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## Glossary of Terms

<b>AAWT</b>	Annual Average Weekday Traffic
<b>AEP</b>	Annual Exceedance Probability – the likelihood of a particular flood event
<b>ALC</b>	Agricultural Land Classification
<b>Alternatives</b>	The range of options examined including alternative locations, layout, design and construction phasing.
<b>AOD</b>	Above Ordnance Datum.
<b>AONB</b>	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – national landscape designation.
<b>AQAL</b>	Air Quality Assessment Level – air quality threshold.
<b>AQAP</b>	Air Quality Action Plan – a plan prepared by a local authority to address air quality issues.
<b>AQMA</b>	Air Quality Management Area – an area designated by a local authority to manage air quality issues.
<b>Archaeology</b>	The scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artefacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains, especially those that have been excavated.
<b>Attenuation Pond</b>	A pond designed to slow the passage of water from surface run-off to the ground/drainage system.
<b>Baseline</b>	The existing environmental conditions of a site or area upon which impacts are predicted against.
<b>BCT</b>	Bat Conservation Trust.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The variety of forms of life, including genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity.
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)</b>	An internationally recognised program addressing threatened species and habitats at national and/or local levels, which is designed to protect and restore biological systems.
<b>CCC</b>	Coventry City Council

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<b>CEMP</b>	Construction Environmental Management Plan.
<b>CIEEM</b>	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.
<b>Constraints Map</b>	Map showing the location of important resources and receptors that may form constraints to development.
<b>CRTN</b>	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
<b>Cumulative Effects</b>	Effects which arise from a combination or interaction of impacts at a specific location.
<b>dB</b>	Decibel – unit of sound
<b>DEFRA</b>	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs.
<b>Design and Access Statement (DAS)</b>	Document submitted as part of a planning application, providing detail on the design and access provisions of the proposals.
<b>Designated Landscape</b>	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
<b>DfT</b>	Department for Transport.
<b>Direct Effect</b>	An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development.
<b>DMRB</b>	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges.
<b>DTM</b>	Digital Terrain Model – topographical mapping.
<b>EA</b>	Environment Agency
<b>Ecological Disturbance</b>	A temporary change in average environmental conditions that causes a pronounced change in an ecosystem.
<b>Environmental Effect</b>	The effect on the environment of a specific impact, for example the impact of removing trees may have an effect on local wildlife.
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	An identified impact (adverse or beneficial) on the environment arising from a certain action, process or activity.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	A systematic procedure required under the terms of the European Union Directive 2011/92/EU (as amended by 2014/52/EU) which involves the identification, prediction, evaluation, mitigation and management of impacts from a proposed development and its alternatives.
<b>EIA Regulations</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment (Town and Country

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	Planning) Regulations 2017.
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>	The document in which the findings of an EIA are presented to decision-makers and the public.
<b>EPS</b>	European Protected Species – species protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.
<b>FTP</b>	Framework Travel Plan
<b>Habitat</b>	The area or environment where an organism or ecological community normally lives or occurs
<b>HER</b>	Historic Environment Record
<b>HGV or HDV</b>	Heavy Goods Vehicle or Heavy Duty Vehicle
<b>HLC</b>	Historic Landscape Character
<b>IAQM</b>	Institute of Air Quality Management
<b>IEMA</b>	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, formally the Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEA).
<b>Indirect Effects</b>	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.
<b>Land Cover</b>	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
<b>Land Use</b>	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
<b>Landform</b>	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
<b>Landscape</b>	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
<b>Landscape Character</b>	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
<b>Landscape Character Areas</b>	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.

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<b>Landscape Character Assessment</b>	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive.
<b>Landscape Character Type</b>	These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
<b>Landscape Classification</b>	A process of sorting the landscape into different types using selected criteria, but without attaching relative values to different sorts of landscape
<b>Listed Building</b>	<p>Listing gives a building statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension.</p> <p><u>Grade I</u>: buildings of outstanding or national architectural or historic interest.</p> <p><u>Grade II</u>: buildings of special architectural or historic interest.</p> <p><u>Grade II*</u>: particularly significant buildings of more than local interest.</p>
<b>LLFA</b>	Lead Local Flood Authority – responsible for ‘ordinary’ watercourses.
<b>LPA</b>	Local Planning Authority.
<b>Magnitude</b>	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect.
<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	Measures that are applied to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for identified significant adverse impacts.
<b>NERC</b>	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	Nitrogen Dioxide
<b>Non-Technical Summary (NTS)</b>	A summary of the ES in non-specialist language so that a large group of the public can understand the main likely significant environmental impacts of a proposal.
<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework.
<b>NPPG</b>	National Planning Practice Guidance.

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<b>NPR</b>	Didcot Northern Perimeter Road – proposed relief road at the east of the site.
<b>Parameters</b>	A limit or boundary which defines the type and extent of a particular land use or activity.
<b>PM<sub>x</sub></b>	Particulate Matter
<b>Protected Species</b>	Species protected through UK legislation, specifically in relation to certain species of animals, birds and plants, namely by means of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.
<b>PROW</b>	Public Right of Way.
<b>Qualitative Data</b>	Data relying on reasons behind various aspects of behaviour.
<b>Quantitative Data</b>	The systematic scientific investigation of countable properties and phenomena and their relationships.
<b>Residual Impacts / Effects</b>	Those impacts / effects that would remain following the implementation of mitigation measures.
<b>Registered Park and Garden</b>	Sites listed on Historic England's 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England'.
<b>Scoping</b>	The process of identifying the issues that are to be addressed as part of the EIA, it is a method used to ensure that an EIA focuses on the important issues, it is usually done in consultation with the determining authority and statutory consultees.
<b>Scoping Opinion</b>	Opinion issued by an LPA on what the scope of the EIA should include.
<b>Screening</b>	The process of determining whether an EIA is required.
<b>Screening Opinion</b>	Opinion issued by an LPA on whether the proposals are considered to constitute EIA development.
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment – the assessment of the potentially significant effects of plans and programmes.
<b>Section 106 Agreements (s106)</b>	Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) allows the drafting of agreements (known as planning obligations) between Council and developers.
<b>Section 278 Agreements (S278)</b>	Section 278 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) allows the drafting of agreements between Council and developers in regard to works to existing adopted highways.

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<b>Sensitivity</b>	The degree of response of a receiver or instrument to a signal or a change.
<b>Significance</b>	The extent to which something matters. Significance of impacts is defined as substantial, moderate, minor or negligible.
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of Special Scientific Interest – national ecological and geological designation.
<b>Statutory Consultees</b>	Organisations that the relevant determining authority is required to consult with. In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (Town and Country Planning) Regulations 2017, for example the Environment Agency and Natural England.
<b>Statutory Ecological Designated Sites</b>	Site designations that protect the UKs natural heritage through statute, namely Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and Local Nature Reserves and those sites designated under European Directives.
<b>SuDS</b>	Sustainable Drainage System.
<b>SUE</b>	Sustainable Urban Extension
<b>Transport Assessment (TA)</b>	Document submitted as part of a planning application that assesses the potential impacts of the proposed development on traffic and transport.
<b>Travel Plan</b>	A plan intended to reduce reliance on private vehicles.
<b>Topographic Map</b>	A detailed and accurate graphic representation of the cultural and natural features on the ground.
<b>Use Class</b>	Planning system classes to define different uses of buildings and land.
<b>Visual Receptors</b>	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
<b>WSI</b>	Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation.
<b>ZVI / ZTV</b>	Zone of Visual Influence / Zone of Theoretical Visibility – Area within which the proposals may have an influence or effect on visual amenity.