

Appendix: Introduction

Annex 1: Competent Experts and Relevant Expertise

Annex 2: Location of Information in the ES

Annex 3: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Appendix: Introduction

Annex 1: Competent Experts and Relevant Expertise

Annex 2: Location of Information within the ES

Annex 3: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations



September 2022

Northfleet Central: Competent Expert and Relevant Experience

Regulation 18(5) of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended) (referred to as 'the EIA Regulations') require that to ensure the completeness and quality of the ES:

- '(a) the developer must ensure that the environmental statement is prepared by competent experts'; and
- '(b) the environmental statement must be accompanied by a statement from the developer outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of such experts'.

As set out in **ES Chapter 1 – Introduction (Volume 1)** of the ES, Trium is an environmental consultancy specialising in urban regeneration and property development projects in the United Kingdom (UK), with a specific focus in London. Trium is therefore considered to be 'competent experts' as referenced in the EIA Regulations. In addition, and for completeness, **Table 1** below sets out the company, persons and expertise of all the key technical specialists that have worked on the EIA.

Table 1: Experts Involved in the Production of the ES and their Relevant Experience

Discipline	Company	Person(s)	Expertise
EIA Coordination	Trium	Abbey Musker	Abbey Musker is a founding Partner of Trium. She has approximately 20 years' experience in UK Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), Urban Regeneration & Construction and Masterplanning, primarily with the property industry. Abbey has extensive experience in many facets of environmental consultancy, in addition to particular experience in managing EIAs for large-scale, high-profile projects and tall buildings. She has undertaken EIAs for mixed use, retail, residential and commercial schemes as well as infrastructure projects including railway (HS2), roads in Africa and mines in Sweden. She works closely with the design team and the client in order to ensure EIAs submitted for planning are robust and mitigated through design. Her experience includes project and financial coordination, management of baseline studies, review of technical EIA reports and analysis of residual environmental and socio-economic impacts against recognised significance criteria. Abbey understands the requirements of local, regional and National Policy within the UK planning system having worked within a variety of boroughs, particularly in London and across the UK.
		Jack Douglas	Jack has 9 years of experience working on and / or managing EIAs for urban regeneration projects of different scales and characteristics in the UK.
		Erin Fairley	Erin has 8 years' experience in the environmental industry and has experience in sustainable development and environmental planning within the UK and is a practitioner member of IEMA. Erin has delivered a variety of EIAs for urban regeneration schemes including residential-led mixed use schemes.
		Hattie Robinson	Hattie has 6 years' experience in the environmental industry, including previous work within the waste management and sustainable construction industry. Hattie is a practitioner member of IEMA and has delivered a variety of EIAs for urban regeneration schemes including residential-led mixed use schemes.
Air Quality & Climate Change	Air Quality Consultants	Helen Pearce	Dr Pearce is a Consultant with AQC, having joined in September 2021. Prior to joining AQC she was based at the University of Birmingham, completing a BSc in Geography, MSc in Applied Meteorology and Climatology, and PhD in Air Quality. Her PhD research specialised in air quality modelling where she developed a range of tools to estimate real-time pollutant concentrations on Birmingham's road network, and to quantify the impacts of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods on residential population exposure. Additionally, she provided the air quality modelling expertise on the NERC-funded project, 'GI4RAQ' (Green Infrastructure for Roadside Air Quality), to quantitatively assess the impacts of 'green' interventions in street environments. She is now gaining experience in the field of air quality monitoring and assessment.
		Jack Buckley	Mr Buckley is a Senior Consultant with AQC. He has five years' experience in the field of air quality, carrying out technical work for a range of projects, including road and rail infrastructure schemes, residential and mixed-use developments and industrial facilities. Jack has produced air quality, greenhouse gas and climate change assessments for numerous EIA schemes, using qualitative and quantitative methods, and has air quality monitoring experience. He has also has a strong understanding of relevant local, regional and national policies, having been seconded to the Greater London Authority to undertake technical reviews of planning applications,

Discipline	Company	Person(s)	Expertise
			and has assisted in the development of new Air Quality Neutral and Air Quality Positive guidance. Jack completed a BSc (Hons) in Chemistry and an MSc in Environmental Science and Management, with both dissertations investigating the performance of low-cost air quality sensors. He is an Associate Member of both the Institute of Air Quality Management and the Institution of Environmental Sciences.
		Denise Evans	Dr Evans is an Associate Director with AQC, with more than 22 years' relevant experience. She has prepared air quality review and assessment reports for local authorities, and has appraised local authority air quality assessments on behalf of the UK governments, and provided support to the Review and Assessment helpdesk. She has extensive modelling experience, completing air quality and odour assessments to support applications for a variety of development sectors including residential, mixed use, urban regeneration, energy, commercial, industrial, and road schemes, assessing the effects of a range of pollutants against relevant standards for human and ecological receptors. Denise has acted as an Expert Witness and is a Member of the Institute of Air Quality Management.
Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology	Marie Kelleher	Marie has over 10 years' experience working within the archaeology and heritage sector. Marie has been involved with a wide range of heritage projects including archaeological and historic environment desk-based assessments, environmental impact assessments, heritage statements and historic landscape assessment throughout London and the South East, giving her a thorough understanding of both urban and rural heritage issues.
		Mark Turner	In his consultancy practice, Mark has extensive experience having worked as Cultural Heritage assessor on a range of project scales from small scale residential development to major infrastructure projects. Mark's particular expertise is in the assessment of potential effects on settings and the significance of heritage assets, and in undertaking and leading EIA work.
Daylight, Sunlight, Overshadowing and Solar Glare	GIA	Elliot Hathaway	Elliot joined GIA in June 2015 and has progressed within the company to Associate Partner. He works within the Daylight and Sunlight, Rights of Light department and has experience with large scale projects, including City tower schemes and large masterplan regenerations. Elliot has an MSc in Surveying and Land/Environmental Management.
		Lotte Toberman	Since graduating with an MSc in Environmental Planning, Lotte joined GIA in 2019, having previously worked in EIA consultancy. Lotte's role entails the coordination and preparation of Daylight, Sunlight, Overshadowing, Solar Glare and Light Pollution EIA scoping reports and Environmental Statement chapters.
Ecology and Biodiversity	Schofield Lothian	Laura Cobden	Laura Cobden BSc (Hons) Biological Sciences has been an active ecological consultant for over ten years' and is a full member of CIEEM, since 2015. She is a holder of Natural England Bats: survey licence - level 2 (CL18) and Natural England Great Crested Newts: survey class licence level 1 (CL08). Laura is the Technical Lead for HS2 Area South Enabling and Main Works Contractors and is experienced in the assessment of ecological impacts for a range of infrastructure projects.
		Jessica Buller	Jessie is an Assistant Ecologist at Schofield Lothian. She has over 4 years' experience in ecological assessments. Jessie focuses primarily on urban greening factor, biodiversity net gain assessments, preliminary ecological assessments and providing technical advice to a range of clients. She is experienced in a range of ecological assessments; day to day management; and successful delivery of over 30 ecological reports (the majority being London-based), including large scale; complex; high profile; and multi-million pound development schemes. Jessie has the following qualifications – BSc and Qualifying member of CIEEM.
Ground Conditions	RMA	Rob Murdock	Rob has over 25 years of experience in the environmental industry including ground conditions, controlled waters impact assessment and Phase 1 land contamination desk study, including EIAs. Rob has wide experience in advising on variety of development projects ranging from high rise multi-storey development in London, industrial and commercial development and brownfield and greenfield redevelopment schemes within sensitive locations within the UK and abroad.
Noise and Vibration	Sandy Brown	Phillip Owen	Philip Owen BSc MIOA is an Associate with 15 years' experience working in acoustic design from feasibility studies to occupation. Philip has experience in delivery and management of a variety of projects across the UK, including notable residential, hotel, commercial and entertainment developments.



Discipline	Company	Person(s)	Expertise
Socio-Economics and Health	Montagu Evans	Morgan Reece	Morgan is a Chartered Planning and Development Surveyor (MRICS) with 12 years' experience of analysing and assessing the economic and socio-economic impacts of regeneration, real estate and infrastructure projects in the UK.
Traffic and Transport	Vectos	Rory Spiller	Rory is an Associate Director based in the London office with 14 years' experience in transport planning and holds a BSc (Hons) in Transport Management and Planning from Loughborough University. He has experience throughout England across a multitude of sectors including public and private developments and across a range of development schemes including housing, commercial, education and urban realm.
Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment	Montagu Evans	Thomas Bender	Dipl.-Ing. Architecture (Germany) and MSc in Real Estate, planning advice on complex large-scale construction projects in sensitive urban settings, with over 20 years' experience.
Wind Microclimate	GIA	Jon Winchester	Jon Winchester is the wind technical director and principal wind consultant at GIA surveyors. He has 9 years' experience in wind microclimate consultancy and mitigation design guidance for several high-rise developments and masterplans specifically in London and the UK.

Appendix: Introduction

Annex 1: Competent Experts and Relevant Experience

Annex 2: Location of Information within the ES

Annex 3: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

SCHEDULE 4 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS – LOCATION OF INFORMATION WITHIN THE ES

	Information for Inclusion in Environmental Statements, as Specified in Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations 2017 (as amended)	How the EIA addresses the Information Specifications
1.	A description of the development, including in particular:	
(a)	a description of the location of the development;	ES Volume 1: Chapter 1: Introduction
(b)	a description of the physical characteristics of the whole development, including, where relevant, requisite demolition works, and the land-use requirements during the construction and operational phases;	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction
(c)	a description of the main characteristics of the operational phase of the development (in particular any production process), for instance, energy demand and energy used.	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development
	...nature and quantity of the materials and natural resources (including water, land, soil and biodiversity) used; and	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction
(d)	an estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (such as water, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction
	...air, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 8: Air Quality ES Volume 3: Appendix Air Quality
	...soil and subsoil pollution,	ES Volume 1: Chapter 15: Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions ES Volume 3: Appendix Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions
	...noise, vibration, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration ES Volume 3: Appendix Noise and Vibration
	...light, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 10: Daylight, Sunlight, Overshadowing, Solar Glare and Light Intrusion ES Volume 3: Appendix Daylight, Sunlight, Overshadowing, Solar Glare and Light Intrusion
	...heat, radiation and ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development
	...quantities and types of waste produced during the construction and operation phases;	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction
2.	A description of the reasonable alternatives (for example in terms of development design, technology, location, size and scale) studied by the developer, which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.	ES Volume 1: Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution

	Information for Inclusion in Environmental Statements, as Specified in Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations 2017 (as amended)	How the EIA addresses the Information Specifications
3.	A description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 1: Introduction Chapter 2: EIA Methodology Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution Technical Chapters 6– 15 ES Volume 2: Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment
	...and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge.	ES Volume 1: Chapter 1: Introduction Chapter 2: EIA Methodology Technical Chapters 6 – 15 ES Volume 2: Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment
4.	A description of the factors specified in regulation 4(2) likely to be significantly affected by the development: population, human health, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 6: Socio-Economics Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport Chapter 8: Air Quality Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration Chapter 15: Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions ES Volume 3: Appendix Socio-Economics Appendix Traffic and Transport Appendix Air Quality Appendix Noise and Vibration Appendix Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions
	...biodiversity (for example fauna and flora), ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 14: Ecology and Biodiversity ES Volume 3: Appendix Ecology and Biodiversity
	...land (for example land take),	ES Volume 1: Chapter 15: Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions ES Volume 3: Appendix Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions
	...soil (for example organic matter, erosion, compaction, sealing), ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 15: Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions ES Volume 3: Appendix Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions
	...water (for example hydromorphological changes, quantity, quality), ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 15: Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions ES Volume 3: Appendix EIA Methodology Appendix Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions

	Information for Inclusion in Environmental Statements, as Specified in Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations 2017 (as amended)	How the EIA addresses the Information Specifications
	...air, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 6: Air Quality Chapter 11: Wind Microclimate ES Volume 3: Appendix Air Quality Appendix Wind Microclimate
	...climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation), ...	ES Volume 3: Appendix Climate Change Vulnerability Impact Assessment Appendix Greenhouse Gas Assessment
	...material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects, and landscape...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 13: Archaeology ES Volume 2: Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment ES Volume 3: Appendix Archaeology
5.	A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from, inter alia:	
(a)	the construction and existence of the development, including, where relevant, demolition works.	ES Volume 1: Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction
(b)	the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction ES Volume 3: Appendix EIA Methodology
	...water and ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development ES Volume 3: Appendix EIA Methodology
	...biodiversity, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 14: Ecology and Biodiversity ES Volume 3: Appendix EIA Methodology: Annex 1 Appendix Ecology and Biodiversity
	...considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of these resources;	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction Technical Chapters 6 – 15 ES Volume 3: Appendix EIA Methodology
(c)	the emission of pollutants, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 8: Air Quality ES Volume 3: Appendix Air Quality
	...noise, vibration, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration ES Volume 3: Appendix Noise and Vibration

	Information for Inclusion in Environmental Statements, as Specified in Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations 2017 (as amended)	How the EIA addresses the Information Specifications
	...light, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 10: Daylight, Sunlight, Overshadowing, Solar Glare and Light Intrusion ES Volume 3: Appendix Daylight, Sunlight, Overshadowing, Solar Glare and Light Intrusion
	...heat and radiation, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 10: Daylight, Sunlight, Overshadowing, Solar Glare and Light Intrusion ES Volume 3: Appendix Daylight, Sunlight, Overshadowing, Solar Glare and Light Intrusion
	...the creation of nuisances, ...	ES Volume 1: Chapter 8: Air Quality Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration ES Volume 3: Appendix Air Quality Appendix Noise and Vibration
	...and the disposal and recovery of waste;	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction
(d)	the risks to human health, cultural heritage or the environment (for example due to accidents or disasters);	ES Volume 1: Chapter 1: Introduction Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport Chapter 8: Air Quality Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration Chapter 15: Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions ES Volume 2: Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment ES Volume 3: Appendix EIA Methodology Appendix Traffic and Transport Appendix Air Quality Appendix Noise and Vibration Appendix: Water Resources, Flood Risk, Drainage and Ground Conditions
(e)	the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources;	ES Volume 1: Technical Chapters 6 – 15 Chapter 16: Effect Interactions ES Volume 2: Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment
(f)	the impact of the project on climate (for example the nature and magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions) and the vulnerability of the project to climate change; and	ES Volume 3: Appendix EIA Methodology
(g)	the technologies and the substances used.	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction Technical Chapters 6 – 15

	Information for Inclusion in Environmental Statements, as Specified in Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations 2017 (as amended)	How the EIA addresses the Information Specifications
6.	A description of the forecasting methods or evidence, used to identify and assess the significant effects on the environment, including details of difficulties (for example technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved.	ES Volume 1: Chapter 2: EIA Methodology Technical Chapters 6 – 15 ES Volume 2: Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment
7.	A description of the measures envisaged to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment and, where appropriate, of any proposed monitoring arrangements (for example the preparation of a post-project analysis). That description should explain the extent, to which significant adverse effects on the environment are avoided, prevented, reduced or offset, and should cover both the construction and operational phases.	ES Volume 1: Chapter 4: The Proposed Development Chapter 5: Demolition and Construction Technical Chapters 6 – 15 Chapter 18: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Schedule ES Volume 2: Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment
8.	A description of the expected significant adverse effects of the development on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned. Relevant information available and obtained through risk assessments pursuant to EU legislation such as Directive 2012/18/EU(c) of the European Parliament and of the Council or Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom(d) or UK environmental assessments may be used for this purpose provided that the requirements of this Directive are met. Where appropriate, this description should include measures envisaged to prevent or mitigate the significant adverse effects of such events on the environment and details of the preparedness for and proposed response to such emergencies.	ES Volume 1: Chapter 2: EIA Methodology Technical Chapters 6 – 15 Chapter 17: Likely Significant Effects and Conclusions
9.	non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 8.	ES Non-Technical Summary
10.	A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments included in the environmental statement.	ES Volume 1: Chapter 1: Introduction Chapter 2: EIA Methodology Technical Chapters 6 – 15 ES Volume 2: Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment ES Volume 3: Technical Appendices

Appendix: Introduction

Annex 1: Competent Experts and Relevant Expertise

Annex 2: Location of Information in the ES

Annex 3: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accuracy	A measure of how well a set of data fits the true value.
Accurate Visual Representations	A static or moving image which shows the location of a proposed development as accurately as possible; it may also illustrate the degree to which the development will be visible, its detailed form or the proposed use of materials. AVRs are produced by accurately combining images of the proposed building with a representation of its context.
Acoustic Screening	Use of a fabric-covered, double-sided screen used in open areas such as offices to absorb noise.
ADMS Roads	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System Roads is a line-source Gaussian dispersion model with the capability to model 3-point sources.
AERMOD 8	Atmospheric dispersion integrated modelling system.
Air Quality Objective	Policy target generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances within a specific timescale (see also air quality standard).
Air Quality Standard	The concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere which can broadly be taken to achieve a certain level of environmental quality. The standards are based on the assessment of the effects of each pollutant on human health including the effects on sensitive sub groups (see also air quality objective).
Ambient air	Outdoor air in the troposphere, excluding workplace air.
Ambient Noise Level	The totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of a sound from many sources both distant and near ($LA_{F_{eq},T}$).
Amenity	A pleasant or advantageous aspect of the environment.
Annual mean	The average (mean) of the concentrations measured for each pollutant for one year. Usually this is for a calendar year, but some species are reported for the period April to March, known as a pollution year. This period avoids splitting winter season between 2 years, which is useful for pollutants that have higher concentrations during the winter months.
Annual Probable Sunlight Hours	A measure of sunlight that a given window may expect over a year period.
Aquifer	A below ground, water-bearing layer of soil or rock.
Alluvium	Sediment laid down by a river. Can range from sands and gravels deposited by fast flowing water and clays that settle out of suspension during overbank flooding. Other deposits found on a valley floor are usually included in the term alluvium (e.g. peat).
Arisings	Material (often spoil) derived from the ground through excavation.
Asbestos	A mineral substance previously used as in insulator but, is highly toxic.
A-weighting, dB(A)	The unit of sound level, weighted according to the A-scale, which takes into account the increased sensitivity of the human ear at some frequencies.
Baseline Studies	Studies of existing environmental conditions which are designed to establish the baseline conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted.
Biodiversity	The diversity, or variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area of region. It encompasses landscape diversity, ecosystem diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.
Borehole	A deep hole bored into the ground as part of intrusive geological investigations.

Northfleet Harbourside: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Bunding	A constructed retaining wall around storage 'where potentially polluting substances are handled, processed or stored, for the purposes of containing any unintended escape of material from that area until such time as remedial action can be taken'.
Carbon Budget	A tolerable quantity of greenhouse gas emissions that can be emitted in total over a specified time.
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas comprising 0.04% of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide fixed by plants many millions of years ago, and this has increased its concentration in the atmosphere by some 12% over the past century. It contributes about 60 per cent of the potential global warming effect of manmade emissions of greenhouse gases.
Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)	The analysis of wind flows using a computer programme.
Combined Heat and Power	A low carbon technology which generates electricity whilst also capturing usable heat that is produced in the process.
Completed Development	A development scheme which has been build out.
Conservation Area	An area designated by the Local Authority as being of special architectural or historic interest under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1990) Act, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Considerate Constructors Scheme	A non-profit-making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	A documented management system with environmental procedures to monitor residual impacts of the construction phase of a development.
Construction Logistics Plan	A documented travel plan specific for a construction site.
Core Strategy	'Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy' adopted September 2014
Cumulative Schemes	Developments that have received planning permission and have a signed legal agreement in place. They are assumed to be in place by the time the Development being assessed is completed.
Decibel	A scale for comparing the ratios of two quantities, including sound pressure and sound power. The difference in level between two sounds s_1 and s_2 is given by $20 \log_{10} (s_1 / s_2)$. The decibel can also be used to measure absolute quantities by specifying a reference value that fixes one point on the scale. For sound pressure, the reference value is $20\mu\text{Pa}$.
Defra Air Information Resource	Webpages providing in-depth information on air quality and air pollution in the UK.
Demarcation	The action of fixing the boundary or limits of something.
Design Brief	A written document for a design project developed by a person or team in consultation with the 'client'.
Design Freeze	A method used during design development stage to mitigate the risks associated with change. This organizes and compiles the design process, control changes, and force the completion of design stages on time.

Desk-Top Study	A non-intrusive study and review of all available information pertaining to a site, including historical records, collated and monitored data, and consultation with relevant stakeholders.
Directive	European Union (EU) Directives impose legal obligations on European Member States. They are binding as to the results to be achieved but, allow individual states the right to decide the form and methods used to achieve the results. An example of this is the EU Air Quality Framework Directive (1996) that is brought into legal effect in the UK by the Air Quality (England) Regulations (2000).
Displacement	An estimate of economic factors that may have reasonably been attained by other competitors in the absence of the development.
Dust Soiling	The accumulation of particulates that can give rise to human health effects.
EIA Scoping	An initial stage in determining the nature and potential scale of the environmental impacts arising from a proposed development and assessing what further studies are required to establish their significance.
EIA Scoping Opinion	A written statement of the opinion of the relevant planning authority as to the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement which specifically requires a local planning authority to respond or consult with consultees within a statutory period.
EIA Screening	An initial stage in which the need for EIA is considered in respect of a development. Some developments are automatically subject to EIA by means of their inevitable size, nature and effects (Schedule 1 developments). Other projects are made subject to EIA because it is anticipated that they are likely to have significant environmental effects (Schedule 2 developments).
Emission	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A process by which information about the environmental effects of a development is collected and taken into account by the relevant decision-making body before a decision is given on whether the development should go ahead.
Environmental Statement	A statement that includes such information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a development.
Exceedance	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to, the appropriate air quality standard.
Façade	The front or face of a building.
Fit-out	Installation of all non-substructure and non-superstructure items such as electrical water services, as well as final internal finishings.
Floodplain	Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows, or would flow but for defences in place, in times of flood.
Flood Resistance and Resilience	Measures put in place to protect a property against flooding.
Fugitive emissions	Emissions arising from the passage of vehicles that do not arise from the exhaust system.
Geotechnical	Ground investigation, typically in the form of boreholes and/or trial/test pits, carried out for engineering purposes to determine the nature of the subsurface deposits.
Glare	The uncomfortable brightness of a light source or illuminated area when viewed against a dark background.
Grade I Listed Building	A listed building that is of exceptional interest.

Northfleet Harbourside: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Grade II Listed Building	A listed building that is of special interest.
Grade II* Listed Building	A listed building that is of particular importance and of more than special interest.
Gross External Area	A measure of floor space calculated in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice.
Gross Internal Area	A measure of the area of a building measured to the internal face of the perimeter walls at each floor level.
Hardstanding	Ground surfaced with a hard material for parking vehicles on.
Heritage Asset	A building, area or scene which makes a positive contribution of special architectural, historic or environmental interest.
Hoarding	A temporary board fence set up on the perimeter of a building site.
Hydrogeology	The study of geological factors relating to the Earth's water.
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	A UK government qualitative study of deprived areas in English local councils.
In-situ	In the natural, original or appropriate position.
Intrusive Investigation	An in-depth investigation involving further sampling and analysis, such as the gathering of samples from the ground, walls, ceilings for the detection of contamination, asbestos and or archaeological remains.
L _A F _{eq,T}	The A-weighted noise level index called the equivalent continuous noise level over the time period T. This is the level of a notional steady sound that would contain the same amount of sound energy as the actual, possibly fluctuating, sound that was recorded.
L _A F _{max,T}	The A-weighted noise level index defined as the maximum noise level during the period T. L _{max} is sometimes used for the assessment of occasional loud noises, which may have little effect on the overall Leq noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the 'fast' sound level meter response.
L _{A90}	The noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period A-weighted and calculated by Statistical Analysis.
Lawson Comfort Criteria	The so called 'Lawson' criteria which define whether a space is comfortable for business walking, strolling or sitting by a threshold wind speed i.e. the hourly mean wind speed exceeded 5% of the time.
Lawson Safety Criteria	Criteria for the safety of an individual in relation to the wind environment. There are two categories: S1: unsafe for typical use (threshold speed 20m/s) and S2: unsafe for sensitive use (threshold speed 15m/s).
Light Trespass	The spilling of light beyond the boundary of the area to be lit.
Listed Building	A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest which is included in a list made by the Secretary of State.
Local Plan	A series of documents which sets out the vision and framework for development in the borough.
Made Ground	Soils or other material which has been deposited by man rather than natural processes, for example to make up ground levels.

Northfleet Harbourside: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Magnitude of Impact	The degree and extent to which the project changes the environment.
Massing	Massing refers to the structure in three dimensions, usually outlining the height and size of a building.
Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery	An energy recovery ventilation system using equipment known as a heat recovery ventilator, heat exchanger, air exchanger, or air-to-air heat exchanger which employs a cross flow or counter-flow heat exchanger (counter current heat exchange) between the inbound and outbound air flow. The system provides fresh air and improved climate control, while also saving energy by reducing heating (and cooling) requirements.
Microclimate	The climate of a very small or restricted area, particularly when this is different from the climate of the surrounding area.
Mitigation	Any process, activity of thing designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse environmental impacts likely to be caused by a development project.
Mitigation Measure	Measure aiming at reducing an adverse environmental effect.
National Planning Policy Framework	Came into force on 27 March 2012. It sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England and summarises, in a single document, all previous national planning policy advice (Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance notes).
Nitrogen Dioxide	Road transport and the burning of fossil fuels for power are the main sources of Nitrogen dioxide. In addition to being a greenhouse gas it also contributes to photochemical smog formation. It is an irritant to the respiratory system.
Non-Technical Summary	A summary of the Environmental Statement in 'non-technical language'.
No-sky Line	A measure of the distribution of diffuse daylight within a room.
Obtrusive Light	Any light emitted from artificial sources into spaces where this light would be unwanted.
Open Space	Includes all open spaces, plus other spaces that provide a break from the densely built-up urban form, such as pedestrianised areas and station concourses; hard-landscaped areas with private access; pedestrian/cycle and wildlife routes; and all the green infrastructure that links open spaces together, including green corridors, private residential gardens, trees, green roofs, and green landscaped areas.
Ordnance Datum	Land levels are measured relative to the average sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall. This average level is referred to as 'Ordnance Datum'.
Oversailing	Something (part of a project) being above or beyond something else (a lower part).
Overshadowing	Overshadowing occurs when a structure blocks out sunlight from neighbouring properties mainly on the northern side of that structure. It can affect the amount of daylight let into neighbouring properties when the shadow cast falls across windows or glazed doors, or on amenity spaces.
Particulate Matter	Discrete particles in ambient air, sizes ranging between nanometres (nm, billionths of a metre) to tens of micrometres (µm, millionths of a metre).
Party Wall	A wall common to two adjoining buildings or rooms.
Party Wall Act (1996)	A framework for preventing or resolving disputes in relation to party walls, part structures, boundary walls and excavations near neighbouring buildings.
Pathways	The routes by which impacts are transmitted through air, water, soils or plants and organisms to their receptors.
Pedestrian Level Wind Speed	Mean or gust wind speed measured at 1.5 m above ground level.

Pedestrian Environment Review System (PERS)	Pedestrian Environment Review System (PERS) is a walking audit tool developed by TfL for assessing the level of service and quality provided for pedestrians to across a range of pedestrian environments.
Percentile	The percentage of results below a given value.
Photomontage	The use of photographs of a site from a certain viewpoint to show both the current base (pre-development) state of the site and the anticipated view of the site once development is complete.
Pile	A timber, steel or concrete post which is driven, jacked or cast (bored) into the ground to carry vertical or horizontal loads.
Pile Cap	A thick, concrete mat that rests on concrete or timber piles that have been driven into the ground.
Plant	A building's generator, heating, ventilation, and/or electricity-production system.
Planning Application Red Line Boundary	Border that incorporates all land necessary to carry out the proposed development.
Planning Inspectorate	An executive agency of the Department for Communities and Local Government with responsibility of determining final outcomes of town planning and enforcement appeals and public examination of local development plans.
Planning Practice Guidance	A web-based resource that came into force in 2014. It seeks to consolidate existing technical guidance into a consolidated online format and provides further detail on the policies contained within the NPPF.
Planning Statement	Sets out the policy background to the proposal, describes the site and its surroundings, identifies constraints and explores the planning policy framework.
Porous	A rock or material having minute holes through which liquid or air can pass.
Proposed Development	An area of land that has had a potential scheme put forward to be built on.
Public Transport Accessibility Level Assessment	A means of quantifying and comparing accessibility by public transport for a given site.
Public Realm	The space between and within buildings that are publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.
Ratification (Monitoring)	Involves a critical review of all information relating to a data set, in order to amend or reject the data. When the data have been ratified they represent the final data to be used (see also validation).
Receptor (Sensitive)	A component of the natural, created, or built environment such as human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that is affected by an impact.
Residual Effects	Those effects of a development following implementation of any relevant mitigation proposals.
Risk Assessment	An assessment of the likelihood and severity of an occurrence.
Safeguarding	Protecting from harm or damage with an appropriate measure.
Screening (landscaping)	A natural or man-made feature which separates land uses.
Secure by Design standards	Initiative combining the principles of 'designing out crime' with physical security.

Northfleet Harbourside: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Sensitive Area	According to EIA Regulations is any of the following: land notified under section 28(1) (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (23); a National Park; the Broads; a property on the World Heritage List; a scheduled monument; AONB or a European site.
Setting	The context in which a building or area can be appreciated.
Severance	The perceived divisions that can occur within a community when it becomes separated by a traffic route.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	A non-statutory site identified as being areas of importance for wildlife and geology.
Site Suitability Assessment	A comprehensive analysis of both the on-site subsoil characteristics and the local hydrogeological features of the site to determine the most feasible means of treating effluent on-site whilst ensuring full compliance with wastewater treatment requirements.
Socio-Economics	The social science that studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes.
Solar Glare	A continuous source of excessive brightness from the sun.
Sound Power Level	The total sound power emitted by a source in all directions in watts (joules per second).
Specific Noise Level	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position produced by the specific noise source (the noise source under investigation) over a given time interval (LAeq,T)
Statement of Community Involvement	Produced by local authorities to explain to the public, their involvement in the preparation of local planning documents.
Statutory Consultees	Groups or bodies that, by law, must be consulted as part of the planning application process for EIA development.
Strata	Layer of rock or soil.
Substructure	Elements of a development below ground level, typically basements and foundations.
Superstructure	Elements of a development above ground principally the mega frame, supporting northern core and outer shell cladding.
Supplementary Planning Document	Documents which seek to give guidance and support on the Council's planning processes and are one of the material considerations in determining planning applications.
Surface Water Drainage Strategy	A report into how surface water, usually caused by rain, affects a site and the surrounding area.
The Applicant	The persons or entities making the planning application.
The Site	The extent of the development site, as defined by the red-line boundary plan.
Time slicing	A technique to implement multitasking in operating systems.
Topography	The natural and man-made features of an area collectively.
Townscape	The visual appearance of a town or urban area.
Transport Assessment	Prepared and submitted alongside planning applications for developments likely to have significant transport implications.
Travel Plan	A document which puts measures in place that will encourage sustainable travel and reduce reliance on single occupancy cars.
Uncertainty	A measure, associated with the result of a measurement, which characterizes the range of values within which the true value is expected to lie. Uncertainty is usually expressed

Unexploded ordnance	Explosive weapons that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation, sometimes many decades after they were used or discarded.
Urban Grain	The combined pattern of blocks and streets, taking into account the character of street blocks and building height and size and how they work together to enable movement and access.
Urban Heat Island Effect	An urban area or metropolitan area that is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural areas due to human activities.
Validation (modelling)	Refers to the general comparison of modelled results against monitoring data carried out by model developers.
Validation (monitoring)	Screening monitoring data by visual examination to check for spurious and unusual measurements (see also ratification).
Verification (modelling)	Comparison of modelled results versus any local monitoring data at relevant locations.
Verified Image	An outline image of a development on a base photograph to provide projections of key views.
Vertical Sky Component	A 'spot' measure of the skylight reaching the mid-point of a window from an overcast sky. It represents the amount of visible sky that can be seen from that reference point, from over and around an obstruction in front of the window.
Ward	An administrative division of a city or borough that typically elects and is represented by a councillor or councillors.
Waste Arisings	Materials forming the secondary or waste products of industrial operations.
Watching Brief (archaeological)	An archaeological watching brief is 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons.'
Wind Tunnel Testing	Assessment used in aerodynamic research to study the effects of air moving past solid objects.
Wireline	A single line representing the outline of the building.

Northfleet Harbourside: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

μgm^{-3} Micrograms per cubic metre	A measure of concentration in terms of mass per unit volume. A concentration of $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ means that one cubic metre of air contains one microgram (millionth of a gram) of pollutant.
μm	Micrometres
3D	Three-dimensional
AADT	Annual Average Daytime Traffic Flows
AAWT	Annual Average Weekly Traffic Flows
ACM's	Asbestos Containing Materials
AD	Anno Domini
ADF	Average Daylight Factor
ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System
A&E	Accident and Emergency
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APA	Archaeological Priority Area
APSH	Annual Probable Sunlight Hours
AQ	Air Quality
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQC	Air Quality Consultants
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objectives
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
ARCDY	Assessed if Roundabout Capacity and Delay
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counters
ATMs	Air Traffic Management systems
AVRs	Accurate Visual Representations
B	Beaufort
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BC	Before Christ
BEB	Building Emissions Benchmark
bgl	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMU's	Building Maintenance Units
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain

BNL	Basic Noise Levels
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BREEAM	British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
BS	British Standard
BSI	British Standard Institute
BUG	Bicycle User Group
CA	Conservation Area
CAZ	Clean Air Zone
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CCVA	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CDM	Construction Design and Management
CDE	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CERS	Cycle Environment Review System
CFA	Continuous Flight Auger: A piling method.
CHP	Combined Heating and Power
CIE	Commission on Illumination
CIEEM	Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CLOCS	Construction Logistics and Cycle Safety
CLP	Construction Logistics Plan
CMS	Construction Method Statement
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CoP	Code of Practice
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
COVID 19	Coronavirus
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environment Design
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSA	Childcare Sufficiency Assessment
CSM	Conceptual Site Model

Northfleet Harbourside: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

C4SL's	Category for Screening Levels	FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan	FTE	Full Time Equivalent
DAS	Design and Access Statement	FTP	Framework Travel Plan
dB	Decibel	FW Drainage	Foul Water Drainage
DBA	Desk Based Assessment	FWRA	Foundation Works Risk Assessment
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government	GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	GAV	Guildhall and Victoria
DfE	Department for Education	GEA	Gross External Area
DfT	Department for Transport	GHG	Greenhouse Gas
DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	GI	Ground Investigation
DMP	Dust Management Plan	GIA	Gross Internal Area
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	GJHP	Gareth Jones Heritage Planning – Built Heritage Consultant
DMS	Demolition Method Statement	GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
DPD	Detailed Sites Policies	GP	General Practitioner
DPMO	Development Management Procedure Order	GQRA	Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment
DOS	Degree of Saturation	GVA	Gross Value Added
DRA	Dust Risk Assessment	Ha	Hectare
DRP	Design Review Panel	HA's	Heritage Assets
DSO	Daylight, Sunlight and Overshadowing	HAP's	Habitat Action Plans
DSP	Delivery Servicing Plan	HBIC	Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre
DWS	Drinking Water Standards	HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
EA	Environment Agency	HCC	Hampshire County Council
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment	HE	Historic England
EC	European Commission	HER	Historic Environment Record
EFT	Emission Factor Toolkit	HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicles
EHO	Environmental Health Officer	HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	HIA	Health Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan	HIOWWT	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust
EPA	Environmental Protection Act	HMNB	Her Majesty's Royal Naval Base
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK	HMSO	Her Majesty' Stationary Office
EPS	European Protected Species	HoPI	Habitats of Principal Importance
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards	HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement	HSE	Health and Safety Executive
Ev	Vertical Illuminance In Lux	HSP	Health and Safety Plan
EV	Electric Vehicle	HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
EYR	Early Years Register	HV	High Voltage
FiT	Field in Trust	IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management

Northfleet Harbourside: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
IEF	Important Ecological Features
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
ILP	Institute of Lighting Professionals
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
IRZ's	Impact Risk Zones
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Kg	Kilograms
km	Kilometres
kWh	Kilowatt hour
l/s	Litres per second
LA	Local Authority
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LAQM.TG	Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance
LDA Design	Landscape Architect
LCRM	Land Contamination: Risk Management Guidance
LEAPs	Locally Equipped Areas for Play
LEMP	Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LLSOAs	Lower Layer Super Output Areas
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LPG	Landport Gate
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Level
LSE	Likely significant effect
LTP4	Portsmouth's Transport Strategy
LWA	The mean A-weighted sound power level
m	Metre
m ²	Square metre
m ³	Cubic metre
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
M AOD	Metres Above Ordnance Datum
MDR	Mixed Dry Recyclable
MEP	Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing
MHCLG's	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
mm/s	Millimetres per second

m/s	Meters per Second
MVHR	Mechanical Ventilation and Heat Recovery
NAQO	National Air Quality Objectives
N/A	Not applicable
NEAPs	Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play
NERC's	Natural Environment Rural Communities
NGET	National Grid Electrical Transmission
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NHS	National Health Service
NIA	Net Internal Area
NIP	National Infrastructure Planning
NLP	New Landport
NMR	National Monuments Record
NO	Nitrogen monoxide, a.k.a. nitric oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NSC	No-Sky Line Contour
NSL	No-Sky Line
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerability Zone
O ₃	Ozone
OCEMP	Outline Construction Environmental Plan
OD	Ordnance Datum
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSNOA	Open Space Needs and Opportunity Assessment
OWMS	Operational Waste Management Strategy
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAR	Paradise
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCC	Portsmouth City Council

Northfleet Harbourside: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

PCU	Passenger Car Units	SoPI	Species of Principal Importance
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	SPD	Supplementary Planning Documents
PERS	Pedestrian Environment Review System	SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	SPZ	(Groundwater) Source Protection Zone
PHE	Public Health England	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
PIC	Personal Injury Collision	SRMS	Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy
PICADY	Priority Intersection Capacity and Delay	SRTM	Sub-Regional Transport Model
PM ^{2.5} /PM ¹⁰	Particulate Material of a particular size fraction	SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
ppb parts per billion	The concentration of a pollutant in the air in terms of volume ratio. A concentration of 1 ppb means that for every billion (10 ⁹) units of air, there is one unit of pollutant present.	S4UL's	Suitable for Use Levels
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	SW Drainage	Surface Water Drainage
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance	SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines	SWBGS	Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy
ppm parts per million	The concentration of a pollutant in the air in terms of volume ratio. A concentration of 1 ppm means that for every billion (10 ⁶) units of air, there is one unit of pollutant present.	TA	Transport Assessment
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity	TCA	Townscape Character Area
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment	TCF	Transforming Cities Fund
PRF's	Potential Roost Features	TEB	Transport Emissions Benchmark
ProPG	Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise	TOC	Take Off and Climb Surface
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level	TPH	Total Petroleum, Hydrocarbons
RC	Roman Catholic	TRO	Traffic Regulation Order
RC	Reinforced Concrete	TSO	The Stationary Office
R&D	Refurbishment and Demolition	TTE	Total Transport Emissions
RFC	Ratio of Flow to Capacity	TTWA	Travel to Work Area
RFRA	Regional Flood Risk Assessment	TVIA	Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment
RMA's	Reserved Matters Applications	UK	United Kingdom
RPE	Respiratory Protective Equipment	UKAS	United Kingdom Accreditation Service
RPGSHI	Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest	UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projections
SAC	Special Area of Conservation	UK Habs	UK Habitat Classification
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
SEHRT	South East Hampshire Rapid Transit	VMS	Variable Message Signs
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	VOA	Valuation Office Agency
SFS	Steel Framing System	VOC/SVOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	VSC	Vertical Sky Component
SoS	Secretary of State	WHO	World Health Organization
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide	WHS	World Heritage Site
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	WKS	Work-Station
SOBC	Strategic Outline Business Case	WwTW	Wastewater Treatment Works
		ZOI	Zone of Influence