

Appendix A Pembrokehire Coast National Park landscape sensitivity to wind turbines

Annex 2: Landscape sensitivity and guidance for wind energy development by LCA

This Annex provides a summary of landscape sensitivity to wind energy development for each Landscape Character Area (LCA) within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. LCAs 2, 17 and 23 are excluded as the assessment has focused on predominantly rural LCAs.

Landscape sensitivity levels and definitions

Sensitivity Level	Definition
High	Key characteristics of the landscape would be adversely affected by the renewable energy development. Such development would result in a significant change in character. Likely to be unsuitable for the renewable energy development.
Moderate-high	Many of the key characteristics of the landscape would be adversely affected by the renewable energy development. Such development would result in noticeable change in character. There may be some limited opportunity to accommodate the renewable energy development without changing landscape character. Great care would be needed in locating infrastructure.
Moderate	Some of the key characteristics of the landscape are vulnerable and may be adversely affected by the renewable energy development. Although the landscape may have some ability to absorb some development, it is likely to cause some change in character. Care would be needed in locating infrastructure.
Low-moderate	Few key characteristics of the landscape would be adversely affected by the renewable energy development. The landscape is likely to be able to accommodate development without only minor change in character.
Low	Key characteristics of the landscape are robust and would not be adversely affected by the renewable energy development. The landscape is likely to be able to accommodate development without a significant change in character.

The sizes of wind turbine that have been considered are:

Size	Height to blade tip
Large	65m – 125m
Medium	25m – 65m
Small	<25m

Where the assessments have made reference to ‘small clusters’ of wind turbines, these comprise groups of 2-3 turbines.

LCA12: St Bride's Bay

Landscape attribute	Sensitivity				
Overview	Although this is a large scale landscape, the open skylines, the remote and undeveloped coastal edge, and presence of historical and archaeological features all pose constraints to development of wind turbines.				
	Low	Low-Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-High	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					
Key sensitivities	<p>The key landscape attributes that could be sensitive to wind turbine development of any scale are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strong relationship between land and coast and the constant sight and sound of the sea. • The views across St. Brides Bay and along the undeveloped coastline. • The sense of remoteness/ tranquility associated with the higher ground and the cobble beach at Newgale Sands. • Landscapes of high ecological value. 				
Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This LCA is unsuitable for large or medium scale turbines. • There may be some limited opportunity for single or small clusters of small scale single turbines in areas of the rolling farmed landscape. • Small scale turbines that are visually associated with existing buildings or farms and rationed within the landscape rather than concentrated in one particular area will be most suited to this landscape. • Avoid the close juxtaposition of different turbine designs and heights, aiming instead for a consistent height and design in any given area. • Avoid siting turbines on the undeveloped coastline within views across St. Brides Bay. • Avoid siting turbines in the most tranquil areas, i.e. on the higher ground and the cobble beach of Newgale Sands. • Consider views to and from the Marloes coast, St. David's headland and the off-shore islands. • Protect habitats of high ecological value. • Protect historical and archaeological features and the relationship with their surrounding landscape, including prehistoric sites and monuments. • The National Park Authority should ensure that any wind 				

	<p>turbine development located within this LCA does not sacrifice the essential integrity, coherence and character of the landscape or the special qualities of the National Park¹⁴.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and take account of possible cross-boundary cumulative impacts associated with turbines outside the National Park.
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¹⁴ 'Integrity' refers to how the landscape reads as a whole, whilst 'coherence' relates to how the individual components of the landscape connect together. 'Character' relates to the combination of essential landscape elements which make one landscape distinctive from another.

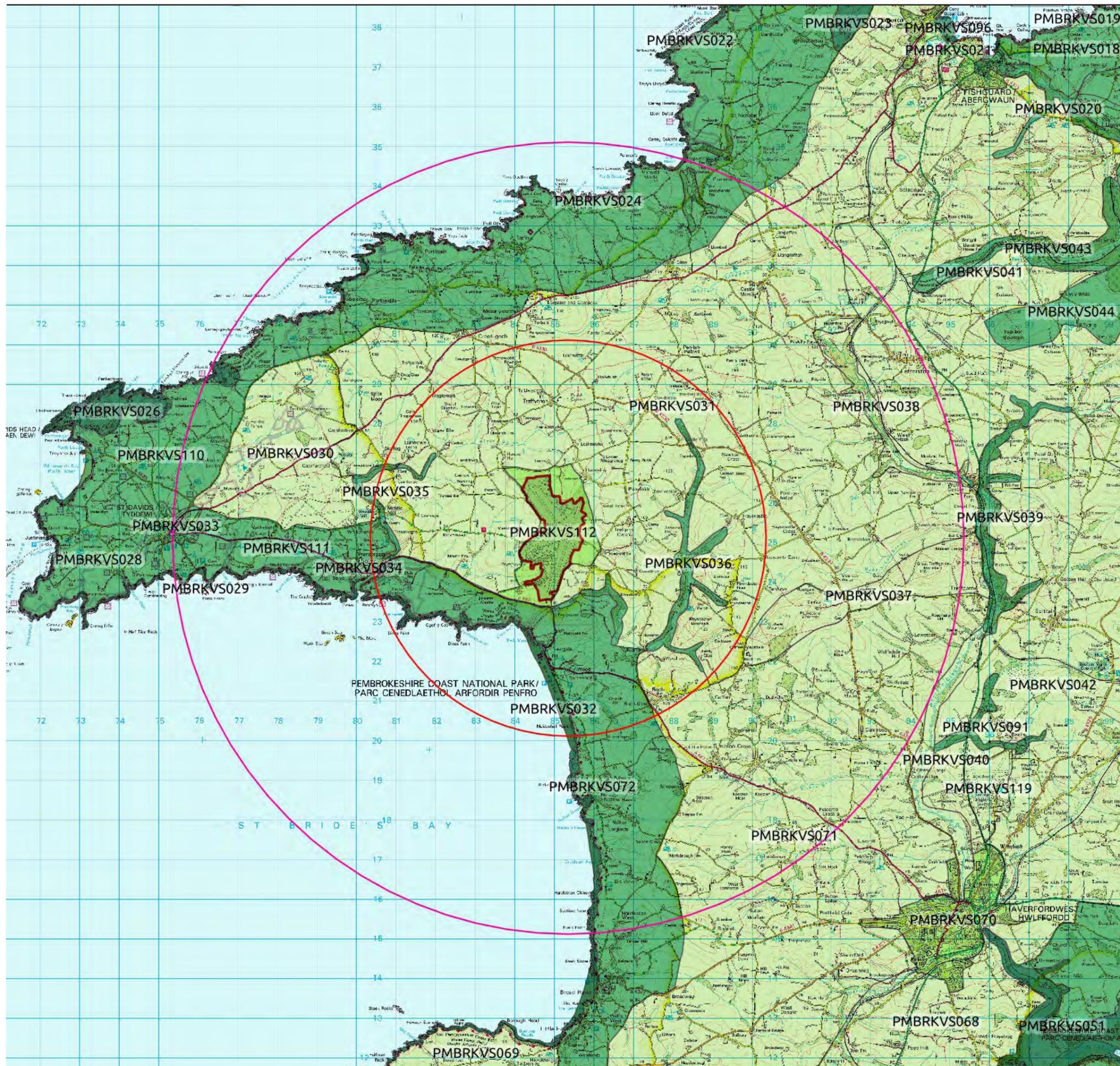
LCA13: Brandy Brook

Landscape attribute	Sensitivity				
Overview	<p>The presence of the main A487 cutting across the west of this LCA introduces a human form which could indicate the landscape could accommodate further man-made structures. In addition, the woodland and vegetation cover may indicate some structures could be hidden from view. However, its small scale, strong sense of peace and tranquility, strong visual relationship with Roch Castle, valued river habitats and species and archaeological remains all pose constraints to the development of wind turbines.</p>				
	Low	Low-Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-High	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					
Key sensitivities	<p>The main landscape attributes that would be sensitive to wind turbine developments are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its small scale, intimate character. • The relative sense of tranquility and peacefulness. • Strong visual relationship with Roch Castle as a prominent skyline feature. • Views to sea from hilltops. • Valued riparian habitats supporting species such as the otter. • Important prehistoric remains. 				
Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large or medium scale turbines would not be appropriate in this landscape due to its small and tranquil character. • Small scale turbines that are visually associated with existing groups of buildings and rationed within the landscape, rather than concentrated in one particular area, will be most suited to this landscape. • Avoid the close juxtaposition of different turbine designs and heights, aiming instead for a consistent height and design in any given area. • Ensure that Roch Castle remains the dominant skyline feature, making sure that the siting of turbines does not conflict with this local landmark. • Use the area's woodlands to provide screening against any turbines or related infrastructure. 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain coastal views to and from St. David's Headland and St. Bride's Bay.• Protect the area's valued semi-natural habitats and archaeological remains when considering the location of turbines and infrastructure.• The National Park Authority should ensure that any wind turbine development located within this LCA does not sacrifice the essential integrity, coherence and character of the landscape or the special qualities of the National Park¹⁵.• Identify and take account of possible cross-boundary cumulative impacts associated with turbines outside the National Park.
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¹⁵ 'Integrity' refers to how the landscape reads as a whole, whilst 'coherence' relates to how the individual components of the landscape connect together. 'Character' relates to the combination of essential landscape elements which make one landscape distinctive from another.

Appendix B LANDMAP visual and sensory value



KEY

 Site Boundary

LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Areas overall evaluation

 Outstanding

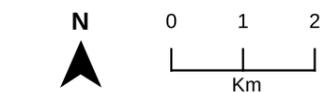
 High

 Moderate

 Low

 5km Buffer

 10km Buffer



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Former RAF Brawdy: landscape and visual appraisal of potential wind energy development

Figure B1
LANDMAP Visual and Sensory

Appendix C Visual appraisal

Former RAF Brawdy- Appraisal of potential visual effects of wind turbines

Vpt no	Name	Sensitivity of viewpoint	Distance from centre of site (km)	Existing view	Small/medium turbine up to 35m scenario comment	Medium-large turbine up to 35-80m scenario comment	Large turbine 80-135m scenario comment
1	Coast path on head south of Porthclais	High	11	View along the indented northern edge of St Brides Bay with rocky cliffs up to 80m high with semi-natural vegetation, promontories and islets. The view takes in the open sweep of the bay. The rural hinterland back from the coast comprises gently undulating pastoral plateau with walls and low hedges and very limited tree cover- occasional woodlands. There are occasional settlement clusters visible as well as caravan sites set back from the coastal edge. Structures at Cawdor Barracks are just visible on the skyline- the most prominent being the steel-clad cream coloured building. The line of Newgale beach is visible in the distance.	Turbines would be higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be just apparent in clear visibility on the skyline. They would contribute to built form on the airfield site. Turbines would have less effect if limited in number, well-spaced and with limited spread set as far back from the coast as possible, possibly related to the existing buildings.	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings at around the same height as the coastal cliffs and would be apparent in clear visibility on the skyline. They would intensify the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a larger scale.	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings and higher than the coastal cliffs. They would be noticeable/ prominent in clear visibility on the skyline. They would markedly intensify the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a significantly larger scale.
2	Coast path between Dinas Fawr and Dinas Fach	High	3.7	View inland from coast path The rural hinterland back from the coast comprises gently undulating pastoral plateau with hedge banks and hedges and very limited tree cover. There are occasional farm clusters visible as well as caravan sites set back from the coastal edge. Structures at Cawdor Barracks are apparent on the skyline- the most prominent being the steel-clad cream coloured building, as well as Brawdy Business Park. The Preselis lie beyond in the distance. Two turbines up to 35m high are located inland to the north. There	Turbines would be higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be apparent/noticeable vertical features on the skyline. They would contribute to built form on the airfield site and possibly extend it if located at the northern and southern extremities. If widely spaced they would not be dissimilar in character to the existing turbines to the	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be noticeable and distinct vertical features on the skyline, and potentially in front of the Preselis. They would significantly intensify and could extend the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a larger scale. They would contrast with the	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be prominent on the skyline. They would be likely to be a major focus in view and markedly intensify the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a

				are also views from this viewpoint along the indented northern edge of St Brides Bay to the east with rocky cliffs up to 80m high.	north-west. Turbines would have less effect if limited in number, well-spaced and with limited spread set back from the coast and behind the existing buildings.	existing turbines to the west/north west in terms of scale.	significantly larger scale.
Vpt no	Name	Sensitivity of viewpoint	Distance from centre of site (km)	Existing view	Small/medium turbine up to 35m scenario comment	Medium turbine up to 35-80m scenario comment	Large turbine 80-135m scenario comment
3	Newgale beach	High	3.4	View along the long shingle bank behind Newgale beach which is popular for surfing and swimming with associated car parks and campsite. The view takes in the open sweep of the bay. The bank and beach terminate in rocky cliffs and slopes with semi-natural vegetation rising to 100m AOD. The hinterland is primarily pastoral farmland with hedge banks and low hedgerows with the settlement of Newgale climbing the slopes along the road to Solva. The skyline is gently undulating and unspoilt by development with only one rural dwelling to the north east lying on it.	It is not known if turbines would be visible from this viewpoint as ZTVs and visualisations have not been prepared. It would be unlikely, particularly if they were located centrally or to the north of the site. If they were visible their form would disrupt the unspoilt skyline.	It is not known if turbines would be visible from this viewpoint as ZTVs and visualisations not been prepared. It would be unlikely, particularly if they were located to the north of the site. If they were visible their form would disrupt the unspoilt skyline.	It is not known if turbines would be visible from this viewpoint as ZTVs and visualisations not been prepared. It may be possible unless they were located to the north of the site. If they were visible their form would significantly disrupt the unspoilt skyline.
4	Coast path north of Ricketts Head	High	5.8	View along the indented north eastern edge of St Brides Bay with rocky cliffs with semi-natural vegetated slopes up to 75m high enclosing the sweep of Newgale Beach. The view takes in the open sweep of the bay. The rural hinterland back from the coast comprises gently undulating pastoral plateau with hedge banks and low hedges and very limited tree cover. The linear settlement	It is not known if turbines would be visible from this viewpoint as ZTVs and visualisations have not been prepared. Turbines would be higher than the existing buildings and would probably be apparent above the skyline, particularly if located	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings at around the same height as the coastal cliffs and would be likely to be noticeable above the skyline. They would introduce a new vertical built form which would become one of the focusses of	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings and higher than the coastal cliffs. They would be prominent above the skyline. They would introduce a new vertical built form which would

Vpt no	Name	Sensitivity of viewpoint	Distance from centre of site (km)	Existing view	Small/medium turbine up to 35m scenario comment	Medium turbine up to 35-80m scenario comment	Large turbine 80-135m scenario comment
				of Newgale rises from behind beach up valley slopes and there are one or two farm complexes on the skyline. In addition, a small number of structures at Cawdor Barracks are just visible on the essentially rural skyline- the most noticeable being the steel-clad cream coloured building. However, these do not appear to be as part of any larger development.	on the southern part of the site. Turbines would have less effect if limited in number, well-spaced and with limited spread set as far back from the coast as possible.	views along the coast.	become one of the main focusses of views along the coast.
5	Viewpoint/coast path/car park south of Little Haven	High	12.5	View along the indented eastern edge of St Brides Bay to the north with rocky cliffs up to 80m high with semi-natural vegetation and promontories with Newgale beach visible in the distance. The view takes in the open sweep of the bay. The rural hinterland back from the coast comprises gently undulating pastoral plateau with hedge banks and hedges and very limited tree cover. There are occasional settlement clusters visible- Newgale and Solva, but mostly occasional farmsteads set back from the coastal edge. Several structures at Cawdor Barracks are just visible on the skyline- the most prominent being the steel-clad cream coloured building. Otherwise, the skyline is generally unbroken by development. There is also one small wind turbine visible to the east of the site.	Turbines would be higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be just apparent in clear visibility on the skyline. They would contribute to or extend built form on the airfield site. Turbines would have less effect if limited in number, well-spaced and with limited spread set as far back from the coast as possible, possibly related to the existing buildings.	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings at around the same height as the coastal cliffs and would be apparent in clear visibility on the skyline. They would intensify the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a larger scale.	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings and higher than the coastal cliffs. They would be noticeable/ prominent vertical structures in clear visibility on the skyline. They would markedly intensify the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a significantly larger scale.

Vpt no	Name	Sensitivity of viewpoint	Distance from centre of site (km)	Existing view	Small/medium turbine up to 35m scenario comment	Medium turbine up to 35-80m scenario comment	Large turbine 80-135m scenario comment
6	Coast path west of St Brides	High	15	View across St Brides Bay to the north with rocky cliffs up to 80m high with semi-natural vegetation, rocky islets and Newgale beach just visible in the distance. The view takes in the open sweep of the bay. The rural hinterland back from the coast comprises gently undulating pastoral plateau up to 110m AOD with very limited tree cover. Beyond are the distinct landforms of Carn Penberry and Carn Llidi. Only larger settlement clusters are generally visible such as Solva but Cawdor Barracks is just visible on the skyline- the most apparent being the steel-clad cream coloured building. Otherwise, the skyline is generally unbroken by development. There is also one small/medium wind turbine just visible to the west of the site.	Turbines would be higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be just apparent in clear visibility on the skyline. They would contribute to or extend built form on the airfield site. Turbines would have less effect if limited in number, well-spaced and with limited spread set as far back from the coast as possible, possibly related to the existing buildings.	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings at around the same height as the coastal cliffs and would be apparent in clear visibility on the skyline beyond the rocky islets. They would intensify the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a larger scale.	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings and higher than the coastal cliffs. They would be noticeable vertical structures in clear visibility on the skyline. They would become a new focus and intensify the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a significantly larger scale.
7	Disabled access car park /road/national cycleway south of Druidstone	High	9	View from the plateau set just back from the coastal edge. The northern edge of St Brides Bay is apparent beyond Ricketts Head with rocky cliffs up to 80m high with semi-natural vegetation. The view takes in the open sweep of the bay defined by the cliffs and the distinct landforms of Carn Penberry and Carn Llidi. The rural hinterland back from the coast to the north comprises gently undulating pastoral plateau with hedge banks and hedges and very limited tree cover. There are occasional settlement clusters	Turbines would be higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be just apparent in clear visibility on the skyline. They would contribute to or extend built form on the airfield site. Turbines would have less effect if limited in number, well-spaced and with limited spread set as far back from the coast as possible, possibly related to the	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings at around the same height as the coastal cliffs and would be apparent in clear visibility on the skyline. They would intensify the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a larger scale.	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings and higher than the coastal cliffs. They would be noticeable/ prominent vertical structures in clear visibility on the skyline. They would markedly intensify the built form on the

Vpt no	Name	Sensitivity of viewpoint	Distance from centre of site (km)	Existing view	Small/medium turbine up to 35m scenario comment	Medium turbine up to 35-80m scenario comment	Large turbine 80-145m scenario comment
				visible on the skyline- Roch with its landmark castle and Solva, but mostly occasional farmsteads are apparent, set back from the coastal edge. Several structures at Cawdor Barracks are visible on the skyline- the most prominent being the steel-clad cream coloured building. There are also four small/medium wind turbines visible to the east and west of the site from this plateau viewpoint.	existing buildings.		airfield site introducing development at a significantly larger scale.
8	Public footpath on Rhyndaston Mountain	High	4	View from inland towards the site and St Bride's Bay. The rural hinterland back from the coast comprises gently undulating pastoral plateau with hedge banks, hedges, scrub and tree cover in the valleys. The distinctive landforms of Carn Llidi and Carn Penberry lie beyond to the west. Roch and its landmark castle (not in the photo) and Newgale are visible and there are occasional farm clusters visible set back from the coastal edge. Structures at Cawdor Barracks are distinctly apparent on the skyline, some in front of the Carn Llidi landform group. Around 7 turbines up to 35m high are visible mostly located inland to the north but also one beyond the site to the west.	Turbines would be higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be apparent/noticeable vertical features on the skyline. They would contribute to built form on the airfield site and extend it if located at the northern and southern parts of the site. If widely spaced they would not be dissimilar in character to the existing turbines to the north. Turbines would have less effect if limited in number, well-spaced and with limited spread set back from the coast although avoiding spoiling views to Carn Penberry.	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be noticeable and distinct vertical features on the skyline, and potentially in front of Carn Llidi and Carn Penberry. They would significantly intensify and could extend the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a larger scale. They would contrast with the existing turbines to the west/north west in terms of scale.	Turbines would be significantly higher than the existing buildings and would be likely to be prominent on the skyline. They would be likely to be a major focus in view and markedly intensify the built form on the airfield site introducing development at a significantly larger scale.

Appendix D Abbreviations and Glossary

Abbreviations

AIS	Air insulated substation
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DPO	Draft Plan Option
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
ES	Environmental statement
ExA	Examining Authority
GLVIA	Guidelines for landscape and visual impact assessment
GIS	Geographic information system
GIS	Gas insulated substation
HVAC	High voltage alternating current
HVDC	High voltage direct current
km	Kilometres
LCA	Landscape character assessment <i>or</i> landscape character area
LP	Local Plan
LFAC	Low frequency alternating current
LVIA	Landscape and visual impact assessment
m	metres
NE	Natural England
NPPF	National planning policy framework
NPS	National policy statement
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
RA	Residential amenity
RVA	Residential visual amenity
RVAA	Residential visual amenity assessment
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMR	Scheduled Monument Record
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SLVIA	Seascape, (landscape) and visual impact assessment
WHS	World Heritage Site
ZTV	Zone of theoretical visibility
ZVI	Zone of visual influence

Glossary

Term	Definition
Amenity (Planting)	planting to provide environmental benefit such as decorative or screen planting.
Analysis	the process of dividing up the seascape/landscape into its component parts to gain a better understanding of it.
Apparent	object visible in the seascape/landscape.
Approach	the step-by-step process by which seascape/landscape assessment is undertaken.
Arable	land used for growing crops other than grass or woody species.
Aspect area	areas defined in each of the LANDMAP aspect assessments which are mutually exclusive
Assessment	term to describe all the various ways of looking at, analysing, evaluating and describing the seascape/landscape or assessing impacts on seascape/landscape and visual receptors.
Biodiversity	the variety of life including all the different habitats and species in the world.
Conservation	the protection and careful management of natural and built resources and the environment.
Complexity	(in the context of describing a skyline) how varied or complicated the skyline is from dead flat with even vegetation at one end of the scale to mountainous with varied vegetation at the other.
Consistent	relatively unchanging element or pattern across a given area of seascape/landscape.
Cultural heritage asset	see heritage asset
Cultural pattern	expression of the historic pattern of enclosure and rural settlement.
Cumulative impacts/effects	either additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with similar developments or the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together
Distinctiveness	see sense of place
Diversity	(in terms of the function of an area) the variety of different functions of an area.
Dominant	main defining feature or pattern.
Effects	term used in environmental impact assessment (EIA) where effects are changes arising from the action, operation or implementation of a proposed development.
Effects, direct	where development lies within a seascape/landscape and physically removes an element or feature e.g. rocks, cliff, coastal vegetation
Effects, indirect	effects away from the development such as perceived change of character or from associated development such as transport infrastructure
Field Boundary	the defined edge of a field whether fence, hedge, bank, ditch or wall.
Field Size	Large 2 Ha Above, Medium Around 1.5 Ha, Small Less Than 1 Ha.
Geology	the study of the origin, structure, composition and history of the Earth together with the processes that have led to its present state.
Ground Type	expression of the soil forming environment and its influence in determining the surface pattern of vegetation and land use.
Hedge	fence of shrubs or low trees, living or dead, or of turf or stone. Though strictly a row of bushes forming a hedge, hedgerow has been taken to mean the same as a hedge.
Hedge bank	earth bank or mound relating to a hedge
Heritage asset	a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of historical significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Designated heritage assets include world heritage sites, scheduled ancient monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, listed buildings and registered parks and gardens.
Horticulture	intensive form of cropping, such as vegetables or fruit.

Term	Definition
Impact	used as part of overall term, as in EIA or LVIA, to help describe the process of assessing potentially significant effects- see effects.
Inherent	dictionary definition- ‘existing as an inseparable part’ . In the context of sensitivity means the sensitivity of the seascape/landscape area itself with all its component elements and features rather than its relationship with types of development or adjacent areas.
Integrity	unspoilt by large-scale, visually intrusive or other inharmonious development
Landcover	combinations of natural and man-made elements including vegetation that cover the land surface.
Landform	combinations of slope and elevation which combine to give shape and form to the land.
Landscape	an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	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 . (GLVIA 3)
Landscape Character	a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, features and qualities in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area (LCA)	these are single unique areas which are discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape character. Each has its own individual character and identity. These areas in Wales are primarily derived from LANDMAP aspects.
Landscape Resource	the overall stock of the landscape and its component parts. (The landscape considered as a measurable finite resource like any other e.g. minerals, land, water).
Landscape value	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. In Wales, value is also attributed to each LANDMAP aspect using a variety of criteria.
Magnitude of effect	degree of change
Mixed Farmland	a combination of arable and pastoral farmland
Mosaic	mix of different landcovers at a fine grain such as woodland, pasture and heath.
Objective	method of assessment in which personal feelings and opinions do not influence characterisation or judgements.
Outcrop	the area where a particular rock appears at the surface.
Pastoral	land down to grass either grazed by animals or for cutting.
Physiography	expression of the shape and structure of the land surface as influenced both by the nature of the underlying geology and the effect of geomorphological processes.
Polygon	discrete digitised area in a geographic information system (GIS).
Prominent	Highly conspicuous feature or pattern in the landscape.
Protect	to keep from harm. 7.26.
Qualities	aesthetic (objective visible patterns) or perceptual (subjective responses by the seascape/landscape assessor) attributes of the seascape such as those relating to scale or tranquillity respectively.
Receptor, visual	people in a variety of different situations who can experience views within an area and who may be affected by change or development. Receptors can include users of public footpaths, open access land, roads, rail or cycleways or urban or rural residents.
Receptor, seascape/landscape	seascape/landscape character areas, designations, elements or features which may be affected by development

Term	Definition
Remoteness	physical isolation, removal from the presence of people, infrastructure (roads and railways, ferry and shipping routes) and settlement
Resource	see seascape/landscape resource.
Restore	repair or renew.
Riparian	vegetation associated with the water body, usually a river or stream.
Scenic quality	seascape/landscape with scenes of a picturesque quality with aesthetically pleasing elements in composition
Semi-natural vegetation	any type of vegetation that has been influenced by human activities, either directly or indirectly. The term is usually applied to areas which are reverting to nature due to lack of management.
Sense of place	the character of a place that makes it locally identifiable or distinctive i.e. different from other places. Some features or elements can evoke a strong sense of place e.g. islands, forts, vernacular architecture
Sensory	that which is received through the senses i.e. sight, hearing, smell, touch.
Setting, of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which the 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 a negative contribution to an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Settlement	all dwellings/habitations, whether single or clustered in cities, towns and villages.
Settlement Pattern	the predominant pattern of settlement in an area.
Significance	a measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic. A significant effect needs to be taken into account in decision-making.
Subjective	method of assessment in which personal views and reaction are used in the characterisation process.
Topography	term used to describe the geological features of the Earth's surface e.g. mountains, hills, valleys, plains.
Unity	consistency of pattern over a wide area i.e. the repetition of similar elements, balance and proportion, scale and enclosure.
Value	see landscape value
Vernacular	built in the local style, from local materials.
Visual Effects	effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.