

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY

Glossary to accompany written LVIA assessment
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- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** “The process of gathering environmental information; describing a development, identifying and describing the likely significant environmental effects of the project; defining ways of preventing / avoiding, reducing or offsetting or compensating for any adverse effects; consulting the general public and specific bodies with responsibilities for the environment; and presenting the results to the competent authority to inform the decision on whether the project should proceed.” (GLVIA 3, 2013 p156)

- **Field of view** is the horizontal and / or vertical extent of the prospect in view as depicted in the photographs, defined by the angle subtended between the extremities of view frame.

- **Green Infrastructure** “Networks of Green Spaces and water courses and water bodies that connect rural areas, villages, towns and cities.”(GLVIA 3, 2013 p156)

Key Characteristics “Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.” (Natural England 2014 ‘An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’ p54 & GLVIA 3, 2013 p156-157).

Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVIA) “A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape and as an environmental resource in its own right and on people’s views and visual amenity.”(GLVIA 3, 2013 p157).

Landscape Capacity “The degree to which a particular landscape character type or area is able to accommodate change without unacceptable adverse effects on its character. Capacity is likely to vary according to the type and nature of the change being proposed.”(Natural England 2014 ‘An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’ p55 (derived from GLVIA 2 2002)).

Landscape Character “A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.”(Natural England 2014 ‘An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’ p54 & GLVIA 3, 2013 p157).

Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) “These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type .” (GLVIA 3, 2013 p157) This definition is also by Natural England based on the previous version of GLVIA 2 where the following text was also included “Each has its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other types.” (Natural England 2014 ‘An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’ p54).

Landscape Character Types (LCTs) “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, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.”(GLVIA 3, 2013 and Natural England 2014 ‘An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’ p54, where the NE definition is identical except for the exclusion of ‘perceptual and aesthetic attributes’ towards the end where the NE definition is based on GLVIA 2).

Landscape means “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.”(European Landscape Convention 2000, para. 2.2, pg.14 (quoted in pg.5 of GLVIA3)).“Landscape is about the relationship between people and place. It provides the setting for our day-to-day lives....It results from the way that different components of our environment - both natural (the influences of geology, soils, climate, flora and fauna) and cultural (the historical and current impact of land use, settlement, enclosure and other human interventions) - interact together and are perceived by us. People’s perceptions turn land into the concept of landscape.”(para. 2.2, pg.14 of GLVIA 3).

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.”(GLVIA 3, 2013 p157)

Landscape receptors “Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.”(GLVIA 3, 2013 p157).

Landscape susceptibility “the ability of the landscape receptor...to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.” (GLVIA 3, 2013 para5.40, p88-89).

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.” (GLVIA 3, 2013 p157) Or “The relative value or importance attached to a landscape (often as a basis for designation or recognition), which expresses national or local consensus, because of its quality, special qualities including perceptual aspects such as scenic beauty, tranquillity or wildness, cultural associations or other conservation issues.” (Natural England 2014 ‘An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’ p55 (derived from the previous version of GLVIA 2 2002)).

Residential amenity is understood to involve a combination of sensory factors which inform the living conditions of a property including the visual, sound / noise and olfactory (smell) environments
Sensitivity “A term applied to specific receptor, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value to that receptor.”(GLVIA 3, 2013 p158).

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 for people, living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.”(GLVIA 3, 2013 p158).

Visual receptors “Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.” (GLVIA 3, 2013 p158).

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) “A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.” (GLVIA 3, 2013 p159).