Glossary of Terms

AADT	Average annual daily traffic flows.
Active Travel	Non-motorised methods of travel such as walking and cycling.
Alternatives	The range of options examined including alternative locations, layout, design and construction phasing.
AOD	Height level Above Ordnance Datum.
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement.
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level – typically the air quality objective value.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area.
AQS	Air quality standards and objectives.
Baseline	The existing environmental conditions of a site or area upon which impacts are predicted against.
BGS	British Geological Survey.
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan – implemented to avoid or reduce environmental effects during the construction phase.
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
CIHT	Chartered Institute of Highways and Transportation.
CIWEM	Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management.
Cumulative Effects	Effects which arise as a result of being impacted by more than one proposed development.

Design and Access Statement	Document submitted as part of a planning application, providing detail on the design and access provisions of the proposals.
DfT	Department for Transport.
Direct Effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development.
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges.
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EcOW	Ecological Clerk of Works
Environment Agency (EA)	An executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra).
Environmental Effect	The effect on the environment of a specific impact, for example the impact of removing trees may have an effect on local wildlife.
Environmental Impact	An identified impact (adverse or beneficial) on the environment arising from a certain action, process or activity.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A procedure required through The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, as amended by The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018.
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, as amended by The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The document in which the findings of an EIA are presented to decision-makers and the public.
EPS	European Protected Species – species protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.
Flood Zone	Flood risk category, as shown on the Environment Agency's online flood map.
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment.
FTP	Framework Travel Plan.
Functionally Linked Land (FLL)	Land that is used by protected species associated with a designated ecological site, e.g. for foraging.

GI	Green Infrastructure – strategic and connected areas of landscaping.
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd edition).
GPA	Historic England Good Practice Advice documents.
Habitat	The area or environment where an organism or ecological community normally lives or occurs.
HBC	Havant Borough Council
HCC	Hampshire County Council
HER	Historic Environment Record.
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area, or landscape that holds significance due to its heritage interest and merits consideration in planning decisions.
HGV or HDV	Heavy Goods Vehicle or Heavy Duty Vehicle
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management.
IEF	Important Ecological Feature.
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, formally the Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEA).
In-combination Effects	Where a single receptor could be impacted by several different types of effects.
Indirect Effects	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project 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.
ISEP	Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals, formally the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee.
Land Use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.

Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
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 Character Areas	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment	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.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management.
Landscape Environmental Management Plan	A plan setting out how the landscaping elements of the proposed development shall be managed and maintained.
LCA	Landscape Character Areas – local areas with similar landscape characteristics.
LEAP	Locally Equipped Area for Play.
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging – method of remote sensing to measure topography.
Listed Building	Listing gives a building statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Grade I: buildings of outstanding or national architectural or historic interest. Grade II: buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Grade II*: particularly significant buildings of more than local interest.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority - county councils and unitary authorities responsible for managing local flood risks (i.e. risks of flooding from surface water, ground water and ordinary (smaller) watercourses).
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level for noise impacts.
LPA	Local Planning Authority.
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

LWS	Local Wildlife Site.
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside – online resource for environmental information.
Magnitude	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect.
Mitigation Measures	Measures that are applied to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for identified significant adverse impacts.
Natural England (NE)	The government's adviser for the natural environment in England.
NCA	National Character Areas – large areas with similar landscape characteristics.
NEAP	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play.
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).
NNR	National Nature Reserve.
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
Non-Technical Summary (NTS)	A summary of the ES in non-specialist language so that a large group of the public can understand the main likely significant environmental impacts of a proposal.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework.
NVC	National Vegetation Classification.
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter with a mean hydraulic diameter less then 2.5µm.
PM_{10}	Particulate matter with a mean hydraulic diameter less then 10µm.
POS	Public Open Space – land accessible by the public.
PPG	National Planning Practice Guidance.
ProPG	Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise.

Protected Species	Species protected though UK legislation, specifically in relation to certain species of animals, birds and plants, namely by means of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.
PROW	Public Right of Way.
pSINC	Potential Site of Importance for Nature Conservation – local level ecological designation (not yet formally designated).
QBAR	Mean annual flood value for a watercourse - used to set the level of surface water run-off from a site to ensure that flood risk is not increased.
Qualitative Data	Data that is predominantly descriptive in nature.
Quantitative Data	Data that is predominantly numerical in nature.
RAMS	Recreational disturbance Avoidance Mitigation Strategy.
Ramsar	International ecological designation for wetlands.
RBMP	River Basin Management Protection Plan.
Receptor	An aspect of the environment likely to be affected by the proposed development.
Residual Effects	Those effects that would remain following the implementation of all mitigation measures.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation – international ecological designation for habitats.
SANGS	Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace – intended to provide an alternative destination for people to visit in order to reduce recreational pressure on sensitive ecological sites.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues that are to be addressed as part of the EIA, it is method used to ensure that an EIA focuses on the important issues, it is usually done in consultation with the determining authority and statutory consultees.
Screening	The process of determining whether an EIA is required.
Screening Opinion	Opinion issued by an LPA on whether the proposals are considered to constitute EIA development.
Section 106 Agreements (s106)	Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) allows the drafting of agreements (known and planning obligations) between and Council and developers.

Section 278 Agreements (S278)	Section 278 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) allows the drafting of agreements between and Council and developers in regard to works to existing adopted highways.
Sensitivity	The likelihood of an environmental receptor being affected by the proposed development.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
sHRA	Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment.
Significance	Level of importance of an environmental effect
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation – local level ecological designation.
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level for noise impacts.
SPA	Special Protection Area – international ecological designation for birds.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest – national ecological and geological designation.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	A document describing the public and stakeholder consultation that has been carried out by the developer prior to submission of the planning application.
Statutory Consultees	Organisations that the relevant determining authority is required to consult with under the EIA Regulations.
Statutory Ecological Designated Sites	Site designations that protect the UKs natural heritage through statute, namely Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and Local Nature Reserves and those sites designated under European Directives.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems.
Transport Assessment (TA)	Document submitted as part of a planning application that assesses the potential impacts of the proposed development on traffic and transport.
Travel Plan	A plan intended to reduce reliance on private vehicles.
Visual Receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
WFD	Water Framework Directive.

WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation – document setting out details of the proposed archaeological investigation and what shall be done with any finds.
ZOI	Zone of Influence – an area likely to be affected by the proposed development.
ZVI / ZTV	Zone of Visual Influence / Zone of Theoretical Visibility – Area within which the proposals may have an influence or effect on visual amenity.

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