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## Glossary of Terms

<b>Access Land</b>	Land where the public have access either by legal right or by informal agreement.
<b>Alternatives</b>	The range of options examined including alternative locations, layout, design and construction phasing.
<b>AOD</b>	Above Ordnance Datum.
<b>AONB</b>	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – national landscape designation.
<b>AQA</b>	Air Quality Assessment.
<b>AQMA</b>	Air Quality Management Area.
<b>Archaeology</b>	The scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artefacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains, especially those that have been excavated.
<b>Attenuation Pond</b>	A pond designed to slow the passage of water from surface run-off to the ground/drainage system.
<b>Baseline</b>	The existing environmental conditions of a site or area upon which impacts are predicted against.
<b>BCT</b>	Bat Conservation Trust.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The variety of forms of life, including genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity.
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)</b>	An internationally recognised program addressing threatened species and habitats at national and/or local levels, which is designed to protect and restore biological systems.
<b>BOCC</b>	Birds of Conservation Concern.
<b>CADNA</b>	Computer Aided Noise Abatement
<b>CEMP</b>	Construction Environmental Management Plan.
<b>Census</b>	The procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population.
<b>CIEEM</b>	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.

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<b>Constraints Map</b>	Map showing the location of important resources and receptors that may form constraints to development.
<b>Cumulative Effects</b>	Effects which arise from a combination or interaction of impacts at a specific location.
<b>DCLG</b>	Department for Communities and Local Government
<b>DEFRA</b>	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs.
<b>Design and Access Statement</b>	Document submitted as part of a planning application, providing detail on the design and access provisions of the proposals.
<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>DfT</b>	Department for Transport.
<b>Direct Effect</b>	An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development.
<b>DMRB</b>	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges.
<b>DTM</b>	Digital Terrain Model – topographical mapping.
<b>EA</b>	Environment Agency
<b>Ecological Disturbance</b>	A temporary change in average environmental conditions that causes a pronounced change in an ecosystem.
<b>Environmental Effect</b>	The effect on the environment of a specific impact, for example the impact of removing trees may have an effect on local wildlife.
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	An identified impact (adverse or beneficial) on the environment arising from a certain action, process or activity.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	A systematic procedure required under the terms of the European Union Directive 2011/92/EU (as amended by 2014/52/EU) which involves the identification, prediction, evaluation, mitigation and management of impacts from a proposed development and its alternatives.
<b>EIA Regulations</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment (Town and Country Planning) (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (Town and Country Planning) Regulations 2017.
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>	The document in which the findings of an EIA are presented to decision-makers and the public.

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<b>EPS</b>	European Protected Species – species protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.
<b>FTE</b>	Full Time Equivalent jobs.
<b>FTP</b>	Framework Travel Plan
<b>Habitat</b>	The area or environment where an organism or ecological community normally lives or occurs.
<b>HAP</b>	Habitat Action Plan.
<b>HE</b>	Highways England
<b>HER</b>	Historic Environment Record.
<b>HGV or HDV</b>	Heavy Goods Vehicle or Heavy Duty Vehicle
<b>IEMA</b>	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, formally the Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEA).
<b>Indirect Effects</b>	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.
<b>Land Cover</b>	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
<b>Land Use</b>	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.
<b>Landform</b>	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
<b>Landscape</b>	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
<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 Character Areas</b>	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.

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<b>Landscape Character Assessment</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.
<b>Landscape Character Type</b>	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.
<b>Landscape Classification</b>	A process of sorting the landscape into different types using selected criteria, but without attaching relative values to different sorts of landscape
<b>LAQM</b>	Local Air Quality Management
<b>LEA</b>	Local Education Authority.
<b>Listed Building</b>	<p>Listing gives a building statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension.</p> <p><u>Grade I</u>: buildings of outstanding or national architectural or historic interest.</p> <p><u>Grade II</u>: buildings of special architectural or historic interest.</p> <p><u>Grade II*</u>: particularly significant buildings of more than local interest.</p>
<b>LOAEL</b>	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level for noise impacts
<b>LPA</b>	Local Planning Authority.
<b>Magnitude</b>	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect.
<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	Measures that are applied to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for identified significant adverse impacts.
<b>NEC</b>	Noise Exposure Categories contained in PPG 24 that provide advice on the suitability of certain land uses.
<b>NERC</b>	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	Nitrogen Dioxide
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Total oxides of nitrogen

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<b>Non-Technical Summary (NTS)</b>	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.
<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework.
<b>NPPG</b>	National Planning Practice Guidance.
<b>Parameters</b>	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
<b>Photomontage</b>	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Particulate matter with a mean hydraulic diameter less than 10µm.
<b>PPG</b>	Planning Policy Guidance – replaced by the NPPF.
<b>Protected Species</b>	Species protected through UK legislation, specifically in relation to certain species of animals, birds and plants, namely by means of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.
<b>PROW</b>	Public Right of Way.
<b>Qualitative Data</b>	Data relying on reasons behind various aspects of behaviour.
<b>Quantitative Data</b>	The systematic scientific investigation of countable properties and phenomena and their relationships.
<b>Residual Impacts / Effects</b>	Those impacts / effects that would remain following the implementation of mitigation measures.
<b>Registered Park and Garden</b>	Sites listed on Historic England's 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England'.
<b>Scheduled Monument</b>	National heritage designation.
<b>Scoping</b>	The process of identifying the issues that are to be addressed as part of the EIA, it is a 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.
<b>Screening</b>	The process of determining whether an EIA is required.
<b>Screening Opinion</b>	Opinion issued by an LPA on whether the proposals are considered to constitute EIA development.
<b>Section 106 Agreements (s106)</b>	Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) allows the drafting of agreements (known as planning obligations) between the Council and developers.

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<b>Section 278 Agreements (S278)</b>	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.
<b>Sensitivity</b>	The degree of response of a receiver or instrument to a signal or a change.
<b>Significance</b>	The extent to which something matters. Significance of impacts is defined as substantial, moderate, minor or negligible.
<b>SOAEL</b>	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level for noise impacts
<b>Soakaway</b>	Underground structure that disposes of surface water runoff into the ground.
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of Special Scientific Interest – national ecological and geological designation.
<b>Statutory Consultees</b>	Organisations that the relevant determining authority is required to consult with. In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (Town and Country Planning) (England and Wales Regulations, 2011) for example the Environment Agency and Natural England.
<b>Statutory Ecological Designated Sites</b>	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.
<b>SUDS</b>	Sustainable Urban Drainage System.
<b>Swale</b>	Artificial landform designed to manage water runoff.
<b>Transport Assessment (TA)</b>	Document submitted as part of a planning application that assesses the potential impacts of the proposed development on traffic and transport.
<b>Travel Plan</b>	A plan intended to reduce reliance on private vehicles.
<b>Topographic Map</b>	A detailed and accurate graphic representation of the cultural and natural features on the ground.
<b>Visual Receptors</b>	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
<b>WBC</b>	West Berkshire Council.
<b>WSI</b>	Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation.

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**ZVI / ZTV**

Zone of Visual Influence / Zone of Theoretical Visibility – Area within which the proposals may have an influence or effect on visual amenity.