

# THE LONDON RESORT

## The London Resort Development Consent Order

BC080001

### Environmental Statement Volume 1: Main Statement

### Contents and Glossary

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# The London Resort

## Environmental Statement

### Volume 1 Main Statement: Contents and Glossary

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## Glossary

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Access Corridor</b>		Land located between the A2(T) and the Leisure Core which will provide vehicle access to the London Resort at the Kent Project Site.
<b>Active Travel</b>		Transport modes involving the use of physical exercise, for example walking and cycling.
<b>Actual Risk</b>		The risk that has been estimated based on the quantitative assessment of the performance capability of the existing flood defences.
<b>Additionality</b>		The extent to which something happens as a result of an intervention that would not have occurred in the absence of the intervention
<b>Air Cooled Chiller</b>	ACC	
<b>Air Pollution Information System</b>	APIS	
<b>Air Source Heat Pump</b>	ASHP	
<b>Air Quality Management Area</b>	AQMA	An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives. AQMAs are declared for specific pollutants and objectives.
<b>Air Quality Objectives</b>	AQO	Air quality objectives which are set by UK policy.
<b>Ambient Noise</b>		Totally encompassing noise in a given situation at a given time; it is usually composed of noise from many sources, near and far (as defined in BS 4142:2014+A1 2019).
<b>Ancient Semi-natural Woodland</b>	ASNW	A designation relating to formally recognised ancient woodland, i.e. an area that has been woodland continuously since at least 1600.
<b>Annual Average Daily Traffic</b>	AADT	
<b>Annual Exceedance Probability</b>	AEP	The Probability that a storm event will be exceeded in any given year.
<b>Annual Population Survey</b>		Combined statistical survey of households in Great Britain by the ONS
<b>Applicant</b>		London Resort Company Holdings (LRCH), the promoters of the Proposed Development.
<b>Aquatic</b>		Primarily associated with lakes, rivers or streams. In the context of species, relates

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		specifically to those living within water for at least one stage of their life.
<b>Archaeological Interest</b>		There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
<b>Assemblage</b>		A group of species making up part of an ecological community within an area, e.g. all species of birds found on a site.
<b>Associated Development</b>		Other development that has a direct relationship with the Principal Development and is required to support its construction or operation. Defined within Annex A of the Department for Communities and Local Government Guidance on associated development applications for major infrastructure projects (April 2013).
<b>Attenuation</b>		A method to reduce a flood peak to prevent flooding, often utilising temporary storage, but increasing the duration of the flow.
<b>Authorised Development</b>		The development and associated development described in Part 1 of Schedule A of The Infrastructure Planning (Model Provisions) (England and Wales) Order 2009, which is development within the meaning of section 32 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).
<b>Background Noise</b>		A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using the Fast time weighting and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels (as defined in BS 4142:2014+A1 2019).
<b>Baseline Studies</b>		Work done/used to determine and describe the landscape and visual conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
<b>Best Available Technology</b>	BAT	
<b>Biodiversity</b>		A term developed in the late 1980's and coming to prominence after the 1992 Rio Convention. A

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
		general term used to describe all aspects of biological diversity (including: species richness, ecosystem complexity and genetic variation).
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan</b>	BAP	The principle mechanism used in the UK for identifying and delivering nature conservation strategies and objectives at different spatial scales.
<b>Birds of Conservation Concern (Red List, Amber List)</b>	BoCC	A British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) quantitative assessment of the population status of birds in the UK. Seven criteria are used and include (amongst others): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red List: globally threatened; historical decline (1800-1995); Rapid (<math>\geq 50\%</math>) decline/contraction in UK breeding population/range over the last 25 years.</li> <li>• Amber List: unfavourable conservation status in Europe; moderate (25-49%) decline/contraction in UK breeding population/range over the last 25 years.</li> </ul>
<b>Byway Open to All Traffic</b>	BOAT	Byway open to all traffic.
<b>Breeding Bird Assemblage</b>		Refers specifically to birds found within the site during peak breeding season of March – July and displaying breeding behaviour.
<b>Bridleway</b>		Permitted uses include horse riding, leading a horse, walking and cycling (cyclists must give way to other users).
<b>British Geological Survey</b>	BGS	
<b>British Transport Police</b>	BTP	
<b>Buro Happold</b>	BH	
<b>Business Register and Employment Survey</b>		Source of official ONS employee and employment statistics, used to derive employment estimates at varying industrial and geographical levels.
<b>Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure</b>	CPNI	
<b>Characterisation</b>		The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character, classifying and mapping

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		them and describing their character.
<b>Characteristics</b>		Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.
<b>Charge Point</b>	CP	
<b>Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management</b>	CIEEM	
<b>Chemical Action Levels</b>	cALs	
<b>Circular Economy</b>		In contrast to a linear ‘take-make-dispose’ economy, a circular economy is based on a closed loop system that designs out waste and pollution and keeps products and materials in high-value use and circulation.
<b>Climate Change</b>	CC	Climate change is the long-term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place. For the purposes of this chapter, we are referring to global climate change as a result of the release of GHGs into the atmosphere by humans.
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>		Adaptation means anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the damage they can cause or taking advantage of opportunities that may arise.
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>		Mitigation addresses the root causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Climate Change Resilience</b>		The capacity to which a development can absorb stresses and maintain function in the face of external stresses imposed upon it by climate change.
<b>Clinical Commissioning Group</b>		NHS organisation set up in 2012 to organise the delivery of NHS services in England.
<b>Construction Materials and Aggregates Terminal</b>	CMAT	
<b>Coastal Grazing Marsh</b>		A priority habitat found along estuaries and coastal regions, often seasonally inundated and characterised by its management (i.e. grazing).
<b>Coefficient of</b>	COP	

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Performance</b>		
<b>Cooling Tower</b>	CT	
<b>Combined Heat and Power</b>	CHP	
<b>Commercial and Industrial Waste</b>	C&I	Waste generated by businesses and industries during operation. This can be from a variety of land uses including retail, hospitality and offices.
<b>Commuting</b>		In ecological terms this refers to travelling between a roost and a key foraging site.
<b>Compound Annual Growth Rate</b>	CAGR	A widely used measure of annual growth which shows the consistent growth rate across a stated period of time
<b>Community Impact Area</b>	CIA	Community Impact Area. A 500m radius around the PSB. Used to assess community effects, since this is where the most affected community uses are likely to be located.
<b>Comparison goods</b>		Retail goods that are durable and bought infrequently such as clothes, shoes, and furniture.
<b>Compensation</b>		Measures devised to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects which cannot be prevented/avoided or further reduced.
<b>Conceptual Site Model</b>		A representation of the characteristics of the site in diagrammatic form that shows the possible relationships between contaminants, pathways and receptors.
<b>Conferention Centre</b>		Combined conference and convention centre.
<b>Conservation (for heritage policy)</b>		The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
<b>Construction Dust</b>		Solid particles that are suspended in air or have settled out onto a surface after having been suspended in air. Dust in this report is referencing particles that give rise to soiling, and to human health and ecological effects.
<b>Construction Environmental Management Plan</b>	CEMP	A plan to manage and monitor the construction phase of a project, in relation to potential impacts and associated control measures.
<b>Construction Job years</b>		One job year equals one construction worker working for one year
<b>Construction Waste</b>		Waste generated during the construction phase of a development. This can include excavation

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		and demolition waste.
<b>Contaminant</b>		A substance that is in, on or under the land and that has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution to controlled waters.
<b>Convenience goods</b>		Retail goods that are non-durable and bought on a regular basis, including food, alcohol, and newspapers.
<b>Cooling Tower</b>	CT	
<b>Counter Terrorism Security Advisor</b>	CTSA	
<b>Core Study Area</b>	CSA	The three host local authorities within which the Project Site sits: Dartford, Gravesham and Thurrock
<b>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design</b>	CPTED	
<b>Critical Limit/Load</b>		A quantitative estimate of an exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur according to present knowledge
<b>Ctr</b>		Spectrum adaptation term calculated using traffic noise as described in BS EN ISO 717-1:2013. This term is provided with weighted single values such as DnT,w or Rw to match with particular requirements (building acoustic or traffic noise spectrum).
<b>Cycleway</b>		Principally for cyclists. Walkers may use it but not necessarily horse riders.
<b>Development Consent Order</b>	DCO	
<b>DCO Order Limits</b>		Boundary drawn to indicate the site area on which the planning application is based.
<b>Deadweight</b>		Outputs/outcomes that would occur at the end of the intervention life if the intervention was not implemented (the 'do nothing' scenario).
<b>Decibel</b>	dB	Decibel (dB) is a dimensionless unit commonly used to demonstrate sound levels. It is derived from the logarithm of the ratio between the measured level and the reference value. For sound pressure level (Lp) the reference value is 2x10 <sup>-5</sup> pascals. For sound power (Lw) reference

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		value is 1x10-12 Watts.
<b>Definitive Map</b>		The legal record of PRoW with conclusive evidence (to the date on the map) of the rights existing.
<b>Definitive Statement</b>		A written statement describing the individual routes depicted on the Definitive Map.
<b>Designated Heritage Assets</b>		World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation, polices and guidance.
<b>Designated Landscapes</b>		Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
<b>Design Flood Level</b>		This is the level of flooding that flood defences or mitigation measures are designed against. This is typically the 1% (1 in 100) flood level.
<b>Designing Out Crime Officer</b>	DOCO	
<b>Design Storm Event</b>	DSE	
<b>Desk Study</b>		In relation to ecology - A search for records of historical data relating to habitats and species within a given search area. In relation to ground conditions - Interpretation of historical, archival and current information to establish where previous activities were located, and where areas or zones that contain distinct and different types of contamination may be expected to occur, and to understand the environmental setting of the site in terms of pathways and receptors.
<b>Development</b>		Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and/or visual environment.
<b>Development Consent Order</b>		A statutory instrument that combines planning permission and other relevant consents for National Significant Infrastructure Projects under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).
<b>Development Consent Order Limit</b>		The limits shown on the works plan within which the authorized project may be carried out.
<b>Development Consent Order</b>		Similar to a planning condition and required in order for the Proposed Development to be

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Requirement</b>		acceptable.
<b>Direct Effect</b>		An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development.
<b>Discharge</b>		The rate of flow of water measured in terms of volume per unit time.
<b>Dispersion Modelling</b>		The mathematical computation of the dispersal of emissions as they travel through the ambient atmosphere
<b>Displacement</b>		Proportion of intervention outputs/outcomes accounted for by reduced outputs/outcomes elsewhere in the target area.
<b>District Cooling</b>	DC	
<b>District Heating</b>	DH	
<b>`Do nothing` Situation</b>		Continued change or evolution in the landscape in the absence of the proposed development.
<b>Domestic Hot Water</b>	DHW	
<b>Dust Management Plan</b>	DMP	A plan to control and mitigate the effects arising from dust generating during the construction phase. The DMP should set out a summary of work to be carried out, list of all mitigation measures, monitoring strategy and timescales of dust producing activities.
<b>Early Successional</b>		Vegetation colonising bare or abandoned land.
<b>Ebbsfleet Development Corporation</b>		The body responsible for the delivery of Ebbsfleet Garden City
<b>Ecological Clerk of Works</b>	ECoW	A suitably qualified ecologist appointed to supervise construction works and ensure the appropriate delivery of specified ecological mitigation.
<b>Ecological Impact Assessment</b>	EclA	The portion of the EIA specifically relating to ecological matters, undertaken with reference to standardised methodology published by the professional body for ecologists, the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).
<b>Ecological Management and Monitoring Plan</b>	EMP	A long-term, post-construction, management plan for the protection and conservation of ecological features of interest within the context of the new development.
<b>Ecological Watching Brief</b>		The process of on-site supervision, by a suitably qualified ecologist, to ensure that the activities identified within the CEMP and/or EMP are



<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		undertaken to the appropriate standard.
<b>Effects</b>		A predicted change in environmental baseline as a result of the proposed development. Effects can be positive or negative.
<b>Effect – Receptor Pathway</b>		Pathway (e.g. hydrological, direct or airborne) enabling positive or negative effects upon IEFs.
<b>Electric Vehicle</b>	EV	
<b>Elements</b>		Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings.
<b>Embodied Emissions</b>		Embodied emissions are the total GHG emissions generated to produce a built asset. This includes emissions caused by extraction, manufacture/ processing, transportation and assembly of every product and element in an asset.
<b>Enhancement</b>		Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the proposed development site and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition.
<b>Environment Agency</b>	EA	
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>	EIA	
<b>Environmental Quality Standards</b>	EQS	
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>		A document that describes the impacts of the Proposed Development on the environment. It is prepared in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
<b>Essex County Council</b>	ECC	
<b>Essex Project Site</b>		The area of the Project Site contained within the DCO Order Limits that lies in Thurrock (north of the River Thames).
<b>European Council</b>	EC	
<b>European Marine Site</b>	EMS	
<b>Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations</b>	EPR	
<b>Exceedance</b>		Where ambient concentrations for a given pollutant and averaging period are above that

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
		which is given as the objective limit in the Air Quality Strategy at a location representative of public exposure
<b>Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey</b>		A habitat survey designed to map out broad habitat types and to identify any possible protected species issues in order to enable further survey.
<b>Food and Beverage</b>	F&B	Food and beverage, including restaurants, pubs, bars etc.
<b>Field Pattern</b>		The pattern of hedges and walls that define fields in a farmed landscape (LI / IEMA 2002).
<b>Flood Defence</b>		A natural or man-made infrastructure used to prevent certain areas from inundation from flooding, and / or the provision of flood warning systems.
<b>Floodplain</b>		Area of land adjacent to a water course which water flows or is stored during a flood event, or would otherwise be flooded in the absence of flood defences.
<b>Flood Resilience</b>		Improving flood resistance, e.g. reducing the risk of properties against flooding events.
<b>Flood Risk</b>		The level of risk to personal safety and damage to property resulting from flooding due to the frequency or likelihood of flood events.
<b>Flood Risk Assessment</b>	FRA	An assessment of the flood risks to the proposed development over its expected lifetime and the possible flood risks to the surrounding areas, assessing flood flows, flood storage capacity and runoff.
<b>Flood Studies Report</b>	FSR	
<b>Flood Warning Systems</b>	FWS	A system by which to warn the public of the potential of imminent flooding. This is typically linked to a flood forecasting system.
<b>Fluvial Flooding</b>		Related or connected to a watercourse (river or stream).
<b>Forb</b>		A flowering plant species not including grasses, sedges, rushes or woody vegetation.
<b>Footpath</b>		The use by persons on foot only with 'normal accompaniments'. The latter includes dogs and children but is generally considered to exclude pushing a bike.
<b>Footway</b>		A pavement with rights on foot only.
<b>Frequency</b>		In relation to noise, number of cycles per

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		second, measured in hertz (Hz), related to sound pitch.
<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>Field/baseline surveys</b>		A series of nationally recognised methodologies for gathering current data in relation to specific habitats or species.
<b>Field Pattern</b>		The pattern of hedges and walls that define fields in farmed landscapes.
<b>Full-time equivalent</b>	FTE	A unit that indicates the workload of an employed person to make workloads comparable.
<b>General Data Protection Regulations 2018</b>	GDPR	
<b>Good Environmental Status</b>	GES	
<b>Grassland</b>		A habitat dominated by grasses.
<b>Greater London Authority</b>	GLA	
<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>	GHG	The release of GHGs into the atmosphere, thereby causing global climate change. According to the Kyoto Protocol, the major GHGs released by humans are carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ).
<b>Gross direct employment</b>		Employment supported within the Project Site.
<b>Gross External Area</b>	GEA	Measure of floorspace
<b>Gross Internal Area</b>	GIA	
<b>Ground Investigations</b>	GI	
<b>Groundwater</b>		Water present within underground strata known as aquifers.
<b>Groundwater Flooding</b>		Water occurring below ground in natural formations (typically rocks, gravels and sands).
<b>Habitat</b>		A community of plant species interacting with the physical characteristics of an area which is identifiable as a specific type, i.e. grassland.
<b>Habitat Regulations</b>	HRA	An assessment of a site's effects upon

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Assessment</b>		designated European sites under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, undertaken by the competent authority.
<b>Habitat Suitability Index</b>	HSI	A measure of habitat suitability for great crested newts.
<b>Hazard</b>		A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm or pollution.
<b>Health</b>		The assessment uses the World Health Organization definition of health: Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
<b>Health determinants</b>		The factors that combine together to affect the health of individuals and communities, including the social and economic environment, the physical environment, and the person's individual characteristics and behaviours.
<b>Health inequalities</b>		Differences in health status or in the distribution of health determinants between different population groups.
<b>Health outcomes</b>		The mental and physical health conditions and status of individuals.
<b>Health receptors</b>		Each technical discipline contained within the ES assesses impacts on different receptors. Health receptors refer to the populations that will be affected by these changes at the receptors identified within the technical assessments.
<b>Heavy Duty Vehicles</b>	HDV	Comprising of trucks, buses and coaches weighing over 3.5 tonnes.
<b>Hectare</b>	ha	
<b>Heritage Asset</b>		A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) or through professional assessment.
<b>Higher Central</b>	HC	
<b>High-frequency hearing cetaceans</b>	HF	
<b>Historic</b>		All aspects of the environment resulting from

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Environment</b>		the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
<b>Historic Environment Record</b>	HER	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
<b>Historic Landscape Characterisation</b>	HLC	The identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area.
<b>Homogeneity</b>		A term used to describe the uniform nature of quality and structure.
<b>Important ecological features</b>	IEF	Those features (habitats or species) deemed to be of local level value or higher.
<b>Immediate Impact Area</b>		Small geographical area containing the site, used in relation to employment statistics.
<b>Impermeable Surface</b>		A surface that does not permit the infiltration of water and, therefore, generates surface water runoff during periods of rainfall.
<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>	IMD	A quantitative measure of deprivation for small areas of England adopted by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government.
<b>Indirect Effects</b>		Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.
<b>Indirect employment</b>		Employment supported outside of the Project Site as a result of multiplier impacts.
<b>Indoor Ambient Noise Level</b>	IANL	For schools Table 1 in BB93 (2015) specifies the upper limit for indoor ambient noise levels within teaching areas. The design criteria is set for a 30-minute average level (i.e. LAeq,30mins). However, where there is negligible change in the noise level, BB93 states that a much shorter time period (e.g. LAeq,5min) can be used. BB93 also states that for rooms identified having limits of Leq,30min 35 dBA or less, the noise should not regularly exceed L1,30min 55 dBA.
<b>Informal Open</b>	IOS	IOS serves informal recreational activities only.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Space</b>		Such activities include, for example, a stroll with the dog, bird watching, kite flying, or picnicking. It does not include formal open space or the activities associated with this, such as organised football practice or matches on marked out football pitches.
<b>Institute of Air Quality Management</b>	IAQM	The professional body for air quality consultants.
<b>Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment</b>	IEMA	IEMA is the professional body for people working in environment and sustainability. They provide resources and tools, research and knowledge sharing and formal training and qualifications.
<b>Intertidal</b>		Relating to the area that is submerged at high tide and exposed at low tide.
<b>International Maritime Organisation</b>	IMO	
<b>International Union for Conservation of Nature</b>	IUCN	
<b>Intervisibility</b>		Two points on the ground or two features are described as intervisible when visible from each other.
<b>Inundation</b>		Flooding of land with water.
<b>Invasive non-native species</b>	INNS	
<b>Kent County Council</b>	KCC	
<b>Kent Project Site</b>		The area of the Project Site contained within the DCO Order Limits in Kent (south of the River Thames).
<b>Kent Resilience Forum</b>	KRF	
<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>Landfill</b>		An area of land that is used to dispose of waste, either on the ground (landraising) or filling a hole in the ground (landfilling). This type of disposal is for material which cannot be reused, recycled or otherwise treated.

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
<b>LA10</b>		A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 10% of a specified period of time - i.e. a level which would be perceived as a higher portion of the levels at any particular time. Typically determined by local traffic pass-bys or transient events. What you would hear when a number of road traffic vehicles pull away from traffic lights, for example.
<b>L<sub>90,T</sub> (LA<sub>90,T</sub>)</b>		Sound pressure level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period. Referred to as background noise level.
<b>L<sub>A,r,T</sub></b>		Rating Noise Level (as defined in BS 4142:2014+A12019), the specific noise level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the noise.
<b>L<sub>eq,T</sub> (LA<sub>eq,T</sub>)</b>		The equivalent continuous noise level of a time-varying noise. It is the steady noise level which, over the period of time under consideration, contains the same amount of sound energy as the time-varying noise over the same period of time.
<b>L<sub>Fmax,T</sub> (LA<sub>Fmax,T</sub>)</b>		The maximum sound pressure level measured during the measurement period T using the fast time constant.
<b>L<sub>p</sub></b>		Sound pressure level, in decibels, of a sound is 20 times the logarithm to the base of 10 of the ratio of the sound pressure to the reference pressure (2x10 <sup>-5</sup> pascals). The reference pressure shall be explicitly stated and is defined by standard.
<b>Labour Catchment Area</b>	LCA	Labour Catchment Area. A 60-minute travel time (car or public transport) to the Project Site, used for employment effects
<b>Land Cover</b>		The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
<b>Land Use</b>		What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
<b>Landform</b>		The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Landscape</b>		<p>processes.</p> <p>Landscape results from the way that different aspects of our environment (physical, social, aesthetic and perceptual) interact together and are perceived by us:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical elements – e.g. geology, landform, soils, flora and fauna</li> <li>• Social elements – e.g. land use, enclosure patterns, and the patterns, form and scale of settlements and other built development</li> <li>• Aesthetic factors – e.g. colour, form, visual texture and pattern, sounds, smells and touch; and</li> <li>• Perceptual factors – e.g. memories, associations, stimuli and preferences.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment</b>	LVIA	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects 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 and Visual Baseline</b>		The existing (pre-development) landscape and visual context of a study area, including landscape fabric, landscape character and existing views. The landscape baseline is not static and may be changing for various reasons. The landscape baseline can also consider such factors and describe the likely future landscape character of the landscape, without the proposed development.
<b>Landscape Capacity</b>		The degree to which a particular landscape character type or area is able to accommodate change without significant effects on its character. Capacity is likely to vary according to the type and nature of change being proposed.
<b>Landscape Character</b>		A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one different from another, rather than better or worse.
<b>Landscape Character Areas</b>	LCAs	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
<b>Landscape Character</b>	LCA	The process of identifying and describing



<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Assessment</b>		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>	LCTs	These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
<b>Landscape Elements</b>		A physical component (both natural and manmade) of the landscape.
<b>Landscape Effects</b>		Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
<b>Landscape Fabric</b>		The elements and features that constitute the physical components of the landscape, including vegetation, hedgerows, trees, shrubs, walls, fences and vernacular structures.
<b>Landscape Quality/Condition</b>		A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is presented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of the individual elements.
<b>Landscape Receptors</b>		Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
<b>Landscape Strategy</b>		The overall vision and objectives for what the landscape should be like in the future, and what is thought to be desirable for a particular landscape type or areas as a whole, usually expressed in formally adopted plans and programmes or related documents.
<b>Landscape Units</b>		An umbrella term for landscape character areas and landscape character types.
<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>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Lead Local Flood Authority</b>	LLFA	
<b>Leakage</b>		Proportion of outputs that benefit those outside of the intervention's target area of group.
<b>Leisure Development Partners</b>	LDP	A specialist in attractions and leisure real estate, who provided the attendance estimates for the London Resort.
<b>Light Detection and Ranging</b>	LiDAR	
<b>Light Duty Vehicle</b>	LDV	Any vehicle below 3.5 tonnes.
<b>Loafing</b>		Bird behaviour not connected with feeding or breeding, encompassing activities such as preening and resting.
<b>Local Nature Reserve</b>	LNR	A nature reserve designated for both wildlife and educational access under Local Authority powers.
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	LPA	
<b>London Resort Company Holdings Limited</b>	LRCH	The company promoting the Proposed Development.
<b>Long Distance/ National Trails</b>		These are long distance routes for walking, cycling and horse riding through England and Wales. There are about 2,500 miles (4,000 km) of National Trail. They have been created by linkage to existing local footpaths, bridleways and minor roads, as well as through the creation of new routes – especially where there are gaps. Each Trail in England and Wales has a National Trail Officer who is responsible for overseeing its management and maintenance to nationally agreed standards. National Trails are funded by national government through Natural England, local highway authorities and other funding partners.
<b>Low-Frequency Hearing Cetaceans</b>	LF	
<b>Lower Super Output Area</b>		A geographical area to report small area statistics as defined by ONS classification.
<b>Local Wildlife Site</b>	LWS	A site with substantive nature conservation value designated at the local level.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Magnitude of Effect</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 or long term in duration.
<b>Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments</b>	BMW	
<b>Marine Conservation Zone</b>	MCZ	
<b>Marine Nature Reserve</b>	MNR	
<b>Marine Protected Areas</b>	MPA	
<b>Marine Policy Statement</b>	MPS	
<b>Marine Strategy Framework Directive</b>	MSFD	
<b>Megawatts</b>	MW	
<b>Metres above ordnance datum</b>	mAOD	
<b>Marshy Grassland</b>		Wet grassland, often in depressions or at the bottoms of valleys, characterised by the presence of species tolerant of wet conditions, such as rushes and sedges.
<b>Maximum Allowable Concentration</b>	MAC	
<b>Medium Super Output Area</b>		A geographical area to report medium area statistics as defined by ONS classification.
<b>Mitigation</b>		The term used to describe actions or approaches to minimising potential adverse effects on species or habitats, as the result of the construction or operation of a proposed scheme. Mitigation may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduction/minimisation - types of mitigation resulting from changes in scheme design to reduce or removal potential adverse effects.</li> <li>• amelioration - types of mitigation that may include, for example, methods of working to reduce or remove potential adverse effects.</li> </ul>

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>relocation/translocation - types of mitigation requiring the removal and re-establishment of a habitat or species away from an area affected by development. Such activities may, or may not require Natural England consent, depending on species or habitat type, but where a licence is not required, the work is most usually undertaken using a Method Statement agreed with Natural England.</li> </ul>
<b>Model Verification</b>		A comparison of the modelled results versus monitoring results at relevant locations to enable the adjustment of model outputs, minimising the inherent uncertainties associated with dispersion modelling
<b>Modular Design</b>		A design approach that creates things out of independent parts with standard interfaces. This allows designs to be customized, upgraded, repaired and for parts to be reused.
<b>Multiplier effects</b>		Further economic activity (jobs, expenditure or income) associated with additional local income, visitor expenditure and local supplier purchases.
<b>Multi-Storey Car Park</b>	MSCP	
<b>National Counter Terrorism Security Office</b>	NaCTSO	
<b>National Nature Reserve</b>	NNR	A statutory reserve designated by Natural England containing an area which is among the best examples of a particular habitat and is of national importance.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>	NPPF	
<b>National Policy Statement</b>	NSP	
<b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project</b>	NSIP	
<b>National Vegetation Classification</b>	NVC	A nationally recognised standard for surveys, categorising and evaluating vegetation communities and habitats.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>National Vocational Qualification</b>	NVQ	
<b>Natura 2000</b>		A network of nature protection areas in the territory of the European Union and the UK. It is made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.
<b>Natural England</b>	NE	The statutory body for nature in the UK, an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Provides advice to the government on nature conservation and protected species and regulates licencing.
<b>Nature Conservation</b>		The maintenance of environmental quality (particularly in relation to habitats and species). The term implies sound [nature conservation] management within given social and economic constraints.
<b>Neighbourhood Study Area</b>	NSA	Area defined as the transport modelling area, with a 100m buffer applied. This captures the location of all receptors where significant effects relating to traffic, flooding, air quality, noise and vibration and electromagnetic field exposure have been identified, informing the health baseline for those effects.
<b>NERC s41</b>		Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species and habitats “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” are covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to conserving biodiversity.
<b>Net employment</b>		The employment impact taking into account displacement.
<b>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sup>2</sup>)</b>	(NO <sup>2</sup> )	Produced during combustion and formed by the oxidation of NO in the atmosphere.
<b>Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</b>	(NO <sub>x</sub> )	A term describing a mixture composed of nitrogen oxides (NO and (NO <sub>2</sub> ).
<b>National Oceanic Atmospheric Association</b>	NOAA	
<b>Net Internal Area</b>	NIA	A measure of floorspace

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
<b>Nocturnal species</b>		Refers to animals that are active at night.
<b>Noise Sensitive Receptors</b>	NSR	Receptors which are potentially sensitive to noise and vibration. Examples include dwellings, hospitals, schools, community facilities, designated areas (e.g. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty), and public rights of way.
<b>Notable Species</b>		Species not legally protected but notable for conservation value and may feature in local plan policies.
<b>Off-site Fabrication</b>		The completion of elements or components of a construction project at a different location to where they will be permanently installed.
<b>Office for National Statistics</b>	ONS	The national statistical body
<b>Operational Emissions</b>		Operational emissions are the total GHG emissions generated when heating, cooling, lighting and running a built asset.
<b>Operational Environmental Management Plan</b>	OEMP	
<b>Operational Waste</b>		Waste generated when the site is in operation, and construction is complete.
<b>Opportunity Area</b>		Area defined by a local authority/remit with potential for growth.
<b>Other marine carnivores in air</b>	OCA	
<b>Other marine carnivores in water</b>	OCW	
<b>Other Routes with Public Access</b>	ORPAs	A classification taken from the OS Explorer Series and described by the OS as <i>“Purely a generic title for routes that have at least a minimum right of public access on foot but are not included on the rights of way definitive map or related amending/modification orders. ORPA’s have no legal status in themselves but are graphic representation as public routes held on Local Authority records”</i> . They form part of the publicly maintainable highway network.
<b>Owner Occupied Sector</b>	OOS	Form of housing tenure
<b>Permeability</b>		The measures of ease with which a fluid can flow through a porous medium.
<b>Permissive Path</b>		A permissive path is a route to which the public

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
		have access but which does not form part of the network shown on the Definitive Map. The public may have use either through a formal agreement (e.g. between the landowner and the Local Authority, or it may simply be a way which the landowner does not object to being used by the public. In the former case, the landowner will often erect notices to confirm the concessionary nature of its use. The public have no 'rights' in connection with the use of such paths and they can be closed by the landowner at any time.
<b>Phase I Habitat Survey</b>		A method for auditing a geographical area to identify habitats or species of nature conservation interest, or their potential presence. Principally used for scoping further, more detailed, ecological surveys.
<b>Phocid carnivores in air</b>	PCA	
<b>Phocid carnivores in water</b>	PCW	
<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>Permanent Threshold Shift</b>	PTS	
<b>Photomontage</b>		A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
<b>Planning Inspectorate</b>	PINS	
<b>PM<sub>10/2.5</sub></b>		Particulate matter is the sum of all solid and liquid particles suspended in air. PM <sub>10</sub> is particulate matter 10 micrometres or less in diameter, PM <sub>2.5</sub> is particulate matter 2.5 micrometres or less in diameter.
<b>Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons</b>	PAH	
<b>Port of London Authority</b>		
<b>Port of Tilbury</b>	PoT	

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Preliminary Risk Assessment</b>		First tier of risk assessment that develops the initial conceptual model of the site and establishes whether there are any potentially unacceptable risks.
<b>Principal Development</b>		All works proposed within the ticketed part of the London Resort, referred to as the 'Leisure Core'.
<b>Priority Habitats</b>		Habitats covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006). Priority habitats cover a wide range of semi-natural habitat types identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action.
<b>Priority Species</b>		Species covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006).
<b>Private Rented Sector</b>	PRS	Form of housing tenure.
<b>Project Site</b>		The area of land defined by the DCO Order Limit and subject to the DCO application under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended), this consists of the land contained within the Kent Project Site and the Essex Project Site.
<b>Project Site Boundary</b>	PSB	The geography representing the order limits, or geographical limits of permission required for the nationally significant infrastructure project
<b>Proposed Development</b>		The London Resort. The Proposed Development subject to the DCO application under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).
<b>Protected Species</b>		Species with legal protection.
<b>Public Access</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitive rights of way – public footpaths, bridleways, cycle routes, Byways Open to All Traffic (BOATS) and highways. Shown on Definitive Rights of Way maps held by the Local Authority;</li> <li>• Permissive paths and bridleways – routes where there is public access with the permission of the landowner. Such routes are usually closed at least one day a year to prevent establishment of a public right of way;</li> <li>• Public open space – areas designated for specified public uses, usually in the ownership of the Local Authority.</li> </ul>



Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
		<p>Includes parks and recreation grounds. Shown on Local Development Plans;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beaches – the public have permitted access to much of the foreshore (intertidal zone – between high and low tide marks) owned by the Crown Estate, and on land above high water mark owned by the Local Authority. Some beaches above high tide mark are privately owned and some beaches and foreshore have restricted access for military purposes;</li> <li>• Access land – land where public access is currently permitted with the permission of landowners. Includes land outlined in purple on the OS Explorer (1:25,000) sheets and with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No symbol – land open to public with permission of owners;</li> <li>• White oak leaf in purple box – National Trust, always open;</li> <li>• Purple oak leaf in white box – National Trust limited access;</li> <li>• Tree symbols in purple box – Forestry Commission;</li> <li>• Single leaf in purple box – Woodland Trust; and</li> <li>• White “AL” in purple box – other access land.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Open access land – areas of mountains, moor, heath, down, common land and coastal foreshore that have been designated under Section 2 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. The right of access is for walkers only and does not extend to cycling, horse riding or driving a vehicle, nor does the right of access apply to developed land, gardens or cultivated land. Under the CROW Act 2000, there was a process of consultation that allowed the right of appeal for those with a legal interest in the land, and for sensitive ecological or archaeological</li> </ul>

Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
		sites to be excluded. Conclusive maps showing the areas designated as open access land (Registered Common Land and Open Country) are now available from Natural England (in England) and the Countryside Council for Wales (in Wales).
<b>Public Health England</b>		An executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care operating with the aim of protecting and improving the nation's health and wellbeing, and reducing health inequalities.
<b>Public Right of Way</b>	PRoW	
<b>Ramsar site</b>		Wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention. Wetlands are defined as areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.
<b>Reach Character Areas</b>	RCAs	Single unique areas that are discrete geographical areas of riverscape.
<b>Regional Context Area</b>	RCA	Regional Context Area. South East, East and London. Predominantly used for context.
<b>Receptor Populations</b>		The individuals facing changing health conditions as a result of environmental change within a given study area, this includes residents within the area but also other individuals such as workers and visitors.
<b>Recycling</b>		The process of manufacturing new materials and objects from waste materials.
<b>Red Listed</b>		Bird species listed under the red list of Birds of Conservation Concern in the UK (Eaton MA, Aebischer NJ, Brown AF, Hearn RD, Lock L, Musgrove AJ, Noble DG, Stroud DA and Gregory RD (2015) Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. British Birds 108, 708–746).
<b>Reedbed</b>		A wetland habitat dominated by common reed ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> ).

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Refuge</b>		Area for shelter/ protection during flood events.
<b>Regional Context Area</b>	RCA	Regional Context Area. South East, East and London. Predominantly used for context.
<b>Retail, Dining and Entertainment part of the London Resort.</b>	RDE	Retail, Dining and Entertainment part of the London Resort. The elements of the London Resort that are outside the payroll.
<b>Relevant Receptor</b>		A location representative of human (or ecological) exposure to a pollutant, over a time period relevant to the objective that is being assessed against, where the Air Quality Strategy objectives are applicable
<b>Relocation</b>		The movement of species or habitats to areas within the development site that will not be affected by construction or operation activities.
<b>Remediation</b>		Action taken to prevent or minimise, or remedy or mitigate the effects of any unacceptable risks.
<b>Residual Risk</b>		The risk that remains after risk management and mitigation measures have been implemented.
<b>Resilience</b>		The degree to which an asset or development can recover from a flooding event.
<b>Return Period</b>		The average frequency of a specified condition. An 'n' year event is one that occurs on average over the long term, once every 'n' years.
<b>Reuse</b>		The action or practice of using an item or material multiple times for the original purpose or to fulfil a different purpose.
<b>Riparian</b>		Relating to rivers and their immediate surroundings.
<b>Risk</b>		Risk is the probability that an event will occur and the impact (or consequences) associated with that event.
<b>Riverscapes</b>		Landscape with views of a river and adjacent land with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.
<b>River Basin Management Plan</b>	RBMP	
<b>River Water</b>	RW	
<b>Road Used as a Public Path</b>	RUPP	A category which confuses legal status with actual use – such as a carriageway used mainly

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		as a footpath or bridleway. RUPPs should be re-classified under the Countryside Act 1968 Schedule III part III of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1984 Section 54.
<b>Roosting</b>		Residing within a structure or tree (bats) or elsewhere.
<b>Roll on – Roll off</b>	Ro-Ro	
<b>Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors</b>	RICS	RICS is a professional body for the valuation, management and development of land, real estate, construction and infrastructure.
<b>Runoff</b>		Water flow over surfaces to the drainage system. Runoff occurs if the ground is impermeable or if permeable ground is saturated.
<b>Saltmarsh</b>		A coastal habitat characterised by halophytic (salt tolerant) plants, generally inundated semi-regularly.
<b>Schedule 1</b>		Bird species listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended), afforded additional protection from disturbance whilst nesting.
<b>Scheduled Monument</b>		A monument of national importance given legal protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
<b>Scoping Report</b>		EIA Scoping Report submitted to the Secretary of State as required by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 to determine the extent of environmental issues to be considered in the Environmental Statement.
<b>Scoping Opinion</b>		EIA Scoping Opinion provided by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 confirming the information that should be provided in the ES.
<b>Seasonal Coefficient of Performance</b>	SCOP	
<b>Seascapes</b>		Landscape with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<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 related to that receptor.
<b>Setting of a Heritage Asset</b>		The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
<b>Significance</b>		A measure of the importance or gravity of the landscape and visual effect, defined by specific significance criteria.
<b>Significance (for heritage policy)</b>		The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
<b>Single Event Level (SEL (L<sub>AE</sub>))</b>		The sound level over one second which would have the same energy content as the whole event.
<b>Sirenians</b>	SI	
<b>Site Investigation</b>		Intrusive investigation of a site, designed to facilitate hazard assessment and conducted prior to detailed assessments required for risk estimation.
<b>Site of Nature Conservation Importance</b>	SNCI	A non-statutorily designated local wildlife site.
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest</b>	SSSI	Sites that support a range of habitats and/or species considered to be of national nature conservation interest designated and protected under the WCA 1981.
<b>Sound Exposure Level</b>	SEL	
<b>Space Heating</b>	SH	
<b>Special Areas of Conservation</b>	SAC	An area which has been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. SACs provide increased protection to a variety of

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.
<b>Special Protection Area</b>	SPA	An area of land, water or sea which has been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within the European Union.
<b>Species-rich Grassland</b>		Grassland notable for the number of non-grass (forb) species present.
<b>Specific Noise Level</b>		The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position produced by the specific noise source over a given reference time interval (as defined in BS 4142:2014+A1 2019).
<b>Stakeholders</b>		The whole constituency of individuals and groups who have an interest in a subject or place.
<b>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</b>	SFRA	An SFRA is the assessment and 'categorisation' of flood risk on an area-wide basis in accordance with PPS25.
<b>Study Area</b>		Usually taken to mean the extent of the Desk Study search.
<b>Sub-Regional Context Area</b>	SRCA	Sub-Regional Context Area. Study area made up of Kent and Medway, Essex (combination of districts), used for baseline assessment context
<b>Super Output Area</b>		A geography for the collection and reporting of small area statistics. They are used on the Neighbourhood Statistics Site and across National Statistics.
<b>Surface Water Flooding</b>		Surface water flooding occurs when the volume of water is unable to filtrate through the ground to enter drainage systems, and therefore runs quickly off land and results in localised flooding. This type of flooding is usually associated with intense rainfall.
<b>Survey Area</b>		The geographical extent of a particular field survey.
<b>Susceptibility</b>		The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Sustainable Drainage Systems</b>	SuDS	SuDS are used as a strategy to manage surface water in a sustainable manner or least damaging solution through management practices and physical structures.
<b>Sustrans</b>		Sustrans is the co-ordinator of the National Cycle Network. This provides over 12,000 miles of walking and cycle routes on traffic-free paths, quiet lanes and traffic-calmed roads without the UK (see also National Cycle Network above).
<b>Sward</b>		A term used to describe the collective assemblage of plants within a given area of grassland.
<b>Swanscombe Marshes</b>		An alternative name for Black Duck Marsh.
<b>Target Note</b>	TN	Notations of specific features of interest recorded during a Phase I Habitat Survey.
<b>Temporary Threshold Shift</b>	TTS	
<b>Terrestrial</b>		To do with the land.
<b>The London Resort Employment and Skills Taskforce</b>		A group formed of consultation bodies to provide guidance on the development of this strategy
<b>The National Cycle Network</b>		The National Cycle Network is a comprehensive network of safe and attractive routes to cycle, running throughout the UK. About 12,000 miles of route have been completed, one third of which is on traffic-free paths, with the remainder following quiet lanes or traffic-calmed roads. It is delivered through the policies and programmes of over 450 local authorities and other partners, and is co-ordinated by Sustrans the UK's leading sustainable transport charity (see also Sustrans below).
<b>Thermophilic</b>		Warmth loving species.
<b>Thurrock Council</b>	TC	
<b>Time Depth</b>		Historical layering; the idea of landscape as a `palimpsest`, a much written-over manuscript.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Toolbox Talk</b>		An informal talk to inform contractor or site workers on the protected species and habitat interests of a site.
<b>Trackout</b>		The transport of dust and dirt from the construction/demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network
<b>Tranquillity</b>		A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
<b>Transect</b>		A linear survey route particularly useful for detecting transitions or distribution patterns.
<b>Translocation</b>		The movement of species or habitats to a wholly new (receptor) site.
<b>Tributyltin</b>	TBT	
<b>Townscape</b>		The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
<b>Townscape Character Areas</b>	TCA's	Single unique areas that are discrete geographical areas of townscape.
<b>United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan</b>	UKBAP	
<b>United Kingdom Green Building Council</b>	UKGBC	
<b>Urban Development Corporation</b>		An organisation started by government to improve and develop a specific inner city area, in this case refers to Ebbsfleet Garden City.
<b>Value</b>		An aspect of worth or importance.
<b>Verification Report</b>		Provides a complete record of all remediation activities on site.
<b>Very high-frequency hearing cetaceans</b>	VHF	
<b>Vibration</b>		Force which oscillates about some specified reference point. Vibration is commonly expressed in terms of frequency such as cycles



Term	Acronym/ Abbreviation	Definition
		per second (cps), Hertz (Hz), cycles per minute (cpm) or (rpm) and strokes per minute (spm). This is the number of oscillations which occurs in that time period. The amplitude is the magnitude or distance of travel of the force.
<b>Video Surveillance Systems</b>	VSS	
<b>Viewing Distance</b>		That distance that a viewpoint illustration should be held from the eye in order for the illustration to match the scale of the actual view when used in the field to identify the location and scale of the proposed development.
<b>Visibility</b>		<p>Visibility is a measure of the distance that can be seen by the human eye at any one time. Daylight visibility will depend on several factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atmospheric transparency (governed by the solid and liquid particles held in suspension in the atmosphere);</li> <li>• Degree of contrast between an object and the background against which it is deferred;</li> <li>• Position of the sun; and,</li> <li>• Observer’s visual acuity.</li> </ul>
<b>Visual Amenity</b>		The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
<b>Visual Effects</b>		Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
<b>Visual Receptors</b>		Individual and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
<b>Visualisation</b>		A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development.
<b>Valuation Office Agency</b>	VOA	
<b>Vulnerable Groups</b>		Vulnerable groups correspond to individuals within a receptor population that face disproportionate impacts as a result of changes in environmental conditions. This includes, for

<b>Term</b>	<b>Acronym/ Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
		example, young children when considering the impact of changes in air quality.
<b>Water Cooled Chiller</b>	WCC	
<b>Water Framework Directive</b>	WFD	
<b>Water Resources Act</b>	WRA	
<b>Water Source Heat Pump</b>	WSHP	
<b>Waste to Energy</b>		Disposal of waste by controlled incineration. In the process energy is recovered to create power and heat. This type of disposal is for material which cannot be reused, recycled, or otherwise treated.
<b>Weightings</b>		In relation to noise and (as defined in BS EN 61672:2013). A-Weighting: Frequency weighting devised to attempt to take into account the fact that human response to sound is not equally sensitive to all frequencies; it consists of an electronic filter in a sound level meter, which attempts to build in this variability into the indicated noise level reading so that it will correlate, approximately, with human response.). C-Weighting: One of the frequency weightings corresponding to the 100-phon contour and the closest to the linear or un-weighted value.
<b>Wetland</b>		Any habitat at the interface between land and water, including swamp, marsh, etc.
<b>Wintering Bird Assemblage</b>		A group of species of birds present within and reliant upon a site during winter.
<b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) / Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)</b>		A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.

**Archaeological and historical periods**

<b>Palaeolithic</b>	900,000-9500 BC
<b>Early post-glacial</b>	9500 – 8500 BC
<b>Mesolithic</b>	8500 – 4000 BC
<b>Neolithic</b>	4000 – 2200 BC
<b>Bronze Age</b>	2200 – 700 BC
<b>Iron Age</b>	700 BC – AD 43
<b>Romano-British</b>	AD 43 – 410
<b>Saxon</b>	AD 410 – 1066
<b>Medieval</b>	1066 – 1500
<b>Post-medieval</b>	1501 – 1800
<b>19<sup>th</sup> century</b>	1801 – 1900
<b>Modern</b>	1901 – present day