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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BLDF	-	Built form component
BOT	-	Build Operate and Transfer Program
CMDA	-	Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority, Chennai
CMA	-	Chennai Metropolitan Area
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment carried out to assess the impact of development proposal on the environment such as air, water, land
ECR	-	East Coast Road
HSC	-	Higher Secondary Course
HUDCO	-	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited.
IRS	-	Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, Chennai
JNNURM	-	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
LNDF	-	Landform component
NEPA	-	National Environmental Protection Act.
NH	-	National Highway
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
PHC	-	Primary Health Center
RWA	-	Residence Welfare Associations
SH	-	State Highway
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for the Social Science
TTDC	-	Tamilnadu Tourism Development Corporation, Chennai
TNDTCP	-	TamilNadu Department of Town and Country Planning
UNESCO	-	United Nation
VEG	-	Vegetation component

GLOSSORY OF TERMS

Cultural Landscapes: are landscapes that are defined valued by cultural or traditional human activity such as settlements, urban centres, agricultural fields, parks, etc. in varying degree of interventions.

Landscape Character Type: defined by the predominance of landscape components/elements or features that are presented in landscape area

Landscape Classification is a method of sorting the landscape in to different types and can be a tool for landscape description. A classification does not attract any weight or judgement as to the differences between different sort of landscapes

Landscape Component: identified component parts of the total landscape in different levels,

Landscape management: is any measures introduced, in accordance with the principle of sustainable development, to steer changes brought about by economic, social or environmental necessity. Such measures may be concerned with the organization of the landscape or its components. They will ensure a regular upkeep of the landscape and that the landscape evolves harmoniously and in a way that meets economic and social needs. The management approach must be a dynamic one and seek to improve landscape quality on the basis of the population's expectations;

Landscape management: means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonies changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;

Landscape planning: is the formal process of study, design and construction by which new landscapes are created to meet the aspirations of the people concerned. It involves framing proper planning projects, more particularly in those most affected by change and badly damaged areas (for example suburbs, peri-urban and industrial areas, coastal areas). The purpose of such planning projects is to radically reshape the damaged landscapes.

Landscape planning: means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes. Article 1 of the convention contains definitions of three terms frequently used in the convention: "protection", "management" and "planning" of landscapes, principles of landscape action which are treated in a dynamic and forward-looking manner:

Landscape policy: means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes;

Landscape policy: reflects the public authorities' awareness of the need to frame an official policy on landscape. It lays down the basic emphases, general principles and strategic choices by which decisions on landscape protection, management and planning are to be guided;

Landscape Preferences: landscapes that are preferred for its component parts or features presence or its character types by end-users

Landscape protection: consists of measures to preserve the present character and quality of a landscape which is greatly valued on account of its distinctive natural or cultural configuration. Such protection must be active and involve upkeep measures to preserve significant features of a landscape;

Landscape protection: means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;

Landscape quality objective: means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings. The terms "landscape policy" and "landscape quality objective" relate to the phases of the strategy which states have to devise in two stages:

Landscape quality objective: once a particular landscape has been identified and described, is a detailed statement of the characteristics which local people want recognized in their surroundings.

Natural Landscapes: are landscapes that are predominantly in touched and with least human interventions

Perceived landscape: landscapes that are sensually absorbed with all five senses and processed therewith.

Traversed landscape: landscape that are incidentally observed during travel by road or railways

Unit of Study: the study unit is the contextual parts within limit of study area or a region that are judged by single or team accessed or the general public. The study unit can be features, patch areas, or linear corridors, vistas and classified landscape types, of varying of scales

NOTE: Definitions of the terms used in the European Landscape Convention under European Union in Florence in 2000, The terms used in the convention are defined in Article 1 in order to ensure that they are interpreted uniformly by everyone concerned with the well-being of Europe's landscapes :so the terms as adopted directly.