Stonestreet Green Solar

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Appendix 8.2: LVIA Methodology

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Appendix 8.2: LVIA Methodology

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A1 LVIA METHODOLOGY

A1.1 This Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment ('LVIA') Methodology sets out the methodology for the assessment of landscape and visual impacts in relation to the Development Consent Order ('DCO') application for Stonestreet Green Solar ('the Project').

A1.2 This LVIA Methodology is **Appendix 8.2** to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)**.

Introduction

A1.3 The methodology employed in carrying out the LVIA of the Project is in accordance with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment[i] ('GLVIA3') devised by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. The methodology is further informed by the Landscape Institute's GLVIA3 *Statements of Clarification* 01-13[ii], *Technical Information Note* ('TIN') 01-21[iii], and *Technical Guidance Note ('TGN' 02/21 Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations*[iv]*.*

A1.4 The purpose of an LVIA is to identity the likely effects of change resulting from the Project, which can be used as a tool to optimise the design of a scheme to minimise the potential for adverse changes to arise and to maximize the benefit of positive changes. Landscape and visual assessments are separate processes, with a distinction made between:

- Landscape - landscape character and the elements and features that contribute to the sense of place (landscape receptors); and
- Visual - people who experience views within the landscape (visual receptors).

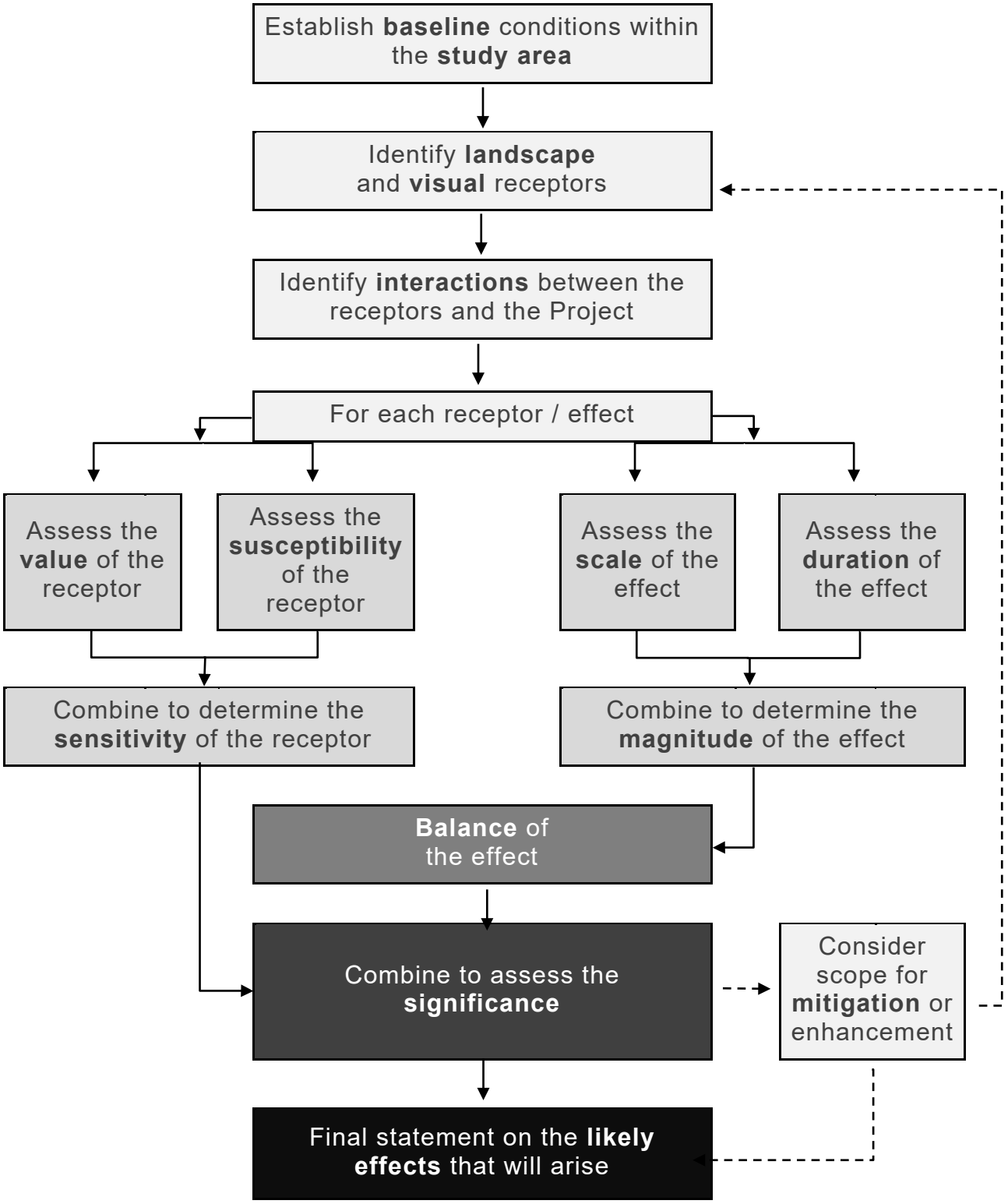
A1.5 Accordingly, landscape effects occur as a result of changes in the physical landscape elements that may give rise to changes in its character and how this is experienced, while visual effects occur as a result of changes to the composition of available views and people's response to such changes.

A1.6 Subject to the nature of the Project and the landscape and visual context, there are typically three key stages to the LVIA process, with a further two optional stages carried out as required:

- Baseline Appraisal;
- Iterative Design;
- Assessment of Landscape and Visual Effects;
- Cumulative Assessment (optional); and
- Night-Time Assessment (optional).

A1.7 An overview of the assessment process is set out in **Diagram 1** of this Appendix. The assessment of landscape and visual effects relies on identifying the interactions between the Project and the identified receptors, linking judgements between the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of effect experienced. The sensitivity of a receptor is determined by combining judgements on the value attached to the receptor alongside its susceptibility, while the magnitude of an effect is determined by combining judgements on scale and duration.

Diagram 1: Overview of the LVIA Process



Baseline Appraisal

A1.8 The purpose of the baseline appraisal stage is to record the existing landscape features, characteristics and ascertain the area from which the existing Site and Project may be visible to analyse the way in which the landscape is experienced. The following aspects typically comprise the baseline appraisal stage:

- Definition and refinement of an appropriate study area based on professional judgement of factors including likely extent of visibility or character influence of the Site or Project and fieldwork;
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility ('ZTV') modelling, where appropriate;
- Identification of the patterns and scale of landform, vegetation, land use and built development, alongside relevant planning policy (including landscape designations) and published landscape characterisations; and
- Identification of representative viewpoints within the study area.

A1.9 Where pertinent, a localised character assessment will be undertaken to supplement the published characterisation material, with consideration of 'natural', 'cultural and social' and 'perceptual and aesthetic' factors. These may include (non-exhaustive list):

- Landform and hydrology;
- Land use and settlement;
- Pattern/texture/line;
- Scale and enclosure;
- Historical development/time-depth;
- Activities and cultural associations;
- Spatial structure and built form;
- Infrastructure;
- Movement, connectivity and accessibility;
- Tranquillity and remoteness; and
- Aesthetic visual quality.

A1.10 In order to assess the effects on visual receptors, a selection of publicly accessible viewpoints is made. This typically includes representative viewpoints (e.g. representing sequential views from users of a particular footpath) and specific viewpoints (e.g. a key view from a specific visitor attraction).

A1.11 Views may be categorised as either near distance, medium distance or long distance with the relevant distances dependant on the size and nature of the proposed development, based on professional judgement.

A1.12 The type of view is typically described as transient/sequential (i.e. experienced when moving) or fixed (i.e. from a static location). It is also described in terms of the degree of screening or openness (e.g. open or uninterrupted; partial - including where partially screened or filtered by vegetation or other structures; or curtailed/screened by intervening land form, built form or vegetation) and the angle of view (e.g. frontal or oblique).

A1.13 Photographs of representative viewpoints are taken at eye level, using a digital SLR camera, and presented in line with the Landscape Institute TGN06-19[v].

A1.14 Where relevant, the future baseline of the landscape context may also be considered, in order to account for ongoing change in the landscape where the landscape context will likely be altered by the time the Project will commence, such as through forestry or quarrying activities, or the construction of new developments that will not overlap with the construction phase of the Project.

A1.15 For the avoidance of doubt, the future baseline context should not be confused with cumulative effects, which are addressed differently and assessed separately.

Assessing the Value of the Receptor

Landscape Value

A1.16 The assessment of landscape value is based on a combination of the importance of landscape-related planning designations and the following attributes (drawn from the TGN 02-21 and Box 5.1 of GLVIA3):

- Natural Heritage;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Condition;
- Associations;
- Distinctiveness;
- Rarity and Representativeness;
- Recreational;
- Perceptual and Scenic Quality; and
- Functional.

A1.17 As a matter of principle, all landscapes are considered to be of value, as enshrined within the European Landscape Convention ('ELC') 2004[vi]. The overall value of each landscape receptor is categorised as Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High as set out in **Table 1** of this Appendix, reflecting the UK hierarchy of 'valued landscapes'.

Table 1: Landscape Value Criteria

Value	Criteria
Very Low	Landscape area or feature that is undesignated and in a poor condition and state of disrepair that detracts from the landscape quality.
Low	Landscape area or feature of inconsequential components and characteristics, undesignated and with little or no wider recognition of value, although potentially of importance to the local community.
Medium	Landscape area of common components and characteristics that may be designated at local or borough level for its landscape and visual qualities. A landscape feature that makes a recognisable positive contribution to landscape character.
High	Landscape area of rare or distinctive components and characteristics that may also be nationally designated for scenic beauty. A landscape feature that makes a strong and multifaceted positive contribution to landscape character.
Very High	Landscape area of rare or distinctive components and characteristics that may also be internationally acknowledged. A landscape feature that makes a unique positive contribution to landscape character.

Visual Value

A1.18 The assessment of visual value is based on a combination of any cultural/historical associations the view may have, along with any designation or policy protection.

A1.19 The overall value for each visual receptor is categorised as Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High as set out in **Table 2** of this Appendix.

Table 2: Visual Value Criteria

Value	Criteria
Very Low	View from a location that is not designated and with no notable cultural associations attached to the view.
Low	View from a location that is not designated and with limited cultural associations attached to the view.
Medium	View from a location that is within a designated landscape or with notable cultural associations attached to the view.
High	View from a location that is within a designated and with notable cultural associations attached to the view, or a view from an expressly recognised viewpoint location.
Very High	View from a celebrated location that is likely to be of international importance, either designated or with exceptional international cultural associations.

Iterative Design

A1.20 LVIAs are undertaken by professionals who are typically involved in the design of the landscape, site design, and/or the preparation of subsequent management proposals. The design and assessment stages are iterative, with the stages overlapping in part.

A1.21 Mitigation measures embedded within the design of the Project are termed 'Primary Mitigation' and include aspects such as layout and height, and the arrangement of new structural planting. These aspects are included within the initial assessment of effects. Tertiary mitigation, including the Outline Landscape

and Ecological Management Plan are also treated as embedded mitigation as set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: EIA Methodology (Doc Ref. 5.2)**

A1.22 Additional mitigation measures, termed 'Secondary Mitigation' are those aspects that are not necessarily embedded within the design of the Project; or the benefit of the mitigation is not immediately realised, such as the growth of planting proposals over time. These aspects are factored into an assessment of residual effects (i.e. an assessment of effects that will remain following the implementation of additional mitigation measures).

A1.23 For the assessment of residual effects, the growth of planting is assumed to follow an approximate rate of 1m in height every 3 years (albeit noting that this may be subject to variations according to a range of factors).

Assessment of Effects

A1.24 As set out previously, the assessment of landscape and visual effects relies on linking judgements between the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of effect experienced.

Landscape Effects

A1.25 Landscape effects occur as a result of changes to the physical fabric of the landscape that may give rise to alterations to its overriding character and how this character is experienced.

Landscape Sensitivity - Value

A1.26 The value of a landscape receptor is established during the baseline stage and is categorised as Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High as set out in **Table 1** of this Appendix.

Landscape Sensitivity - Susceptibility

A1.27 The susceptibility of the landscape is a measure of its vulnerability to the type of development proposed, without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. The following criteria are taken into consideration in the assessment of landscape susceptibility, although not all criteria are equally applicable or important for each landscape receptor:

- Landform;
- Pattern/Complexity;
- Composition;
- Landcover;
- Relationship of a given landscape area or feature to the surrounding context; and
- Potential for appropriate mitigation within the context of existing character and guidelines.

A1.28 The overall susceptibility for each landscape receptor is categorised as Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High as set out in **Table 3** of this Appendix.

Table 3: Landscape Susceptibility Criteria

Susceptibility	Criteria
Very Low	The receptor may exhibit no overriding structure with no relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, with the type of development proposed very unlikely to alter the overall integrity of the receptor. It is very likely that published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the receptor and the type of development proposed.
Low	The receptor may exhibit an incoherent structure with minimal relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, with the type of development proposed unlikely to alter the overall integrity of the receptor. It is likely that published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the receptor and the type of development proposed.
Medium	The receptor may exhibit a varied structure with a tangible relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics

Susceptibility	Criteria
	of the area, while the type of development proposed may potentially alter the overall integrity of the receptor. There is a reasonable potential that the published guidelines for development can be applied given the nature of the receptor and the type of development proposed.
High	The receptor may exhibit an established structure with a direct relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, with the type of development proposed likely to alter the overall integrity of the receptor. It is unlikely that published guidelines for development can be readily applied given the nature of the receptor and the type of development proposed.
Very High	The receptor may exhibit a clearly defined structure with a symbiotic relationship to the surrounding context and key characteristics of the area, with the type of development proposed very likely to alter the overall integrity of the receptor. It is very unlikely that published guidelines for development can be applied given the nature of the receptor and the type of development proposed.

Landscape Magnitude of Effect (Change) - Scale

A1.29 Factors contributing to the scale of landscape change, as defined in **Table 4** of this Appendix, include:

- The extent/proportion of the physical landscape elements that will be altered with reference to their wider contribution to the landscape;
- The degree to which aesthetic and/or perceptual aspects will be altered; and
- The geographical area that will be directly and indirectly altered.

Table 4: Landscape Scale Criteria

Scale	Criteria
None	No change to the landscape receptor.
Compact	There will likely be change to a limited proportion of the landscape receptor, which will likely not be discernible or have no effect on the integrity of the landscape or the key characteristics of a very localised geographic area.

Scale	Criteria
Modest	There will likely be change to a moderate proportion of the landscape receptor, which will likely result in a perceptible change in the integrity of the landscape or the key characteristics of a discrete geographic area.
Ample	There will likely be change to a high proportion of the landscape receptor, which will likely result in a noticeable change in the integrity of the landscape or the key characteristics of an extended geographic area.
Extensive	There will likely be a wholesale change to the landscape receptor, which will likely result in a fundamental change to the integrity of the landscape or key characteristics of a very wide geographic area.

Landscape Magnitude of Effect (Change) – Duration and Reversibility

A1.30 Factors contributing to the duration the change is experienced in the landscape (including consideration of management plans as appropriate), as defined in **Table 5** of this Appendix, include:

- Whether the change is wholly reversible or permanent; and
- Whether the change is temporary (and if so, for what period of time).

Table 5: Landscape Duration and Reversibility Criteria

Duration	Criteria
None	No change.
Very Short	Likely to be temporary (up to 5 years) and readily reinstated / reversible.
Short	Likely to be temporary but for a longer term (up to 10 years), which can be reinstated / reversible.
Medium	Likely to be of permanence or for an extended temporary period over a generation (i.e. up to 40 years), and/or less readily reinstated / reversible.
Long	Likely to be of permanence with limited prospect of being reinstated / reversed.

Visual Effects

A1.31 Visual effects occur as a result of changes to the composition of available views and people's response to such changes.

Visual Sensitivity - Value

A1.32 The value of a visual receptor is established during the baseline stage and is categorised as Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High as set out in **Table 2** of this Appendix.

Visual Sensitivity - Susceptibility

A1.33 The susceptibility of each visual receptor is a measure of their vulnerability to the type of development proposed, without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. The following criteria are taken into consideration in the assessment of visual susceptibility:

- The extent to which the viewers' attention is focussed on the landscape;
- The extent to which the view contributes to the viewers' amenity experience; and
- The nature of the activity the viewer is involved in (or otherwise).

A1.34 The overall susceptibility for each visual receptor is categorised as Very Low, Low, Medium, Heigh or Very High as set out in **Table 6** of this Appendix.

Table 6: Visual Susceptibility Criteria

Susceptibility	Criteria
Very Low	People engaged in an activity and/or at a location where their visual setting is of minimal importance and little or no attention is focussed on the landscape.
Low	People engaged in an activity and/or at a location where their visual setting is unlikely to be important and limited attention is focussed on the landscape.

Susceptibility	Criteria
Medium	People engaged in an activity and/or at a location where their visual setting is incidental to their enjoyment and attention is partly focussed on the landscape.
High	People engaged in an activity and/or at a location where their visual setting is important and the landscape is likely an important focus of their attention.
Very High	People engaged in an activity and/or at a location where their visual setting is of utmost importance and the landscape is the main focus of their attention.

Visual Magnitude of Effect (Change) - Scale

A1.35 Factors contributing to the scale of visual change, as defined in **Table 7** of this Appendix, include:

- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor;
- The distance of the viewer from the Project;
- The extent of the area over which the changes will be visible; and
- The degree of visual intrusion of the Project in the view.

Table 6: Visual Scale Criteria

Scale	Criteria
None	No change discernible in the composition of the view.
Compact	There will likely be a barely perceptible change in the composition of the view, which is likely to be at considerable distance from the viewer and only glimpsed and/or occupying a limited extent of the view.
Modest	There will likely be a perceptible change in the composition of the view, which may be at some distance from the viewer, or nearby but only glimpsed and/or occupying a discrete extent of the view.
Ample	There will likely be noticeable change in the composition of the view, which may be close to the viewer and/or occupying a sizeable extent of the view.

Scale	Criteria
Extensive	There will likely be a pronounced change in the composition of the view, close to the viewer and occupying a wide extent of the view.

Visual Magnitude of Effect (Change) - Duration and Reversibility

A1.36 Factors contributing to the duration the change is experienced visually (including consideration of management plans as appropriate), as defined in **Table 8** of this Appendix include:

- Whether or not the view is experienced in fixed or transient views and, in the latter, whether it is intermittent/glimpsed or continuous; and
- Whether the change is temporary (and for what period of time) or permanent.

Table 7: Visual Duration and Reversibility Criteria

Duration	Criteria
None	Not visible.
Very Short	Likely to be temporary and only intermittently visible.
Short	Likely to be temporary but visible for a continuous period.
Medium	Likely to be of permanence or for an extended temporary period, and/or likely to be only intermittently visible.
Long	Likely to be of permanence and/or visible for a continuous period.

Combination of Judgements

Sensitivity Judgements

A1.37 The matrix set out in **Table 9** of this Appendix is applied to assist with assessing the sensitivity of a receptor, which is defined as Very Low, Low, Medium, High or Very High. The matrix is not formulaic and professional judgement is employed at all stages in the assessment of effects.

A1.38 Detailed criteria on how value and susceptibility are determined in relation to landscape and visual receptors is set out in each relevant section of this methodology.

Table 8: Sensitivity Matrix

		Susceptibility				
		Very Low	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Very High**
Value	**Very Low**	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Very High
	Very High	Medium	High	High	Very High	Very High

Magnitude of Effect (Change) Judgements

A1.39 The matrix set out in **Table 10** of this Appendix is applied to assess the magnitude of an effect, which is defined as None, Very Small, Small, Medium or Large. Detailed criteria on how scale and duration are determined in relation to landscape and visual receptors is set out in each relevant section of this methodology. Where it is considered that there is potential for both adverse and beneficial changes to occur, these are described comprehensively. The matrix is not formulaic and professional judgement is employed at all stages in the assessment of effects.

Table 9: Magnitude Matrix

		Duration				
		None	**Very Short**	**Short**	**Medium**	**Long**
Scale	**None**	None	None	None	None	None
	Compact	None	Very Small	Very Small	Very Small	Small
	Modest	None	Very Small	Small	Small	Medium
	Ample	None	Very Small	Small	Medium	Large
	Extensive	None	Small	Medium	Large	Large

Balance of Effects

A1.40 Effects are defined as beneficial, adverse, or neutral, as defined in **Table 11** of this Appendix. This consideration is termed the 'balance of effects', factoring in both the potentially beneficial and adverse aspects associated with a given change and its resultant effect.

Table 10: Balance of Effects Criteria

Nature	Definition
Beneficial	An effect that will on balance result in an improvement to the condition, integrity or key characteristics/composition of the landscape receptor or viewing experience.
Adverse	An effect that will on balance result in damage to the condition, integrity or key characteristics/composition of the landscape receptor or viewing experience.
Neutral	An effect that will on balance maintain the condition, integrity or key characteristics/ composition of the landscape receptor or viewing experience and may incorporate a combination of positive and negative aspects.

Significance of Effects

A1.41 To draw conclusions on the significance of landscape and visual effects, the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect experienced is considered alongside one another in line with the matrix set out in **Table 12** of the Appendix. Depending on the nature of the Project, the significance of effects may be considered at different stages of the project lifecycle (e.g. during construction; at Year 1 of operation; at Year 15 of operation; and/or on decommissioning). The matrix is not formulaic and professional judgement is employed at all stages in the assessment of effects.

Table 11: Significance Matrix

		Magnitude				
		None	**Very Small**	**Small**	**Medium**	**Large**
Sensitivity	**Very Low**	Nil	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor
	Low	Nil	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Moderate
	Medium	Nil	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Moderate
	High	Nil	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Major
	Very High	Nil	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major

A1.42 The assessment of significance is subject to professional judgement and is rated on a scale of Nil through to Major, as defined in **Table 13** of this Appendix. Intermediate ratings may be identified, where the effect is considered to vary across the range, using professional judgement. In essence, the reported significance indicates how important the effect is likely to be from a landscape and visual perspective.

A1.43 For schemes subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, effects of Major or Moderate significance are deemed ‘significant’. Where intermediate effects are identified that are minor-moderate, these are typically considered to fall below the threshold of significant effects.

Table 12: Significance Criteria

	Significance
Major	An effect that is very likely to be important from a landscape and visual perspective.
Moderate	An effect that is potentially important from a landscape and visual perspective.
Minor	An effect that is unlikely to be important from a landscape and visual perspective.
Negligible	An effect that is has minimal importance from a landscape and visual perspective.
Nil	No effect and therefore of no importance from a landscape and visual perspective.

Cumulative Assessment

A1.44 The assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects considers the effects that will arise as a result of additional changes to the landscape resource or visual amenity caused by the Project in cumulation with the cumulative schemes included in the scope of the assessment.

A1.45 The GLVIA3 emphasises that cumulative impact assessment should be reasonable and proportionate to the nature of a proposed development and local environment, focussing on likely significant effects rather than providing a comprehensive catalogue of every conceivable cumulative effect that may occur.

A1.46 The cumulative assessment takes into consideration:

- The extent the emerging cumulative scheme and the Project extend or intensify the landscape and/or visual effects;
- The extent the landscape resource is altered due to the modifications in land use and pattern;
- The interrelations between the different types of built forms;
- The incremental changes as a result of successive developments being introduced;

- The temporal effects arising due to simultaneous or successive construction activities over an extended period of time; and
- The indirect effects arising from the enabling works of the cumulative scheme and/or the consequences of the removal of elements of the landscape.

A1.47 Cumulative landscape effects relate to the loss and/or addition of features as a result of the Project and the emerging cumulative scheme that alter the physical fabric and character of a landscape.

A1.48 Cumulative visual effects may arise as a result of combined visibility and/or sequential effects and are principally concerned with the change in the composition of available views and the visual amenity experience. Cumulative visual effects are categorised as follows:

- Combined: the influence of more than one scheme is experienced in a single view by a visual receptor;
- Successive: where two or more schemes are visible from the same location but not within the same view, i.e. an observer at a given location would need to look in distinctly different directions to view more than one scheme; and
- Sequential: occurs when an observer moves through a landscape, e.g. where the presence of the emerging cumulative scheme and the Project are visible from different locations along a recognised route of travel. The schemes do not need to be intervisible for sequential effects to arise.

Night-Time Assessment

Overview

A1.49 The methodology for the assessment of the night-time landscape and visual effects resulting from the Project is based on established principles of good practice drawn from the following documents:

- *Lighting in the Countryside: Towards Good Practice: Department for Communities and Local Government*, 1997[vii] (now withdrawn but still represents good practice);
- *Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light: The Institution of Lighting Professionals*[viii] ('ILP'), 2011;
- *How to Conduct a Sky Quality Survey: International Dark-Sky Association*[ix]; and
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Light Pollution*, 2014[x].

A1.50 This methodology has been prepared to guide the assessment of proposed lighting in landscape and visual terms, focusing on potential effects on the character of the night sky and the landscape, and also effects on specific visual receptors where appropriate. Lighting Impact Assessments, including the assessment of light pollution as a statutory nuisance on public health and the environment, are beyond the scope of this assessment methodology.

A1.51 In addition to the information gathered as part of the desktop study for the landscape and visual assessment, the baseline conditions of the study area at night are identified through desk study, mapping and night-time site visits. The night-time baseline is primarily determined by the existing distribution of artificial light sources in the landscape or perceived on the horizon and in the sky; sky-glow above areas of lighting; and the intrinsic darkness of the landscape or night sky (wherein natural light sources in the sky, including celestial objects and natural phenomena, can be perceived to a greater or lesser extent).

A1.52 The night-time baseline provides a descriptive benchmark for determining the overall sensitivity to lighting of the character of the Site and the study area, and its capacity to accommodate new lighting, as well as informing the design of the Project and where possible, avoiding or mitigating adverse effects.

A1.53 In order to provide a robust assessment of the potential effects of the Project on the night-time baseline, a series of night-time receptors are identified. Night-time receptors are defined as a geographical zone within the study area where there is a broadly consistent character in relation to the perception of light and dark

within the night sky and the landscape. The night-time characteristics of these areas are typically demonstrated within the assessment by a combination of night-time photography, night-time satellite imagery, and the identification and mapping of light sources experienced in the night sky.

A1.54 Where appropriate, the identification of specific night-time visual receptors may also be used to describe the effects resulting from the Project on night-time visual amenity on receptors who are likely to be focused on the night-time landscape and night sky. This may be appropriate where there is a night-time view that is readily obtained, likely to be experienced by people at night and recognised for its specific visual qualities at night, for example a known stargazing location or a campsite in an area of dark skies.

A1.55 Judgements on value, susceptibility, scale and duration are conducted in the context of the night-time baseline, following the same principles of the assessment process for landscape and visual effects. Conclusions are drawn on the significance of night-time effects as a result in order to understand the change brought about by the Project both in terms of the night-time landscape character and the addition of new sources of light and the extent to which they are perceived within the landscape.

Glossary of Terms

A1.56 Sky Glow – General illumination of the night sky above conurbations and any areas where there are large amounts of artificial light. It comprises aspects of reflected light from illuminated surfaces, direct upward light from lighting installations and intrusion light, which is light that falls outside the specific area to be lit.

A1.57 Glare – The brightness of a light source when viewed against a dark background. Most often occurring when the light source itself is directly visible and not shielded.

A1.58 `Light Intrusion (or ‘trespass’) – Light that falls on areas beyond those that are intended to be lit by a particular source.

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