



***EASTERLY ALTERNATION  
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT***

***Environmental Impact Assessment  
Environmental Statement, Volume III  
Appendix 1.2 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations***

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## 1. Glossary of Abbreviations

Table 1.1 Glossary of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
<b>AADF</b>	Annual Average Daily Flow
<b>AADT</b>	Annual Average Daily Traffic
<b>ACI</b>	Airports Council International
<b>ACOG</b>	Airspace Change Organising Group
<b>ACoW</b>	Arboricultural Clerk of Works
<b>ACP</b>	Airspace Change Proposal
<b>AD</b>	Anno Domini
<b>ADMS</b>	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System
<b>ADMS-6</b>	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System model for point sources
<b>ADMS-Airport</b>	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System model for airport sources
<b>ADMS-Roads</b>	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System model for roads
<b>AEOI</b>	Adverse effects on the integrity
<b>AHE</b>	Assessment of Health Effects
<b>AIA</b>	Arboricultural impact assessment
<b>AIP</b>	Aeronautical Information Publication
<b>ALARP</b>	As Low as Reasonably Practicable
<b>AMI</b>	Acute Myocardial Infarction
<b>AMS</b>	Arboricultural method statement
<b>ANC</b>	Association of Noise Consultant
<b>ANEG</b>	Aircraft Noise Engagement Group
<b>ANG</b>	Air Navigation Guidance
<b>ANM</b>	Aviation Noise Metric
<b>ANMAC</b>	Aircraft Noise Monitoring Advisory Committee
<b>ANPS</b>	Airports National Policy Statement
<b>AOC</b>	Airline Operators Committee
<b>AOD</b>	Above Ordnance Datum
<b>AONB</b>	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Abbreviation	Definition
<b>AP</b>	Airspace Policy
<b>APF</b>	Aviation Policy Framework
<b>APIS</b>	Air Pollution Information System
<b>APU</b>	Auxiliary Power Units
<b>AQAL</b>	Air Quality Assessment Level
<b>AQC</b>	Air Quality Consultant
<b>AQE</b>	Air Quality England
<b>AQMA</b>	Air Quality Management Area
<b>AQO</b>	Air Quality Objectives
<b>ASAS</b>	Airport Surface Access Strategies
<b>ASR</b>	Air Quality Status Report
<b>ATC</b>	Air Traffic Control
<b>ATM</b>	Air Traffic Movement
<b>AURN</b>	Automatic Urban and Rural Network
<b>BAA</b>	British Airports Authority Limited
<b>BGS</b>	British Geological Survey
<b>BNG</b>	Biodiversity Net Gain
<b>BNL</b>	Basic Noise Level
<b>BOA</b>	Biodiversity Opportunity Area
<b>BPM</b>	Best Practicable Mean
<b>BS</b>	British Standard
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>CAA</b>	Civil Aviation Authority
<b>CAP</b>	Civil Aviation Publication
<b>CAS</b>	Clean Air Strategy
<b>CAZ</b>	Clean Air Zone
<b>CBS</b>	Community Buildings Scheme
<b>CCAR</b>	Climate Change Adaptation Report
<b>CCC</b>	Climate Change Committee
<b>CCR</b>	Climate Change Resilience
<b>CDA</b>	Continuous Decent Approach

Abbreviation	Definition
<b>CDM</b>	Construction (Design and Management)
<b>CEA</b>	Cumulative Effects Assessment
<b>CEMP</b>	Construction Environmental Management Plan
<b>CEZ</b>	Construction exclusion zone
<b>CFA</b>	Continuous flight auger
<b>CIEEM</b>	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
<b>CIEH</b>	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health
<b>CIfA</b>	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
<b>CIRIA</b>	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
<b>CISHA</b>	Council for the Independent Scrutiny of Heathrow Airport
<b>CJEU</b>	Court of Justice of the European Union
<b>CLes</b>	Critical levels
<b>CLos</b>	Critical loads
<b>CLP</b>	Clockhouse Lane Pit
<b>CNG</b>	Guidelines for Community Noise
<b>CoCP</b>	Code of Construction Practice
<b>COMAH</b>	Control of Major Accident Hazards
<b>CoPA</b>	Control of Pollution Act 1974
<b>COPD</b>	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
<b>CPRE</b>	Campaign to Protect Rural England
<b>CRoW</b>	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
<b>CTA</b>	Central Terminal Area
<b>CTMP</b>	Construction Traffic Management Plan
<b>DALY</b>	Disability Adjusted Life Year
<b>DCLG</b>	Department of, Communities and Local Government
<b>DCO</b>	Development Consent Order
<b>Defra</b>	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
<b>DfT</b>	Department for Transport
<b>DHCLG</b>	Department of Housing, Communities and Local Government
<b>DLL</b>	District level licensing
<b>DMRB</b>	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges



Abbreviation	Definition
<b>DNS</b>	Developments of National Significance
<b>DoH</b>	Determinants of Health
<b>DPD</b>	Development Plan Document
<b>DSM</b>	Digital surface model
<b>DTM</b>	Digital Terrain Model
<b>EAL</b>	Environment Assessment Level
<b>EASA</b>	European Aviation Safety Agency
<b>EcIA</b>	Ecological Impact Assessment
<b>EEA</b>	European Economic Area
<b>EEG</b>	Electroencephalogram
<b>EFT</b>	Emissions Factor Toolkit
<b>EfW</b>	Energy from Waste
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>ELC</b>	European Landscape Convention
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Act 1990
<b>EPUK</b>	Environmental Protection UK
<b>ERCD</b>	Environmental Research and Consultancy Department
<b>ERF</b>	Exposure response function
<b>ES</b>	Environmental Statement
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FEGP</b>	Fixed Electrical Ground Power
<b>FOA</b>	First Order Approximation
<b>FoV</b>	Field of View
<b>FRA</b>	Flood Risk Assessment
<b>FTF</b>	Flightpath to the Future
<b>GCN</b>	Great Crested Newt
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GLA</b>	Greater London Authority
<b>GLAAS</b>	Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service
<b>GLVIA3</b>	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition

Abbreviation	Definition
<b>GNMP</b>	Ground Noise Management Plan
<b>GPA</b>	Good Practice Advice
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GPU</b>	Ground power unit
<b>GRE</b>	Ground running enclosure
<b>GRIP</b>	Getting Research Into Practice
<b>GSE</b>	Ground Support Equipment
<b>GVA</b>	Gross Value Added
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>HA</b>	Highly annoyed
<b>HACAN</b>	Heathrow Association for the Control of Aircraft Noise
<b>HAL</b>	Heathrow Airport Limited
<b>HCNF</b>	Heathrow Community Noise Forum
<b>HCT</b>	Heathrow Community Trust
<b>HDV</b>	Heavy Duty Vehicle
<b>HEP</b>	Heathrow Expansion Project
<b>HER</b>	Historic Environment Record
<b>HGV</b>	Heavy Goods Vehicle
<b>HHASAM</b>	Heathrow Highway Assignment and Surface Access Model
<b>HIA</b>	Health Impact Assessment
<b>HLC</b>	Historic landscape characterisation
<b>HLP</b>	Hillingdon Local Plan
<b>HMMP</b>	Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan
<b>HMSO</b>	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
<b>HPA</b>	Health Protection Agency
<b>HPI</b>	Habitats of Principle Importance
<b>HRA</b>	Habitats Regulations Assessment
<b>HSD</b>	Highly sleep disturbed
<b>HSPG</b>	Heathrow Strategic Planning Group
<b>IANL</b>	Indoor Ambient Noise Level
<b>IAQM</b>	Institute of Air Quality Management

Abbreviation	Definition
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICE	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IGVLH	Inter-Departmental Group for the Valuation of Life and Health
IHD	Ischaemic heart disease
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
IoA	Institute of Acoustics
IPA	Independent Parallel Approaches
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JZSNZA	Jet Zero: Strategy for Net Zero Aviation by 2050
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAEI	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
LAeq	Equivalent Continuous Sound Pressure Level
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LBH	London Borough of Hillingdon
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LC Act	Land Compensation Act
LCRM	Land Contaminated Risk Management
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDD	Local Development Document
LEZ	Low Emission Zone
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LPA	Local Planning Authority



Abbreviation	Definition
<b>LSE</b>	Likely Significant Effect
<b>LSOA</b>	Lower Super Output Area
<b>LTO</b>	Landing and Take-Off
<b>LVIA</b>	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
<b>LWS</b>	Local Wildlife Site
<b>MA&amp;D</b>	Major Accidents and Disasters
<b>MAGIC</b>	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
<b>MHCLG</b>	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (formerly Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)
<b>mppa</b>	Million passengers per annum
<b>MSL</b>	Mean sea level
<b>MtCO<sub>2e</sub></b>	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>NACF</b>	Noise and Airspace Community Forum
<b>NAP</b>	Noise Action Plan
<b>NATS</b>	National Air Traffic Services
<b>NCA</b>	National character area
<b>NERC</b>	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NGR</b>	National Grid Reference
<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	Ammonia
<b>NHLE</b>	National Heritage List for England
<b>NHS</b>	National Health Service
<b>NIR</b>	Noise Insulation (Amendment) Regulations 1988
<b>NJUG</b>	National Joint Utilities Group
<b>NLA</b>	Natural Landscape Area
<b>nm</b>	Nautical mile
<b>NNG</b>	Night Noise Guidelines
<b>NNR</b>	National Nature Reserve
<b>NO</b>	Nitric Oxide
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	Nitrogen Dioxide
<b>NOTAM</b>	Notices to Airmen
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Nitrogen Oxides

Abbreviation	Definition
<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework
<b>NPR</b>	Noise Preferred Route
<b>NPS</b>	National Policy Statement
<b>NPSE</b>	Noise Policy Statement for England
<b>NPV</b>	Net-present-value
<b>NRHE</b>	National Record of the Historic Environment
<b>NRW</b>	Natural Resources Wales
<b>NSIP</b>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
<b>NSR</b>	Noise sensitive receptor
<b>NTM</b>	Natural Tranquility Method
<b>nvPM</b>	Non-volatile particulate matter
<b>NVQ3</b>	National Vocational Qualification 3
<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>	Ozone
<b>OANPS</b>	Overarching Aviation Noise Policy Statement
<b>OD</b>	Ordnance Datum
<b>OEP</b>	Office for Environmental Protection
<b>OHSMS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety Management System
<b>OLS</b>	Obstacle Limitation Surface
<b>OMH</b>	Open Mosaic Habitat
<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics
<b>OS</b>	Ordnance Survey
<b>Pa</b>	Per annum
<b>PC</b>	Personal computer
<b>PCA</b>	Pre-Conditioned Air
<b>PDA</b>	Potential disturbance agent
<b>PEA</b>	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
<b>PEIR</b>	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
<b>PHE</b>	Public Health England
<b>PIV</b>	Positive Input Ventilation
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	Small airborne particles less than 2.5 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter
<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Small airborne particles, more specifically particulate matter less than 10 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter

Abbreviation	Definition
<b>PP</b>	Pod parking
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PPG</b>	Planning Practice Guidance
<b>PPG-N</b>	Planning Practice Guidance – Noise
<b>PPV</b>	Peak particle velocity
<b>ProPG</b>	Professional Practice Guidance
<b>PRoW</b>	Public Right of Way
<b>PRTS</b>	Personal Rapid Transport System
<b>pSPA</b>	Potential Special Protection Area
<b>QC</b>	Quota Count
<b>QNS</b>	Quieter Neighbourhood Support
<b>QOF</b>	Quality Outcomes Framework
<b>QSP</b>	Quieter Schools Programme
<b>RAT</b>	Runway Access Taxiway
<b>RIAA</b>	Report to Inform the Appropriate Assessment
<b>RICS</b>	Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
<b>RIS</b>	Residential Insulation Scheme
<b>RoFSW</b>	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water
<b>RoSPA</b>	Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents
<b>RPA</b>	Root protection area
<b>RWG</b>	Respite Working Group
<b>SAC</b>	Special Area of Conservation
<b>SAF</b>	Sustainable Aviation Fuel
<b>SCI</b>	Site of Community Importance
<b>SFRA</b>	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
<b>SID</b>	Standard instrument departure
<b>SINC</b>	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
<b>SLM</b>	Sound Level Meter
<b>SLR</b>	Single lens reflex
<b>SMI</b>	Site of Metropolitan Importance
<b>SMR</b>	Standardised Mortality Ratio

Abbreviation	Definition
<b>SMS</b>	Safety Management System
<b>SOAEL</b>	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
<b>SON</b>	Statement of Need
<b>SoNA</b>	Survey of Noise Attitude
<b>SoS</b>	Secretary of State
<b>SPA</b>	Special Protection Area
<b>SPD</b>	Supplementary Planning Document
<b>SPG</b>	Supplementary Planning Guidance
<b>SPI</b>	Species of Principal Importance
<b>SRO</b>	Single Runway Operations
<b>SSA</b>	Slight Steeper Approaches
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of Special Scientific Interest
<b>SuD</b> s	Sustainable Drainage Systems
<b>SWMP</b>	Site Waste Management Plan
<b>SWOT</b>	Surface Water Outfall Tunnel
<b>TAG</b>	Transport Analysis Guidance
<b>TCPA</b>	Town and Country Planning Act
<b>TCPA</b>	Town and Country Planning Association
<b>TEAM</b>	Tactically Enhanced Arrival Mode
<b>TfL</b>	Transport for London
<b>TORA</b>	Take-Off Run Available
<b>TPO</b>	Tree preservation order
<b>TRPP</b>	Tree removal and protection plan
<b>UAEL</b>	Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level
<b>UDP</b>	Unitary Development Plan
<b>UFP</b>	Ultra Fine Particles
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>ULEZ</b>	Ultra Low Emission Zone
<b>VIPS</b>	Vortex Impact and Prevention Scheme
<b>VOLY</b>	Value of Life Year
<b>VSR</b>	Vibration sensitive receptor

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>WCA</b>	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
<b>WD</b>	With Easterly Alternation
<b>WeBS</b>	Wetland Bird Survey
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>WLC</b>	Whole Life-Cycle Carbon
<b>WLCA</b>	Whole Life Carbon Assessment
<b>WoD</b>	Without Easterly Alternation
<b>ZEF</b>	Zero emission flight
<b>ZoI</b>	Zone of Influence
<b>ZTV</b>	Zone of theoretical visibility
<b>µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	Microgrammes per cubic metre

## 2. Glossary of Terminology

Table 2.1 Glossary of Terminology

Term	Definition
<b>Assessment</b>	A process by which information about effects of a proposed plan, project or intervention is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making.
<b>Baseline conditions</b>	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the Proposed Development together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the Proposed Development.
<b>Beneficial or Adverse Types of Landscape Effect</b>	The landscape effects may be beneficial, neutral, or adverse. In landscape terms – a beneficial effect would require development to add to the landscape quality and character of an area. Neutral landscape effects would include low or negligible changes that may be considered as part of the ‘normal’ landscape processes such as maintenance or harvesting activities. An adverse effect may include the loss of landscape elements such as mature trees and hedgerows as part of construction leading to a reduction in the landscape quality and character of an area.
<b>Beneficial or Adverse Types of Visual Effect</b>	The visual effects may be beneficial, neutral, or adverse. In visual terms – beneficial or adverse effects are less easy to define or quantify and require a subjective consideration of a number of factors affecting the view, which may be beneficial, neutral, or adverse. However, it is not the assumption of this assessment that all change, including significant change is a negative experience. Rather this assessment has considered factors such as the visual composition of the landscape in the view together with the design and composition, which may or may not be reasonably, accommodated within the scale and character of the landscape as perceived from the receptor location.
<b>Best Practice</b>	The undertaking of assessments in line with nationally and internationally recognised assessment guidelines.
<b>BS 5837</b>	British Standard BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
<b>Construction Environmental Management Plan</b>	Developed prior to any works commencing on site, the primary purpose which is to guide environmental management of implementation of the project, as required by the overseeing organisation.
<b>Construction Phase</b>	The phase of the Proposed Development during which construction activities will be undertaken.
<b>Consultation</b>	A process by which regulatory authorities, statutory and non-statutory bodies are approached for information and opinions regarding a development proposal.
<b>Cumulative Effects Assessment</b>	Assessment of impacts as a result of the incremental changes caused by other past, present and reasonably foreseeable human activities and natural processes together with the Proposed Development.



Term	Definition
<b>Cumulative visual effects: In combination In succession Sequentially</b>	<p>Effects that can be caused by combined visibility, which ‘occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint’ and/or sequential effects which ‘occur when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see different developments’ (SNH 2012):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In combination: Where two or more developments are or would be within the observer’s arc of vision at the same time without moving his/her head (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</li> <li>• In succession: Where the observer has to turn his/her head to see the various developments – actual and visualised (GLVIA 3, 2013 Table 7.1).</li> <li>• Sequential cumulative effect. Occurs where the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see the same or different developments. Sequential effects may be assessed for travel along regularly used routes such as major roads or popular paths (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</li> </ul>
<b>Decibel (dB)</b>	<p>The decibel scale compares the level of a sound relative to another and is a logarithmic scale used to quantify these levels using a more manageable range of values.</p>
<b>Decommissioning</b>	<p>The period during which a development and its associated processes are removed from active operation.</p>
<b>Degree of change</b>	<p>A combination of the scale extent and duration of an effect also defined as ‘magnitude’.</p>
<b>Designated Landscape</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Design Manual for Roads and Bridges</b>	<p>It is a Stationery Office publication containing current Standards, Advice Notes and other guidance documents relating to the maintenance, operation and improvement of motorways and trunk roads. It is often applied by highway authorities to non-trunk roads, however, greater flexibility may be appropriate in these cases.</p>
<b>Designations</b>	<p>Notable sites, areas, buildings or structures protected by planning or other laws. Can be applied at local, regional, national and international level.</p>
<b>Effect</b>	<p>Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the ‘significance of effect’), which is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact to the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria. For example, land clearing during construction results in habitat loss (impact), the effect of which is the significance of the habitat loss on the ecological resource.</p>
<b>Elements</b>	<p>Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings.</p>
<b>Embedded environmental measures</b>	<p>Equate to ‘primary environmental measures’ as defined by Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2016). They are measures to avoid or reduce environmental effects that are directly incorporated into the preferred masterplan for the Proposed Development.</p>
<b>Environment</b>	<p>Our physical surroundings, including land, air and water.</p>

Term	Definition
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>	The process of evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed project or development over and above the existing circumstances (or 'baseline').
<b>Environmental Measures</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 (GLVIA 3, 2013 Para 3.37).
<b>Environmental Statement</b>	The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
<b>Exceedance</b>	A period of time when the concentration of a pollutant is greater than the appropriate air quality objective. This applies to specified locations with relevant exposure
<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>Focus Area</b>	Location that not only exceeds the annual mean limit value for NO <sub>2</sub> but also has a high level of human exposure
<b>Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition</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>Heritage</b>	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
<b>Impact</b>	The changes resulting from an action.
<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. Often used to describe effects on landscape character that are not directly impacted by the Proposed Development such as effects on perceptual characteristics and qualities of the landscape.
<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>LAm<sub>ax</sub></b>	The maximum sound level reached during a measurement period.
<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>Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment</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.
<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.

Term	Definition
<b>Landscape Character Area</b>	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
<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. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
<b>Landscape Character Types</b>	Distinct types of landscape which are relatively homogenous 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 patterns, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes (GLVIA 3 2013).
<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 (GLVIA 3 2013, Para 5.1).
<b>Landscape patterns</b>	Spatial distributions of landscape elements combining to form patterns, which may be distinctive, recognisable and describable e.g., hedgerows and stream patterns.
<b>Landscape qualities</b>	A term used to describe the aesthetic or perceptual and intangible characteristics of the landscape such as scenic quality, tranquillity, sense of wildness or remoteness. Cultural and artistic references may also be described here.
<b>Landscape quality (condition)</b>	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.
<b>Landscape receptors</b>	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
<b>Landscape resource</b>	The combination of elements that contribute to landscape context, character, and value.
<b>Landscape sensitivity</b>	The sensitivity of the landscape to a particular development considers the susceptibility of the landscape and its value.
<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>Legislation</b>	A law or set of laws suggested by a government and made official by a parliament.
<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.

Term	Definition
<b>Likely Significant Effects</b>	It is a requirement of Environmental Impact Assessment 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.
<b>Local Plans</b>	Local Plans, prepared by a local planning authority in consultation with its community, set out a vision and a framework for the future development of an area. Once in place, Local Plans become part of the statutory development plan. The statutory development plan for the area is the starting point for determining local planning applications.
<b>Magnitude</b>	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of a given effect.
<b>Magnitude (of change)</b>	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short term or long term in duration. Also known as the 'degree' or 'nature' of change.
<b>Methodology</b>	The specific approach and techniques used for a given study.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Measures intended to avoid, reduce and, where possible, remedy significant adverse environmental effects.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>	Framework that sets out the UK government's planning policies for England.
<b>Noise</b>	A noise can be described as an unwanted sound. Noise can cause nuisance.
<b>Objectives</b>	A nationally defined set of health-based concentrations for nine pollutants, seven of which are incorporated in Regulations, setting out the extent to which the standards should be achieved by a defined date. There are also vegetation-based objectives for sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
<b>Perception</b>	Combines the sensory (that we receive through our senses) with the cognitive (our knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).
<b>Perceptual Aspects</b>	A landscape may be valued for its perceptual qualities, notably wildness and/or tranquillity (GLVIA 3, 2013 Box 5.1).
<b>Photomontage</b>	A visualisation which superimposes an image of the Proposed Development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
<b>Planning Inspectorate</b>	The Planning Inspectorate deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England and Wales.
<b>Planning practice guidance</b>	Planning practice guidance notes covering various aspects of the planning system including transport which provide further information in addition to National Planning Policy Framework.
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	Small airborne particles less than 2.5 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter
<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Small airborne particles, more specifically particulate matter less than 10 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter
<b>Proposed Development</b>	The Development that is subject to the application for consent, as described in <b>Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development</b> .

Term	Definition
<b>Public right of way</b>	A public right of way is a right by which the public can pass along linear routes over land at all times. Although the land may be owned by a private individual, the public have a legal right across that land along a specific route.
<b>Rarity</b>	The presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare Landscape Character Type (GLVIA 3 (Landscape Institute and IEMA, 2013), Box 5.1).
<b>Receptor</b>	A component of the natural or built environment (such as a human being, water, air, a building or a plant) that is affected by an impact of construction works and/or the operation of a proposed development.
<b>Regulations</b>	Official rules or acts to control something.
<b>Representativeness</b>	Whether the landscape contains a particular character and/or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples.
<b>Residual Effect</b>	Effects that may exist after mitigation measures have been successfully implemented.
<b>Scenic quality</b>	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 (GLVIA 3 2013, Box 5.1).
<b>Sense of Place (genius loci)</b>	The essential character and spirit of an area: ' <i>genius loci</i> ' literally means 'spirit of the place'.
<b>Sensitivity</b>	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.
<b>Significance</b>	A measure of the importance of the environmental effect, defined by criteria specific to the environmental aspect.
<b>Significant effects</b>	<p>It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of the 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.</p> <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>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</b>	All land within the Site Boundary.
<b>Standards</b>	A nationally defined set of concentrations for nine pollutants below which health effects do not occur or are minimal.
<b>Susceptibility</b>	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific Proposed Development without undue negative consequences.

Term	Definition
<b>Temporary or permanent effects</b>	Effects may be considered as temporary or permanent. In the case of the noise barrier, the development is assumed to be permanent and reversible.
<b>Type or Nature of effect</b>	Whether an effect is direct or indirect, temporary or permanent, positive (beneficial), neutral or negative (adverse) or cumulative.
<b>Vibration</b>	<p>Vibration is defined as a repetitive oscillatory motion. Vibration can be transmitted to the human body through the supporting surfaces; the feet of a standing person, the buttocks, back and feet of a seated person or the supporting area of a recumbent person. In most situations, entry into the human body will be through the supporting ground or through the supporting floors of a building.</p> <p>Vibration is often complex, containing many frequencies, occurring in many directions and changing over time. There are many factors that influence human response to vibration. Physical factors include vibration magnitude, vibration frequency, vibration axis, duration, point of entry into the human body and posture of the human body. Other factors include the exposed persons experience, expectation, arousal and activity.</p> <p>Experience shows that disturbance or annoyance from vibration in residential situations is likely to arise when the magnitude of vibration is only slightly in excess of the threshold of perception.</p>
<b>Viewpoints</b>	<p>Selected for illustration of the visual effects 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 (GLVIA 3 2013, Para 6.19).</p>
<b>Visual amenity</b>	The overall views and surroundings, which provide a visual setting or backdrop to the activities of 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.
<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 development from a known location.
<b>Wireline</b>	A computer-generated line drawing of the DTM (digital terrain model) and the Proposed Development from a known location.



Term	Definition
<b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility</b>	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretical visible.