

Great North Road Solar and Biodiversity Park

Environmental Statement

Volume 2 – Chapters


Chapter 20 – Glossary

Document reference – EN010162/APP/6.2.20

Revision number 1

June 2025

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)
Regulations 2009, APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)



Contents

20	Glossary.....	2
----	---------------	---

20 GLOSSARY

Term	Explanation
AAR	Average Annual Rainfall
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic: traffic data obtained by calculating daily traffic flows in both directions of travel and then calculating the annual average.
Abnormal Loads	A term that refers to cargoes that exceed the standard legal limit for size and weight. They require special arrangements and permits for movement.
AC	Alternating current: An electric current that reverses its direction many times a second at regular intervals, typically used in power supplies.
ACOP	Approved Code of Practice
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability: the probability that a location will flood in any given year.
AGL	Above Ground Level: a height above the ground level at that location
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment: the process through which the potential effects to trees arising from a project are identified, quantified, and assessed.
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Loads: abnormal loads that can't be divided into multiple loads to be transported by road.
ALARP	As low as reasonably practicable
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification: a system used in England and Wales to assess the quality of land for agricultural use. Its assessment is based on physical limitations of the land, such as climate, site characteristics (for example gradient) and soil. The assessment gives an indication of the versatility and expected yield of the land. The system classifies agricultural land in 5 grades. The best and most versatile land is classified as 1, 2 and 3a. The Agricultural Land Classification was developed by the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) in 1988 and revised in 1996. ALC is used to inform planning decisions affecting greenfield sites.
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum: absolute levels have been given by reference to a national datum and are quoted as a level Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The use of a common national datum means that the local ground level (the relative level) does not affect the AOD level that a constraint may be set at.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area

Term	Explanation
Archaeological Interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Baseline Conditions	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the Development, together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the Development.
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System: the battery energy storage system is designed to provide peak generation and grid balancing services to the electricity grid. It will do this primarily by allowing excess electricity generated from the solar PV panels to be stored in batteries and dispatched when required. It may also import surplus energy from the electricity grid.
BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile: refers to agricultural land with an Agricultural Land Classification of 1, 2 or 3a.
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain: A strategy to contribute to the recovery of nature while developing land, ensuring that wildlife is in a better state than it was before development.
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BoP	Balance of Plant
BS	British Standards
BSMP	Battery Safety Management Plan
BSSS	British Society of Soil Science
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CB	Combiner Boxes
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CEcMP	Construction Ecological Management Plan: a section of the CEMP specifying measures to control construction activities so as to limit and reduce their potential ecological effect.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan: a document specifying measures to control construction activities so as to limit and reduce their potential environmental effect.
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	The Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.
CNMP	Construction Noise Management Plan

Term	Explanation
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice: a document detailing the overarching principles of construction, contractor protocols, construction related environmental management measures, pollution prevention measures, the selection of appropriate construction techniques and monitoring processes.
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
Conceptual Site Model	This is used in contaminated land assessments to identify potential sources, pathways and receptors and how they interact (i.e. potential pollutant linkages) on site post development.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Controlled Waters	Territorial waters within the 3 nautical mile limit, coastal waters extending inland, inland waters and groundwater.
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSA	Core Study Area
CT	Current Transformer
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan: A specific plan developed to ensure that appropriate traffic management measures are followed during the construction phase of the Development.
Cumulative Effects	Cumulative effects are the additional effects arising from changes caused by a development in conjunction with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions.
DAS	Discretionary Advice Service: A paid-for service sometimes offered to developers by Natural England for them to provide advice beyond their statutory requirements.
dB	Decibel: the basic unit of noise measurement. It relates to the cyclical changes in pressure created by the sound and operates on a logarithmic scale, ranging upwards from 0 dB. 0 dB is equivalent to the normal threshold of hearing at a frequency of 1000 Hertz (Hz). Each increase of 3 dB on the scale represents a doubling of the Sound Pressure and is typically the minimum noticeable change in sound level under typical listening conditions.
dB(A)	A-weighted Decibel: Environmental noise levels are usually discussed in terms of dB(A). This is known as the A weighted sound pressure level, and indicates that a correction factor has been applied, which corresponds to the human ear's response to

Term	Explanation
	sound across the range of audible frequencies. The ear is most sensitive in the middle range of frequencies (around 1000-3000 Hz), and less sensitive at lower and higher frequencies. The A weighted noise level is derived by analysing the level of a sound at a range of frequencies and applying a specific correction factor for each frequency before calculating the overall level. In practice this is carried out automatically within noise measuring equipment by the use of electronic filters, which adjust the frequency response of the instrument to mimic that of the ear.
DC	Direct current: an electric current that is uni-directional, so the flow of charge is always in the same direction. As opposed to alternating current, the direction and amperage of direct currents do not change. It is used in many household electronics and in all devices that use batteries.
DCO	Development Consent Order: Under the Planning Act, a DCO is the means of obtaining permission to construct and maintain developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). This includes energy, transport, water and waste projects. A Development Consent Order (DCO) is a statutory instrument and should follow statutory drafting conventions. The DCO must also comply with all the requirements set out in the Planning Act 2008 and associated legislation.
DEFRA	The UK Government's Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
Designated Heritage Asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Desk Top Study	A collation and review of information already available in the public domain typically carried out at an early stage of site appraisal, typically without a site visit.
DESNZ	The UK Government's Department for Energy Security & Net Zero
Direct Effect	A direct (or primary) effect may be defined as an effect that is directly attributable to the Development.
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges: a series of 15 volumes authored by Highways England that provide standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the United Kingdom, and, with some amendments, the Republic of Ireland.
DRP	Decommissioning and Restoration Plan
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EA	Environment Agency

Term	Explanation
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment: The process through which the potential impacts to ecological features arising from a project are identified, quantified, and assessed.
ECML	East Coast Main Line (railway)
eDNA	Environmental DNA: traces of Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid (DNA) found in the environment that can indicate the presence of a species, typically used as a test for great crested newts in water bodies.
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EHV	Extra High Voltage: 400 kV
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment: a process by which information about the environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making.
Emergency Response Plan	The set of written procedures for dealing with emergencies that minimise the impact of the event and facilitate recovery from the event.
EMF	Electro Magnetic Fields: electric and magnetic fields together are referred to as electromagnetic fields, or EMFs. The electric and magnetic forces in EMFs are caused by the action of electromagnetic fields on substances that can conduct electricity.
EMS	Energy Management System
EN	European Norm
EPC	Engineering Principal Contractor
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ES	Environmental Statement: has the meaning given by regulation 14 of the EIA Regulations. A document produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA. An ES sets out the assessment of the likely environmental effects of a proposed development.
EU	European Union
Fire Risk Assessment	An organised review of what could cause harm to people from fire. This helps to reduce potential risks and further fire safety precautions.
Fire Safety	The set of practices intended to reduce the destruction caused by fire. Fire safety measures include those that are intended to prevent ignition of an uncontrolled fire, and those that are used to limit the development and effects of a fire after it starts.
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FTE	Full Time Equivalent

Term	Explanation
FZ	Flood Zone
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
Geodiversity	The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.
GLVIA3	<i>'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition'</i> , published jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment 2013.
GNR	Great North Road
GPPs	General Pollution Plans
GSP	Grid Supply Point
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	GigaWatt: A unit of power, typically electrical power. A GigaWatt is equal to one billion Watts. Gigawatts measure the capacity of large power plants or of many power plants.
GWDTEs	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems
ha	Hectares: a unit of area equal to a square with 100-metre sides, or 10,000 m ² , and is primarily used in the measurement of land. One hectare is equivalent to approximately 2.5 acres.
HAP	Habitat Action Plan
HPI	Habitat of Principal Importance
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling: a technique to make a tunnel, such as for ducting for electricity cables, without digging a trench through the surface of the ground.
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
Historic Environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic Environment Record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
HMI	Human Machine Interface
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment

Term	Explanation
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index: a measure of whether a habitat is suitable for supporting a given species. Typically used to describe the suitability of ponds to support great crested newts.
HV	High Voltage: 40 kV - 160 kV (see also LV and MV)
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IB	Information Box
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEF	Important Ecological Feature: a species, habitat or designated site which is considered to be both of sufficient value and potentially affected by a project, such that it is included in the assessment.
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
Indirect Effect	An indirect (or secondary) effect is an effect that results indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effect, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Key Characteristics	Those combinations of elements which are important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
km	Kilometres: 1000 metres
kV	Kilovolt: 1000 Volts
L _{A90, t}	This is the parameter used to define the background noise level. This term is used to represent the A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded for 90% of a period of time, t.
L _{Aeq, t}	This term is known as the A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for a period of time, t. It is used to describe a fluctuating noise level over a period of time.
Landscape Capacity	The amount of change which a particular landscape character type or area is able to accommodate without significant detrimental effects on its character. Capacity is likely to vary according to the type and nature of change proposed.
Landscape Character	The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.

Term	Explanation
Landscape Character Areas	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Types	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 and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
Landscape Effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Landscape Elements	Individual components which make up the landscape such as trees and hedges.
Landscape Features	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements, like tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines.
Landscape Quality or Condition	This is a measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which a typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.
Landscape Receptor	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that may be affected by a proposal.
Landscape Resource	The combination of elements that contribute to landscape context, character and value.
Landscape Value	The relative value or importance attached to different landscapes by society on account of their landscape qualities.
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCT	Landscape Character Types
LEMP	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
Level of Effect	Determined through the combination of sensitivity of the receptor and the proposed magnitude of change brought about by the Development. The level of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described.
LiDAR	A remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges.
LIR	Local Impact Report
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LNRS	Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Term	Explanation
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LPM	Litres Per Minute
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LV	Low Voltage: ≤ 1000 V(AC) / 1500 V(DC) (see also MV and HV)
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	Metres
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
Magnitude (of change)	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.
Mineral Consultation Area	A geographical area based on a Mineral Safeguarding Area, where the district or borough council should consult the Mineral Planning Authority for any proposals for non-minerals development.
Mineral Safeguarding Area	An area designated by minerals planning authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.
Minerals resources of local and national importance	Minerals which are necessary to meet society's needs, including aggregates, brick clay (especially Etruria Marl and fireclay), silica sand (including high grade silica sands), coal derived fly ash in single use deposits, cement raw materials, gypsum, salt, fluorspar, shallow and deep-mined coal, oil and gas (including conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons), tungsten, kaolin, ball clay, potash, polyhalite and local minerals of importance to heritage assets and local distinctiveness.
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for adverse environmental impact or effects of a development.
mm	Millimetres
MV	Medium Voltage: $>LV$ up to 40 kV (see also LV and HV)
MW	Mega Watts: 1 million Watts; a measure of power
MWh	Mega Watt-hours, a measure of energy
MWIA	Mental Well-Being Impact Assessment
MWp	Mega Watts-peak: a nominal power rating for a PV array, based upon defined Standard Test Conditions. The actual power

Term	Explanation
	available from or generated by an array at any given time may be less or greater than this due to changes in irradiance.
NBGRC	Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Record Centre
NCA	National Character Area: an area of broadly consistent landscape character at the national level, as described typically by a national landscape character assessment. Note that an NCA is not a designation and does not confer any protection, rather it is just a description.
NCC	Nottinghamshire County Council
NE	Natural England
NFCC	National Fire Chiefs Council
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NG	National Grid
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NHER	Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statements
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NRFA	National River Flow Archive
NRHE	National Record for the Historic Environment
NSDC	Newark and Sherwood District Council: the district within which the Development is situated.
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NSLCA	Newark & Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
ONS	Office for National Statistics
Operations Control Room	The off-site permanently manned control room utilised by the O&M contractor for GNR BESS.
Order Limits (OLs)	The boundary of the Development proposed in the DCO application.
OS	Ordnance Survey

Term	Explanation
OVP	Over Voltage Protection
PAT	Public Attitudes Tracker
Pathway	How a change somewhere can affect something somewhere else (see Source, Pathway, Receptor).
PCS	Power Converter Stations, typically comprising an inverter and a transformer.
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PEEPs	Specific Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Photomontage	A visualisation which shows a rendered image of a proposed development set within a photograph or series of photographs edited to show screening by intervening features.
Photowire	A visualisation which superimposes a simple wireline of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
PINS	Planning Inspectorate: appointed by the SoS to examine and report on DCO applications.
PM ₁₀	This refers to airborne particulate matter that is 10 micrometres or less in diameter.
PM _{2.5}	This refers to airborne particulate matter that is 2.5 micrometres or less in diameter.
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPGN	Planning Practice Guidance: Noise
PPP	Pollution Prevention Plan
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment: a report that presents a summary of readily available information on the geotechnical and/or geo-environmental characteristics of the site and provides a qualitative assessment of geo-environmental and/or geotechnical risks in relation to the proposed development.
Principal Aquifers	Geological formations that provide a high level of water storage and may support water supply and / or river base flow on a strategic scale.
PRoW	Public Rights of Way: Including footpaths, bridleways and Byways Open to All Traffic (BOATs)
PuWS	Public Water Supplies (see also PWS)
PV	Photovoltaic: the conversion of light into electricity using semiconducting materials that exhibit the photovoltaic effect. The

Term	Explanation
	photoelectric effect causes a material to absorb photons of light and release electrons.
PWS	Private Water Supplies (see also PuWS)
PWSRA	Private Water Supplies Risk Assessment
PZ	Policy Zones
RCA	Regional Character Areas
Receptor	A potentially sensitive environmental feature or group of people that could be adversely affected by a change in the environment.
Residential Visual Amenity	A collective term describing the views and visual amenity from a residential property, relating to the type, nature, extent and quality of views that may be experienced from the property and its 'domestic curtilage' including gardens and access driveway. Residential Visual Amenity is only one component of the overall Residential Amenity, others being for example noise, shadow flicker and access amongst others.
Residual Effects	Potential environmental effects remaining after mitigation.
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/geomorphological Sites
RPA	Root Protection Areas (relating to trees)
RVAA	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAP	Species Action Plan
Secondary A Aquifers	Geological formations formed of permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local scale, in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.
Secondary B Aquifers	Geological formations formed of lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.
Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifers	Aquifers where it is not possible to apply either a Secondary A or B definition because of the variable characteristics of the rock type. These have only a minor value.
Sense of Place	The essential character and spirit of an area.
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.
SEO	Statements of Environmental Opportunity
Setting	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or

Term	Explanation
	negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Setting of a Heritage Asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.
Significant Effects	It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of development on the environment. Where possible significant effects should be mitigated. Judgements as to whether an effect is significant or not are based on the level of effect, with the more important effects being deemed significant.
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SoC	State of Charge (relating to batteries)
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SoH	State of Health (relating to batteries)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SoS	Secretary of State
Source, Pathway, Receptor	This concept refers to how a change, typically caused by a development, could have consequences elsewhere that lead to an impact on a potentially sensitive environmental feature or group of people.
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
Substation	Substations contain the specialist equipment that allows the voltage of electricity to be transformed (or 'switched'). The voltage is stepped up or down through pieces of equipment called transformers, which sit within a substation's site.

Term	Explanation
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
Switchgear	In an electric power system, a switchgear is composed of electrical disconnect switches, fuses or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment. Switchgear is used both to de-energize equipment to allow work to be done and to clear faults downstream
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TA	Technical Appendix
TPO	Tree Protection Order
Transformer	A transformer is a passive component that transfers electrical energy from one electrical circuit to another circuit, or multiple circuits. Transformers are required to step up the voltage of the electricity generated across the Development before it reaches the substation.
TS	Transformer Stations
TTRO	Temporary Traffic Regulation Orders
TTWA	Travel to Work Area
TVIDB	Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board
Type or Nature of Effect	Whether an effect is direct, indirect, temporary or permanent, positive (beneficial), neutral or negative (adverse) or cumulative.
UKHSA	The UK Health Security Agency
UL	Underwriters Laboratory
UN	United Nations
Unproductive Strata	Rock formations with a low permeability to water and have negligible importance for water supply or base flow.
uPBTs	Ubiquitous, persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
UVP	Under Voltage Protection
Visual Amenity	Value of a particular place in terms of what is seen by visual receptors taking account of all available views and the total visual experience.
Visual Effect	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual Receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who may be affected by a proposal.
Visualisation	Computer simulation, photomontage or other technique to illustrate the appearance of a development.
VT	Voltage Transformer

Term	Explanation
WEEE	Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Water Framework Directive
Wildness	A quality of appearing to be remote, inaccessible and rugged with little evidence of human influence.
Wireframe or Wireline	A computer generated line drawing of the DTM (Digital Terrain Model) and the proposed development from a known location.
WSSA	Water Supplies Study Area
ZOI	Zone Of Influence
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Area within which a proposed development may have an influence or an effect on visual amenity.