

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Adit – An opening or passage into a mine.
AfS - Action for Sustainability
AGLV - Area of Great Landscape Value
Air Quality Management Strategy - A designation made by a local authority where an assessment of air quality results in the need to devise an action plan to improve the quality of air.
ALC – Agricultural Land Classification
Alluvium – Detrital material, commonly composed of sands and gravels, transported and deposited by a river
Anaerobic –Living in absence of free oxygen
AOD - Above Ordnance Datum
AONB – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMS – Air Quality Management Strategy
AQS – Air Quality Standards
Aquifer - A water bearing bed of strata, either by virtue of its porosity or because it is pervious
ARCADY - Assessment of Roundabout Capacity and Delay – modelling software for transport assessments
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty - An area with statutory national landscape designation, the primary purpose of which is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.
ASLV – Area of Special Landscape Value
BAP - Biodiversity Action Plan
Berm – A low man-made ridge used to divert surface water run-off away from watercourses roads and other sensitive areas
Best Practicable Environmental Option - This is arrived at by a systematic, consultative and decision making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment. The aim is to find the option that provides the most benefits or least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term and short term.
BGS – British Geological Survey
Biodiversity - This term is derived from 'biological diversity' and means the variety of life and great richness of living things in the natural world.
Biofilter (air) – An air pollution control technology using biological means to treat polluted air.
Biofuel - Gas or liquid fuel made from plant material (biomass).
Biomass - living or organic matter that can be treated and combusted for energy. Examples include wood and forestry materials
Blowdown – Power station water released under controlled conditions.
BOAT – Byway Open to All Traffic
Bog Mat – Timber raft used to protect ground surface from compaction and/or spread the weight of plant and machinery

BPEO - Best Practicable Environmental Option
BR – British Rail
BRE Environmental Assessment Method – Methodology for of reviewing and improving the environmental performance of buildings
BREEAM - Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
Brownfield Sites - Land which has previously been developed. For example: vacant or derelict land; infill sites; land occupied by redundant or unused buildings; and developed land within the settlement boundary where further intensification of use is considered acceptable.
BS – British Standard
BTO – British Trust for Ornithology
Buffer Zone- An area of land separating certain types of development from adjoining sensitive land uses. Often used in relation to minerals and/or waste development
Bund - An earth embankment.
Business Cluster - A geographic concentrations of interconnected companies, specialised suppliers, service providers, and associated institutions in a particular field
BW – Bridleway
CCC - Cheshire County Council
CEWTEC - Chester, Ellesmere Port and Wirral Training and Enterprise Council
CHP - Combined Heat and Power - A system which uses waste heat from power generation to heat other buildings nearby
CMP - Cheshire Manufacturing Park
COMAH - Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999
Conservation Area - An area (usually urban) considered worthy of preservation or enhancement because of its special architectural or historic interest, therefore additional planning controls apply
Controlled waste - Household, commercial or industrial waste
CROW Act – Countryside Rights of Way Act
CRSP - Cheshire 2011 Replacement Structure Plan
CSS – Countryside Stewardship Schemes
Cumulative - A number of developments in a locality or a continuous activity over time that together may have an increased impact on the environment, local community or economy.
DBA – Desk-based Assessment
dB _A - The sound pressure level of a signal which has been passed through a ‘A’ filter whereby both low and high frequency components are attenuated - Represents the audible frequency
DEFRA - Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
Development Plan - A document setting out the local planning authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the authority's area. It includes Unitary, Structure, and Local Plans.
DOS - Degree of Saturation
DPDs - Development Plan Documents

Drift – A general name for the superficial as distinct from the solid formation of the earth's crust or material deposited by a glacier
DTI – Department of Trade and Industry
EA – Environment Agency
EALs - Environmental Assessment Levels
Ecosystem – A complex set of relationships of living organisms functioning as a unit and interacting with their physical environment.
EHO - Environmental Health Officers
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP - Eco-Industrial Park – A community of manufacturing and service businesses seeking enhanced environmental and economic performance through collaboration in managing environmental and resource issues.
EMS - Environmental Management Systems
Environmental Impact Assessment - The process by which the impacts of a proposed development upon all aspects of the receiving environment are identified and analysed
EPNBLP- Ellesmere Port and Neston Borough Local Plan
ES – Environmental Statement
ESA – Environmentally Sensitive Areas
EWS – English Welsh Scottish (Train company)
Fault - A fracture in rock along which there has been an observable amount of displacement
FGT - Flue Gas Treatment
Flood Risk Assessment - An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.
FP - Footpath
FRA – Flood Risk Assessment
FRS - Field Reconnaissance Survey
ETC - Environmental Technologies Complex
ETS - Environmental Technology and Services
Filtercake - Sediments which result from the filtering and dewatering of treated wastewater
Flocculants - Chemical substances that promotes the aggregation or coagulation of suspended particles in water
Furfural – Chemical utilised in the fine chemical industry.
Geotextile Membrane - A permeable synthetic membrane specifically designed to be used as a construction material
Greenfield Sites - Sites which have never been developed or used for an urban use, or are on land that has been brought into active or beneficial use for agriculture or forestry i.e. fully restored derelict land.
Grip – Ditch usually filled with a filter material designed to intercept surface water run-off

Groundwater - Water naturally stored underground in aquifers, or that flows through and saturates soil and rock.
HGV - Heavy Goods Vehicles
HMEI – Hypothetically Maximally Exposed Individual
Household Waste - Refuse from household collection rounds, waste from street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders themselves take to household waste recovery centres
HSE – Health and Safety Executive
HWRC - Household Waste Recycling Centre
IAT - Integrated Appraisal Toolkit
I&C - Industrial and Commercial waste
IHT - The Institution of Highway and Transportation
IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation
Impermeable Rock - Rock which will not allow water to pass through it.
Index of Multiple Deprivation - A ward-level index made up from six indicators (income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education; skills and training; housing; and geographical access to services).
Industrial Ecology - The study of the physical, chemical and biological interactions and interrelationships both within and between industrial and ecological systems
Industrial Symbiosis - Industrial Symbiosis aims to create resource efficiency by identifying and implementing synergies and linkages between different industries that will lead to previously unwanted or low value output resources to become useful and competitively priced inputs for others.
Informal Recreation - Pursuits such as walking, cycling, horse riding, bird watching and picnicking requiring a pathway, countryside or open space land use
Integrated Appraisal Toolkit – Methodology used for the sustainable appraisal of development initiatives
IS - Industrial Symbiosis
Interbedded - Between two layers
IPPC – Integrated Pollution Prevention Control
IWMF - Integrated Waste Management Facility
LATS - Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LBAP - Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDF - Local Development Framework
LEAP - Local Environment Agency Action Plan
L_{eq} – The equivalent continuous sound level (L_{eq}) that is the notional steady noise level, which, over a given period, would deliver the same amounts of sound energy as the actual fluctuating level
LNR - Local Nature Reserve - Site of local importance for nature conservation, education and amenity, designated by the local planning authority
Local Planning Authority - The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions. These are usually the local borough or district council, and also National parks and the Broads authority.

LPA – Local Planning Authority
MAFF – Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food – now DEFRA
Masterplan - A masterplan describes how proposals for a site will be implemented.
MBT - Mechanical Biological Treatment
MGW - Maximum Gross Weight
MS - Method Statement
MSW - Municipal Solid Waste
Multi-modal – Transport by different modes e.g. road, rail, canal, rather than for example just using roads.
NAEI - National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
NAQS - National Air Quality Strategy
National Grid – The high-voltage electric power transmission network in the UK, interconnecting power stations and major substations and ensuring that electricity generated anywhere in Britain can be used to satisfy demand elsewhere.
National Nature Reserve - Areas designated with the aim of securing protection and appropriate management of the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations, and to provide a resource for scientific research. All National Nature Reserves are Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
NGR – National Grid Reference
NMR - English Heritage National Monuments Record
NNR - National Nature Reserve
NO - Nitric Oxide
NO ₂ - Nitrogen Dioxide
NTS – Non-Technical Summary
NVC - National Vegetation Classification
NWDA – North West Development Agency
NWEP - Shell North West Ethylene Pipeline
NWRA - North West Regional Assembly
NWRTAB - North West Regional Technical Advisory Body
Odour Unit – The level of odour which can be detected by 50% of a specialist group of people.
OFS – Organic Farming Scheme
ONS – Office of National Statistics
OS – Ordnance Survey
OU – Odour Unit
PADHI - Planning Advice for Developments near Hazardous Installations (HSE)
PEMP – Project Environmental Management Plan
Permeable Rock – Rock which allows water to percolate or pass through it.

Photomontage – A computer generation visualisation based on the superimposition of an image onto a photograph in order to create a realistic representation of proposed or potential changes to a view.
PIG – Pipeline Integrity Gauge
Piling – The process of driving a column of wood or steel or concrete into the ground in order to provide support for a structure.
PPC – Pollution Prevention and Control
PPG – Pollution Prevention Guidelines
PPG – Planning Policy Guidance
PPP - Pollution Prevention Plan
PPS – Planning Policy Statement
QRA – Quantified Risk Assessment
Ramsar – The Ramsar Convention is an international agreement whereby governments (including the UK) have agreed to safeguard sites of international importance for wetlands and wildfowl.
RCIS – Route Corridor Investigation Study
RCS - River Corridor Survey
RCV - Refuse Collection Vehicles
RDF – Refuse Derived Fuel - A fuel product produced from the combustible fraction of waste.
Recycling - Separation of a specific material from the waste stream and processing it so that it may be used again as a raw material for products or in some cases as a fuel
Regional Spatial Strategy - A strategy for how a region should look in 15 to 20 years time and possibly longer. The Regional Spatial Strategy identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal.
RES – Regional Economic Strategy
RFC – Ratio of Demand over Capacity
RIGS – Regionally Important Geological Sites - A non-statutory regionally important geological or geomorphological site - basically relating to rocks, the Earth's structure and landform.
ROW – Right of Way
RRP – Resource Recovery Park
RSPB - Royal Society for Protection of Birds
RSS - Regional Spatial Strategy
RUPP – Road Used as a Public Path
SA – Sustainability Appraisal
SAC - Special Area of Conservation
SAM – Scheduled Ancient Monument
SBI – Site of Biological Importance
SEA - Strategic Environmental Assessment

Sedimentary - Rocks formed by the accumulation of sediment
Semi-natural Habitat – Habitat modified by human activity from its original state but with a vegetation composed of native species similar in structure to natural types and with native animal communities
SINC - Site of Interest for Nature Conservation
Site of Special Scientific Interest – area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geology of physiographical features notified under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
SLA – Special Landscape Area
SMR - Sites and Monuments Record - List, description, and assessment of all known ancient monuments and sites of archaeological interest in an area including a map of each site.
SPA - Special Protection Area
Special Area of Conservation – Areas given special protection under the European Union’s Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats
Special Protection Area - Sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC). They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I to the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species.
Special Waste - Hazardous waste
SPZ – Source Protection Zone - Designated protection area around drinking water supplies
SRF – Solid Recovered Fuel (same as RDF)
SSSI - Site of Special Scientific Interest
Strategic Environmental Assessment - An environmental assessment of certain policies, plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use, which complies with the EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The process is designed to ensure that significant environmental effects are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, monitored and that opportunities for public involvement are provided
Subsoil - The layer of soil between the topsoil and bedrock.
SUDS – Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
Sustainable Development - "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987. The government has set out four aims for sustainable development in its strategy A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK. The four aims, to be achieved simultaneously, are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • effective protection of the environment • prudent use of natural resources • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems - Sustainable drainage is a concept that includes long term environmental and social factors in decisions about drainage. It takes account of the quantity and quality of runoff, and the amenity value of surface water in the urban environment.
Synergy – When a combination of factors each multiply the effects of the other(s) rather than merely adding to them, making the total effect more effective than the individual parts
TA – Traffic Assessment - An assessment of the availability of, and levels of access to, all forms of transportation.

TDI - Tolerable Daily Intake
TMP - Traffic Management Plan
Topography - The physical features or configuration of a land surface
TPO – Tree Preservation Order
Tree Preservation Order - An order made by a local planning authority for individual trees or groups of trees which makes it an offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or destroy a tree without the planning authority's permission.
UKBAP - United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan
VOCs - Volatile Organic Compounds
WDA -Waste Disposal Authority - A local authority responsible for managing the waste collected by the collection authorities and providing household waste recovery centres.
WEEE - Waste Electrical and Electronics Equipment
WET - Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003
WHO – World Health Organisation
WLP - Waste Local Plan
WMP – Waste Management Plan
WRAP - Wood Waste Arisings and Management
WTMP – Water Management Plan
WTS – Waste Transfer Station
ZTV - Zone of Theoretical Visibility