

The Drovers Solar Farm

Appendix 6.2: Glossary

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APFP Regulation Reg 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



References in relation to Appendix 6.1 Consultation, Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance

Ref 1-1 The European Landscape Convention, (2000)

Ref 1-2 The Environment Act, (2021)

Ref 1-3 Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, (2024)

Ref 1-4 National Policy Statement (NPS) for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3), Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, (2024)

Ref 1-5 National Policy Statement (NPS) for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5), Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, (2024)

Ref 1-6 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)(2025)

Ref 1-7 Planning Practice Guidance for Natural Environment, (2025)

Ref 1-8 Planning Practice Guidance for Design: process and tools, (2019)

Ref 1-9 National Design Guide, (2021)

Ref 1-10 Breckland Local Plan, Breckland Council, (2023)

Ref 1-11 Swaffham Neighbourhood Plan, Swaffham Town Council, (2019)

2.0 Appendix 6.2 Glossary

- **Cumulative effects.** The additional changes caused by a Scheme in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together.
- **Illustrative Viewpoint.** A viewpoint chosen specifically to demonstrate a particular effect or specific issues, which might, for example, be the restricted visibility at certain locations.
- **Landscape Character Areas.** These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
- **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, 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 character.** A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
- **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.
- **Landscape receptors.** Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
- **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.
- **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.

- **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).
- **Representative Viewpoint.** A viewpoint selected to represent the experience of different types of visual receptor, where larger numbers of viewpoints cannot all be included individually and where the significant effects are unlikely to differ.
- **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.
- **Specific Viewpoint.** A viewpoint because it is key and sometimes a promoted viewpoint within the landscape, including for example specific local visitor attractions, viewpoints in areas of particularly noteworthy visual and/or recreational amenity such as landscapes with statutory landscape designations, or viewpoints with particular cultural landscape associations.
- **Susceptibility.** The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific Scheme without undue negative consequences.
- **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.
- **Visual effect.** Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
- **Visual receptor.** Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
- **Visualisation Type 1 Annotated Viewpoint Photograph.** Reproduced at a size which aids clear understanding of the view and context, these simply show the extent of the Site within the view and annotate any key features within the view. Type 1 is the most basic form of visual representation with a focus on the baseline information.
- **Visualisation Type 2 3D Wireline / Model.** This covers a range of computer-generated visualisation, generally without a photographic

context. Wirelines and other 3D models are particularly suited to graphically describing the development itself. Type 2 visualisations use basic graphic information to assist in describing a Scheme and its context.

- **Visualisation Type 3 Photomontage / Photowire.** This Type encompasses photomontages and photowires which will commonly be produced to accompany planning applications, LVAs and LVIAAs. They provide a reasonable level of locational and photographic accuracy but are not suitable for the most demanding and sensitive of contexts. Type 3 visualisations do not need to be accompanied by verification data, nor is a precise survey of features and camera locations required. Although minimum standards are set for image presentation, the visualisations do not need to be reproduced with scale representation. Type 3 visualisations offer an appropriate level of detail and accuracy for a range of EIA and non-EIA projects.
- **Visualisation Type 4 Photomontage / Photowire (survey / scale verifiable).** Type 4 photomontages and / or photowires require the use of equipment and processes which provide quantifiable verification data, such that they may be checked for accuracy (as per industry-standard 'AVRs' or 'Verified Views'). Precise survey of features and viewpoint / camera locations may be included where warranted. Type 4 visualisations are generally reproduced with scale representation. Type 4 visualisations represent the highest level of accuracy and verifiability for use in the most demanding of situations.
- **Zone of Theoretical Visibility.** A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.

Definitions taken from the *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, 3rd Edition, Landscape Institute with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013 ('GLVIA3'); and the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 *Visual Representation of Development Proposals*.