Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES																
R1	Properties on/accessed from Boghill Road east of quarry access road (4 no.) (Site Context Photograph 5, Photomontage P1)	High	0-200m/830m-1.3km	Partial	Partial	Most	Fixed	High	Major Adverse	Medium-High	Moderate-Major to Major Adverse	Medium	Moderate-Major Adverse	Medium-Low	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially obscured by intervening vegetation and landform with slightly less softening and screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flues and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Partial near-distance views of Boghill Road/quarry access road including site traffic although this will be softened and partially screened by proposed hedgerow, tree and woodland planting flanking re-aligned Boghill Road. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road likely to be perceived as well as majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R2	Properties on/accessed from Boghill Road west of quarry access road (6 no.) (Site Context Photograph 4)	High	0-950m/1-1.5km	Partial	Partial	Most	Fixed	High	Major Adverse	Medium-High	Moderate-Major to Major Adverse	Medium	Moderate-Major Adverse	Medium-Low	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially obscured by intervening vegetation, although to a lesser extent than east of the quarry access road, owing to slightly more elevated topography. Slightly less softening and screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flues and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and would be seen in context of existing pylons. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Partial near-distance views from one property adjacent to Boghill Road/quarry access road including site traffic, although this will be softened and partially screened by proposed hedgerow, tree and woodland planting flanking re-aligned Boghill Road and quarry access road junction. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road likely to be perceived from this property only. Majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R3	Properties on/accessed from Boghill Road, west of Flush Road (6 no) (Site Context Photograph 21)	High	1.2-2km/1.8-2.5km	Partial	Partial-Glimpse	Partial	Fixed	Medium	Moderate-Major Adverse	Medium-Low	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially obscured by intervening vegetation and landform. Slightly less softening and screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although EFW would barely penetrate horizon. Colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of quarry and sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons, solar array and wind turbine. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
R4	Properties on/accessed from Flush Road, north-west of quarry area of application site (3 no) (Site Context Photographs 3 and 8, Photomontage P4)	High	300-800m/500m-1km	Partial	Partial	Most	Fixed	High	Major Adverse	Medium-High	Moderate-Major to Major Adverse	Medium	Moderate-Major Adverse	Medium-Low	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially obscured by intervening landform (particularly from the southern valley side of the stream crossing Flush Road) and vegetation. Slightly less softening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Built forms in northern area of quarry are prominent. Lower parts of EFW (only perceived from properties north-west of the stream), would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flues and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and would be seen in context of existing pylons. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub. Majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R5	Properties on/accessed from Flush Road, south of application site (5 no.) (Site Context Photograph 9, Photomontage P5)	High	340-850m/650m-1.2km	Partial	Partial	Small Amount	Fixed	Medium	Moderate-Major Adverse	Medium-Low	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Views of quarry site are largely obscured by intervening landform. Upper part of proposed EFW flue and small elements of the roof of the EFW would be perceived above the horizon of the quarry. The smaller elements of built form associate readily with the existing pale coloured built forms in the landscape. Flue colouration assists the built form in receding into backdrop of distant agricultural landscape and sky and strong vertical form is broken up by differences in colouration, which also associate with the horizontal pattern of the backdrop. Flue seen in context of existing pylons and communication masts. The quarry perimeter landscape would be softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing landform.
R6	Residential Properties at the junction of Flush Road and A52	High	1.2km/1.6km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views of quarry site and proposed flues are entirely obscured from single storey properties by intervening landform.
R7	Properties on Upper Hightown Road to the south-east of Hightown Road (Site Context Photograph 11)	High	1.2km/1.6km	Partial	Partial	Partial	Fixed	Medium	Moderate-Major Adverse	Medium-Low	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Varying levels of localised vegetation partially constrain visibility towards quarry site. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where views can be obtained, intervening landform at the eastern edge of the quarry site largely obscures low-level views into the quarry site. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the EFW flue above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and a wind turbine, as well as the urban edge along Hydepark Road. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Part of construction work likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R8	Properties at junction of Hightown Road and Hydepark Road, including on Anna's Grove and Cashelton Manor (Site Context Photograph 11)	High	310m/1.6km	Partial-None	Partial-None	Most-None	Fixed	Medium - Neutral	Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Medium-Low - Neutral	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Medium-Low - Neutral	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Hedgerows with trees south-west of and perpendicular to Hydepark Road partially constrain visibility towards quarry site. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. In views obtained to either side of these hedgerows, especially to the north-west, intervening landform to the east of the quarry site largely obscures low-level views into the quarry site. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed lower-level built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flues and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flues above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Partial-open near distance view of junction and roadways including site traffic. Majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
R9	Properties on the Beeches (2 no. properties on SW edge) (Site Context Photograph 11)	High	550m/1.7km	Partial-None	Partial-None	Partial-None	Fixed	Medium-Low - Neutral	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Hedgerows including two with trees south-west of and perpendicular to Hydepark Road partially constrain visibility towards quarry site. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. In views obtained intervening landform to the east of the quarry site largely obscures low-level views into the quarry site. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed lower-level built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Part of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R10	Properties at the junction of Hydepark Road and Boghill Road (2 no.) (Site Context Photograph 6, Photomontage P2)	High	10m/1.6km	Open-Partial	Partial	Most	Fixed	High	Major Adverse	Medium-High	Moderate-Major to Major Adverse	Medium	Moderate-Major Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially obscured by intervening vegetation and landform. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed lower-level built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flues and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above the quarry horizon, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub. Open near-distance views of Boghill Road including site traffic. Proposed planting of locally characteristic canopy trees in the vicinity of the junction of Boghill Road and Hydepark Road will soften and, after 20 years of establishment, largely screen views towards the built form within the quarry area of the application site. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road likely to be perceived as well as majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
R11	Properties in the vicinity of Blackrock, Hydepark Road (Site Context Photograph 7, Photomontage P3)	High	500m/1.7km	Partial-None	Partial-None	Most-None	Fixed	Medium-High - Neutral	Moderate-Major to Major Adverse - Neutral	Medium - Neutral	Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Medium-Low - Neutral	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Views of quarry site are obtained from properties with frontages to Hydepark Road. These views are partially obscured by intervening vegetation and landform. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flues and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation and assimilating the MBT flue as well as softening the interface of the EFW flue with the horizon. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road unlikely to be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:

1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
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Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R12	Properties at Mayfield Manor, Hydepark Road (Site Context Photograph 7)	High	660m/1.8km	Partial-None	Partial-None	Partial-None	Fixed	Medium-High - Neutral	Moderate-Major to Major Adverse - Neutral	Medium - Neutral	Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Medium-Low - Neutral	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Views of quarry site are obtained from properties with frontages to Hydepark Road and some upper storey windows from other properties. These views are partially obscured by intervening vegetation and landform Including localised vegetation on the southern edge of Hydepark Road. Slightly less softening and screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbine, both in vicinity of quarry site and close to the receptor. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation and assimilating the MBT flue as well as softening the interface of the EFW flue with the horizon. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road unlikely to be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
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								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R13	Properties at Sealstown (Site Context Photograph 20)	High	1.8km/2.7km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Fixed	Medium-Low - Neutral	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse to Neutral	Views of quarry site are largely screened by localised vegetation and landform although glimpsed views may be obtained from upper-storey windows. Slightly less softening and screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where views obtained, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons, wind turbines and urban development on Hydepark Road. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
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Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R14	Properties in vicinity of junction of Ballycraigy Road and Ballyvesey Road, Ballyvesey (Site Context Photograph 18)	High	3.1km/4.3km	Partial	Glimpse	Partial	Fixed	Medium-Low	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Representative of views from residential properties in the rural area on the ridgeline extending north-east from Sentry Hill. Views of quarry site are partially screened by localised vegetation. Slightly less softening and screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where views obtained, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons, wind turbines, both in vicinity of quarry site and close to the receptor; communications masts on Belfast Hills; as well as industrial development in Mallusk and solar array. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R15	Properties in vicinity of junction of Ballyclare Road and Ballyhenry Road, Newtownabbey	High	2.6km/4.3km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Partial-None	Fixed	Medium-Low - Neutral	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Representative of views from residential properties in the urban area on the ridgeline extending north-west from Carnmoney Hill. Views of quarry site are partially screened by localised built form. Where glimpsed views obtained, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and close to the receptor, as well as industrial and infrastructure development in Glengormley/Mallusk. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
R16	Properties in vicinity of junction of Glebe Road West and Church Road, Newtownabbey (Site Context Photograph 12)	High	2.3km/3.7km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Partial-None	Fixed	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Representative of views from residential properties in the urban area in low-lying centre-east of Glengormley. Views of quarry site are screened by landform and localised built form. Flue and potentially, upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW, where visible, set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and localised built form. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R17	Properties at Glebe Manor (Site Context Photograph 15, Photomontage P7)	High	2.9km/4.6km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Fixed	Medium-Low - Neutral	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Representative of views from residential properties in the urban area on the ridgeline extending north-east from Carnmoney Hill as well as views from Carnmoney Hill itself, which includes Belfast Hills Partnership Walking Routes. Views of quarry site are partially screened by localised built form. Where glimpsed views obtained, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons in vicinity of quarry site, as well as industrial development in Glengormley/Mallusk. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
R18	Properties at Hightown Rise (Site Context Photograph 12)	High	1.1km/2.6km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Small Amount-None	Fixed	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform, built form and vegetation although the upper part of the EFW flue likely to be visible along viewing corridors oriented towards quarry site, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky.
R19	Properties in the vicinity of Ballyhenry Avenue, Glengormley (Site Context Photograph 16)	High	2km/3.6km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Partial-None	Fixed	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Representative of views from residential properties in the urban area in low-lying centre-west of Glengormley. Views of quarry site are frequently screened by landform and localised built form and vegetation. Where visible, flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons in vicinity of quarry site and localised built form. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
R20	Properties in the vicinity of Rushfield	High	6.1km/7.6km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Partial-None	Fixed	Very Low-Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low-Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low-Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low-Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Representative of residential views from rising land north of B59. Views of quarry site are partially screened by intervening vegetation and landform. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Glimpsed views can be obtained where intervening localised vegetation allows and dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms set against landform of Belfast Hills, with the flue protruding slightly above the horizon, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of hillside and sky built form would be seen in context of existing pylons in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
R21	Properties at Loanends (Site Context Photograph 24)	High	6.2km/6.7km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Small Amount-None	Fixed	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Representative of residential views from vicinity of Seven Mile Straight. Where localised vegetation allows and dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, upper parts of EFW flue likely to be visible above existing landform, in context of communications mast on Collinward. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions.
HERITAGE ASSETS																

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
H1	Antrim War Memorial (Listed Building)	High	8.6km/10km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Fixed	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Views of quarry site are almost entirely screened by localised vegetation. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where glimpsed views are obtained through gaps in the hedgerow and dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms set against flanks of McIlwhans with the flue protruding just above the horizon, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of hillside and sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site, communications masts on Belfast Hills, as well as industrial and infrastructure development in Glengormley/Mallusk. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
H2	Listed Buildings in vicinity of Mossley	High	4.2km/5.8km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform and built form.
H3	Church of the Holy Evangelists, Carnmoney	High	2.9km/4.2km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform and built form.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
H4	Houses at Ballyvesey (Listed Buildings) (Site Context Photograph 17, Photomontage P8)	High	2.4km/3.9km	Partial	Glimpse	Most	Fixed	Low-Medium	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	View from Sentry Hill of Squires Hill assigned Quality 4 rating in the Belfast Hills Partnership Rating of visibility and quality of views of the Belfast Hills as houses and large buildings dominate the landscape. Views of quarry site are partially screened by localised vegetation. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where views obtained, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines, both in vicinity of quarry site and close to the receptor, communications masts on Belfast Hills, as well as industrial and infrastructure development in and on the edge of Mallusk. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
H5	Mills at Walkmill Bridge (Listed Buildings)	High	5.7km/6km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site screened by intervening landform and localised vegetation. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions albeit not such that the Proposed Development would be perceived.
H6	Lyles Hill enclosure (Scheduled Zone)	High	4.7km/5km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Small Amount-None	Fixed	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Views towards application site partially screened by intervening landform. Potential for views of upper parts of EFW flue where localised vegetation would not provide screening, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky/landform. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions.
H7	Zoological Gardens (Historic Gardens)	High	2.9km/3.6km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform.
H8	Belfast Castle (Historic Gardens)	High	2.9km/3.4km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform.
H9	Cave Hill – enclosures and McArts Fort (Scheduled Zones)	High	2.9km/3.4km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
H10	St Vincent de Paul Church, Legoniel (Listed Building) (also representative of residential properties in Legoniel)	High	3km/3.3km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform.
H11	Merville Garden Village Conservation Area, Newtownabbey	High	4.3km/5.2km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform.
H12	Somerton Road Conservation Area, Belfast	High	4.3km/4.6km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform.
H13	Cathedral Conservation Area, Belfast	High	6.8km/7.1km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform.
H14	Listed Buildings and Historic Gardens at Templepatrick, including associated with Templetown Museum	High	7.2km/8.2km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.
H15	Listed Buildings and Historic Gardens at Loughanmore (Site Context Photograph 25)	High	9.8km/8.8km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Small Amount-None	Fixed	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form intermittently screened by intervening landform and vegetation. Where localised vegetation allows and dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, upper parts of EFW flue likely to be visible above existing landform, in the context of pylons, the communication masts on Squires Hill and Collinward and wind turbines in the vicinity of Mallusk and Rae Hill.
COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES																

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
C1	Properties on McKinney Road, flanking Hydepark Road	Low	990m/2km	Partial-None	Partial-None	Partial-None	Fixed	Medium-High - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Medium - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Medium-Low - Neutral	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Views of quarry site are obtained from properties with external hardstanding flanking Hydepark Road only. These views are partially obscured by intervening vegetation and landform including localised vegetation on the southern edge of Hydepark Road. Slightly less screening and softening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines, both in vicinity of quarry site and close to the receptor. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road unlikely to be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
C2	Properties off Mallusk Road	Low	1.5km/2.7km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Small Amount-None	Fixed	Very Low-Neutral	Negligible-Neutral	Very Low-Neutral	Negligible-Neutral	Very Low-Neutral	Negligible-Neutral	Very Low-Neutral	Negligible-Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form generally screened by intervening landform and built form although there is potential for glimpsed views of the upper part of the EFW flue, albeit seen in the context of pylons and substantial localised industrial and commercial built form and associated infrastructure, including lighting, communications masts, gantries and signage.
C3	Fuel Depot on A52 at The Flush (Site Context Photograph 9, Photomontage P5)	Low	1km/1.5km	Partial	Partial	Small Amount	Fixed	Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Views of quarry site are largely obscured by intervening landform and localised vegetation, largely coniferous. From entrance, upper part of proposed EFW flue would appear as new feature above the horizon although flue colouration assists the built form in receding into backdrop of distant agricultural landscape and sky and strong vertical form is broken up by differences in colouration, which also associate with the horizontal pattern of the backdrop. Flue would be seen in context of existing pylons and communication masts. The quarry perimeter landscape would be softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
C4	Collinward Quarry	Low	1.6km/2km	Partial	Partial	Partial	Fixed	Medium	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Medium-Low	Minor to Minor-Moderate	Low	Minor Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Negligible Adverse	Intervening landform at the eastern edge of the quarry site largely obscures low-level views into the quarry site. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

								Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		
Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		**Sensitivity of receptor** (1)	**Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)**	**Nature of View** (2)	**Degree of Visual Intrusion** (3)	**Proportion of Development Visible** (4)	**Transient / Fixed**	**Magnitude of Change** (5)	**Significance** (6) **and type** (7) **of Effect**	**Magnitude of Change** (5)	**Significance** (6) **and type** (7) **of Effect**	**Magnitude of Change** (5)	**Significance** (6) **and type** (7) **of Effect**	**Magnitude of Change** (5)	**Significance** (6) **and type** (7) **of Effect**	**Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)**
	(Site Context Photograph 10)										Adverse					utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against northern flanks of McIlwhans/rural landscape to west of quarry site, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and communication masts. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Part of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
OPEN SPACE FACILITIES / WAYMARKED TRAILS																
O1	Open space recreation centre at Park Road, Mallusk (Site Context Photograph 19, Photomontage P9)	High	2.4km/3.5km	Partial	Glimpse	Most	Transient	Medium-Low	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially screened by localised vegetation. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions although this also reveals more of nearby industrial development. Where views obtained, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons, both in vicinity of quarry site and close to the receptor, as well as communication masts and industrial development in Mallusk. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
O2	Open space at Glengormley Park (Site Context Photographs 12 and 16)	High	3km/3.5km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Partial-None	Transient	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Views of quarry site are screened by landform and localised vegetation, with screening effect slightly reduced in winter conditions. Where visible, flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and localised built form. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
O3	Ulster Way north of Ballyhowne	High	5.5km/7.1km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Transient	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Views of quarry site are partially screened by localised vegetation and built form. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where glimpsed views are obtained and dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms set against flanks of McIlwhans, with flue just protruding above horizon, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of hillside and sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills, as well as localised floodlighting masts. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
O4	Ulster Way in the vicinity of Knockagh/ Masseys Mountain (Site Context Photograph 29, Photomontage P10)	High	7.5km/9.1km	Partial	Glimpse	Most	Transient	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially screened by landform and are dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms set against flanks of McIlwhans, with flue just protruding above horizon, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of hillside and sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
O5	Cave Hill – escarpment (includes for locations on southern and eastern sections of Belfast Hills "Cave Hill Trail" walking route)	High	2.9km/3.4km	None	None	None	Transient	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Representative of views from Area of High Scenic Value. Views towards application site and proposed built form are entirely screened by intervening landform. ZTV illustrates that none of the eastern and southern extents of the Cave Hill Trail route would have visibility of the proposed built forms.
O6	Cave Hill – Western Flanks (includes for locations on western sections of Belfast Hills "Cave Hill Trail" walking route) (Site Context Photograph 13, Photomontage P6)	High	2.6km/3km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Partial-None	Transient	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Representative of views from Area of High Scenic Value. Views from Cave Hill towards Divis and Squires Hill are assigned Quality rating 5 and 8 respectively in the Belfast Hills Partnership Rating of visibility and quality of views of the Belfast Hills. Views of quarry site are obscured by intervening landform. Upper part of proposed EFW flue and EFW building would appear, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, from certain locations only as new features above the horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of distant landform and Lough Neagh and would be seen in context of existing pylons, wind turbines and communication masts as well as landform and machinery of excavation works at Collinward Quarry. Landscape proposals would provide additional softening of quarry perimeter, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

								Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		
Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		**Sensitivity of receptor** (1)	**Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)**	**Nature of View** (2)	**Degree of Visual Intrusion** (3)	**Proportion of Development Visible** (4)	**Transient / Fixed**	**Magnitude of Change** (5)	**Significance** (6) **and type** (7) **of Effect**	**Magnitude of Change** (5)	**Significance** (6) **and type** (7) **of Effect**	**Magnitude of Change** (5)	**Significance** (6) **and type** (7) **of Effect**	**Magnitude of Change** (5)	**Significance** (6) **and type** (7) **of Effect**	**Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)**
O7	Cave Hill Visitor Car Park and western extent of access route to Cave Hill – Upper Hightown Road	High	1.8km/2.2km	None	None	None	Transient	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views of quarry site are entirely obscured by intervening landform.
O8	Divis – northern flanks (includes for locations on Belfast Hills "Divis and the Black Mountain" walking routes) (Site Context Photograph 23)	High	4.5km/4.8km	Partial	Glimpse	Small Amount	Transient	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Views towards Squires Hill are assigned Quality rating 7 (out of 10) in the Belfast Hills Partnership Rating of visibility and quality of views of the Belfast Hills. Views towards the Site only obtained from northern side of landform. No views from areas to south, including car park and visitor centre. Views of quarry site are obscured by intervening landform. Dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, upper part of proposed EFW flue would appear as a new feature above the quarry horizon although flue colouration assists the built form in receding into backdrop of distant agricultural landscape and sky and strong vertical form is broken up by differences in colouration, which also associate with the horizontal pattern of the backdrop. Flue would be seen in context of existing pylons, wind turbines and communication masts. The quarry perimeter landscape would be softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
O9	Carnmoney Hill, southern flanks (includes for locations on Belfast Hills walking routes) Site Context Photograph 14/14a	High	3.5km/4.9km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Transient	Medium-Low - Neutral	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Existing localised vegetation at viewpoint 14 has screened this view. However, additional access to the upper slopes of Carnmoney Hill now allows for more open views (see Site Context Photograph 14a). From this location, where views are obtained, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, the quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons in vicinity of quarry site, as well as industrial development in Glengormley/Mallusk. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
O10	Loughshore Park, Whiteabbey	High	6.6km/8km	None	None	None	Transient	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Representative of views from western shore of Belfast Lough. Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.
TRANSPORT - ROADS AND RAILWAYS (note: where not covered by receptors noted above)																

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T1	Boghill Road at junction with quarry access road (Site Context Photograph 4)	Medium	0m/1km	Partial	Partial	Most	Transient	High	Moderate-Major Adverse	Medium-High	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Medium-Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially obscured by intervening vegetation. Less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Visibility varies when moving along the roadway owing to the gappy nature of hedgerows. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flues and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and would be seen in context of existing pylons. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Planting flanking Boghill Road would soften and screen views towards quarry site. Partial near-distance views of Boghill Road/quarry access road including site traffic, although increasing screened to east and west by proposed roadside planting. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road likely to be perceived from this location. Majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T2	Flush Road north-west of quarry area of application site (southbound only) (Site Context Photographs 3 and 8)	Medium	450m/700m	Partial	Glimpse	Partial	Transient	Medium-High	Moderate to Moderate-Major Adverse	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Medium-Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially obscured by intervening landform and vegetation. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Visibility varies when moving along the roadway owing to the gappy nature of hedgerows. Flues and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and would be seen in context of existing pylons. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Part of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T3	Aughnabrack Road (eastbound only) (Site Context Photograph 22)	Medium	1.3km/1.5km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Partial-None	Transient	Medium - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Medium-Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	The views from Augnabrack Road are assigned Quality 8 and 9 rating (out of 10) in the Belfast Hills Partnership Rating of visibility and quality of views of the Belfast Hills. This is because of the strong hedged field boundaries and numerous mature trees on the lower slopes of McIlwhans Hill and the upland heath visible on the hill top. This is reflected in the medium sensitivity rating. Glimpsed view only from limited locations when moving along this road in an easterly direction only. Views of quarry site are partially obscured by intervening vegetation and landform. Slightly less screening and softening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flues and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although EFW would barely penetrate horizon. Colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of quarry and sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub. Majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T4	Boghill Road in vicinity of Bog Hill	Medium	1.8km/2.4km	None	None	None	Transient	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform and vegetation. As the road extends eastwards, so more open views are obtained, as noted for receptor R3.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T5	Sealstown Road in vicinity of Mallusk (Site Context Photograph 20)	Medium	2.9km/1.8km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Partial-None	Transient	Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse to Neutral	Views of quarry site are largely screened by localised vegetation and landform although glimpsed views may be obtained from certain locations on passing along the roadway where there are field entrances and any other gaps in the hedgerow vegetation. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where views obtained such as illustrated by Site Context Photograph 20, the solar array and wind turbine are dominant features in the foreground and the quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and the dominant foreground infrastructure. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived, albeit in the context of the foreground infrastructure of the solar array. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T6	Junction of B95 and Lylehill Road, East, Roughfort	Low	3.4km/4.4km	None	None	None	Transient	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform and vegetation. Glimpses can be obtained from locations nearer to Mallusk along the B95, where they are not screened by hedgerow vegetation or built form, as represented by receptors O1 or T5.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T7	M2 between Templepatrick and Newtownabbey – west of Ballycraigy Road South (eastbound only) (Site Context Photograph 26)	Low	2.9-6.7km/4km-7.6km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Transient	Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Oblique views of quarry site are partially screened by localised vegetation and dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where views obtained, especially from the further east travelled, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky/landform and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from further distances. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T8	M2 between Templepatrick and Newtownabbey – east of Ballycraigy Road South and west of Hightown Road (Site Context Photograph 19, Photomontage P9)	Low	1.2-2.9km/2.7-4km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Transient	Low-Medium - Neutral	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Oblique views of quarry site are partially screened by localised vegetation. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where views obtained, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform, as for receptors 01 and T9. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon (only flue above horizon from further east from where EFW seen against backdrop of McIlwhans) although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky/landform and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons, both in vicinity of quarry site and close to the receptor, communications masts on Belfast Hills, as well as industrial development in Mallusk and Glengormley and roadway lighting infrastructure. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T9	Junction of Ballyvesey Road with Ballycraigy Road South (Site Context Photograph 18)	Medium	3km/4.3km	Partial	Glimpse	Most	Transient	Low-Medium	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Views of quarry site are partially screened by localised vegetation and are dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Views from the roadway moving along the ridgeline east from this location vary, dependent on the extent of roadside vegetation. Where views obtained, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons, both in vicinity of quarry site and close to the receptor, wind turbines, the Sealstown Road solar array, communications masts on Belfast Hills, as well as industrial development in Mallusk. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T10	Knowehead Road in vicinity of Ballyrobert House	Medium	4.5km/5.5km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Transient	Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Views of quarry site are partially screened by localised vegetation and are dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Glimpsed views are obtained when moving along this roadway where roadside vegetation allows. Where views obtained, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines, both in vicinity of quarry site and close to the receptor, communications masts on Belfast Hills, as well as wind turbine at industrial estate in vicinity of Roughfort Bridge. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T11	A8 (M) between Ballycraigy Road overpass and M2 (southbound only) (Site Context Photograph 17, Photomontage P8)	Low	1.7-2.7km/3,3-4.3km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Transient	Medium - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Medium - Neutral	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor-Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Frontal views of quarry site are partially screened by landform and vegetation from northern extent of this section of road and are dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. When approaching the M2 roundabout localised vegetation screens the application site. Where visible, the quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons in vicinity of quarry site, as well as industrial development in Glengormley/Mallusk. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T12	Ballycraigy Road on overpass above A8 (Site Context Photograph 17, Photomontage P8)	Low	2.7km/4.3km	Partial	Glimpse	Most	Transient	Medium	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Low-Medium	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse	Low	Minor Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Negligible Adverse	Oblique views of quarry site are partially screened by landform and vegetation. Slightly less screening and softening from vegetation in winter conditions. Glimpsed view, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, obtained from this viewpoint, which represents a gap in the built form and vegetation which otherwise flanks the route along this part of the ridgeline extending north-west from Carnmoney Hill, in which quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against flanks of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons in vicinity of quarry site, as well as industrial development in Glengormley/Mallusk. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T13	A8 at Corr's Corner (southbound only)	Low	3.2km/4.8km	None	None	None	Transient	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform. The A8 then passes through the ridgeline to the south and views open up as noted in relation to receptor T11.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T14	B59 in vicinity of Houston's Corner (Site Context Photograph 27)	Low	4.5km/6km	Partial	Glimpse	Partial	Transient	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Oblique views of quarry site are partially screened by intervening landform. Where glimpsed views are obtained on heading west from the A8, dependent on localised roadside vegetation and atmospheric conditions at this distance, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against the backdrop of the Belfast Hills, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of hillside and sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
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								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T15	A8 at Coleman's Corner (southbound only)	Low	6.8km/8.3km	Partial	Glimpse	Partial	Transient	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Negligible Adverse - Neutral	Frontal views of quarry site are partially screened by intervening vegetation and landform. Glimpsed views can be obtained on the southbound A8 where intervening roadside vegetation allows and dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms set against landform of Belfast Hills, with flue just protruding above horizon, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of hillside and sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
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Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T16	Junction of Reahill Road with Cullyburn Road	Medium	5.3km/6.9km	Partial	Glimpse	Most	Transient	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Frontal/oblique views of quarry site are partially screened by intervening landform. Vegetation to east and west of this location allows only glimpsed views towards the application site, which are dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against the backdrop of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T17	Reahill Road at Carntall (southbound only)	Medium	5.6km/7.2km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Partial-None	Transient	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Frontal views of quarry site are partially screened by localised vegetation and by intervening landform although views can be obtained where roadway frames views towards the application site when moving southbound, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against the backdrop of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T18	Cullyburn Road at Ballyhowne (southbound only) (Site Context Photograph 28)	Medium	5.3km/6.9km	Partial	Glimpse	Most	Transient	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Frontal/oblique views of quarry site are partially screened by landform and by vegetation when moving along the roadway although field gates offer more open views, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue just above the horizon and EFW set against the backdrop of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T19	Knockhagh Road north of Monkstown (southbound only) (Site Context Photograph 28)	Medium	6.3km/7,.9km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Transient	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Frontal/oblique views of quarry site are partially screened by intervening landform and localised roadside vegetation. When descending from the high ground, views appear suddenly, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, when rounding corners and vegetation opens up. Where views can be obtained, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against the backdrop of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:

1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T20	Slievetue Road at My Lords Mountain (southbound only) (Site Context Photograph 29, Photomontage P10)	Medium	7.3km/9km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Transient	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Frontal views of quarry site are partially screened by landform. Again, when descending from the high ground, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, views appear suddenly when rounding corners and vegetation opens up. Quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms, with the flue above the horizon and EFW set against the backdrop of McIlwhans, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of hillside and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and wind turbines in vicinity of quarry site and communications masts on Belfast Hills. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T21	Upper Hightown Road in vicinity of Collinward (Site Context Photograph 10)	Medium	1.3km/1.7km	Partial-None	Partial-None	Partial-None	Fixed	Medium - Neutral	Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Medium-Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Intervening landform at the eastern edge of the quarry site largely obscures low-level oblique views into the quarry site. Northbound movement offers more visibility towards application site, especially in long straight on western flank of Collinward. On descending towards Hightown Road, localised vegetation flanking Upper Hightown Road screens views from some locations north-west of Collinward. Slightly less screening from this localised vegetation in winter conditions. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above the horizon, although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons, wind turbines and communication masts. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub. Part of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T22	Flush Road in vicinity of Squires Hill (northbound only) (Site Context Photograph 9, Photomontage P5)	Medium	950m/1.3km	Partial	Partial	Partial	Fixed	Medium-Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse	View from the Flush Road assigned Quality 4 rating in the Belfast Hills Partnership Rating of visibility and quality of views of the Belfast Hills. This is because of the view of the hill being dominated by the pylon and the cables associated within and the tarmac access road. Frontal views of quarry site are largely obscured by intervening landform. View of upper part of proposed EFW flue and the upper parts of the EFW would appear as new features above the quarry horizon when passing over shallow ridgeline to north of A52, although flue colouration assists the built form in receding into backdrop of distant agricultural landscape and sky and strong vertical form is broken up by differences in colouration, which also associate with the horizontal pattern of the backdrop. Flue would be seen in context of existing pylons and communication masts. The quarry perimeter landscape would be softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T23	Flush Road south of application site (northbound only) (Site Context Photograph 1)	Medium	275m/670m	Partial	Partial	Small Amount	Fixed	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Medium-Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Moderate to Minor Adverse	View from the Flush Road assigned Quality 4 rating in the Belfast Hills Partnership Rating of visibility and quality of views of the Belfast Hills. This is because of the view of the hill being dominated by the pylon and the cables associated within and the tarmac access road. Frontal views of quarry site are largely obscured by intervening landform along this relatively straight section of road, looking north with relatively limited roadside vegetation screening the view towards the quarry. Upper part of proposed EFW flue would appear as a new feature above the horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and would be seen in context of existing pylons and communication masts. The quarry perimeter landscape would be softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, increasing the extent of characteristic vegetation. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T24	Flush Road immediately south-west of application site (Site Context Photograph 2)	Medium	0m/328m	Partial	Partial	Small Amount	Fixed	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Medium-Low	Minor-Moderate to Moderate Adverse	Low	Minor-Moderate Adverse	Low-Very Low	Minor-Moderate to Minor Adverse	View from the Flush Road assigned Quality 4 rating in the Belfast Hills Partnership Rating of visibility and quality of views of the Belfast Hills. This is because of the view of the hill being dominated by the pylon and the cables associated within and the tarmac access road. Oblique views of quarry site are largely obscured by intervening landform, including bund flanking Flush Road. This location lies on the transition in the character of the roadway from the more densely vegetated valley farmland to the north and the more exposed and open marginal farmland and moorland to the south. Upper part of proposed EFW flue would appear as a new feature above the horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and would be seen in context of existing pylons and communication masts. The quarry perimeter landscape would be softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub that would provide localised screening in this location. Part of construction work within elevated areas of quarry likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T25	Belfast-Antrim Railway Line	Medium	(nearest point) 4km/5.5km	None	None	None	Transient	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Views towards application site and proposed built form screened by intervening landform and vegetation.
T26	Ligoniel Road in vicinity of Ballyutoag	Medium	2km/2.3km	Partial-None	Partial-None	Small Amount	Transient	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	View from Ballyhill Road towards McIlwhans is assigned Quality 6 rating in the Belfast Hills Partnership rating of visibility and quality of views of the Belfast Hills. This is because of the agricultural appearance of the southern slopes. Oblique views of quarry site are largely obscured by intervening landform and localised vegetation along this route, apart from glimpses obtained from summit of roadway. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Upper part of proposed EFW flue would appear as a new feature above the horizon although flue colouration assists the built form in receding into sky and strong vertical form is broken up by differences in colouration. Flue would be seen in context of existing pylons and communication masts. The quarry perimeter landscape would be softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T27	B39 Seven Mile Straight in vicinity of Loanends and Ballymather House (eastbound only) (Site Context Photograph 24)	Medium	5.3-6.3km/5.7-6.7km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Small Amount-None	Fixed	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance, landform and localised vegetation provide intermittent oblique views on progressing along this roadway eastbound with views towards the built form becoming clearer nearer to the application site. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Upper part of EFW flue will be visible, seen in the context of pylons and communications masts on Collinward and Divis. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T28	Lane Connecting A57 and Seven Mile Straight, vicinity of Ballyrobin (eastbound only)	Medium	9.6km/ 10.3km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Small Amount-None	Fixed	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Representative of views from vicinity of elevated sections of A57 south-west of Seven Mile Straight. Intervening landform only allows intermittent oblique views from most elevated section of the roadway on progressing eastbound, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Upper part of EFW flue would potentially be seen, in the context of pylons and communications masts on Collinward and Divis. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T29	Paradise Walk south of Parkgate (southbound only) (Site Context Photograph 25)	Medium	/9.5km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Small Amount-None	Fixed	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Representative of views from north-western flank of Six Mile Water Valley. Intervening landform and vegetation only allow brief frontal view from elevated section of the roadway on progressing southbound, dependent on atmospheric conditions at this distance. Upper part of EFW flue would potentially be seen, in the context of pylons, the communication masts on Squires Hill and Collinward and wind turbines in the vicinity of Mallusk and Rae Hill. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T30	Lane connecting Ballymartin Road with Carnanee Road (southbound only) (Site Context Photograph 26)	Medium	5.7km/6.9km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Most-None	Transient	Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low - Neutral	Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Low-Very Low - Neutral	Minor to Minor-Moderate Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Representative of views from northern flanks of valley of Ballymartin Water. Views are oblique/frontal and dependent on localised vegetation and atmospheric conditions at this distance. Slightly less screening from vegetation in winter conditions. Where views obtained, quarry face is perceived as a detracting, contrasting element in landscape owing to colour, texture and landform. Proposed built forms, including lower parts of EFW, would appear well assimilated against the backdrop of the quarry faces owing to: their layout and massing, carefully integrated into the existing quarry landform; and their colouration. Flue and upper parts of EFW building would appear as new utilitarian forms above horizon although colouration would minimise prominence against backdrop of sky and built form would be seen in context of existing pylons and communications masts on Belfast Hills. The larger grain colouration on the upper part of the EFW frontage facing this viewpoint also associates closely with the quarry horizon, appearing to extend the landform profile across the built form, thereby further anchoring the building into its setting. Buildings would be anchored within the landscape and the quarry landscape softened by a variety of landscape planting measures including woodland and scrub, although limited potential to be perceived from this distance. Construction traffic and works to Boghill Road would not be perceived although majority of construction work within elevated areas of quarry is likely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.

Notes:
1 Level of sensitivity of receptor accounting for nature of receptor (e.g. residential/PROW): High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Appendix 6.5 – Visual Effects Table

Receptor (ref: nearest representative illustrative material where relevant)		Sensitivity of receptor (1)	Distance from nearest extent of application site/from base of EFW flue (approx)	Nature of View (2)	Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Transient / Fixed	Construction – before mitigation		Construction – after mitigation		Year 1		Year 20 – Residual		Notes (based on findings of ZTV; Visual Appraisal exercise with blimp and windsock; and photomontages)
								Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	Magnitude of Change (5)	Significance (6) and type (7) of Effect	
T31	Hightown Road in vicinity of Hightown Park (south-westbound only) (Site Context Photograph 12)	Medium	1.4km/2.9km	Partial-None	Glimpse-None	Small Amount-None	Transient	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Very Low - Neutral	Minor Adverse - Neutral	Representative of views from low-lying areas of Glengormley. Transient glimpsed frontal view of upper part of EFW flue from an approximately 250m extent of roadway, with slightly greater visibility in winter conditions. Majority of construction work unlikely to be perceived. Construction compound will be screened by existing vegetation and landform.
T32	M2 east of Hightown Road	Low	3.1km/4.1km	None	None	None	Fixed	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Oblique views of quarry site and proposed EFW flue are entirely obscured by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.

Notes:

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2 Nature of View (degree of visibility): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, Negligible, None
5 Magnitude of Change (including landscape proposals): High, Medium, Low, Very Low, Neutral
6 Significance of Effect: Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial