

♦ Glossary

Access Corridor Land located between the A2(T) and the Leisure Core which will provide vehicle access to the London Resort at the Kent Project Site.

Additionality The extent to which something happens as a result of an intervention that would not have occurred in the absence of the intervention

Air Quality Management Area (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.

Air Quality Objectives (AQO) Air quality objectives which are set by UK policy.

Ambient Noise 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).

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland (ASNW) A designation relating to formally recognised ancient woodland, i.e. an area that has been woodland continuously since at least 1600.

Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) The Probability that a storm event will be exceeded in any given year.

Annual Population Survey Combined statistical survey of households in Great Britain by the ONS

Applicant London Resort Company Holdings (LRCH), the promoters of the Proposed Development.

Aquatic Primarily associated with lakes, rivers or streams. In the context of species, relates specifically to those living within water for at least one stage of their life.

Archaeological Interest 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.

Assemblage A group of species making up part of an ecological community within an area, e.g. all species of birds found on a site.

Associated Development 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).

Attenuation A method to reduce a flood peak to prevent flooding, often utilising temporary storage, but increasing the duration of the flow

Authorised Development 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).

Background Noise 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).

Baseline Studies Work done/used to determine and describe the landscape and visual conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.

Biodiversity A term developed in the late 1980's and coming to prominence after the 1992 Rio Convention. A general term used to describe all aspects of biological diversity (including: species richness, ecosystem complexity and genetic variation).

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) The principle mechanism used in the UK for identifying and delivering nature conservation strategies and objectives at different spatial scales.

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) (Red List, Amber List) 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):

- Red List: globally threatened; historical decline (1800-1995); Rapid ($\geq 50\%$) decline/contraction in UK breeding population/range over the last 25 years.
- Amber List: unfavourable conservation status in Europe; moderate (25-49%) decline/contraction in UK breeding population/range over the last 25 years.

Breeding Bird Assemblage Refers specifically to birds found within the site during peak breeding season of March – July and displaying breeding behaviour.

Business Register and Employment Survey Source of official ONS employee and employment statistics, used to derive employment estimates at varying industrial and geographical levels

Characterisation The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character.

Characteristics Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.

Circular Economy 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.

Climate Change 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.

Climate Change Adaptation 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.

Climate Change Mitigation Mitigation addresses the root causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate Change Resilience The capacity to which a development can absorb stresses and maintain function in the face of external stresses imposed upon it by climate change.

Clinical Commissioning Group NHS organisation set up in 2012 to organise the delivery of NHS services in England

Coastal Grazing Marsh A priority habitat found along estuaries and coastal regions, often seasonally inundated and characterised by its management (i.e. grazing).

Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) Waste generated by businesses and industries during operation. This can be from a variety of land uses including retail, hospitality and offices.

Commuting In ecological terms this refers to travelling between a roost and a key foraging site.

Compensation Measures devised to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects which cannot be prevented/avoided or further reduced.

Conceptual Site Model A representation of the characteristics of the site in diagrammatic form that shows the possible relationships between contaminants, pathways and receptors.

Conservation (for heritage policy) The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) A plan to manage and monitor the construction phase of a project, in relation to potential impacts and associated control measures.

Construction Waste Waste generated during the construction phase of a development. This can include excavation and demolition waste.

Contaminant 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.

Ctr 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 $D_{nT,w}$ or R_w to match with particular requirements (building acoustic or traffic noise spectrum).

Deadweight Outputs/outcomes that would occur at the end of the intervention life if the intervention was not implemented (the 'do nothing' scenario)

Decibel (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 (L_p) the reference value is 2×10^{-5} pascals. For sound power (L_w) reference value is 1×10^{-12} Watts.

Designated Heritage Assets World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation, policies and guidance.

Designated Landscapes 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.

Design Flood Level 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.

Desk Study 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.

Development Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and/or visual environment.

Development Consent Order A statutory instrument that combines planning permission and other relevant consents for National Significant Infrastructure Projects under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).

Development Consent Order Limit The limits shown on the works plan within which the authorized project may be carried out.

Development Consent Order Requirement Similar to a planning condition and required in order for the Proposed Development to be acceptable.

Direct Effect An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development.

Discharge The rate of flow of water measured in terms of volume per unit time

Displacement Proportion of intervention outputs/outcomes accounted for by reduced outputs/outcomes elsewhere in the target area

`Do nothing` Situation Continued change or evolution in the landscape in the absence of the proposed development.

Dust Management Plan (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.

Early Successional Vegetation colonising bare or abandoned land.

Ecological Clerk of Works (ECow) A suitably qualified ecologist appointed to supervise construction works and ensure the appropriate delivery of specified ecological mitigation.

Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) 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).

Ecological Management and Monitoring Plan (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.

Ecological Watching Brief The process of on-site supervision, by a suitably qualified ecologist, to ensure that the activities identified within the CEMP and/or EMP are undertaken to the appropriate standard.

Effects A predicted change in environmental baseline as a result of the proposed development. Effects can be positive or negative.

Effect – Receptor Pathway Pathway (e.g. hydrological, direct or airborne) enabling positive or negative effects upon IEFs.

Elements Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings.

Embodied Emissions 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.

Enhancement 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.

Environmental Statement (ES) 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.

Essex Project Site The area of the Project Site contained within the redline that lies in Essex (north of the River Thames).

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey A habitat survey designed to map out broad habitat types and to identify any possible protected species issues in order to enable further survey.

Field Pattern The pattern of hedges and walls that define fields in a farmed landscape (LI / IEMA 2002).

Flood Defence A natural or man-made infrastructure used to prevent certain areas from inundation from flooding, and / or the provision of flood warning systems

Floodplain 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

Flood Resilience Improving flood resistance, e.g. reducing the risk of properties against flooding events

Flood Risk The level of risk to personal safety and damage to property resulting from flooding due to the frequency or likelihood of flood events

Flood Risk Assessment (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

Flood Warning Systems (FWS) A system by which to warn the public of the potential of imminent flooding. This is typically linked to a flood forecasting system

Fluvial Flooding Related or connected to a watercourse (river or stream)

Forb A flowering plant species not including grasses, sedges, rushes or woody vegetation.

Frequency In relation to noise, number of cycles per second, measured in hertz (Hz), related to sound pitch.

Feature 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.

Field/baseline surveys A series of nationally recognised methodologies for gathering current data in relation to specific habitats or species.

Full-time equivalent (FTE) A unit that indicates the workload of an employed person to make workloads comparable

Grassland A habitat dominated by grasses.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions 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 (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Gross direct employment Employment supported within the redline

Groundwater Water present within underground strata known as aquifers

Groundwater Flooding Water occurring below ground in natural formations (typically rocks, gravels and sands)

Habitat A community of plant species interacting with the physical characteristics of an area which is identifiable as a specific type, i.e. grassland.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) An assessment of a site's effects upon designated European sites under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, undertaken by the competent authority.

Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) A measure of habitat suitability for great crested newts.

Hazard A property or situation that in particular circumstances could lead to harm or pollution.

Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV) comprising of trucks, buses and coaches weighing over 3.5 tonnes.

Heritage Asset 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.

Historic Environment All aspects of the environment resulting from 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.

Historic Environment Record (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.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) The identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area.

Homogeneity A term used to describe the uniform nature of quality and structure.

IEF Important ecological features. Those features (habitats or species) deemed to be of local level value or higher.

Immediate Impact Area small geographical area containing the site, used in relation to employment statistics

Impermeable Surface A surface that does not permit the infiltration of water and, therefore, generates surface water runoff during periods of rainfall

Indirect Effects 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.

Indirect employment Employment supported outside of the redline as a result of multiplier impacts

Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) the professional body for air quality consultants.

Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (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.

Intertidal Relating to the area that is submerged at high tide and exposed at low tide.

Intervisibility Two points on the ground or two features are described as intervisible when visible from each other

Kent Project Site The area of the Project Site contained within the redline that lies in Kent (south of the River Thames).

Key Characteristics 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.

Landfill 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.

L_{A10} 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.

L_{90,T} (L_{A90,T}) Sound pressure level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period. Referred to as background noise level.

L_{Ar,T} Rating Noise Level (as defined in BS 4142:2014+A12019), the specific noise level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the noise.

L_{eq,T} (L_{Aeq,T}) 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.

L_{Fmax,T} (L_{AFmax,T}) The maximum sound pressure level measured during the measurement period T using the fast time constant.

L_p 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 (2×10^{-5} pascals). The reference pressure shall be explicitly stated and is defined by standard.

Land Cover 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.

Landfill An area of land that is used to dispose waste, either on the ground (land raising) or filling a hole in the ground (landfilling). This type of disposal is for material which cannot be reused, recycled, or otherwise treated.

Land Use 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.

Landform The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.

Landscape Landscape results from the way that different aspects of our environment (physical, social, aesthetic and perceptual) interact together and are perceived by us:

- Physical elements – e.g. geology, landform, soils, flora and fauna

- Social elements – e.g. land use, enclosure patterns, and the patterns, form and scale of settlements and other built development
- Aesthetic factors – e.g. colour, form, visual texture and pattern, sounds, smells and touch; and
- Perceptual factors – e.g. memories, associations, stimuli and preferences.

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (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.

Landscape Capacity 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.

Landscape Character A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one different from another, rather than better or worse.

Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.

Landscape Character Types (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.

Landscape Elements A physical component (both natural and manmade) of the landscape.

Landscape Effects Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.

Landscape Fabric The elements and features that constitute the physical components of the landscape, including vegetation, hedgerows, trees, shrubs, walls, fences and vernacular structures.

Landscape Quality/Condition 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.

Landscape Receptors Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.

Landscape Strategy 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.

Landscape Units An umbrella term for landscape character areas and landscape character types.

Landscape Value 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.

Leakage Proportion of outputs that benefit those outside of the intervention's target area of group

Light Duty Vehicle (LDV) any vehicle below 3.5 tonnes.

Loafing Bird behaviour not connected with feeding or breeding, encompassing activities such as preening and resting.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR) A nature reserve designated for both wildlife and educational access under Local Authority powers.

London Resort Company Holdings / LRCH The company promoting the Proposed Development.

Lower Super Output Area A geographical area to report small area statistics as defined by ONS classification

Local Wildlife Site (LWS) A site with substantive nature conservation value designated at the local level.

Magnitude of Effect 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.

Marshy Grassland 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.

Medium Super Output Area A geographical area to report medium area statistics as defined by ONS classification

Mitigation 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:

- reduction/minimisation - types of mitigation resulting from changes in scheme design to reduce or removal potential adverse effects.
- amelioration - types of mitigation that may include, for example, methods of working to reduce or remove potential adverse effects.
- 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.

Modular Design 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.

Multiplier effects further economic activity (jobs, expenditure or income) associated with additional local income, visitor expenditure and local supplier purchases.

National Nature Reserve (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.

National Vegetation Classification (NVC) A nationally recognised standard for surveys, categorising and evaluating vegetation communities and habitats.

Natura 2000 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.

Natural England (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.

Nature Conservation 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.

NERC s41 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.

Net employment the employment impact taking into account displacement.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Produced during combustion and formed by the oxidation of NO in the atmosphere.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) A term describing a mixture composed of nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂).

Nocturnal species Refers to animals that are active at night.

Noise Sensitive Receptors (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

Notable Species Species not legally protected but notable for conservation value and may feature in local plan policies.

Off-site Fabrication The completion of elements or components of a construction project at a different location to where they will be permanently installed.

Operational Emissions Operational emissions are the total GHG emissions generated when heating, cooling, lighting and running a built asset.

Operational Waste Waste generated when the site is in operation, and construction is complete.

Opportunity Area Area defined by a local authority/remit with potential for growth

Permeability The measures of ease with which a fluid can flow through a porous medium.

Phase I Habitat Survey 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.

Perception Combines the sensory (that we receive through our senses) with the cognitive (our knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).

Photomontage A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.

PM_{10/2.5} Particulate matter is the sum of all solid and liquid particles suspended in air. PM₁₀ is particulate matter 10 micrometres or less in diameter, PM_{2.5} is particulate matter 2.5 micrometres or less in diameter.

Preliminary Risk Assessment First tier of risk assessment that develops the initial conceptual model of the site and establishes whether there are any potentially unacceptable risks.

Principal Development All works proposed within the ticketed part of the London Resort, referred to as the 'Leisure Core'.

Priority Habitats 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.

Priority Species Species covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006).

Project Site 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.

Proposed Development The London Resort. The Proposed Development subject to the DCO application under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).

Protected Species Species with legal protection.

Public Access

- 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;
- 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;
- Public open space – areas designated for specified public uses, usually in the ownership of the Local Authority. Includes parks and recreation grounds. Shown on Local Development Plans;
- 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;
- 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:
 - No symbol – land open to public with permission of owners;
 - White oak leaf in purple box – National Trust, always open;
 - Purple oak leaf in white box – National Trust limited access;
 - Tree symbols in purple box – Forestry Commission;
 - Single leaf in purple box – Woodland Trust; and
 - White "AL" in purple box – other access land.
- 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 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).

Ramsar site 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.

Reach Character Areas (RCAs) Single unique areas that are discrete geographical areas of riverscape.

Recycling The process of manufacturing new materials and objects from waste materials.

Red Listed 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)

Reedbed A wetland habitat dominated by common reed (*Phragmites australis*)

Relocation The movement of species or habitats to areas within the development site that will not be affected by construction or operation activities.

Remediation Action taken to prevent or minimise, or remedy or mitigate the effects of any unacceptable risks.

Resilience Improving the flood resistance, e.g. Buildings

Return Period 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

Reuse The action or practice of using an item or material multiple times for the original purpose or to fulfil a different purpose.

Riparian Relating to rivers and their immediate surroundings

Riverscapes Landscape with views of a river and adjacent land with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.

Roosting Residing within a structure or tree (bats) or elsewhere.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) RICS is a professional body for the valuation, management and development of land, real estate, construction and infrastructure.

Runoff Water flow over surfaces to the drainage system. Runoff occurs if the ground is impermeable or if permeable ground is saturated.

Saltmarsh A coastal habitat characterised by halophytic (salt tolerant) plants, generally inundated semi-regularly.

Schedule 1 Bird species listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended), afforded additional protection from disturbance whilst nesting.

Scheduled Monument A monument of national importance given legal protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Scoping Report. 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.

Scoping Opinion. 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.

Seascapes Landscape with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.

Sensitivity 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.

Setting of a Heritage Asset 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.

Significance A measure of the importance or gravity of the landscape and visual effect, defined by specific significance criteria.

Significance (for heritage policy) 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.

Single Event Level (SEL (L_{AE})) The sound level over one second which would have the same energy content as the whole event.

Site Investigation Intrusive investigation of a site, designed to facilitate hazard assessment and conducted prior to detailed assessments required for risk estimation.

Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) A non-statutorily designated local wildlife site

Site of Special Scientific Interest (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.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) An area which has been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. SACs provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

Special Protection Area (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.

Species-rich Grassland Grassland notable for the number of non-grass (forb) species present.

Specific Noise Level 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).

Stakeholders The whole constituency of individuals and groups who have an interest in a subject or place.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) An SFRA is the assessment and 'categorisation' of flood risk on an area-wide basis in accordance with PPS25

Study Area Usually taken to mean the extent of the Desk Study search.

Super Output Area A geography for the collection and reporting of small area statistics. They are used on the Neighbourhood Statistics Site and across National Statistics.

Surface Water Flooding 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.

Survey Area The geographical extent of a particular field survey.

Susceptibility The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (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.

Sward A term used to describe the collective assemblage of plants within a given area of grassland.

Swanscombe Marshes An alternative name for Black Duck Marsh.

Target Note (TN) Notations of specific features of interest recorded during a Phase I Habitat Survey

Terrestrial To do with the land.

Thermophilic Warmth loving species

Time Depth Historical layering; the idea of landscape as a 'palimpsest', a much written-over manuscript.

Toolbox Talk An informal talk to inform contractor or site workers on the protected species and habitat interests of a site.

Tranquillity A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.

Transect A linear survey route particularly useful for detecting transitions or distribution patterns.

Translocation The movement of species or habitats to a wholly new (receptor) site.

Townscape 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.

Townscape Character Areas (TCAs) Single unique areas that are discrete geographical areas of townscape.

Urban Development Corporation An organisation started by government to improve and develop a specific inner city area, in this case refers to Ebbsfleet Garden City.

Value An aspect of worth or importance

Verification Report Provides a complete record of all remediation activities on site.

Vibration Force which oscillates about some specified reference point. Vibration is commonly expressed in terms of frequency such as cycles 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.

Viewing Distance 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.

Visibility 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:

- Atmospheric transparency (governed by the solid and liquid particles held in suspension in the atmosphere);
- Degree of contrast between an object and the background against which it is deferred;
- Position of the sun; and,
- Observer's visual acuity.

Visual Amenity 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.

Visual Effects Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.

Visual Receptors Individual and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.

Visualisation A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development.

Waste to Energy 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.

Weightings 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.

Wetland Any habitat at the interface between land and water, including swamp, marsh, etc.

Wintering Bird Assemblage A group of species of birds present within and reliant upon a site during winter.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) / Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.

Palaeolithic	900,000 – 9500 BC
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC
Bronze Age	2200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Medieval	1066 – 1500
Post-medieval	1500 – 1800
19th century	1800 – 1899
Modern	1900 – present day