

# Appendix 1B

## Glossary and Abbreviations

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## Glossary

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**\*Please Note: Those descriptions marked with an asterisk are identical to the terminology provided in the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, (GLVIA3) glossary.**

<b>The Applicant</b>	Pennant Walters
<b>Aquifer</b>	Water-bearing permeable rock
<b>Ancient woodland</b>	Land continuously wooded since AD1600.
<b>Archaeology</b>	The study of past human societies or people through physical evidence of their material culture. In practical terms, and in terms of this assessment, archaeology encompasses sub-surface remains and artefact finds, although can also include visible surface features, such as earthworks. Archaeological evidence can be described as ' <i>in situ</i> ', which means that it has not been significantly disturbed or moved from its original place.
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan</b>	A strategy for conserving and enhancing wild species and wildlife habitats in the UK
<b>Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP)</b>	Addresses how potentially adverse impacts associated with development and construction sites will be managed. Additionally, it ensures that construction work considers aspects of environmental protection within the context of compliance with local legislation and minimisation of the impacts on humans and the environment.
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	A term which encompasses all features and remains which are the product of human activity. This includes standing buildings, earthwork monuments, industrial features, sub-surface archaeological remains and artefact scatters. It also includes landscapes and their constituent features which have been shaped by human occupation, from planned features and such as historic parks and gardens, field boundaries and plantations to changes in flora and fauna as a result of human activity. A broad definition of cultural heritage also encompasses less tangible cultural aspects, such as traditions, customs, beliefs and language. Taken collectively, the present manifestations of the cultural heritage are referred to as the Historic Environment.
<b>Cumulative effects</b>	'Additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as a combined effect of a set of developments, taken together' (SNH, 2012).
<b>Designated Landscape*</b>	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
<b>Development*</b>	Any proposal that results in change to the landscape and/or visual environment.
<b>Direct Effects</b>	Effects that occur as a direct result of the Proposed Development.
<b>EIA Regulations</b>	The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)) Regulations 2017 as amended.
<b>Elements*</b>	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings.

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<b>Enhancement*</b>	Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource of the site and its wider setting beyond its baseline condition.
<b>Feature*</b>	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines OR a particular aspect of the project proposal.
<b>Flush</b>	A patch of wet ground, usually on a hillside, where the water flows diffusely and not in a fixed channel.
<b>GLVIA</b>	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013.
<b>GWDTE</b>	Groundwater-dependent terrestrial ecosystem. Wetlands which critically depend on groundwater flows or chemistries.
<b>Habitat</b>	Place where an organism (e.g. human, animal, plant, micro-organism) or population of organisms live, characterised by its surroundings, both living and non-living.
<b>Historic Environment Record (HER)</b>	A county-based record of all known archaeological or cultural heritage sites, maintained by the Local Planning Authority.
<b>Heavy Good Vehicles (HGVs)</b>	HGVs will be used to transport roadstone and concrete from the Development Site and are defined as goods vehicles exceeding a gross vehicle weight of 7.5 tonnes. For the purposes of this assessment, the buses and coaches that are accounted for in existing background traffic flows are also included within a HGV classification.
<b>Indirect effects*</b>	Effects that result indirectly from the Proposed Development as a consequence of the direct effects, 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. Also used to describe indirect landscape effects concerning perceptual characteristics and qualities of the landscape and indirect visual effects in relation to issues such as 'setting'.
<b>Iterative design process</b>	The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to growing understanding of environmental issues.
<b>LBAP</b>	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
<b>Key characteristics</b>	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.
<b>Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)</b>	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.

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<b>Landscape Character Area (LCA)*</b>	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
<b>Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)</b>	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
<b>Landscape character*</b>	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
<b>Landscape effects*</b>	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right. An assessment of landscape effects deals with the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource. The concern here is with how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the landscape, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape and its distinctive character. (GLVIA3 2013, Para 5.1).
<b>Landscape receptors *</b>	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
<b>Landscape sensitivity</b>	The sensitivity of a landscape is defined by consideration of factors such as value, quality / condition importance, resilience, susceptibility and capacity of the landscape relative to a particular type of proposed development.
<b>Landscape value*</b>	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.
<b>Level of effect</b>	Determined through the combination of sensitivity of the receptor and the proposed magnitude of change brought about by the development.
<b>Mitigation</b>	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. (GLVIA3, 2013 Para 3.37).
<b>Nationally Scarce</b>	Species recorded from 16-100 10km squares of the UK national grid
<b>Noise</b>	<p>The ratio between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound is a million to one in terms of the change in sound pressure. Because of the wide range, a logarithmic scale is used in noise level measurement. The scale used is the decibel (dB) scale which extends from 0 to 140 decibels corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level. It is widely accepted that a change of 3dB(A) is required for a person to perceive the change in a steady noise level and that an increase or decrease of 10dB(A) is perceived as being twice or half as loud respectively.</p> <p>The ear has the ability to recognise a particular sound depending on the pitch or frequencies found at the source. Microphones cannot differentiate noise in the same way as the ear and to account for this, the noise measuring instrument applies a correction to correspond more closely to the frequency response of the human ear. The correction factor is called 'A Weighting' and the resulting measurements are written as dB(A). The dB(A) is internationally</p>

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accepted and has been found to correspond well with people's subjective reaction to noise.

The following indices and descriptors are used when describing noise:

$L_W$  is the sound power level. It is a measure of the total noise energy radiated by a source of noise and is used to calculate noise levels at a distant location. The  $L_{WA}$  is the A-weighted sound power level;

$L_{eq,T}$  is the equivalent continuous sound level, and is the sound level of a steady sound with the same energy as a fluctuating sound over a time period T. It is possible to consider this level as the ambient noise encompassing all noise at a given time. The  $L_{Aeq}$  is the A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level;

$L_{90,T}$  index represents the noise level exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement period over a time-period T and is used to indicate quieter times during the measurement period. It is often used to measure the background noise level. The  $L_{A90,T}$  is the A-weighted background noise level.

$L_{Amax}$  is the A-weighted maximum recorded noise level during the measurement period;

Hard Ground – a ground cover which includes paving, water, ice, concrete and all other ground surfaces having a low porosity;

Soft Ground (Porous) – ground cover which includes ground covered by grass, trees or other vegetation, and all other ground surface suitable for the growth of vegetation, such as farming land; and

Mixed Ground – the surface consists of both hard and soft (porous) ground.

#### **Phase 1 Habitat Survey**

A standard methodology for recording habitats within a site (JNCC, 2010).

#### **Photomontage\***

A visualisation which superimposes an image of the Proposed Development upon a photograph or series of photographs.

#### **Rarity**

The presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare Landscape Character Type (GLVIA3 2013, Box 5.1).

#### **Receptor**

The resources and people that could be affected by the Proposed Development. For LVIA, the physical landscape resource, special interest, or viewer group that will experience an effect.

#### **Scenic quality**

Depends upon perception and reflects the particular combination and pattern of elements in the landscape, its aesthetic qualities, its more intangible sense of place or 'genius loci' and other more intangible qualities (GLVIA3 2013, Box 5.1).

#### **Sense of Place (genius loci)**

The essential character and spirit of an area: 'genius loci' literally means 'spirit of the place'.

#### **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 associated to that receptor.

#### **Significance**

A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.

#### **Significant Effects**

It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of the proposed development on the environment which should relate to the level of an effect and the type of effect. Where possible significant effects should be mitigated.

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	<p>The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described.</p> <p>Whether or not an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement.</p> <p>Significant – ‘noteworthy, of considerable amount or effect or importance, not insignificant or negligible’. The Concise Oxford Dictionary.</p> <p>For the LVIA assessment, these are those levels and types of landscape and visual effect likely to have a major or important / noteworthy or special effect of which a decision maker should take particular note.</p>
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	Site of Special Scientific Interest- a statutory designation for sites of national (Great Britain) nature conservation importance.
<b>Susceptibility*</b>	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
<b>Sustainability*</b>	The principle that the environment should be protected in such a condition and to such a degree that ensures new development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
<b>Target note</b>	See TN.
<b>TN</b>	Target Note - a written record of species/habitats of nature conservation value found in a location that has been surveyed as part of a Phase 1 habitat survey.
<b>Valued</b>	Some assessment criteria used in the EIA Report, e.g. in the biodiversity and cultural heritage assessments consider objectively the ‘value’ of a particular receptor.
<b>Viewpoints</b>	<p>Selected for illustration of the visual effects these fall broadly into three groups:</p> <p>Representative Viewpoints: 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 – for example certain points may be chosen to represent the view of users of particular public footpaths and bridleways;</p> <p>Specific Viewpoints: chosen because they are key and sometimes promoted viewpoints within the landscape, including for example, specific local visitor attractions, such as landscapes with statutory landscape designations or viewpoints with particular cultural landscape associations.</p> <p>Illustrative Viewpoints: chosen specifically to demonstrate a particular effect or specific issues, which might, for example, be the restricted visibility at certain locations (GLVIA3 2013, Para 6.19).</p>
<b>Visual amenity*</b>	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provide an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
<b>Visual effect*</b>	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.

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<b>Visual Receptors*</b>	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
<b>Visual sensitivity</b>	The sensitivity of visual receptors such as residents, relative to their location and context, to visual change proposed by development.
<b>Visualisation</b>	Computer visualisation, photomontage, or other technique to illustrate the appearance of the Proposed Development from a known location.
<b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)*</b>	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretical visible.

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## Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full name
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ADBA	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AISDHOL	Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscapes
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AM	Aerodynamic or Amplitude Modulation
AMAAA	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ASNW	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
AWI	Ancient Woodland Inventory
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCBC	Bridgend County Borough Council
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BS	British Standard
CBC	County Borough Council
CDM	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CMRA	Coal Mining Risk Assessment
CRAPW	Central Register of Air Photography for Wales
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DAM	Development Advice Map
dB	Decibels – The logarithmic measure of sound
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport



Abbreviation	Full name
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
DNS	Development of National Significance
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EATM	Environmental Assessment of Traffic and Movement
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPS	European Protected Species
EPSL	European Protected Species Licence
ES	Environmental Statement
FCA	Flood Consequence Assessment
FMfP	Flood Map for Planning
FRAP	Flood Risk Activity Permits
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GGAT	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013.
ha	hectare
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGVs	Heavy Goods Vehicles
H&S	Health and Safety
ICE	Institute of Civil Engineers
IEEM	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
IEF	Important Ecological Feature

Abbreviation	Full name
IEMA	Institute of Environmental management and Assessment, formerly the Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEA)
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
INNS	Invasive Non Native Species
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolts
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDP	Local Development Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Areas
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSE	Likely Significant Effects
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
NBB	Net Benefit for Biodiversity
NCA	National Character Area
NCN	National Cycle Network
NNR	National Nature Reserves
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NPTCBC	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
NRW	Natural Resource Wales
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVMP	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
OHL	Overhead Line
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAC	Pre-Application Consultation
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Abbreviation	Full name
PEDW	Planning and Environment Decision Wales
PMoW	Precautionary Method of Works
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
PRoWMP	Public Rights of Way Management Plan
RBD	River Basin District
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RCAHWW	Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monument of Wales
RIGS	Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites
RLDP	Bridgend County Borough Council Replacement Local Development Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEWBRcC	South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre
SINC	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
TA	Transport Assessment
TN	Target Note
TPO	Tree Protection Order
UGC	Underground Cable
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act
WFD	Water Framework Directive
ZoI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility