

**APPENDIX 9.1
GLOSSARY**

Appendix 9.1: Glossary

Cumulative effects. The additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together. ¹

Landscape Character Areas. These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. Each has its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other types. ²

Landscape character type. These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historical land use, and settlement pattern. ²

Landscape effects. Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right. ¹

Landscape character. A distinct and recognisable pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.²

Landscape quality (or condition). A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements. ¹

Landscape receptor. Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal. ¹

Landscape value. The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons. ¹

Magnitude (of effect). A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term, in duration. ¹

Mitigation. Measures which are proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects (or to avoid, reduce and if possible, remedy identified effects).¹

Sensitivity. A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.¹

Susceptibility. The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences. ¹

Visual amenity. The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.¹

Visual effect. Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.¹

Visual receptor. Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.¹

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible.¹

¹ *The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Landscape Institute with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013*

² *An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland, Natural England, 2014.*