

HIGH MATHERNOCK BESS

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

p38 - 67

VERSION 1

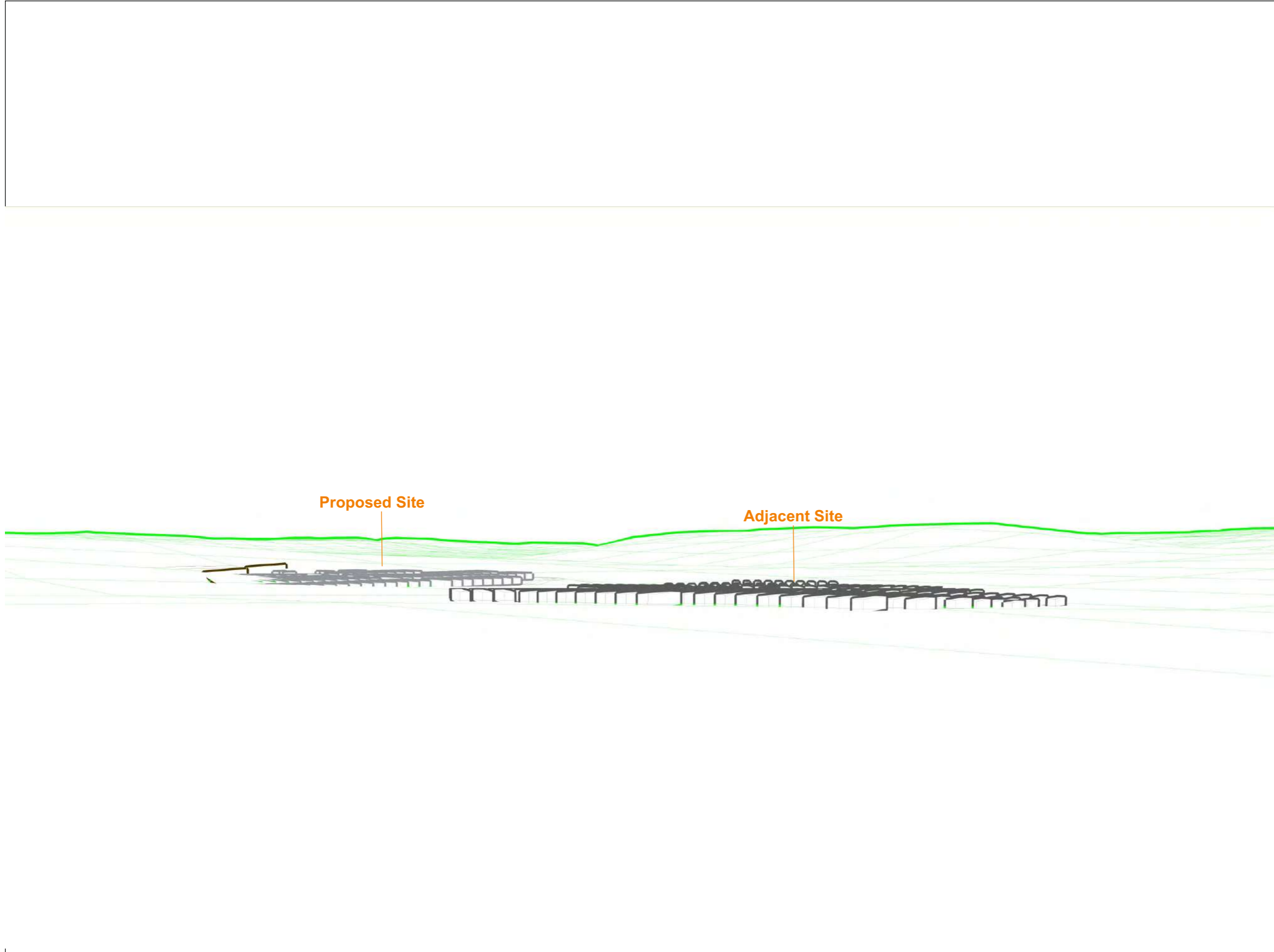
Included for reference

sits lower than the horizon in the valley. Screen planting to the embankment and area south of the site would help to mitigate impacts but some visual impact would result.

- 9.11 **Photo Montage 5** – This image shows the view along Auchentiber Road from the far side of the adjacent proposed site. Here some localised variations in the topography mean that the layout of the adjacent site does not appear in the exact location, but the position of the proposed site beyond is reasonably accurate. The curve of the road means that the northern part of the site is hidden with the body of the site extending right across the field towards the river. The site sits low in the landscape giving it a low profile and screen planting to the boundaries would help to screen it. If the adjacent site is granted as proposed it would also include for screen planting which would further mitigate any impacts from this direction.
- 9.12 **Photo Montage 6** – This image is taken from further west along Auchentiber Road close to the junction with the B788 Auchenoil Road, looking eastwards along the valley towards the site. From here the variations in the topography, combined with large areas of woodland in the valley mean that both the proposed site and the proposed adjacent site (which would be closer) are well hidden.
- 9.13 **Photo Montage 7** – This image is taken from the access road into “The Haven” retreat at Horsecraigs which is to the east from this point. This is a private and secluded location due to the nature of its work and clientele, so an image was taken from this location. It shows the view across the valley to the proposed site which is well hidden by existing woodland in the valley. This hides some of the adjacent site and increased planting would the boundaries of both would help to blend the proposals into the landscape. Woodland to the south of this location help to screen views from the B788 road beyond and from the wider landscape out with the valley.
- 9.14 **Photo Montage 8** – This photograph is taken from the rising landscape along High Mathernock Road towards Jock Craig to the south west and close to the house at Cauldside. From this elevated location views across to the development would be possible. The site sits low in the valley with a backdrop of the Devol Road Upland behind. Screen planting to the southern and eastern boundaries in particular would help to screen views of the development but some visibility would remain of the facility due to the elevation of the view.
- 9.15 Where a potential view of the development is shown a fourth image has been included which shows an impression of the potential effects of mitigative structural planting is shown at approximately 5 years after planting.



VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	
Version Name	High Mathernock
Image Name	Auchentibber Road
Location	NS 31569 71644
Distance To	0.44 km
Observer Altitude	162 m
Camera Altitude	163.5 m
Heading	105°
Date	25-05-2024
Time	15:07
Angle Of View	30°



VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	
Version Name	High Mathernock
Image Name	Auchentibber Road
Location	NS 31569 71644
Distance To	0.44 km
Observer Altitude	162 m
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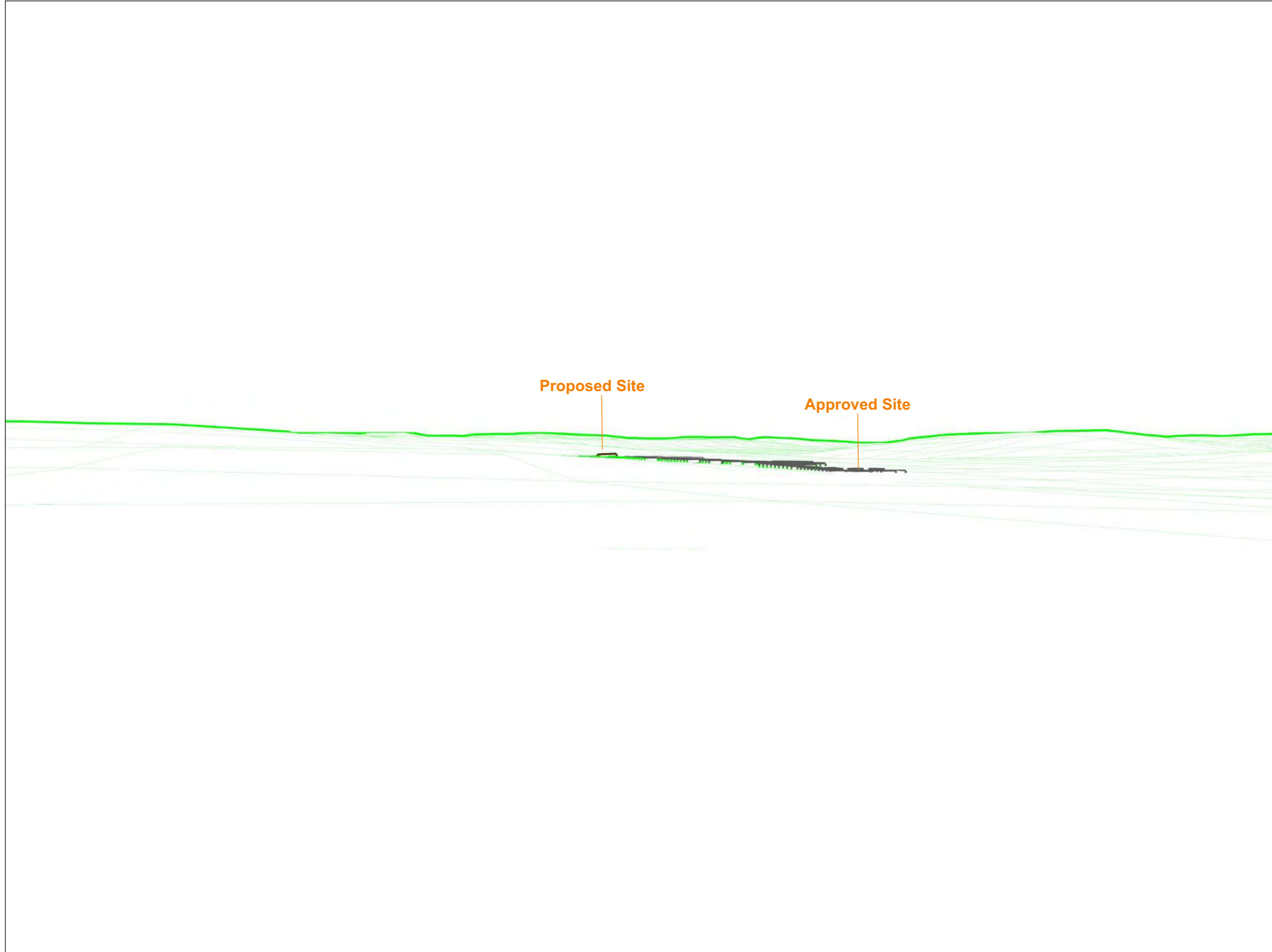
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VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	
Version Name	High Mathernock
Image Name	Auchentiber/ Auchenfoil Road
Location	NS 30815 71801
Distance To	1.25 km
Observer Altitude	174 m
Camera Altitude	175.5 m
Heading	105°
Date	25-05-2024
Time	15:02
Angle Of View	30°



VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	
Version Name	High Mathernock
Image Name	Auchentiber / Auchenfoil Road
Location	NS 30815 71801
Distance To	1.25 km
Observer Altitude	174 m
Camera Altitude	175.5 m
Heading	105°
Date	25-05-2024
Time	15:02
Angle Of View	30°

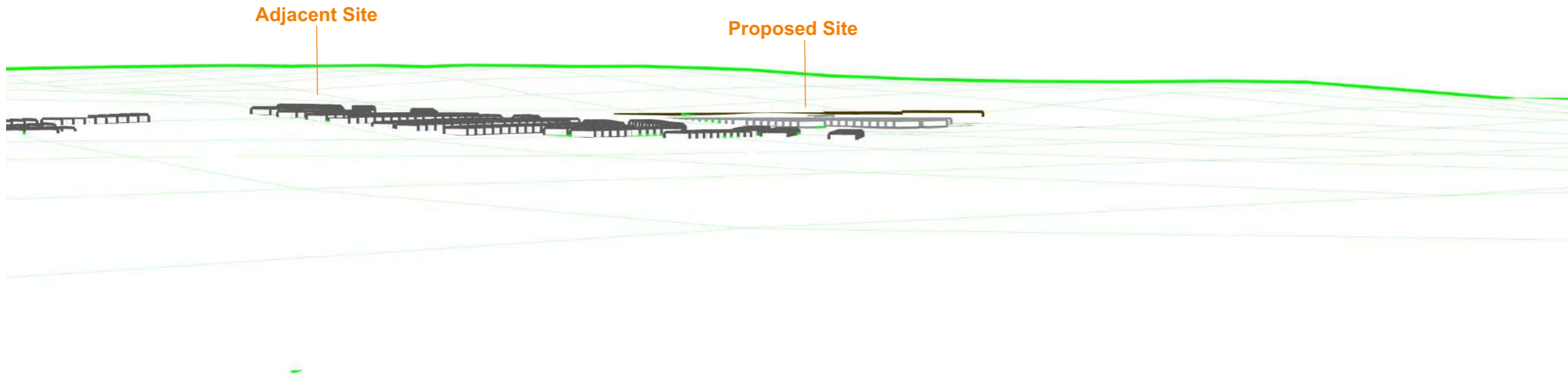


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Image Name	Auchentiber / Auchenfoil Road
Location	NS 30815 71801
Distance To	1.25 km
Observer Altitude	174 m
Camera Altitude	175.5 m
Heading	105°
Date	25-05-2024
Time	15:02
Angle Of View	30°



VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	
Version Name	High Mathernock
Image Name	The Haven - access rd
Location	NS 31487 70707
Distance To	0.85 km
Observer Altitude	157 m
Camera Altitude	158.5 m
Heading	45°
Date	25-05-2024
Time	14:56
Angle Of View	30°

VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	
Version Name	High Mathernock
Image Name	The Haven - access rd
Location	NS 31487 70707
Distance To	0.85 km
Observer Altitude	157 m
Camera Altitude	158.5 m
Heading	45°
Date	25-05-2024
Time	14:56
Angle Of View	30°





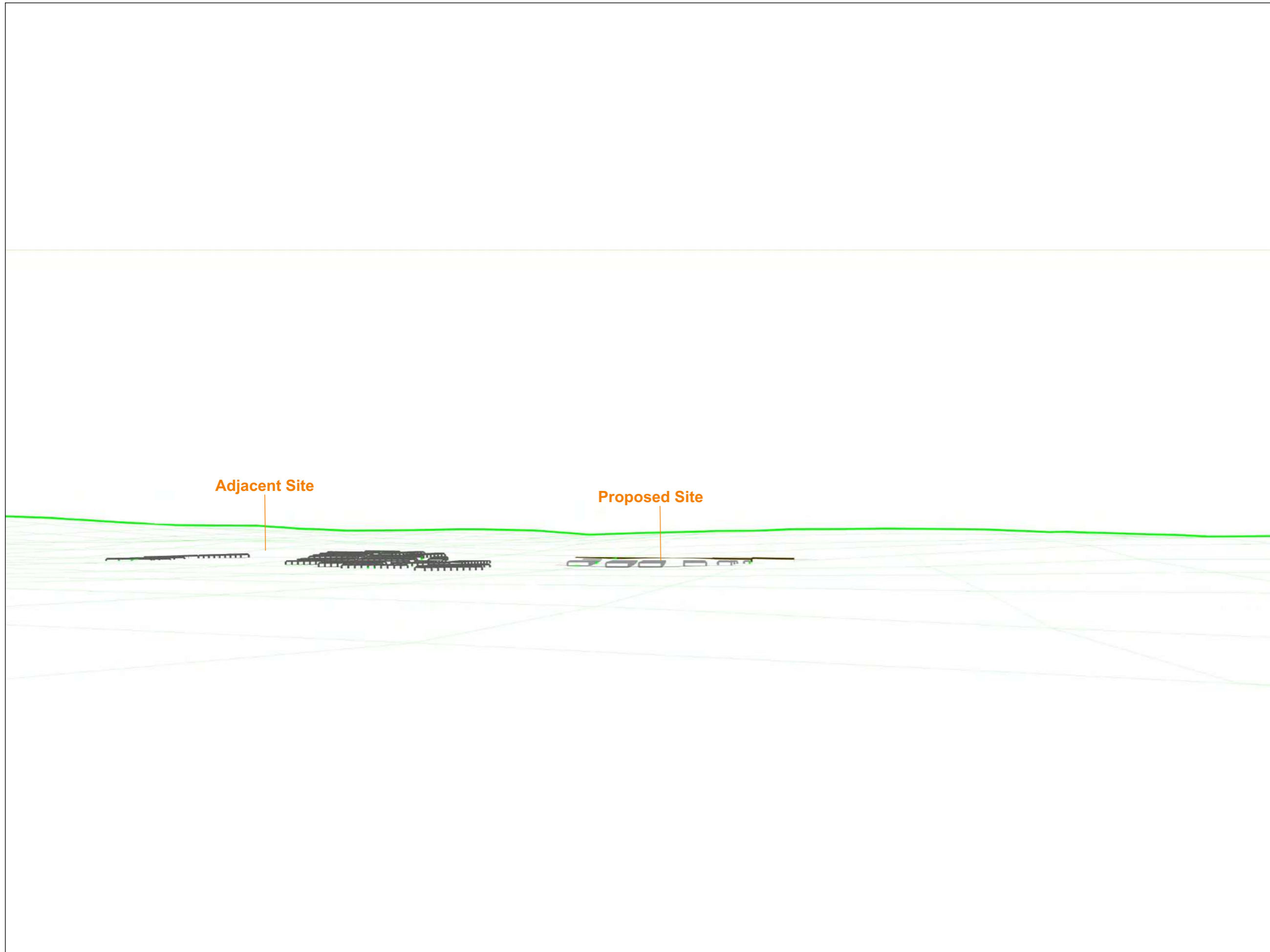
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Version Name	High Mathernock
Image Name	The Haven - access rd
Location	NS 31487 70707
Distance To	0.85 km
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Heading	45°
Date	25-05-2024
Time	14:56
Angle Of View	30°



VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	
Version Name	High Mathernock
Image Name	Mathernock Rd- Caildside
Location	NS 32259 70493
Distance To	0.8 km
Observer Altitude	156 m
Camera Altitude	157.5 m
Heading	345°
Date	25-05-2024
Time	15:19
Angle Of View	30°



VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	
Version Name	High Mathernock
Image Name	Mathernock Rd- Caildside
Location	NS 32259 70493
Distance To	0.8 km
Observer Altitude	156 m
Camera Altitude	157.5 m
Heading	345°
Date	25-05-2024
Time	15:19
Angle Of View	30°



VIEWPOINT INFORMATION	
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Observer Altitude	156 m
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10. CUMULATIVE IMPACT

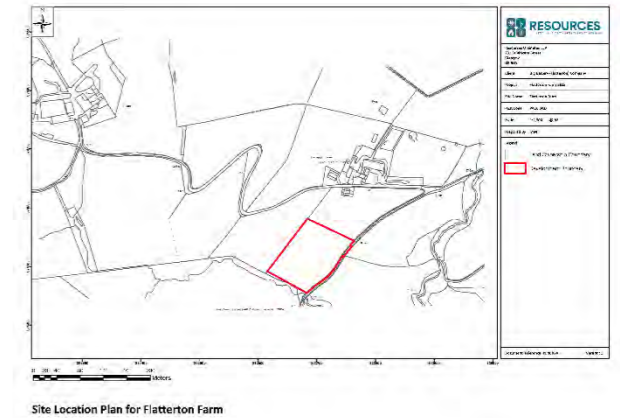
10.1 There are an increasing number of Battery Energy Storage System development across Scotland proposed or granted already. These often are associated with other energy related developments such as wind farms or solar arrays. These types of development can have a cumulative impact in areas where they are common although this is also dependant on the sensitivity of the landscape in which they sit and is linked to their potential for visual impact. This will affect the perception of proliferation within a particular area.

10.2 Drawing L5 shows the locations of similar BESS or related development within a 10km radius of the site which has been identified through a desktop based study and a review of current and past planning application from Inverclyde and adjacent Local Authorities within the radius. These are shown on the drawing and listed as

1. **Land at Auchentiber Road** - For The Construction and Operation of A 700 Mw Battery Energy Storage System With Associated Infrastructure, Substation, Security Fencing, CCTV, Security Lighting And Landscaping – Application 23/0001/EAA,
 - Received: Mon 04 Dec 2023
 - Validated: Mon 04 Dec 2023
 - Status: Approved



2. **Flatterton Farm** - Multiple containerised battery storage units with associated infrastructure, access, control building, switch room, inverter containers, lighting and associated works – Application 23/0205/IC
 - Received: Wed 06 Sep 2023
 - Decision: Wed 05 Jun 2024
 - Status: Granted Subject To Conditions



Conclusions

- 10.3 There are some similar development types proposed within the wider landscape, but these are small and reasonably well spaced. The only potential for cumulative impact at this time is therefore with the adjacent proposed site at Auchintiber Road. This potential is closely related to the potential for visual impact due to their close proximity and is why they have often been considered together through the visual impacts assessment and in the photo montages. Considered together the area of development would be larger than if either were individually constructed. This would lead to a localised increase in cumulative and visual impacts but as visibility is very limited to the area of the Gryfe Valley described in the visual impact assessment, cumulative impacts would likewise be limited.



 **Proposed Development**

 **Other BESS Development**

**HIGH MATHERNOCK
BESS FACILITY**

**L5 CUMULATIVE
DEVELOPMENT**

July 2024



11. CONCLUSIONS

Location and Context Conclusions

11.1 There are no significant settlements or designation which apply to the landscape of the site and no specific contextual features within the landscape which would constrain development.

Planning Policy Conclusions

11.2 The site is part of the designated Green Belt in the Local Development Plan but there is provision for allowing development where there is a locational need. The nature of this infrastructure development is such that it cannot be located within a settlement so provided impact are deemed acceptable, there should be scope to consider the proposals under this policy. There would be no significant impact which results from the proposals under other landscape related planning policy.

Landscape Character Conclusions

11.3 The description within the landscape character type provides a great deal of information on the area around the River Gryfe although not specifically the site area. It also does not consider the type of development proposed which is a relatively new kind of facility. It can be considered that the location and nature of the BESS will be out of keeping with the existing landscape character – as it would be with any rural location, but the existing infrastructure in the surrounding landscape creates a precedent. The degree to which the proposed development influences the character of the wider landscape will also be a consideration which will form part of the visual impacts assessment.

Site analysis Conclusions

11.4 Beyond the loss of agricultural land there are no significant constraints to the development of the site.

Visual Impact Conclusions

11.5 The visual impact of the proposed site is greatly influenced by both the context and the topography of the River Gryfe Valley. Its low lying position in the valley limits the potential visibility to within a relatively small visual envelope that is contained within the valley to north and south and between High Mathernock to the east and topography and woodland within 500m to the west. Some brief views from elevated and remote locations are possible from the wider area such as Devol Moor, Inverclyde Wind Farm and Renfrewshire Height, but these would be over distance and would be seen by few people.

11.6 The context of the valley where views are possible is also limiting to the degree of visual impact with few receptors in the valley, and areas of plantation woodland and tree cover

which help to screen views. Some views would be possible from Horsecraigs and Cauldside across the valley where gaps in the woodland allow views across and potentially from High Mathernock and Loganwood House but these sit in tree cover so this would be minimal.

11.7 Views from Auchentiber Road would be possible as the site lies immediately to the south, and from sections of High Mathernock and Devol Road will be possible, but these are all lower sensitivity local access routes with limited traffic. These also function as Core Paths which may elevate sensitivity levels, but the areas affected will remain well contained within the valley.

11.8 The proposed adjacent development will have an influence on the levels of potential visual impact as, if developed, it will have a screening influence from the west. Woodland tree cover proposed for the site would mean that views would be screened in this direction. It would however be seen in conjunction with this development and cumulative impact must be considered.

Cumulative Impact Conclusions

11.9 There are some similar development types proposed within the wider landscape, but these are small and reasonably well spaced. The only potential for cumulative impact at this time is therefore with the adjacent proposed site at Auchintiber Road. This potential is closely related to the potential for visual impact due to their close proximity and is why they have often been considered together through the visual impacts assessment and in the photo montages. Considered together the area of development would be larger than if either were individually constructed. This would lead to a localised increase in cumulative and visual impacts but as visibility is very limited to the area of the Gryfe Valley described in the visual impact assessment, cumulative impacts would likewise be limited.

Overall Conclusions

11.10 The proposed development would represent a change in landscape character to the current agricultural land use at the moment but in a landscape which has much in the way of power infrastructure already. Visual impacts from this proposal would be limited by the topography of the valley and therefore contained within a small area. This would be further mitigated through screening structural boundary planting. This would also bring potential benefits for biodiversity from the currently ecologically limited agricultural usage. Cumulative impacts would arise from association with the adjacent proposed BESS development but the close proximity and limited visibility in the wider landscape would ensure that this cumulative effect would not affect the wider area.

12. Recommendations

Boundary Planting

- 12.1 Introduction of screen planting to the eastern boundary to mitigate visual impacts. This should be a mix of deciduous and evergreen native species and planted at a range of sizes in a matrix formation to provide early impacts and structure for future development. The existing boundary hedge to the field should be retained.
- 12.2 Planting to the northern boundary to mitigate impacts from Auchintiber Road and Devol Road. This should be a combination of mixed native hedge planting along the road with hedgerow / woodland planting between the road and retaining wall. Some larger heavy standard native trees should line the road to provide early cover.
- 12.3 Planting to the western boundary would be dependant on the granting of planning consent to the adjacent BESS development. If this is to come forward an approach which provides connectivity with the adjacent landscape design is recommended. If the development was to stand alone then visually mitigative woodland planting similar to the eastern boundary should be implemented. In either case native species, appropriate to the area, should be specified with a view to maximising biodiversity.
- 12.4 The southern area of the site will largely remain unused and there is an opportunity for enhanced biodiversity. The embankment of the proposed platform could be planted with native hedgerow species and riparian species planted to the SuDs basin and river edge. This could take the form of wet meadow grassland. Some tree planting would help to enhance the diversity further.
- 12.8 An Outline biodiversity Enhancement Plan has been prepared for the proposed development and the recommendations within this should be incorporated into the landscape strategy for the scheme.

Biodiversity Enhancement

- 12.5 There is opportunity to further biodiversity within the development through the inclusion of meadow grass or species rich grassland through the development where operationally appropriate.
- 12.6 Bird and bat boxes, hedgehog homes and bug hotels can also provide further habitat opportunities within the landscape.
- 12.7 Minimising grass cutting will help to promote grassland and insects within, and an overall maintenance and management plan should be prepared to ensure longevity of planting and enhancement of biodiversity going forward.

Appendix One

Assessment of visual receptors

FARMS, DWELLINGS AND SMALL HAMLETS

Small farmsteads or rural households will be sensitive to changes in their permanent views although these may often be mitigated by the presence of agricultural outbuildings and a general anticipation of industrial or agricultural activity across the landscape. At this range, there are many farms and dwellings within the landscape although these are generally restricted to the low-lying valley floors. These small holdings generally tend to be sheltered and often lie in tree covered surroundings. The type of development and fact that the extension of an agreed principle is being assessed means that 2km is considered an adequate distance to consider impacts upon this type of receptor. Where these features also have a cultural heritage designation these have been assessed in a later section.

Receptor	Distance from site	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Potential Impact
High Mathernock	0.25km	As a residential with equestrian facilities receptor this property will have a high sensitivity to visual impact.	This farm lies to the east of the site and is surrounded by outbuildings and tree cover which will have a mitigating effect on potential views of the development. Some residual views may be possible towards the site and this would be the case for the adjacent BESS development which sits on higher ground to the west along Auchentiber Road. Magnitude of change would be low to medium . This could be reduced through screen planting to the northern and eastern boundary. Photo Montage 3 illustrates the view from close to this receptor.	Low to Medium
Loganwood House	0.31km	As an agricultural receptor this property will have a medium sensitivity to visual impact.	Loganwood House lies immediately adjacent to High Mathernock Farm to its south. It similarly has tree cover to the west which would mitigate potential views and a similar low to medium magnitude of change to High Mathernock would be the case - with similar potential mitigation.	Low to medium
The Haven - Horsecraigs	0.575km	As an educational receptor this property will have a medium sensitivity to visual impact.	The Haven is a retreat for recovery and is therefore a secluded and peaceful location overlooking the valley. There will be views towards the site but the large area of plantation woodland near to the river and south of the site will help to screen views of much of the site. Magnitude of change would be medium . Additional screen planting to the southern boundary would help to mitigate impacts. Photo Montage 7 shows a view from the access track west of the main building.	Medium
Cauldside	0.65km	As a residential receptor this property will have a high sensitivity to visual impact.	This dwelling lies to the south east as the ground rises towards Jock's Craig. There will be views from this dwelling to the site and magnitude of change will be medium . Additional screen planting to the southern and eastern boundaries would help to mitigate impacts. Photo Montage 8 shows a view from the access track to its west.	Medium
Auchenfoyle Farm	0.82km	As an agricultural receptor this property will have a medium sensitivity to visual impact.	The tree cover along the course of the River Gryfe and the low lying position of the site would mean that views from this receptor are unlikely to be clear. Magnitude of change would be low .	Low to medium

Auchenfoil Cottage	1.1km	As a residential receptor this property will have a high sensitivity to visual impact.	Tree cover along the Gryfe Valley would screen views to the site from this receptor. Magnitude of change would be none .	None
Gryffe Neuk Nursery	1.7km	As an agricultural receptor this property will have a medium sensitivity to visual impact.	The ZTV indicates potential visibility but the low lying position of the receptor in the Gryfe valley west of the site combined with tree cover would mean that magnitude of change would be negligible .	Negligible
Dykefoot	1.8km	As an agricultural receptor this property will have a medium sensitivity to visual impact.	The ZTV indicates potential visibility but the low lying position of the receptor in the Gryfe valley west of the site combined with tree cover would mean that magnitude of change would be negligible .	Negligible

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

These receptor types refer to larger rural settlements, villages and towns. These groups of receptors are made up of a range of individual receptors of significant levels of sensitivity including many listed buildings. Sensitivity will therefore be high. This is generally mitigated by the increase in density of screening elements within these types of receptors such as tree cover and built structures. Often they are also associated with water courses and historically are located in sheltered niches in the landscape helping to further limit views in some directions. Where these features also have a cultural heritage designation these have been assessed in a later section.

Receptor	Distance from site	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Potential Impact
None affected				

TRANSPORT ROUTES

Receptors travelling along main transport routes will experience a constantly changing view of the surrounding countryside. Some views will be brief and others may change more gradually over distance but all will generally be briefly experienced and the degree of impact will alter quickly as progress is made on the route. Orientation relative to direction of travel can also be a factor as views which fall directly in the line of sight will be more noticeable than those lying perpendicular to the direction of travel.

Receptor	Distance from site	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Potential Impact
Auchentiber Road / Core Path 29D	0.01km	This narrow local road runs east and west to the immediate north of the site providing access to farms and dwelling in the localised area of the Gryfe Valley. It also forms part of the Core Path Network. It will have a medium to low sensitivity to visual impact.	This narrow road runs to the north of the site and as such would have fairly clear views from a section between High Mathernock Farm and the western edge of the approved adjacent development site. This site when constructed will in itself have a screening effect of the proposed development- particularly when screen planting is established. From immediately adjacent to the site, the proposed step down in the topography will help to screen views to an extent and screen planting between the site and retaining wall will help to reduce views further. Changes to currently open views over this stretch will be medium to high but limited by the relative sensitivity of the road as a receptor. Photo Montages 2, 3, 5 & 6 show various views along this road.	Medium to low

Devol Road / Core Path 37B	0.025km	This road is an access track with no through route for vehicular traffic. It does provide footpath access to Port Glasgow further north however. It is marked on the Core Paths plan and it will have a medium to low sensitivity to visual impact.	Views will be possible from this road for 350m before the topography levels and then eventually falls towards Port Glasgow. Views from travelling south will be possible across the Gryfe Valley and the site. Screen planting to the northern boundary will have a mitigating effect over time but this and the adjacent consented site would have a medium to high magnitude of change - again mitigated by the limited sensitivity of the receptor. Photo Montage 2 illustrates views from this route.	Medium to Low
High Mathernock Road / Core Path 43	0.25km	This narrow local road runs north and south and west to the east of the site providing access to farms and dwelling in the localised area either side of the Gryfe Valley. It also forms part of the Core Path Network It will have a medium to low sensitivity to visual impact.	Views from this road will be intermittently possible from close to the junction with Auchentiber Road and as the land rises towards Jock's Craig to the south east. Views from low in the valley will generally be screened by tree cover. Screen planting to the eastern boundary would have a mitigating effect and overall magnitude of change would be medium. Photo Montages 3 and 8 show views from along this route.	Medium to Low
Auchenfoil Road (B788)	0.95km	This local road runs north and south and west to the west of the site providing access to farms and dwelling in the localised area either side of the Gryfe Valley. It will have a medium sensitivity to visual impact.	This road passes to the west at a reasonable distance in a north and south orientation, before curving to the east to head diagonally towards Kilmacolm. There are few clear views towards the site from the road due to distance, orientation and large areas of tree cover in the landscape. Magnitude of change would be low .	Low
Garshangan Road / Core Path 29C	1.25km	This narrow local road runs east and west to the west of the B788 providing access to farms and dwelling in the localised area higher up the Gryfe Valley. It also forms part of the Core Path Network It will have a medium to low sensitivity to visual impact.	This road runs further west along the valley. The ZTV indicates potential views but in reality the distance and tree cover in the landscape would mean that views are not possible. Magnitude of change would be none .	None

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Cultural heritage receptors can be historical elements within the landscape such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Designed Gardens and Landscapes or can simply be significant local features which contribute to the character of the study area. Levels of sensitivity will vary greatly depending on the nature of the receptor and may not be related to their classification but rather their function, attraction to visitors and the importance of "setting" to their character. Where these features also have a cultural heritage designation these have been assessed in a later section.

Listed Buildings (within 2km)

Receptor	Distance from site	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Potential Impact
None affected				

Scheduled Monuments

Receptor	Distance from site	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Potential Impact
High Mathernock AA Battery	0.25km	This receptor is the remnants of a gun placement used during the second world war. These remain as brick platforms in the low ground close to the river Gryfe. The will have a low to medium sensitivity to visual impact	These structures are ruined and lie within a field accessed through a closed and secured (not locked) gate. Access appears to be maintained via a mown grass path so some degree of access appears to be anticipated. The location of the battery is contingent on the sheltered but clear view of potential aircraft attacks during the war on the Clyde estuary so it setting is a factor however as a ruined and relatively minor artifact which would only ever have been intended to be temporary, its long term sensitivity to visual impact must be considered. Views of the site will be possible across the river through gaps in the trees and magnitude of change from this close range would be medium to high .	Low to medium

Conservation Areas within 5km

Receptor	Distance from site	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Potential Impact
None affected				

Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 5km

Receptor	Distance from site	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Potential Impact
None affected				

NATURAL HERITAGE

Nature conservation sites are usually designated for their ecological or geological features or for their aesthetic value. Generally, the former types of sites have a low sensitivity to visual impact but often have the potential to draw visitors to them and so will be considered. The latter types of sites such as National Scenic Areas or Areas of Great Landscape Value have a high sensitivity to visual impact as they have been designated in order to preserve their visual qualities.

Receptor	Distance from site	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Potential Impact
Devol Road Upland - LNCS (12)	0.02km	These types of receptors are locally designated due to their conservation value rather than their aesthetic qualities although there can often be a cross over in these elements. For the most part this means that they will have a low sensitivity to visual impacts.	Views of the site would fall across much of this designated site although formal access is limited to access tracks for the turbines which exist across it at present. The development of the site would represent a small increase in impact from the existing turbines and consented adjacent site. Magnitude of change would be medium .	Low
Jock's Craig to Black's Craig - LNCS (15)	1km	These types of receptors are locally designated due to their conservation value rather than their aesthetic qualities although there can often be a cross over in these elements. For the most part this means that they will have a low sensitivity to visual impacts.	This raised area will have views across the valley towards the site and the proposed development will be visible from much of the northern part of the designation. Magnitude of change would be medium .	Low
Green Water - LNCS (39)	1.45km	These types of receptors are locally designated due to their conservation value rather than their aesthetic qualities although there can often be a cross over in these elements. For the most part this means that they will have a low sensitivity to visual impacts.	The ZTV indicates that only a small section of the designated watercourse could have potential views of the site. In reality the screening tree cover in the landscape would mean that this is not possible. Magnitude of change would be none .	None

Renfrewshire Heights - SSSI/SPA	1.7km	These types of receptors are designated due to their high conservation value rather than their aesthetic qualities although there can often be a cross over in these elements. For the most part this means that they will have a low sensitivity to visual impacts but if they are likely to draw visitors to the designation this can rise to a higher sensitivity. In this case the sensitivity will be low however.	The ZTV indicates views to the site from across this raised ground to the south west in scattered pockets. This is not a particularly accessible landscape and the tree cover to the south of the valley would help to mitigate to some degree. The consented adjacent site is larger and likely more visible so the development of the proposed site would represent only a small incremental increase in impact. Magnitude of change would be medium to low .	Low
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Appendix Two

Documents used in the preparation of this report

1. *“Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment,”* Third Edition, 2013,
published by the Landscape Institute
2. Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management.
3. *Inverclyde Local Development Plan 2019*
4. *Inverclyde Core Paths Plan – 2019*
5. *National Planning Framework 4 (February 2023)*
6. *Nature Scots online database of Landscape Character Types*
7. *NatureScot Review 116 – Glasgow and Clyde Valley landscape character assessment”, 1999, Land Use Consultants in association with Glasgow University
Archaeological Research Division*
8. www.rcahms.gov.uk/pastmap.html
9. [Scotland’s Environment Online database](#)
10. [NatureScot Landscape Character Online Database](#)

Appendix Three Background experience

1. The landscape architectural practice of David Wilson Associates was established in 1992 and now works from a busy design studio in Hamilton Town Centre. It re-established as DWA Landscape Architects Limited, in early 2013, with David Wilson, and his two long standing associates, Andrew McLatchie and Julie Spence, becoming joint Directors. In September 2017 David Wilson retired from the Practice, but DWA continues under the directorship of Andy and Julie. The staff consists of six design team members and two administrators.
2. The practice uses computer-based design and communications systems to provide a professional landscape design and landscape planning service to Public Agencies, Commercial Clients and Private Individuals throughout Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the North of England.
3. The workload includes industrial, residential layout designs, road corridor and townscape improvement projects, new schools, community parks, play areas, private garden design and ecological and woodland habitat initiatives.
4. In addition, the practice has provided a specialist service in the preparation of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Studies and, over the past twenty years, has undertaken them for many housing, wind turbine and other commercial developments.
5. Clients include Barratt, Kirkwood, Bancon, Bellway, Avant, Dawn, Miller, Persimmon, Scotia and Stewart Milne Homes, Hubco North Scotland, Dundas Estates and Local Authorities throughout Scotland.

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