptor was received, as set out in **Table 2.2** below.

Table 2.2: Selection of View Locations and Visual Receptors for Visual Impact Assessment:

Consultee Comments	Stantec UK Ltd Response
Shetland Islands Council (*email response received on 21st June 2022*)	
"I have only 1 further suggestion for you, namely the west side of the southern part of Bu Ness (that faces the Bird Observatory site) is a popular destination for walkers/ visitors staying at the Obs. who wish to observe puffins and probably will have fairly clear views of the harbour from certain points. It may be worth including for the sake of completeness."	Agreed to include Bu Ness Head (south of North Haven) as an additional view location (VL8 in Appendix H.5 Photosheets)

2.2.2 In addition the following comment was received: *"From my knowledge of Fair Isle these seem a good selection that should provide sufficiently representative views".*

2.3 Potential Effects

2.3.1 Potential landscape and visual effects arising from the Proposed Development are those upon:

a. Landscape elements (the 'fabric' or features of the Site, which contribute to character);

b. Landscape character; and

c. People's views and visual amenity, from publicly accessible areas.

2.4 Viewpoint Selection

2.4.1 Potential visual receptors are people who are visiting, living, or working within the study area, including:

- Residents of the island working within the Site or near the Proposed Development;
- Pedestrians and people using local transport routes such as the internal road network and people using the ferry service; and
- Visitors to the island.

2.4.2 Following an initial review of the Site's context, proposed visual receptors and the locations for the assessment of visual effects upon people's views and visual amenity were identified. This was based upon a desktop review of baseline data, consultation with Shetland Isles Council (SIC), and a visual survey of the Site and surrounding area which took into account the conditions on the ground at those locations.

2.4.3 The selection of visual receptors was made on the basis of the following types of publicly accessible views:

- **Representative** (for example, representing views of users of a particular public right of way);
- **Specific** (for example, a key view from a specific visitor attraction or heritage asset); and
- **Illustrative** (chosen to demonstrate a particular effect/specific issue).

2.4.4 The visual receptors and view locations selected for the visual assessment are set out in **Table 2.3,** along with the reasons for their inclusion.

Table 2.3: Selection of Representative View locations for Visual Impact Assessment

View Location Reference (VL)	Location / Visual Receptor Description	Distance from Site	Grid Reference	View Direction	Reasoning for selection
VL1a and b	North Haven approach (from sea)	50-600m north of the Application Site	(E)422804, (N)1073487 (E)422520, (N)1072735	North	Representative of views experienced by visitors, boat workers and people living on the island who are approaching the Fair Isle by sea. 1a - A wider view of Fair Isle as North Haven comes into view from the boat 1b - A more focused view of North Haven and the existing harbour as it becomes closer into view
VL2	North Haven Pier	Immediately adjacent to the Application Site	(E)422501, (N)1072443	South	Representative of views experienced by visitors, residents and maritime workers arriving to Fair Isle by boat. Receptors predominantly onboard the ferry vessel but also infrequent private vessels and cruise ship shuttle boats.
VL3	North Haven Beach	Approx. 80m to the south west of the Application Site	(E)422414, (N)1072470	South west	Representative of views experienced by visitors and residents visiting North Haven Beach
VL4	Bu Ness Head (east of North Haven)	Approx. 40m to the east of the Application Site	(E)422610, (N)1072594	East	Representative of views experienced by visitors and walkers accessing Bu Ness Head
VL5	Headland west of North Haven	Approx. 150m west of the Application Site	(E)422310, (N)1072565	West	Representative of views experienced by visitors and walkers accessing headland to the west of North Haven
VL6	Fair Isle Bird Observatory	Approx. 280m south west of the Application Site	(E)422237, (N)1072332	South west	Representative of views experienced by visitors of the Bird Observatory, walkers and users of the road accessing North Haven to the north and the rest of the island to the south
VL7	Headland North of Sheep Rock	Approx. 1km to the south of the Application Site	(E)422111, (N)1071674	South	Representative of views experienced by visitors and walkers using the footpath along the headland heading towards Sheep Rock, one of Fair Isle's landmark features

VL8	Bu Ness Head (south of North Haven)	Approx. 130m to the south of the Application Site	(E)422606, (N)1072311	South	LPA request – *"the west side of the southern part of Bu Ness (that faces the Bird Observatory site) is a popular destination for walkers/ visitors staying at the Observatory. who wish to observe puffins and probably will have fairly clear views of the harbour from certain points."*

2.4.5 Agreement to the proposed locations of view locations for the visual impact assessment was sought from officers at Shetland Isles Council in June 2022 to which a response and acceptance was received with additional suggestions included above.

2.4.6 In addition to the view locations agreed other receptors / view locations which are identified as likely to experience visual effects that will not be significant, were scoped out for the visual impact assessment, and are set out in **Table 2.4**.

Table: 2.4 Scoped Out View Locations

View Location Reference (VL)	Location / Visual Receptor Description	Distance from Site	Reasoning for being scoped out
VL9 (previously referred to as VL7 in preliminary view selection)	Road to Skroo Lighthouse	Approx. 750m to the north west of the Application Site	From the field survey undertaken in July 2022, it was established that there is no visibility of the Application Site from the road heading north to Skroo Lighthouse and therefore no visual effect

2.5 Zone of Visual Influence

2.5.1 There is no LiDAR data available for the Fair Isle, and therefore a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis has not been produced. Instead a "Zone of Visual Influence" was produced, this based on analysis of 3D terrain models, the viewshed tool within Google Earth Pro, OS mapping and refined and verified by site survey. Further information on the methodology adopted is set out in **Section 4 Technical Methodology**.

3 Methodology

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Stantec's methodology for LSVIA is based on the Landscape Institute / Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (3rd Edition, 2013) (GLVIA3), combined with our professional experience and judgement.

3.1.2 The assessment of landscape and visual effects aims to be as objective as possible, however professional judgements are required to be made, as the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition, 2013) explains in paragraph 2.23, page 21:

"*Professional judgement is a very important part of LVIA. Whilst there is some scope for quantitive measurement of some relatively objective matters, for example the number of trees lost to construction… much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgements, for example about what effect the introduction of a new development of land use change may have on visual amenity, or about the significance of change in the character in the landscape and whether it is positive or negative.*"

3.1.3 The LSVIA considers the effects on landscape (including landscape character) and people's views / visual amenity as separate assessment components.

3.1.4 The assessment of landscape and visual effects makes comparison with the baseline year of 2022 and identifies effects during **the construction period** of the new harbour facilities.

3.2 Baseline Data for the Landscape and Visual Assessment

3.2.1 A data trawl was undertaken to establish the baseline landscape and landscape character information, including topography, landscape planning designations and published sources of landscape character.

3.2.2 Sources of information included:

- Ordnance Survey OpenData for mapping;
- Google Earth Pro for aerial photography;
- NatureScot Landscape Character Types (2019) for national landscape character and qualities associated with the Shetlands National Scenic Area;
- Historic Environment Scotland for historic designations; and
- Stantec in-house GIS Portal to identify long-distance footpaths / Core Paths.

3.3 Site Appraisal and Photographic Record

3.3.1 The Site and surrounding area were visited on the 12th-13th of July 2022 and a photographic record to represent views from selected view locations was undertaken, in order to:

- Determine the extent of visibility of existing harbour and infrastructure;
- Determine the visibility of the proposed development;
- Gain further understanding of the components which create the landscape character; and
- Carry out the assessment of landscape and visual effects.

3.3.2 Baseline field surveys and view location photography was initially undertaken and captured in July 2022. This was representative of conditions when construction works would be undertaken given the weather conditions during winter months.

3.4 Assessment Stages

3.4.1 A three-stage assessment process was adopted for LSVIA, in accordance with the Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment guidelines. Firstly, the nature of receptors (sensitivity) was assessed. Secondly the nature of effects (magnitude) likely to result from the Proposed Development was assessed. Lastly, the significance of the identified landscape and visual effects on receptors was assessed, as required by the European Union Directives 2011/92/EU and as amended by 2014/52/UE, and UK Country Regulations.

3.5 Duration of Effects

3.5.1 Effects may be temporary, permanent, or reversible over time. The following terminology is used to describe the duration of landscape and visual effects arising as a result of the development proposals:

- Short term: less than one year;
- Medium term: one to five years;
- Long term: five to ten years; and
- Permanent: more than ten years.

3.6 Type of Effects

3.6.1 Effects may have a positive influence (beneficial) or negative influence (adverse) and be a direct or indirect type of effect. Direct effects are those which result directly from the development; whereas indirect effects may arise as a consequential change resulting from the development, for example: changes to offsite and downstream vegetation as a result of alterations to a drainage regime.

3.6.2 Cumulative effects are effects which arise as a result of the Proposed Development in combination with or by the addition to other development.

3.7 Assessment of Landscape Effects

3.7.1 This assesses how the Proposed Development will affect the landscape components of the Site (the ‘landscape fabric’, for example: landform, existing vegetation, or other features), and the key characteristics which contribute to its distinctive character (the ‘landscape character’).

3.7.2 A methodical consideration of each effect upon each identified landscape receptor was undertaken to determine the level of significance of effect, in terms of:

- Value and susceptibility to change (sensitivity of the landscape receptor); and
- Size / scale, extent, duration, and reversibility (magnitude of the landscape effect).

Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors

3.7.3 The assessment of landscape receptor sensitivity combines judgements on the value attributed to the landscape receptor and the ‘susceptibility to change’ of the receptor to the specific type of development proposed.

3.7.4 The value of potentially affected landscape receptors was assessed, including landscape character and the individual elements or features which contribute to that character. Landscapes may be valued at community, local, national or international levels. Existing landscape designations were taken as the starting point for the assessment of value. In addition, the value of undesignated landscapes was also assessed.

3.7.5 **Table 3.1** sets out the relative importance of generic landscape designations and descriptions, identifying those designations applicable to the Application Site and study area in the fourth column.

Table 3.1: Landscape Designations

Typical Designation and Importance (Value)	Description	Actual Designation Applicable to the Site and Surrounding Search Area
World Heritage Site *International (High)*	Unique sites, features or areas of international importance with settings of very high quality.	**No World Heritage Sites within the Application Site.** **No World Heritage Sites within the 2km study area.**
National Scenic Areas (NSA), National Parks **Conservation Areas (CA), curtilage of Grade A, B and C Listed Buildings.** **Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL), Scheduled Monuments.** *National (High)*	Sites, features, or areas of national importance with settings of high quality.	**Shetland NSA:** The Shetland NSA includes Fair Isle as one of its seven separate areas of designation. **Listed Buildings:** Category C North Haven, Storehouse – approx. 200m SW Category B North Fair Isle lighthouse, including boundary wall, gate and gatepiers, sundial, walkway and fog horn house – approx. 1.6km N **Scheduled Monuments:** Landberg, fort, South Haven – approx. 300m SW Burn of Furse to Homis Dale, settlement and burnt mounds – approx. 650m W Burn of Gilsetter, burnt mound and mills – approx. 900m SW Hoini to Vaasetter, boundary dyke – approx. 1.8km SW Vaasetter, rocket signalling establishment NW of. – approx. 1.9km SW Sukka Moor, burnt mound and enclosures – approx. 1.7km W Ward Hill, radar station – approx. 1.6km NW Ulishield to Jivy Geo, boundary and houses – approx. 1.1km NNW Mopul, cairn – approx. 1.2km N

Typical Designation and Importance (Value)	Description	Actual Designation Applicable to the Site and Surrounding Search Area
Long distance paths or trails, National Cycle Network (NCN) Routes *Regional (High/ Medium)*	Sites, features or areas of regional importance with intact character.	**There are no long-distance paths / trails or NCN Routes within the Site**
Areas of Local Landscape Importance **Public Open Space / Country Parks** *Local (Medium) or Regional (High or Medium)*	Public open spaces, parks, recreational spaces.	**The Site does not lie within a Country Park. There are no Country Parks within the 2km study area.**
Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) *Local (Medium)*	Protected trees within the Site or on the Site boundaries	**The Site and its immediate surroundings do not contain any TPO's.**
Areas with no designation. **Local Core Paths** *Local (Low)*	General countryside areas valued at the local level. PRoW footpaths, byways and bridleways that provide local recreation / travel routes.	**No Core Paths are present within the Site.**

3.7.6 Other factors which influence the landscape value of undesignated landscapes are set out in **Table 3.2**. These factors are identified with reference to Table 1 of the Landscape Institute's **Technical Guidance Note 02/21, 'Assessing landscape value outside national designations'**.

Table 3.2: Factors which Influence Landscape Value

Attribute	Criteria
Landscape Quality / Condition	Intactness or physical condition of the landscape or the individual elements and overall landscape structure which contribute to landscape character.
Distinctiveness / Sense of Place	Sense of identity, related to aesthetic and perceptual qualities which create distinctiveness.
Rarity	Rarity of landscape character areas, types, or features.
Representativeness	Particular characteristics/features/elements, considered an important example.
Cultural Interest	The presence of archaeological, historic, or cultural heritage interest which contributes positively to the landscape.

Attribute	Criteria
Natural Heritage	Landscape with clear evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological, or physiographic interest which contributes positively to the landscape
Recreation	Evidence that the landscape experience forms an important part of recreational activity, e.g. as established in guidebooks.
Functional	Landscape which performs a clearly identifiable and valued function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape
Perceptual (Scenic Quality)	General appeal of the landscape to the senses (primarily visual).
Perceptual (wildness and tranquillity)	Landscape with a strong perception of wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies
Associations	Relevant associations with notable figures, such as writers or artists, or events in history that contribute to landscape value.

3.7.7 Where appropriate, key individual components of the landscape, including particular features, notable aesthetic and perceptual qualities, are considered in terms of importance in their own right, including whether or not they can realistically be replaced. They may also be judged on their contribution to the overall character and value of the wider landscape. For example, an intact landscape in good condition, where scenic quality, tranquillity, and/or cultural heritage features make a particular contribution to the landscape, or where there are important historical associations, is likely to be highly valued. Conversely, a degraded landscape in poor condition, with no particular scenic qualities or cultural interest, is likely to be considered as low landscape value.

3.7.8 Landscape values and examples of their typical criteria indicators are described through a continuum from high to low at **Table 3.3**. These are not exhaustive and are provided as a guide to the assessor.

Table 3.3: Defining Landscape Value

Level of value	Typical criteria indicators
High	An area possessing a particularly distinctive sense of place and character, and / or attributes which make a particular contribution to the landscape or landscape character. Indicators: • Designations and/or conservation interests of national/regional importance. Valued for its contribution. • Key characteristics and features: features which are dominant within the landscape and are fundamental to defining the distinct landscape character of an area. • Important characteristics and features recognised as forming intrinsic part of nationally and regionally designated landscapes. • Distinctive individual or rare features. • Highly valued for its landscape character. • Landscape character that has a clear sense of place. • Highly valued for its scenic quality. • Valued for wildness and/or tranquillity. • Landscape in good condition: a distinct landscape structure with strong pattern and some intact features. • Few detractors or uncharacteristic features or elements present. • Contribution to a national landscape designation and its setting, and / or a designated heritage asset of national importance, or forms part of a national or regional Green Infrastructure Network. • Valued for contribution to recreational activity and / or part of a long-distance route. • Important cultural or historic associations.
Medium	An area with a clearly defined sense of place and character, and / or attributes which contribute to the landscape or landscape character. Indicators: • Designations and/or conservation interests of local, district or regional importance (e.g. Regional Country Parks, Tree Protection Orders, local public rights of way, local listed buildings) or may be undesignated. • Key characteristics and features: regionally or locally important and notable features that are intact and contribute to the overall character of an area and / or provide some scenic quality. • Landscape condition: landscape exhibits recognisable structure and characteristic patterns and is in moderate condition. • Some detracting features present.
Low	An area with a weak sense of place or poorly defined character, and / or attributes which make a contribution to the landscape or landscape character. Indicators: • An undesignated landscape. • Key characteristics and features: features or elements that are uncharacteristic, disjointed or weak character and / or detract from the landscape character of an area. • Landscape condition: degraded landscape structure with fragmented pattern and poor legibility of character. In poor condition. • Absence of distinctive individual or rare features. Landscape character that has a poor sense of place, scenic qualities and / or cultural interest. • Contains a high level of discordant or detracting features these notable and with a strong influence on the landscape.

3.7.9 Where a landscape is within an international designation (i.e. UNESCO World Heritage Site) a level of Very High landscape value should be applied.

3.7.10 The assessment of susceptibility of landscape receptors to change arising from the Proposed Development was based upon the criteria set out in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Landscape Receptor Susceptibility to Change

Susceptibility	Criteria
High	Limited ability to accommodate the Proposed Development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.
Medium	Some ability to accommodate the Proposed Development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.
Low	Substantial ability to accommodate the Proposed Development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.

3.7.11 An overall assessment of sensitivity was made for each landscape receptor, based on a combined judgement of the above criteria, using the typical factors and descriptions set out in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5: Landscape Sensitivity

Landscape Sensitivity	Typical Description
High	Key characteristic(s) of landscape very vulnerable and could be adversely affected by development; and/or Areas of very strong positive character that are highly valued by virtue of their scenic quality (including most statutorily designated landscapes); and/or Distinctive perceptual/ aesthetic aspect that is often a signature feature of a landscape and that is vulnerable to adverse change; and/or Features that could be described as unique; or are nationally scarce.
Medium	Some key characteristics may exhibit vulnerability to adverse effects from inappropriate or unsympathetic development that may lead to wider effects on character; and/or Areas that exhibit positive character but may have some evidence of alteration to/ degradation of/ erosion of features resulting in areas of more mixed character. Can also apply to areas with evidence of degraded character that remain valued by local communities; and/or Perceptual/ aesthetic aspect has some vulnerability to unsympathetic development; and/or Features that are locally commonplace; unusual locally but in moderate/poor condition; or mature vegetation that is in moderate/poor condition or readily replicated.
Low	Key characteristics are robust and unlikely to be adversely affected by development; and/or Areas that are relatively bland or neutral in character with few/no notable features; and/or Evidence of alteration to/ degradation of /erosion of features; and/or Perceptual/ aesthetic aspect is either robust and unlikely to be affected by development, or is in the main negative; and/or Features that are regionally and/or nationally ubiquitous; or make little contribution to local distinctiveness; and/or Features that might be considered to detract from landscape character such as obtrusive man-made artefacts (e.g. power lines, large areas of hard-standing etc).

Magnitude of Landscape Effects

3.7.12 Development proposals can create either beneficial or adverse effects upon the landscape. However, the evaluation of the architectural design and appearance of buildings is a subjective issue, and one which does not form part of the LSVIA. The assessment of landscape and visual effects will be based on the scale and massing of Proposed Development and the consequential effects upon landscape, landscape character and people's views and visual amenity.

3.7.13 The magnitude of a landscape effect was assessed in terms of its size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and degree of reversibility.

Size or Scale of Landscape Effect

3.7.14 The size or scale of change in the landscape relates to the loss or addition of features in the landscape which are likely to result from the proposed development, and considers:

a. The extent/proportion of landscape elements that are lost or added;

b. The contribution of those elements to landscape character and the degree to which aesthetic/perceptual aspects are altered; and

c. Whether the effect is likely to change the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.

3.7.15 The criteria set out in **Table 3.6** were used to assess the size and scale of landscape effects, based on the degree of change that will occur as a result of the proposed development.

Table 3.6: Landscape Effects: Size/Scale of Change

Criteria Level	Feature	Aesthetic / Perceptual Aspect	Key Characteristics / Overall Character
Large	All, or a large proportion of the feature is lost or altered, with its integrity compromised or greatly enhanced.	Change wholly or largely alters an aesthetic/ perceptual aspect, such that it becomes difficult/ impossible to appreciate, when considered against the baseline.	Very obvious/intensive change in the balance of landscape characteristics, with a resulting change in overall character.
Moderate	Partial change to the feature in question, which may in some cases diminish or enhance its overall integrity.	Change is such that the development has an influence upon an aesthetic/ perceptual aspect, but said aspect remains appreciable.	Obvious change to one/more key characteristics, but overall character does not fundamentally change.
Small	Only a small proportion of the feature is affected, with no effect on its integrity.	Change has little tangible effect upon an aesthetic/ perceptual aspect.	Unremarkable change to key characteristics; and/or little/no effect upon the wider character
No Change	No change to the feature as a result of the proposals.	No change to aesthetic/perceptual aspects.	No change to key characteristics or overall character.

Geographical Extent of Landscape Effect

3.7.16 The geographical area over which the landscape effects would be felt are considered. For example, moderate loss of landscape elements over a large geographical area or a major addition affecting a localised area. The typical range of geographical extents are at the:

- Site level, that is within the development site itself;
- Level of the immediate setting of the Site; and
- Landscape type or landscape character area level in which the proposal is located. A localised change which only affects part of the landscape character type / area; and
- Wider landscape in which the effect is experienced wholly/largely within the landscape type/character area within which the development is located.

Reversibility of Landscape Effect

3.7.17 Reversibility is a judgement about the prospects and practicality of the effect being reversed, typically, in a generation. The typical categories of reversibility are:

- Permanent – e.g. development which has a duration of more than 10 years;
- Partially reversible – e.g. mineral workings, in that the landscape can be restored to something similar to, but the not the same as, the original; and
- Reversible – e.g. wind turbines with a limited life permission and high potential for removal and/or the land to be reinstated.

Magnitude of Landscape Effect

3.7.18 The magnitude of effect is derived from a combination of the factors described above. Levels of magnitude are set out in Table 3.7 below.

Table 3.7 Magnitude of landscape effect

Magnitude of Effect	Criteria
Large	Fundamental and very obvious change in the make-up and balance of landscape characteristics over an extensive area. Permanent removal of, or a substantial change to, the characteristics of the landscape feature in question that cannot be replaced, reinstated, or otherwise mitigated against.
Moderate	Changes in an extensive area which whilst notable do not alter the balance of the landscape characteristics ranging to moderate changes in the localised area which whilst obvious do not fundamentally change local character. Partial removal of or moderate changes to the characteristics of the landscape feature in question. Also applies to complete removal that can be suitably mitigated against.
Slight	Limited change in any components of the wider landscape with modest and unremarkable changes in the localised area. Small scale changes to a landscape feature or loss of/change to a small proportion of an extensive feature. Larger scale losses that can be fully mitigated against through provision of equivalent replacement elements.

Magnitude of Effect	Criteria
Negligible	Change, which whilst occurring would be virtually imperceptible within the wider landscape. Changes to a landscape feature that would have no impact on its integrity as a whole and that can be fully mitigated against through provision of equivalent replacement elements.
No Change	The proposals will not cause any change to the landscape character / features / characteristics.

3.8 Assessment of Effects on Views and Visual Amenity

3.8.1 This assesses how the Proposed Development will affect the views available to people and their visual amenity.

3.8.2 A methodical consideration of each visual effect upon each identified visual receptor was undertaken, in order to determine the significance of effects, in terms of:

- Value and susceptibility to change (sensitivity of the visual receptor, or viewer); and
- Size / scale, extent, composition, duration, and reversibility (magnitude of the visual effect).

3.8.3 Visual receptors are people who are visiting, living or working within the study area, including those using public rights of way, public open spaces, public realm or other outdoor recreational facilities and travellers by road or rail, and their views at particular places.

3.8.4 The following terminology is used to describe the approximate distance between the representative view location and the proposed development:

- Short/close range: under 0.5km;
- Mid-range: 0.5km – 2km;
- Long range / Distant: beyond 2km.

3.8.5 The type of view, and the number of viewers likely to experience the view, is described in the following terms:

- Glimpsed (i.e. in passing) / Filtered / Oblique / Framed / Contained / Enclosed / Open Views / Wide angled Panoramic; and
- Few / Moderate / Many Viewers.

3.8.6 No private views were assessed. However, where appropriate, representative views were selected from publicly accessible locations within or on the edge of settlements, property groupings or other buildings likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development.

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

3.8.7 The assessment of visual receptor sensitivity combines judgements on the value attributed to the visual receptor and the 'susceptibility to change' of the receptor to the specific type of development proposed.

3.8.8 The value assigned to views has regard to a number of factors, including:

- Recognition through planning or heritage assets; and
- The popularity of the view locations, its appearance in guidebooks, literature or art, on tourist maps, and the facilities provided to enable enjoyment of the view.

Key Views

3.8.9 'Key Views' are those strategic views, panoramas or contained views which are identified as being important views across the townscape or landscape; these being views from parks and other public spaces, or streets, that take in important or defining landmark features to urban landscapes, and which help to define key characteristics of that townscape or landscape location.

3.8.10 Key Views may be protected and designated through regional or local planning policy or planning guidance. Alternatively, a town or city may have identified or published Key Views through local Townscape Assessment or Character studies, Conservation Area Appraisals or Tall Building design guidance. These types of Key Views are reviewed through the LSVIA baseline data collection and review process.

3.8.11 Where there are no published Key Views, a local planning authority may identify local Key Views relevant to a Site or Proposed Development through the scoping process; for example, views of a landmark within an historic town core which is visible in long distance views from outside of the town / city or which is a notable local landmark in the urban area. Where this occurs, the nature and source of the Key View is set out in the LSVIA.

Value of Views and Visual Amenity

3.8.12 The assessment of visual receptor sensitivity combines judgements on the value attributed to the visual receptor and the 'susceptibility to change' of the receptor to the specific type of development proposed.

3.8.13 The value assigned to views has regard to a number of factors, including:

a. Recognition through planning or heritage assets; and

b. The popularity of the viewpoint, its appearance in guidebooks, literature or art, on tourist maps, and the facilities provided to enable enjoyment of the view.

3.8.14 The criteria for the assessment of the value of views is summarised in **Table 3.7**; note that these are provided for guidance and are not intended to be absolute.

Table 3.7: Value of Views and Visual Amenity

Value	Criteria
High	Views from landscapes or locations of national importance, or highly popular visitor attractions where the view forms an important part of the experience, or with important cultural associations; and/or the view is identified as a published Key View / vista / view cone.
Medium	Views from landscapes or locations of regional/district importance or moderately popular visitor attractions where the view forms part of the experience, or with local cultural associations; and/or a local Key View / vista / view cone identified by the LPA through the scoping process.
Low	Views from landscapes or locations with no designations, not particularly popular as a view location and with minimal or no cultural associations.

3.8.15 The susceptibility of people to changes in views is a function of:

- The occupation or activity of the viewer at a given location; and
- The extent, therefore, to which a person's attention or interest may be focussed on a particular view and the visual amenity experienced.

3.8.16 For the purposes of the visual impact assessment, visual receptors' susceptibility to change was based upon the criteria in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Visual Receptor Susceptibility to Change

Susceptibility	Type of Receptor
High	Residents, people engaged in outdoor recreation, including users of nationally recognised long-distance footpaths, whose attention is likely to be focussed on the visual environment of the landscape and on particular views; Visitors to heritage assets, landmarks, or other attractions where views of the surroundings are an important part of the experience; Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents; and Travellers on scenic routes.
Medium	Travellers on road, rail or other transport routes, where the view is moderately important to the quality of the journey (e.g. on a scenic route); People experiencing a Key View / vista / view cone that is identified by the LPA and is of local importance; People using local parks, open spaces, public realm, or walking on streets or local public rights of way, with moderate interest in their visual environment.
Low	People engaged in outdoor sport or recreation, which does not involve appreciation of, or focus upon, views; People at their place of work, where the landscape setting is not important to the quality of working life; and Travellers, where the view is fleeting and incidental to the journey.

Magnitude of Visual Effects

3.8.17 The magnitude of a visual effect is assessed in terms of its size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and degree of reversibility.

3.8.18 The size or scale of change in the view relates to the degree of contrast to, or integration with, the visual composition, which is likely to result from the proposed development; and is influenced by the relative time over which a view is experienced and whether it is a full, partial or glimpsed view.

3.8.19 The criteria set out in **Table 3.10** was used to assess the size and scale of visual effects, based on the degree of change to the view or composition.

Table 3.10: Visual Effects: Size/Scale of Change

Criteria Level	Criteria
Large	A marked change in the balance of features visible in the view; a marked change in the composition of the view; change would affect a significant proportion of the view; change/new features would represent an obvious contrast with existing features; views of the change would be clear and unencumbered by screening features; the development would occupy the foreground of the view.
Moderate	The balance of features in the view would change, but not to such a degree that the existing composition of the view would fundamentally change; the change would, whilst obvious, be subordinate to existing features; the development would occupy the middle ground of the view.
Small	The balance and composition of the view would not change greatly from baseline; change would affect only a small proportion of the view; change/new features would not contrast strongly with existing features; views of the change would be screened/filtered or otherwise encumbered by existing foreground features; the development would occupy the background of the view.
Very small	Just discernible or barely noticeable change to the view
No change	No discernible change to the view

Geographical Extent of Visual Effect

3.8.20 The geographical extent of change to views, the orientation of the Proposed Development in relation to the receptor, and the distance between the Proposed Development and the receptor are determined according to the criteria set out in Table **3.14**.

Table 3.14: Indicative Geographic Extent Criteria

Criteria Level	Description
Large	Views would be direct from the receptor; views would generally be at short-range; change in view would be evident over a wide area.
Moderate	The change in view would be experienced at an oblique angle to the main view available to the receptor; views would generally be at medium range.
Slight	The change in view would not fall within the main angle of the view available to the receptor; views would generally be at long-range; change would be evident over a small area only.

Duration and Reversibility of Visual Effect

3.8.21 Reversibility is a judgement about the prospects and practicality of the effect being reversed, typically, in a generation. The typical categories of reversibility are:

- Permanent – e.g. development which has a duration of more than 10 years.
- Partially reversible – e.g. mineral workings, in that the landscape can be restored to something similar to, but the not the same as, the original.
- Reversible – e.g. wind turbines with a limited life permission and high potential for removal and/or the land to be reinstated.

Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect

3.8.22 The magnitude of effect is derived from a combination of the factors described above. Levels of magnitude are set out in Table 3.7 below.

Magnitude of Effect	Criteria
Major	Major influence on the focus of the view, resulting in the Proposed Development becoming the eye-catching element of the view
Moderate	Clearly visible element, but not an overriding or defining element within the view
Slight	Partial view of the Proposed Development, with other features in the view being the defining elements
Negligible	The Proposed Development may be visible, but it would not noticeably alter the view
No Change	The Proposed Development will maintain the existing view and cause no change to the view.

3.9 Landscape and Visual Mitigation Measures

3.9.1 Embedded mitigation measures are defined as those which have been developed through the iterative design process, and which have become integrated or embedded into the scheme design such that they are an inherent part of the scheme. For example, landscape strategy or design principles. Embedded mitigation measures are described in detail in a separate chapter of the ES and are only briefly referred to in the LSVIA.

3.9.2 Standard construction management practices are defined as those which would be required to be adopted for the avoidance of, and reduction of, adverse environmental effects as part of the standard construction process, such as the implementation of tree protection fencing around retained trees. These standard practices for construction are therefore not considered to form part of the embedded mitigation; and instead, are expected to be detailed in a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which would be prepared at a relevant time.

3.9.3 Further mitigation measures are those which are identified as appropriate to reduce or offset any adverse effects which remain after the embedded mitigation has been incorporated into the scheme. Further mitigation measures do not form part of the scheme design in their own right. Further mitigation measures, if required, are described in the LSVIA chapter.

3.9.4 Enhancement measures which are proposed for planning acceptability, or which have been agreed with the client separately to the embedded mitigation, are described in the LSVIA chapter.

3.10 Assessment of Level of Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects

3.10.1 The level of significance of landscape and visual effects vary with the location, landscape context and type of proposed development.

3.10.2 The level of significance of landscape and visual effects is determined from a combination of the receptor sensitivity and the magnitude of effects, as set out in **Table 3.11** below. Substantial, Major and Moderate levels of significance of effect are considered to be 'significant'. Minor and negligible levels of significance are identified as 'not significant'.

Table 3.11: Levels of Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects

	Magnitude of Effect				
	Major Effect	**Moderate Effect**	**Slight Effect**	**Negligible Effect**	**No Change**
High Sensitivity	**Substantial** or **Major to Substantial**	**Major**	**Moderate**	Negligible	No Change
Medium Sensitivity	**Major**	**Moderate**	Minor	Negligible	No Change
Low Sensitivity	**Moderate**	Minor	Minor	Negligible	No Change

3.10.3 A substantial level of significance is assigned where a landscape or visual effect represents a key factor in the decision-making process. These effects are generally, but not exclusively, associated with altering the **integrity** of sites and features of international, national or regional importance. A change at a district scale site or feature may also enter this category, though this is subject to professional judgement and will be **proportional to the type and extent of development** that is being assessed. Where there is a combination of receptor high sensitivity and a major effect, professional judgement may be applied to determine a 'major to substantial' level of significance where it is considered that either the effect would not represent a key factor in the decision-making process, or that the development would have limited effects such that it would not alter the integrity of sites and features of international, national or regional importance.

3.10.4 The above table has regard to guidance in the *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, (3rd Edition, 2013), at paragraph 5.56, page 92 (significance of landscape effects) and paragraph 6.44, page 116 (significance of visual effects).

4 Technical Methodology

4.1 Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)

4.1.1 A ZVI is defined as the area within which a proposed development can have an influence or effect on visual amenity. It can be defined by professional judgement, GIS tools, and site survey, or a combination of all.

4.1.2 The ZVI was produced using a combination of the 'Viewshed' tool in Google Earth Pro, review of mapping and site survey. It is stressed that the ZVI remains only as a tool in the landscape and visual impact assessment of the Proposed Development. A ZVI alone cannot indicate the potential visual impacts, nor show the likely significance of those impacts that the Proposed Development may have.

4.1.3 The ZVI does however guide an appreciation of the potential and maximum visibility of the Proposed Development that can then be used to focus the visual assessment process on those areas affected and avoids those areas which are potentially not affected.

4.2 Viewpoint Photography

4.2.1 The requirements for baseline photography collation and presentation are included within Landscape Institute Visual Representation of Development Proposals Technical Guidance Note 06/19 (TGN 06/19) (Landscape Institute, 2019), and this has been considered.

4.2.2 Baseline photography was undertaken by Stantec employees during the summer.

Equipment

4.2.3 A good quality camera and lens are essential to the production of photographs for landscape and visual assessment work.

4.2.4 Summer high-resolution digital photographs were captured by Stantec with a Canon EOS 6D Mark II Full Frame Digital SLR, using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens. Aside from the images captured from the ferry as it approached the island, the camera was fixed to a tripod (typically 1.65m above the ground), mounted on a Vanguard Alta Pro 263AP and utilized a Manfrotto MA 454 Micro Positioning Plate to remove parallax errors. Once stitched and cropped appropriately this method provides a more accurate method of producing panoramas.

Methodology

4.2.5 Provisional view locations were agreed with the local planning authority (LPA) (as detailed in Section 2.2) prior to the data capture, and this was refined during site survey.

4.2.6 At each location, aside from the aforementioned ferry view locations, the centre of the camera was positioned at a height of 1.65m above the ground to simulate average viewing height. Each view was taken with a lens that provides an approximate 40-degree field of view in landscape format. At each location the desired view angle was captured. Photography was captured on site with a 50% overlap between each individual shot to reduce distortion with image blending.

Presentation

4.2.7 All photography has been presented to showcase a 90° Horizontal Field of View (HFoV) x ~27° Vertical Field of View (VFoV) on an A1 length, A3 height sheet with an image size of 820mm x 250mm, in cylindrical projection.

4.2.8 Summer views are presented on Figure 8.7 within Appendix 8.1. Each photo sheet identifies key existing features visible in the view along the top of the image alongside the approximate extent of the Proposed Development that could be theoretically visible to aid interpretation by the reader. This identification of the Site extent considers distance, intervening features and landform, and therefore does not identify the full proportion of the Proposed Development in the view, only the extent likely to be observable.

5 Standard LSVIA Glossary and Abbreviations

5.1 LSVIA Glossary

5.1.1 Standard terms used in the LSVIA are set out in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: LSVIA Glossary

Baseline Conditions	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the Proposed Development together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the project
Baseline Information	Collection of background information on the environmental, social and economic setting of a proposed development, to be sued to predict changes and compare and evaluate them in terms of importance
Characteristics	Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape or townscape character
Committed Development	Development projects that are either under construction or which have valid planning permission/consents
Conservation Area	Land awarded protection status to prevent change to the natural features, cultural heritage and biodiversity of the area
Cumulative effects	Additional changes caused by the Proposed Development in conjunction with other developments (associated with or separate to it), or actions that occurred in the past, present or are likely to occur in the foreseeable future. And: The summation of effects that result from changes caused by a development in conjunction with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions
Designated Landscape or Townscape	Areas of landscape or townscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents
Desktop Studies	The gathering and analysis of existing data from the public domain, scientific and commercial databases, and available project sources, in order to identify environmental constraints and opportunities
Direct Effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development
Development	Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and/or visual environment
Enhancement	Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the Proposed Development site and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition
Environmental Impact Assessment	Method for identifying and evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed development
Environmental Statement	Supporting document to Planning Application providing environmental information to the planners (in a form suitable for public consumption) reporting the outcome of the EIA
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions

Historic Environment Records	Details of both designated and non-designated heritage assets, previous archaeological events and secondary source
Key Characteristics	Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape or townscape, and which help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of action and interaction of natural and/or human factors
Landscape or Townscape Character	A distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape or townscape and which makes one landscape or townscape different from another. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement, built form and layout, scale, mass and legibility. It creates the particular sense of place of different areas of the landscape or townscape
Landscape or Townscape Effects	Effects on the landscape or townscape as a resource in its own right
Landscape or Townscape Quality (condition)	A measure of the physical state of the landscape or townscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in the individual areas, the intactness of the landscape or townscape and the condition of individual elements
Landscape or Townscape Receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape or townscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape or Townscape Value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes or townscapes by society. A landscape or townscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a variety of reasons.
Listed Buildings	A building with historic, artistic or architectural interest, which has been listed on the statutory list of buildings
Magnitude	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and the length of its duration. Includes consideration of whether the effect is reversible or irreversible. Magnitude is presented in terms of being major, moderate, slight or negligible. Magnitude is defined for LSVIA in the LSVIA Methodology Appendix.
Mitigation Measures	Action taken to avoid reduce or offset adverse environmental, social and economic impacts of a project
Indirect Effects	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the Application Site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	Recognised methodology used for collating information on the habitat structure of a particular site
Photomontage	The superimposing of an image onto a photograph for the purpose of creating a realistic representation of proposed or potential changes to a view
Receptor	Physical resource or user group that would experience an effect, either negative or positive from the Proposed Development
Residual Effects	Impacts that would remain following the implementation of the mitigation measures

Schedule 2	Plans or projects which are listed under Annex II of the EIA Directive, and Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change of development proposed and the value related to that receptor
Scoping	Scoping is the process of determining what issues are to be addressed and setting out a methodology in which to address them in a structured manner appropriate to the plan or programme. Scoping is carried out in consultation with the appropriate bodies.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Sites that support a range of habitats and/or species considered to be of national nature conservation interest designated and protected under the WCA 1981
Special Protection Area (SPA)	An area designated under the Wild Birds Directive to protect important bird habitats. Implemented initially under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Significance	A measure of the importance of gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic. This assessment considers the sensitivity or importance of the receptor (high, medium, low and negligible) and the magnitude/scale of change (large, medium, small and negligible) which is likely to occur in the receiving environment after mitigation. The combined effect of these creates a significance level which ranges from 'none', 'slight', 'moderate', 'significant' and 'very significant'
Study Area	Areas surrounding and including the proposed development, where there is reasonable potential for environmental, economic and social impacts arising from the proposed development. Study areas are defined for each topic of the EIA
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or townscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific Proposed Development without undue negative consequences
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces
Visual Amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoys of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting, or travelling through an area.
Visual Effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people
Visual Receptor	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal. Typically represented by a selected view location.
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development. Accurate Visual Representations (AVRs) are produced in accordance with specific methodology.
Zone of Visual Influence	Area within which a proposed development can have an influence or effect on visual amenity

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.

5.2 Standard Abbreviations

5.2.1 Standard abbreviations used in the LSVIA are set out below:

- AMS – Arboricultural Method Statement
- AOD – Above Ordnance Datum
- BS – British Standard
- CA – Conservation Area
- CEMP - Construction Environmental Management Plan
- CRTN - Control of Road Traffic Noise
- DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- EA - Environment Agency
- EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
- ES – Environmental Statement
- EU - European Union
- GDL – Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- GI – Green Infrastructure
- GIS – Geographical Information Systems
- GLVIA3 – Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Landscape Institute (Third edition)
- IEMA - Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment
- LAP – Local Area for Play
- LCA – Landscape Character Area
- LCT – Landscape Character Type
- LDP – Local Development Plan
- LDO – Local Development Order
- LEAP – Local Equipped Area for Play
- LI – Landscape Institute
- LPA – Local Planning Authority

- LVA – Landscape and Visual Appraisal
- LSVIA – Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
- LWS – Local wildlife site
- NEAP – Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play
- NCN – National Cycle Network
- NNR – National Nature Reserve
- NSA – National Scenic Area
- NTS – Non-Technical Summary
- ODPM – Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
- PPG – Planning Practice Guidance
- PoE – Proof of Evidence
- PPG - Planning Practice Guidance
- RSA – Regional Scenic Area
- SAC – Special Area of Conservation
- SAM – Scheduled Ancient Monument
- SOAEL- Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
- SoC – Statement of Case
- SoCG – Statement of Common Ground
- SLA – Special Landscape Area
- SPA – Special Protection Area
- SPG – Supplementary Planning Guidance
- SPP – Scottish Planning Policy
- SSSI – Site of Special Scientific Interest
- SUDS - Sustainable urban drainage systems
- TCA – Townscape Character Area
- TPO – Tree Preservation Order
- TVA – Townscape and Visual Appraisal
- TVIA – Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment
- VE – Visual Envelope

- WHS – World Heritage Site
- ZTV – Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

A11.3 Schedule of Visual Effects

On behalf of **Shetland Isle Council (SIC)**

Shetland Islands Council

Project Ref: 11168 | Rev: Version 1.0 | Date: April 2023

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BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE				
Designation / Character Area, or Landscape Feature	**Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)**	**Value of Landscape Character or Features, Susceptibility to Change. OVERALL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Changes**	**Relevant Mitigation**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude and Nature of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT**
Landscape Designations							
Shetland National Scenic Area (NSA)	The NSA description lists a number of special qualities which are as follows: • The stunning variety of the extensive coastline; • Coastal views both close and distant; • Coastal settlement and fertility within a large hinterland of unsettled moorland and coast; • The effects and co-existence of wind and shelter; • A sense of remoteness, solitude, and tranquillity; and • The distinctive cultural landmarks. The original description of the NSA, taken from *Scotland's Scenic Heritage* – published by the Countryside Commission for Scotland in 1978 reports that: *"Scenic interest in Shetland is predominantly coastal. Fair Isle is a combination of green fields, moors, and sandstone cliffs, all related to the coast. Remote from the mainland of Shetland, it has a great diversity of cliffs, geos, stacks, skerries, natural arches, isthmuses and small bayhead beaches. It is one of the foremost bird observatories in Europe. While it lacks great absolute relief, it has the distinctive features of Sheep Rock and the several eminences of its west coast which add further variety to the coastal scenery."*	Value of NSA: High Susceptibility to Change: Low OVERALL SENSITIVITY: **HIGH**	During Construction The NSA covers several areas of landscape and seascape around the Shetland Isles and covers the entire Fair Isle including the waters around it. During construction there would be a very localised, short-term change to a small area within the designation as a result of activity including seabed dredging, changes to the existing breakwater and other changes to the makeup of the harbour, including medium term but reversible effects associated with the erection of the site compound. The localised, medium-term nature of these impacts will not result in perceivable change over the vast majority of the NSA, given its widespread nature.	Embedded Mitigation: Embedded mitigation will typically involve standard construction practices such as: • Considered location of construction compound, including temporary work accommodation to minimise visual disruption • Reinstatement of soils affected by temporary works to avoid any reduction in soil function • Adherence to working hours as far as possible (Mon-Fri 7am-7pm, Saturday 7am-1pm, no working on Sundays) • Any night-time lighting should be directional and hooded to minimise glare beyond the construction area or compound.	During Construction: Size/Scale: Small/Localised Geographical Extent: Site level The immediate setting of the Site and within the Site boundary will be subject to landscape effects, the wider landscape will remain unaffected. Duration/Reversibility: Medium-term. The effects of construction on the localised landscape characteristics of the NSA are reversible / permanent. The construction compound and associated infrastructure is a reversible component, whilst the components which make up the Proposed Development, i.e. the breakwater, noust, pier, linkspan, slipway and winch will be permanent changes.	Direct Negligible	Negligible (Not significant)
Landberg fort, South Haven SM	Setting….						

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude and Nature of Effect	Large, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change, Direct, Indirect
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, No Change	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)
Geographical Extent of Effect:	(Descriptive)		

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE				
Designation / Character Area, or Landscape Feature	**Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)**	**Value of Landscape Character or Features, Susceptibility to Change. OVERALL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Changes**	**Relevant Mitigation**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude and Nature of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT**
Landscape Character Areas (Published Sources)							
NatureScot Landscape Character Types (LCT) (2019) **LCT 355: Coastal Edge**	Key characteristics include: • Narrow indented coastal edge of rocky headlands, inlets, and promontories on exposed parts of the coast. • Mainly high to moderately high cliffs with frequent features of coastal erosion including stacks, arches, blowholes, caves, and storm beaches. • Short, colourful swards of maritime heath and grasslands on cliff tops and some sheltered cliffs, with bare, scoured rock in exposed locations. • Undeveloped and uninhabited, and mostly inaccessible by road. • Modern man-made structures limited to a few lighthouses and a radar station. • Many prehistoric and wartime archaeological relics revealed in short grassy landcover. • Diverse and dramatic coastal scenery with a variety of coastal views.	**Value of LCT:** Medium **Susceptibility to Change:** Low **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **MEDIUM**	**During Construction:** The changes as a result of the Proposed Development will influence a localised area within this LCA, however it will not notably change the physical features or experiential properties given the nature of the change, i.e., similar to baseline conditions. The introduction of the Proposed Development will incur limited change to the coastline to accommodate the larger noust (including works to the rockface), larger breakwater, quay construction, and extension to the pier. Activities including seabed dredging and repair of the pier will also have effects but overall effects will be localised and will not notably alter the LCA's defining characteristics / features. When considering perceived effects on the wider LCT, these will only occur within a very small part of the coastline within North Haven. Perceived activity will include plant operations and temporary vehicular movement including cranes to construct the new facilities.	**Embedded Mitigation:** Embedded mitigation will typically involve standard construction practices such as: • Considered location of construction compound to minimise visual disruption • Reinstatement of soils affected by temporary works to avoid any reduction in soil function • Adherence to working hours as far as possible (Mon-Fri 7am-7pm, Saturday 7am-1pm, no working on Sundays) • Any night-time lighting should be directional and hooded to minimise glare beyond the construction area or compound.	**During Construction:** **Size/Scale:** Small/Localised **Geographical Extent:** Site level The immediate setting of the Site and broadly within the Site boundary will be subject to landscape effects, the wider landscape will remain unaffected. **Duration/Reversibility:** Medium term/ Permanent. The effects of construction on the localised landscape characteristics of the LCT are Reversible / permanent. The construction compound and associated infrastructure is a reversible component, whilst the components which make up the Proposed Development, i.e. the breakwater, noust, pier, linkspan, slipway and winch will be permanent changes.	Direct Slight	Minor adverse (Not significant)
NatureScot LCT (2019) **LCT 349: Major Uplands**	Key characteristics include: • Rounded hills, occurring either in series connected by high level rounded ridges along a linear band, or as isolated single hills or hill groups. • Exposed, frost shattered rock and boulder fields in Ronas Hill. • Mainly uninhabited and often difficult to access on foot or by road, with roads mainly absent on higher land. • In some areas tracks ascend to hillside or hilltop features such as masts, wind turbines, isolated farms, and peat cuttings. • Exposed high land with panoramic views, forming landmark features which themselves are often visible for miles.	**Value of LCT:** Medium **Susceptibility to Change:** Low **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **MEDIUM**	**During Construction:** The changes would occur to the east of the LCT at a distance of some 600m at its nearest point. Although it is likely some construction activity would be visible from within the LCT which may consequently affect its experiential characteristics, it would be barely noticeable, and as a result would not incur any notable change to its characteristics. Construction activity as a result of the extension of the noust, and limited visibility of the construction compound/temporary workers accommodation will be the only perceivable aspects of the Proposed Development, limiting any experiential change. There would be no direct changes to the key characteristics of the LCT as a result of the Proposed Development.	**Embedded Mitigation:** Mitigation as a component within the Proposed Development such as considered location of the construction compound will provide further limitation of experiential effects from the LCT.	**During Construction:** **Size/Scale:** Small **Geographical Extent:** The Proposed Development would not extend into the LCT. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activity reversible within the medium-term.	Indirect Negligible	Negligible (Not significant)

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude and Nature of Effect	Large, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change, Direct, Indirect
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, No Change	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)
Geographical Extent of Effect:	(Descriptive)		

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE				
Designation / Character Area, or Landscape Feature	**Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)**	**Value of Landscape Character or Features, Susceptibility to Change. OVERALL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Changes**	**Relevant Mitigation**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude and Nature of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT**
NatureScot LCT (2019) **LCT 353: Farmed and Settled Lowlands**	Key characteristics include: • Mainly narrow tracts of low lying, gently sloping or undulating landform adjoining the sea, with some areas of flat coastal plain and occasional small, rounded hillocks. • Predominantly farmed and settled with a high proportion of traditional croft land. • Many archaeological sites and historic buildings providing visible evidence of the history of settlement since prehistoric times. • The field and settlement patterns from human intervention in some traditional crofting areas, enhanced by the contrasting coastal and upland setting. • Open, windswept landscapes with little shelter and constant views of the coastline, and across voes and sounds to other land.	Value of LCT: Medium Susceptibility to Change: Low OVERALL SENSITIVITY: **MEDIUM**	During Construction: This LCT covers the southern inland area of the island which is more settled, and it therefore has a slightly more 'man-made' character overall in comparison with the other LCTs. Construction activity as a result of the Proposed Development would have no direct impact on the LCT, and no change to its key characteristics will occur. It is considered there will be no component of construction activity visible from within the boundaries of the LCT, and therefore there are no indirect landscape effects predicted. Overall, there will be no change to the key characteristics of the LCT as a result of the Proposed Development.	Embedded Mitigation: N/A	During Construction: Size/Scale: No change Geographical Extent: None Duration/Reversibility: Medium-term/reversible	Indirect No Change	No Change (Not significant)

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude and Nature of Effect	Large, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change, Direct, Indirect
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, No Change	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)
Geographical Extent of Effect:	(Descriptive)		

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE				
Designation / Character Area, or Landscape Feature	**Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)**	**Value of Landscape Character or Features, Susceptibility to Change. OVERALL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Changes**	**Relevant Mitigation**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude and Nature of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT**
The Shetland Coastal Character Assessment (2021) **LCA 8: Fair Isle Coastal Character Area (Coastal Character Type 11: Small Harbour)**	LCA 8: Fair Isle Coastal Character Area pertains to the entire island including its coastline and mainland. The assessment includes a finer grain of assessment in the Coastal Character Types, with North Haven falling under CCT 11: Small Harbour, which states that: *"North Haven is a small harbour used by the Good Shepherd IV. It is a very exposed harbour with a large breakwater. The ferry gets hauled out of the water between trips to protect it. The ferry runs to Grutness or Lerwick depending on the day of the week. The harbour is also used by visiting yachts."*	**Value of CCT:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Low **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **MEDIUM**	**During Construction:** LCA 8 includes the entire island, and the report further breaks the landscape character down into Coastal Character Types (CCTs) – with the small harbour of North Haven coming under CCT 11. For CCT 11: Small Harbour there will be medium-term noticeable change during construction across Phase 1 (Noust slipway, cradle, and pier) and Phase 2 (Breakwater and Linkspan), although the changes will be viewed in context with the existing baseline, i.e. structures associated with a small harbour. The introduction of the various components associated with construction such as the construction compound, accommodation compound, large vehicles etc. will however incur a temporary change to its characteristics, with permanent changes to existing features that would be removed or renovated. Overall, there would noticeable medium-term change to the CCT as a result of the Proposed Development during construction.	**Embedded Mitigation:** Embedded mitigation will typically involve standard construction practices such as: • Considered location of construction and accommodation compounds to minimise visual disruption • Reinstatement of soils affected by temporary works to avoid any reduction in soil function • Adherence to working hours as far as possible (Mon-Fri 7am-7pm, Saturday 7am-1pm, no working on Sundays) • Any night-time lighting should be directional and hooded to minimise glare beyond the construction area or compound.	**During Construction:** **Size/Scale:** Moderate **Geographical Extent:** Medium: Although notable impacts are likely to be localised, the extent of the Proposed Development across the CCT results in wider impacts. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activity reversible and permanent within the medium term. Temporary aspects of construction such as compounds will be reversible, whilst changes to the harbour infrastructure will be permanent.	Direct Moderate	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**
Local Landscape Character of the Site and Landscape Features Within the Site							

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude and Nature of Effect	Large, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change, Direct, Indirect
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, No Change	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)
Geographical Extent of Effect:	(Descriptive)		

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE				
Designation / Character Area, or Landscape Feature	**Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)**	**Value of Landscape Character or Features, Susceptibility to Change. OVERALL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Changes**	**Relevant Mitigation**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude and Nature of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT**
Character of the Site	Landform and features across the Site generally comprises rough grassland on the higher ground within which the existing noust sits, the steep cliffs which bound the bay itself, and the man-made structures such as the breakwater, pier and quay. Although the inlet is described as very exposed within The Shetland Coastal Character Assessment, the cliffs and sandy beach offer an air of seclusion and, at times, tranquillity. The remoteness of the Site is compounded by the lack of visible development aside from the harbour infrastructure.	**Value of Local landscape:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Low **OVERALL SENSITIVITY: MEDIUM**	**During Construction:** Construction activity across the Site would be focused on defined areas within agreed boundaries. including works to: • Modify the existing breakwater; • Extend the existing quay by approximately 32m; • Construct a new linkspan and support structure; • Construct a slipway to accommodate the new vessel; • Increase the size of the existing noust and construct a new winch house and cradle; • Repair the existing finger pier; and • Dredge navigational areas to facilitate the new, larger vessel. Activity which would directly affect the character of the site would include removal of an area of land including rockface to allow for the enlarged noust, dredging of the seabed to allow for the new vessel, and the introduction of construction vehicles and compound. Other activity would comprise changes to the existing structures within the Site and would not result in a notable change in character overall. Construction activity within the local landscape area would occur over a medium-term period and result in the following: • Small scale permanent loss of rough grassland and associated rockface. • Small scale permanent changes to the existing harbour infrastructure. It is considered the Site would be at partial variance with the character resulting in impacts to limited localised features within a focused area within the confines of the bay. Overall, there would be a moderate change to focussed areas of landscape features within the Site.	**Embedded Mitigation:** Embedded mitigation will typically involve standard construction practices such as: • Considered location of construction and accommodation compounds to minimise visual disruption • Reinstatement of soils affected by temporary works to avoid any reduction in soil function • Adherence to working hours as far as possible (Mon-Fri 7am-7pm, Saturday 7am-1pm, no working on Sundays) • Any night-time lighting should be directional and hooded to minimise glare beyond the construction area or compound.	**During Construction:** **Size/Scale:** Moderate **Geographical Extent:** Medium: Generally focussed but with moderate effects on the wider bay area. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activity reversible and permanent within the medium term. Temporary aspects of construction such as compounds will be reversible, whilst changes to the harbour infrastructure will be permanent.	Direct Moderate	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude and Nature of Effect	Large, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change, Direct, Indirect
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, No Change	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)
Geographical Extent of Effect:	(Descriptive)		

Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

A11.4 Schedule of Visual Effects

On behalf of **Shetland Isle Council (SIC)**

Shetland Islands Council

Project Ref: 11168 | Rev: Version 1.0 | Date: April 2023

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BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	**Relevant Visual Receptor(s)**	**Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development**	**Description of Baseline View from View Location**	**Value of View, Susceptibility to Change** **OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Change**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT**
VL1a and b- North Haven approach (from sea)	Visitors, residents, and maritime workers arriving to Fair Isle by boat. Receptors predominantly onboard the ferry vessel but also infrequent private vessels and cruise ship shuttle boats.	**Designation:** National Scenic Area **LCA:** Fair Isle Coastal Character Area **Distance:** 50-600m north	Open seascape view looking towards North Haven. Experienced by few viewers. View comprises open water which gives way to the dramatic cliffs of the Fair Isle coastline and beyond that the rounded and barren hills of the northern part of island. From further afield (VL1a) the Site forms a small part of the view and the harbour is visually contained by the cliffs and the existing breakwater. As vessels approach North Haven, elements that make up the harbour and the Site such as the breakwater, pier, and noust become notable features in the view with single storey buildings including North Haven Storehouse (Cat. C Listed Building) also becoming perceptible. The sandy beach of North Haven and the landmark feature, Sheep Rock in the distance are attractive features within the view and form an important part of the visual experience when arriving to Fair Isle by sea.	**Value of View:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Medium **OVERALL SENSITIVITY: HIGH**	**During Construction** Some visual disruption is predicted within these views as vessels approach North Haven from the sea. Construction Phase 1 (noust slipway, cradle and pier) will be largely screened from view by the cliffs and existing breakwater. Visual disruption to the views will primarily arise during Construction Phase 2 (breakwater and linkspan) as the existing breakwater occupies a large extent of the view, particularly as vessels move closer to the harbour entrance (VL1b). Partial alteration to this feature would arise from development. Change from further out to sea (VL1a) would be minor due to distance and perception. Activity will include lorries and plant associated with road construction including material deliveries and removal, road pavers and rollers, excavators, dozers, and dump trucks.	**During Construction:** **Size/Scale:** Moderate **Geographical Extent:** Slight. Local and limited to the extent of the existing harbour. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activities medium-term, and partially reversible/permanent with the Site being returned to a similar operational scenario as the baseline condition but with some permanent changes. Construction activities suspended during winter months.	Direct, Slight	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	**Relevant Visual Receptor(s)**	**Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development**	**Description of Baseline View from View Location**	**Value of View, Susceptibility to Change** **OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Change**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT**
VL2 - North Haven Pier	Visitors, residents and maritime workers who are accessing the ferry and private vessels at North Haven Pier. Also infrequent walkers visiting North Haven on foot.	**Designation:** National Scenic Area **LCA:** Fair Isle Coastal Character Area **Distance:** On southern boundary	Open, short-range view towards North Haven Harbour. Experienced by few viewers. Features within the harbour dominate the view due to their proximity. The foreground of the view comprises the single-track access road to the harbour and the sandy beach to the west. In the midground are features that make up the harbour such as the breakwater, pier and noust, which holds the Good Shephard IV in its cradle when non-operational. Bu Ness Head can be seen to the east which provides shelter for North Haven and is grazed openly by livestock. Beyond the breakwater there are far reaching views to the horizon of the North Sea.	**Value of View:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Medium **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **HIGH**	**During Construction:** Construction Phase 1 (noust slipway, cradle and pier) and Construction Phase 2 (breakwater and linkspan) will cause a clearly noticeable change within the view during the given periods. Phase 1 will be more prominent in the view due to the proximity of works in the foreground. Activity relating to the noust expansion will be especially visible. Activity will include lorries and plant associated with road construction including material deliveries and removal, road pavers and rollers, excavators, dozers, and dump trucks over the medium-term period.	**Size/Scale:** Large **Geographical Extent:** Slight. Local and limited to the extent of the existing harbour. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activities medium-term, and partially reversible/permanent with the Site being returned to a similar operational scenario as the baseline condition but with some permanent changes. Construction activities suspended during winter months.	Direct, Moderate	**Major Adverse (Significant)**

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	Relevant Visual Receptor(s)	Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development	Description of Baseline View from View Location	Value of View, Susceptibility to Change OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.	Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	**Relevant Visual Receptor(s)**	**Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development**	**Description of Baseline View from View Location**	**Value of View, Susceptibility to Change** **OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Change**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT**
VL3 – North Haven Beach	Visitors and residents visiting North Haven Beach	**Designation:** National Scenic Area **LCA:** Fair Isle Coastal Character Area **Distance:** 80m south west	Open, short-range view of North Haven Harbour. Experienced by few viewers. The foreground of the view comprises the attractive white sandy beach and clear calm waters of North Haven. In the midground are features that make up the harbour such as the breakwater, pier and noust, which holds the Good Shephard IV in its cradle when non-operational. Bu Ness Head can be seen to the east which provides shelter for North Haven and is grazed openly by livestock. Beyond the breakwater there are far reaching views to the horizon of the North Sea.	**Value of View:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Medium **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **HIGH**	**During Construction:** Construction Phase 1 (noust slipway, cradle, and pier) and Construction Phase 2 (breakwater and linkspan) will cause a noticeable change within the view during the given periods. Phase 1 will be more prominent due to the proximity within the midground. Activity will include lorries and plant associated with road construction including material deliveries and removal, road pavers and rollers, excavators, dozers, and dump trucks over the medium-term.	**Size/Scale:** Moderate **Geographical Extent:** Slight. Local and limited to the extent of the existing harbour. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activities medium-term, and partially reversible/permanent with the Site being returned to a similar operational scenario as the baseline condition but with some permanent changes. Construction activities suspended during winter months.	Direct, Slight	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	Relevant Visual Receptor(s)	Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development	Description of Baseline View from View Location	Value of View, Susceptibility to Change OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.	Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	**Relevant Visual Receptor(s)**	**Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development**	**Description of Baseline View from View Location**	**Value of View, Susceptibility to Change** **OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Change**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT**
VL4 - Bu Ness Head (east of North Haven)	Visitors and walkers accessing Bu Ness Head	**Designation:** National Scenic Area **LCA:** Fair Isle Coastal Character Area **Distance:** 40m east	Open, short-range view of North Haven from an elevated cliff top to the east. Experienced by few viewers. The foreground of the view comprises the grassy slopes of Bu Ness Head which give way to a vertical cliff face that is covered in wire erosion netting. Features that make up the harbour such as the breakwater and pier are visible at sea level below. The calm waters and white sandy beach of North Haven surround the pier and breakwater. Beyond the beach lies the narrow causeway that joins Bu Ness Head to the rest of the island, containing the single-track road that can be see winding into the distance pat several single storey buildings including North Have Storehouse (Cat. C Listed Building) and the former bird observatory site which was being rebuilt at the time of the survey following a fire in 2019. In the distant view looking south is the rugged and dramatic eastern coastline, including Sheep Rock which is a landmark feature.	**Value of View:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Medium **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **HIGH**	**During Construction:** Construction Phase 1 (noust slipway, cradle, and pier) and Construction Phase 2 (breakwater and linkspan) will cause a noticeable change within the view during the given periods. Elements of construction such as the noust expansion and activity in the existing quay will be partially screened by the landform of Bu Ness Head and the cliffs that protect North Haven. Activity around the existing pier and breakwater will be more prominent in the view. Activity will include lorries and plant associated with road construction including material deliveries and removal, road pavers and rollers, excavators, dozers, and dump trucks over the medium-term.	**Size/Scale:** Small **Geographical Extent:** Slight. Local and limited to the extent of the existing harbour. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activities medium-term, and partially reversible/permanent with the Site being returned to a similar operational scenario as the baseline condition but with some permanent changes. Construction activities suspended during winter months.	Direct, Slight	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	**Relevant Visual Receptor(s)**	**Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development**	**Description of Baseline View from View Location**	**Value of View, Susceptibility to Change** **OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Change**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT**
VL5 - Headland west of North Haven	Visitors and walkers accessing headland to the west of North Haven	**Designation:** National Scenic Area **LCA:** Fair Isle Coastal Character Area **Distance:** 150m west	Open, short-range view of North Haven from an elevated cliff top which is the most comprehensive view of the Site and the existing harbour features. Highly scenic view, albeit experienced by few viewers. All elements of the harbour are visible such as the breakwater, pier and noust, which holds the Good Shephard IV in its cradle when non-operational. The foreground of the view comprises the attractive white sandy beach and clear calm waters of North Haven. The grassy slopes of Bu Ness Head form the backdrop of the view to the east. Beyond Bu Ness Head are far reaching views to the horizon of the North Sea.	**Value of View:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Medium **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **HIGH**	**During Construction** Being the most comprehensive view of North Haven, the entirety of Construction Phase 1 (noust slipway, cradle, and pier) and Construction Phase 2 (breakwater and linkspan) will be perceptible in the view, causing a noticeable change during the given periods. Phase 1 will be more prominent due to the proximity within the midground. Activity will include lorries and plant associated with road construction including material deliveries and removal, road pavers and rollers, excavators, dozers, and dump trucks over the medium-term.	**Size/Scale:** Moderate **Geographical Extent:** Slight. Local and limited to the extent of the existing harbour. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activities medium-term, and partially reversible/permanent with the Site being returned to a similar operational scenario as the baseline condition but with permanent changes. Construction activities suspended during winter months.	Direct, Moderate	**Major adverse (Significant)**

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	Relevant Visual Receptor(s)	Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development	Description of Baseline View from View Location	Value of View, Susceptibility to Change OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.	Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change		

Abbreviations:

LCA:	Landscape Character Area
NSA	National Scenic Area

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	**Relevant Visual Receptor(s)**	**Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development**	**Description of Baseline View from View Location**	**Value of View, Susceptibility to Change** **OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Change**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT**
VL6 - Fair Isle Bird Observatory	Visitors of the Bird Observatory, walkers and road users accessing North Haven to the north and the rest of the island to the south	**Designation:** National Scenic Area **LCA:** Fair Isle Coastal Character Area **Distance:** 280m south west	Open, mid-range view of North Haven and Bu Ness Head. Experienced by few viewers. Immediately adjacent to the west is the former bird observatory site which was being rebuilt at the time of the survey following a fire in 2019. In the foreground is the winding single track road that leads to the harbour which is bounded by grassy undulating landform that is openly grazed by livestock. There are several small, single-story buildings adjacent to the road including North Haven Storehouse (Cat. C Listed Building), as well as the pebbly beach of South Haven. In the background of the view are the elements that make up North Haven Harbour such as the breakwater, pier and noust, which holds the Good Shephard IV in its cradle when non-operational.	**Value of View:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Medium **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **HIGH**	**During Construction:** Construction Phase 1 (noust slipway, cradle, and pier) and Construction Phase 2 (breakwater and linkspan) will be perceptible in the view as people approach North Haven by road, causing visible change during the given periods. However due to distance and the confinement of the activity, the change would not notably affect the composition or the appreciation of the view. Activity will include lorries and plant associated with road construction including material deliveries and removal, road pavers and rollers, excavators, dozers, and dump trucks over the medium-term.	**Size/Scale:** Small **Geographical Extent:** Slight. Local and limited to the extent of the existing harbour. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activities medium-term, and partially reversible/permanent with the Site being returned to a similar operational scenario as the baseline condition but with permanent changes. Construction activities suspended during winter months.	Direct, Slight	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	Relevant Visual Receptor(s)	Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development	Description of Baseline View from View Location	Value of View, Susceptibility to Change OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.	Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	**Relevant Visual Receptor(s)**	**Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development**	**Description of Baseline View from View Location**	**Value of View, Susceptibility to Change OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Change**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT**
VL7 – Headland North of Sheep Rock	Visitors and walkers using the footpath along the headland heading towards Sheep Rock, one of Fair Isle's landmark features	**Designation:** National Scenic Area **LCA:** Fair Isle Coastal Character Area **Distance:** 1km south	Open seascape view from elevated cliff-top south of the harbour. Highly scenic view, albeit experienced by few viewers. Features within the harbour form a small extent of the view due to the distance. The foreground of the view comprises open waters of South Haven which is surrounded by Bu Ness Head to the east and steep cliff faces to the west, which often hosts nesting sea birds. Beyond the cliffs are the grassy and barren open moorland hills of the north of the island. In the distance, beyond the narrow causeway that joins Bu Ness Head to the rest of the island, lies North Haven. Elements that make up North Haven Harbour such as the breakwater, pier and noust, which holds the Good Shephard IV in its cradle when non-operational are perceptible in the view. Two, single story buildings, including North Haven Storehouse (Cat. C Listed Building) can be seen among the grassy slopes west of the harbour as well as the former bird observatory site which was being rebuilt at the time of the survey following a fire in 2019.	**Value of View:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Medium **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **HIGH**	**During Construction:** Construction Phase 1 (noust slipway, cradle, and pier) and Construction Phase 2 (breakwater and linkspan) will be partially visible and will cause a barely discernible change to the views from the headland looking north during the given periods. However, due to distance and the confinement of the activity, the change would not affect the composition or the appreciation of the view. Activity will include lorries and plant associated with road construction including material deliveries and removal, road pavers and rollers, excavators, dozers, and dump trucks, and would appear in context with the existing harbour over the medium-term.	**Size/Scale:** Very Small **Geographical Extent:** Slight. Local and limited to the extent of the existing harbour. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activities medium-term, and partially reversible/permanent with the Site being returned to a similar operational scenario as the baseline condition but with permanent changes. Construction activities suspended during winter months.	Direct, Negligible	Minor adverse (Not Significant)

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	**Relevant Visual Receptor(s)**	**Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development**	**Description of Baseline View from View Location**	**Value of View, Susceptibility to Change** **OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY**	**Description of Change**	**Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.**	**Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect**	**SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT**
								
VL8 Bu Ness Head (south of North Haven)	Visitors and walkers accessing Bu Ness Head	**Designation:** National Scenic Area **LCA:** Fair Isle Coastal Character Area **Distance:** 130m south	Open view from elevated position on Bu Ness Head. View comprises the grassy slopes of Bu Ness Head which extends north. North Haven Harbour is only partially visible in the midground of the view with only part of the existing pier and breakwater being visible. Other elements of the harbour are not visible due to the intervening landform of Bu Ness head. There are views of the dramatic Fair Isle coastline into the distance.	**Value of View:** High **Susceptibility to Change:** Medium **OVERALL SENSITIVITY:** **HIGH**	Views towards construction activity will be limited by intervening landform. Only work on the existing pier will be visible in Construction Phase 1 (noust slipway, cradle, and pier) and only the breakwater in Construction Phase 2 (breakwater and linkspan). Activity around the noust, cradle, slipway and linkspan will be largely hidden from view due to the landform over the medium-term.	**Size/Scale:** Small **Geographical Extent:** Slight. Local and limited to the extent of the existing harbour. **Duration/Reversibility:** Construction activities medium-term, and partially reversible/permanent with the Site being returned to a similar operational scenario as the baseline condition but with permanent changes. Construction activities suspended during winter months.	Direct, Negligible	Negligible (Not significant)

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY					MAGNITUDE (Change) AND SIGNIFICANCE			
View Location (VL) Reference	Relevant Visual Receptor(s)	Designation, Character Area and Approx. Distance to Proposed Development	Description of Baseline View from View Location	Value of View, Susceptibility to Change OVERALL VISUAL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility.	Type of Effect & Overall Magnitude of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURE OF EFFECT

Terminology for Visual Effect:

Type of View:	Glimpsed, Open, Contained, Enclosed, Oblique, Framed, Filtered	Geographical Extent of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Slight	**Abbreviations:**	
Number of Viewers:	Few, Moderate, Many	Duration:	Short term, Medium term, Long term, Permanent	LCA:	Landscape Character Area
Value of Views:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Reversible, Partially Reversible, Permanent	NSA	National Scenic Area
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Magnitude of Visual Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change		
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low	Level of Significance:	Substantial or Major to Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No Change (Adverse or Beneficial)		
Size/Scale of Effect:	Large, Moderate, Small, Very small, No Change				

The visual effects schedule should be viewed alongside **Appendix H.1 Figure 8.4 View Location Plan, and Appendix H.1 Figure 8.5 Photosheets**

Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

A11.5 Photosheets

On behalf of **Shetland Isle Council (SIC)**

Shetland Islands Council

Project Ref: 11168 | Rev: Version 1.0 | Date: April 2023

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Approximate extents of Application Site

View Location 1a

North Haven approach (from sea)

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 1 of 10)

NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

Stantec

Shetland Islands Council

Viewpoint grid ref:	(E)422804,(N)1073487	Drawing Ref:	Appendix H.5
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		Drawn:	JJ
Photographs taken:	12.07.2022	Checked:	AC

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Approximate extents of Application Site

View Location **1b**

North Haven approach (from sea)

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 2 of 10)

NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

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Photographs taken:	12.07.2022	Checked:	AC

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Approximate extents of Application Site

View Location **2**

North Haven Pier

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 3 of 10)

NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

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Viewpoint grid ref:	(E)422501,(N)1072443	Drawing Ref:	Appendix H.5
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Approximate extents of Application Site

View Location **3**

North Haven Beach

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 4 of 10)

NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

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Viewpoint grid ref:	(E)422414,(N)1072470	Drawing Ref:	Appendix H.5
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Photographs taken:	12.07.2022	Checked:	AC

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View Location **4**

Bu Ness Head (east of North Haven)

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 5 of 10)

NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

Stantec

Shetland Islands Council

Viewpoint grid ref:	(E)422610,(N)1072594	Drawing Ref:	Appendix H.5
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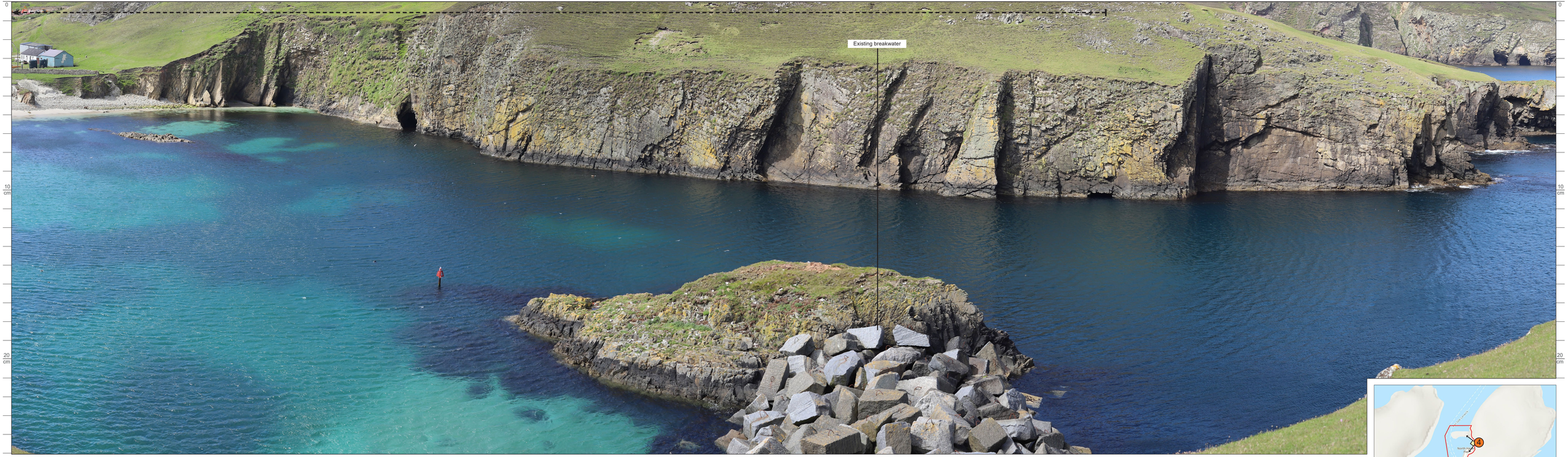
Approximate extents of Application Site



View Location **4**

Bu Ness Head (east of North Haven)

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 6 of 10)

NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

Stantec

Shetland Islands Council

Viewpoint grid ref:	(E)422610,(N)1072594	Drawing Ref:	Appendix H.5
		Rev:	xx
Sheet Size:	A1 Landscape	Date:	11.11.2022
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Photographs taken:	12.07.2022	Checked:	AC

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Approximate extents of Application Site

View Location **5**

Headland west of North Haven

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 7 of 10)

NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

Stantec

Shetland Islands Council

Viewpoint grid ref:	(E)422310,(N)1072565	Drawing Ref:	Appendix H.5
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		Drawn:	JJ
Photographs taken:	12.07.2022	Checked:	AC

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Approximate extents of Application Site

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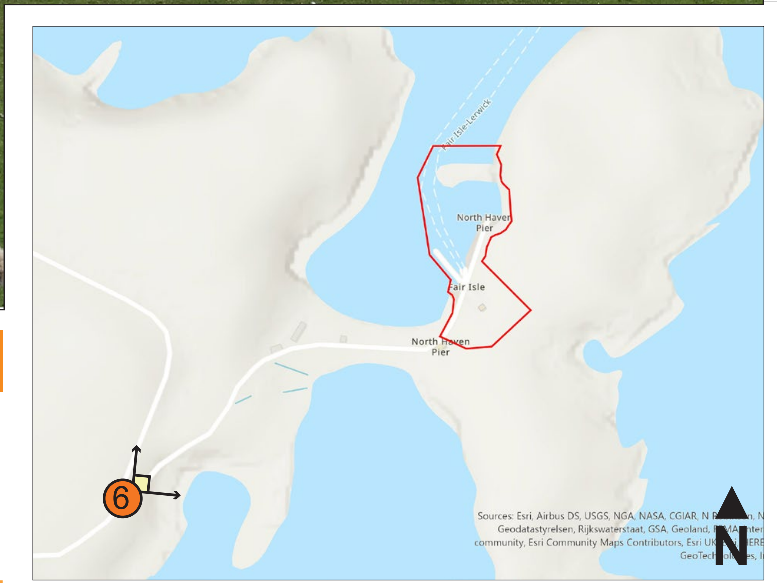
20 cm



View Location 6

Fair Isle Bird Observatory

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 8 of 10)

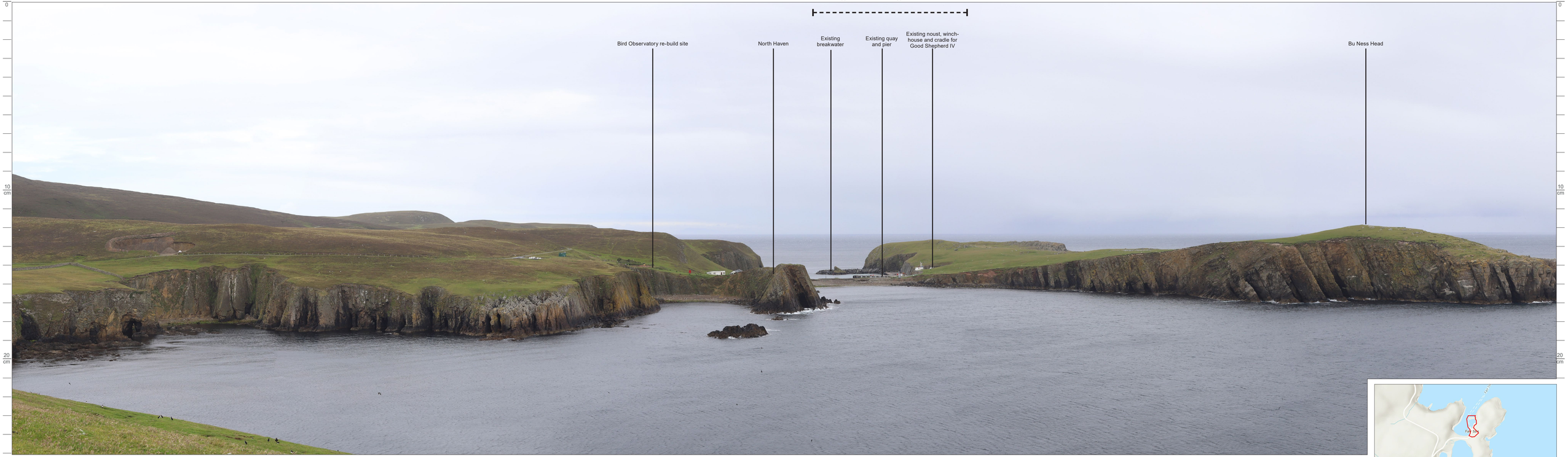
NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

Stantec

Shetland Islands Council

Viewpoint grid ref:	(E)422237,(N)1072332	Drawing Ref:	Appendix H.5
		Rev:	xx
Sheet Size:	A1 Landscape	Date:	11.11.2022
		Drawn:	JJ
Photographs taken:	12.07.2022	Checked:	AC

DOCUMENT PATH: \\pba.int\EDI\Projects\40238 SIITS OBCs\Fair Isle & Grutness EIA\Landscape & Visual\Photos\Panoramics



View Location 7

Headland North of Sheep Rock

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 9 of 10)

NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

Stantec

Shetland Islands Council

Viewpoint grid ref:	(E)422111,(N)1071674	Drawing Ref:	Appendix H.5
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Approximate extents of Application Site

View Location 8

Bu Ness Head (south of North Haven)

332511168 Fair Isle Harbour Improvement Works

Appendix H.5 Photosheets (Sheet 10 of 10)

NOTE: All photographs have been taken using a Canon EOS 6D Mk II full-frame digital camera using a Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM which is a fixed focal-length lens.
The image here is representative of a 90 degree panorama presented at a width of 820mm with an image sizing of 96%. Panoramas may have been cropped but have not been manipulated beyond basic image processing.

Stantec

Shetland Islands Council

Viewpoint grid ref:	(E)422606,(N)1072311	Drawing Ref:	Appendix H.5
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