

GLOSSARY

Abstraction	The act of taking away or separating; withdrawal:
Academic	Pertaining to areas of study that are not primarily vocational or applied as the humanities or mathematics.
Accretion	An increase by natural growth or by gradual external addition; growth in size or extent
Acoustic	Sound, the sense of hearing, or the perception of sound.
Acute	Sharp or severe in effect
Adverse	Having a negative/harmful effect on something
Aerodrome	An airfield equipped with control tower and hangars as well as accommodations for passengers and cargo
Aerosols	A gaseous suspension of fine solid or liquid particles
Aesthetic	Describes an object as pleasant on the eye
Aggregate	Any of various loose, particulate materials, as sand, gravel, or pebbles, added to a cementing agent to make concrete, plaster, etc.
Alkaline	Having a pH value greater than 7
Alluvium	A deposit of sand, mud, etc., formed by flowing water.
Altitude	The height of anything above a give planetary reference plane, esp. above sea level on earth.
Ambient	Of the surrounding area or environment: <i>The ambient air.</i>
Anthropogenic	Caused or produced by humans: <i>anthropogenic air pollution.</i>
Apron	A paved or hard-packed area where planes are parked, loaded, or the like.
Aquatic	Of, in, or pertaining water.
Aquifer	A natural reservoir of underground water held in rocks or superficial deposits such as sand or gravels.
Arable	Land that can be or is cultivated.
Archaeology	The scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artefacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains, esp. Those that have been excavated.
Arid	Being without moisture; extremely dry; parched
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	A Hydrocarbon that exhibits a stabilisation stronger than would be expected
Artefact	An object produced or shaped by human craft, especially a tool, weapon or ornament of archaeological or historical importance.
Atmosphere	The gaseous envelope surrounding the earth; the air
Attenuation	Reduction in amplitude or intensity
Avian	Of or pertaining to birds
A-weighted Decibel	Internationally accepted unit for the most frequently used noise measurement, and which represents the sound pressure level weighted to correspond to the frequency response for the human ear. A difference of 3 dB (A) may just be noticeable, and a difference of 10 dB (A) represents a subjective doubling or halving of loudness.
Background Noise	The ambient noise level already present within the environment prior to the introduction of the development.

Barracks	A building or group of buildings for lodging soldiers.
Barren	Unproductive, unfruitful: Barren Land
Basalt	Dark, dense igneous rock of a lava flow or minor intrusion, composed essentially of labradorite and pyroxene and often displaying a columnar structure.
Baseline	The conditions against which potential effects arising from the Scheme are identified and evaluated.
Bathymetric	The measurement of the depths of oceans, seas, or other large bodies of water
Beaufort	The Beaufort scale is an empirical measure for describing wind velocity based mainly on observed sea conditions. Its full name is the Beaufort wind force scale
Beneficial	Conferring benefit; advantageous; helpful
Benthic	Relating to the bottom of the sea or a lake or to the organisms that live there.
Berthing	A space for a ship to dock or anchor
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	The chemical procedure for determining how quickly biological organisms use up oxygen in a body of water.
Bio-diversity	Genetically determined variability amongst living organisms, including the variability within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
Blasted	To knock down or shatter by or as if by explosion; smash
Borehole	A narrow shaft drilled in the ground, either vertically or horizontally
Botanical	Of, pertaining to, made from, or containing plants
Brackish	Containing a mixture of seawater and fresh water.
Break tank	A water tank system that incorporates an air gap in it to prevent water from backing into the system and contaminating the potable water.
Breccias	Rock composed of sharp-angled fragments embedded in a fine-grained matrix
BTEX Compounds	Comprises the compounds benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylene
Buoy	A float moored in water to mark a location, warn of danger, or indicate a navigational channel.
Catchment	The area drained by a river or body of water.
Cesspool	A cistern, well, or pit for retaining the sediment of a drain or for receiving the sewage from a house.
Chainage	A length as measured by a surveyor's chain or tape
Chart Datum	The chart datum is the level of water that charted depths displayed on nautical charts are measured from.
Chronic	Having long duration
Climate Change	Any long term significant change in the weather patterns of an area.
Climatological	The science that deals with the phenomena of climates or climatic conditions
Coherent	Logically connected; consistent: <i>A coherent argument</i>
Colonies	A group of organisms of the same kind living or growing in close association
Containment	The act or condition of containing.
Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (CLEA)	The CLEA model is the common basis for contamination assessments in the UK.
Contamination	The presence of material that renders a substance or preparation impure or harmful.
Controlled Waters	Bodies of water which are monitored for pollution and other environmental concerns
Coralloid	Having the form or appearance of coral

Corrosion	The deterioration of essential properties in a material due to reactions with its surroundings, for example iron react with air and water to corrode to rust.
Coxswains	A person who usually steers a ship's boat and has charge of its crew.
Crystalline	Of or like crystal; clear; transparent.
Cultural Heritage	The legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes to a society or group.
Culverts	A sewer or drain crossing under a road or embankment
Cumulative Impacts	The total impacts on a receptor when impacts from all sources are considered
Currents	Running; flowing
Cut and Fill	A process of localized gradation whereby material eroded from one place is deposited a short distance away.
Cyclones	Any of various devices using centrifugal force to separate materials
Decibel	Logarithmic ratio used to relate sound pressure to a standard reference point.
Deforestation	To divest or clear forests or trees.
Degradation	The act of degrading.
Demographic	of or relating to demography (The study of the characteristics of human populations)
Density	The mass per unit volume of a substance under specified conditions of pressure and temperature
Deposition	The settling of particles/sediment
Desalination	The removal of salt, especially from sea water.
Detrimental	Causing detriment: damaging or harmful.
Dinginess	Of a dark, dull, or dirty color or aspect; lacking brightness or freshness
Diplomacy	The conduct by government officials of negotiations and other relations between nations.
Disposal	A disposing or getting rid of something.
Dredging	Dredging up or removing earth, as from the bottom of a river, by means of a scoop, a series of buckets, a suction pipe, or the like.
Dry Stone Build	Building method by which structures are constructed from stone without mortar to bind them together.
Dykes	A ditch; a channel.
Ecology	The study of the relationships between living organisms and between organisms and their environment.
Ecosystem	A community of interdependent organisms together with the environment they inhabit and with which they interact.
Effluent	Flowing out or forth
Elongated	To draw out to greater length; extend.
Eluate	A liquid solution resulting from eluting
Embankment	A bank, mound, or the like, raised to hold back water, carry a roadway, etc.
Emissions	The act or an instance of emitting
Enhancement	To raise to a higher degree; intensify; magnify.
Endemic	Belonging exclusively or confined to a particular place
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing a project's likely significant environmental impacts and effects

Environmental Impact/Effect	A change in the existing environment caused directly or indirectly by the scheme or development.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	Management plan developed for construction and operation of the scheme that considers environmental effects identifies significant issues, and details procedures for managing those issues.
Environmental Statement (ES)	Document that reports the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment
Environs	An area or space close by; vicinity.
Ephemeral	Lasting a very short time; short-lived; transitory:
Epidemics	A rapid, spread, growth or development.
Eradication	to remove or destroy utterly; extirpate
Erosion	The process by which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water, glaciers, winds, waves, etc.
Estuaries	An arm of the sea that extends inland to meet the mouth of a river.
Euro II standards	European Union emission standard for heavy-duty diesel engines
Evaporation	The change of a liquid into a vapour at a temperature below boiling point, on the surface of a liquid.
Excavation	A hole or cavity made by excavating
Extinction	The act or process of becoming extinct; a coming to an end or dying out
Façade	The face of a building, especially the principal face
Fauna	The animals of a specified area.
Feral	Existing in a natural state, as animals or plants; not domesticated or cultivated; wild
Fines	Consisting of minute particles
Fishery	A place where fish are bred
Fissures	A long narrow opening; a crack or cleft
Flax Production	The production of the flax plant for it's fibers.
Flora	The plants of a specified area
Flotsam	Material or refuse floating on water
Fluctuation	Continual change from one point or condition to another
Fortification	The art of fortifying or strengthening.
Fossil Fuels	Fuels deriving from the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago.
Frangible	Easily broken; breakable
Friable	Easily crumbled or reduced to powder; crumbly
Gabions	A cylindrical wicker basket filled with earth and stones, formerly used in building fortifications
Gauging	To determine the exact dimensions, capacity, quantity, or force of; measure
Gazetteer	A geographic dictionary or index.
Generic	General
Geographic	Of or pertaining to geography.
Geology	The scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth.
Geomorphology	The study of the characteristics, origin, and development of landforms
Global Warming	The increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near surface and oceans in recent decades and its projected continuation.

Graded	To reduce to a level or to practicable degrees of inclination
Gradient	The degree of inclination, or the rate of ascent or descent, in a highway, railroad, etc.
Granite	A coarse-grained igneous rock composed chiefly of orthoclase and albite feldspars and of quartz, usually with lesser amounts of one or more other minerals, as mica, hornblende, or augite.
Gravitational	The force of attraction between any two masses
Greenhouse Gases	Components of the atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect. Without the greenhouse effect the Earth would be uninhabitable.
Groundwater	Water beneath the earth's surface, often between saturated soil and rock, that supplies wells and springs
Guano	A natural manure composed chiefly of the excrement of sea birds
Gully	A small valley or ravine originally worn away by running water and serving as a drainageway after prolonged heavy rains
Habitat	The environment in which a species lives at any stage of its life cycle.
Hairpin Turn	Named for its resemblance to a hairpin/bobby pin, is a bend in a road with a very acute inner angle, making it necessary for an oncoming vehicle to turn almost 180° to continue on the road.
Halophyte	A plant adapted to living in salty soil, as along the seashore or in salt flats.
Hazardous	Full of risk, perilous, risky.
Herbicide	A chemical substance used to destroy or inhibit the growth of plants, especially weeds
Hertz	Unit for frequency, cycle per second.
Hoardings	A temporary wooden fence around a building or structure under construction or repair
Humidity	Dampness; moisture especially within the air.
Hydrocarbon	Organic chemical compounds consisting of an essential structure of carbon and hydrogen.
Hydrogeology	Pertaining to groundwater, i.e. water present in soils, superficial deposits such as sands and gravels and in bedrock.
Hydrography	The science of the measurement, description, and mapping of the surface waters of the earth, with special reference to their use for navigation
Hydrology	The science dealing with the occurrence, circulation, distribution and properties of the waters of the Earth and its atmosphere.
Igneous	Rock produced under conditions involving intense heat, as rocks of volcanic origin or rocks crystallized from molten magma.
Illumination	A supply of light
Incubated	To sit upon (eggs) for the purpose of hatching
Indigenous	Originating in and characteristic of a particular region or country; native
Inhaled	To breathe in; draw in by breathing
In-situ	Situated in the original, natural or existing place or position.
Insulating	To cover, line, or separate with a material that prevents or reduces the passage, transfer, or leakage of heat, electricity, or sound:
Interceptors	Stop/catch substances/objects before they reach a particular place
Intermittent	Stopping or ceasing for a period of time.
Invasive	Characterized by or involving invasion.
Invertebrates	Animals that have no spinal column.

Jetty	A pier or structure of stones, piles, or the like, projecting into the sea or other body of water to protect a harbour, deflect the current, etc
Knot	A unit of speed equal to one nautical mile or about 1.15 statute miles per hour.
LA₁₀	noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period
LA₉₀	noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period
L_{Amax,fast}	The maximum instantaneous sound pressure level attained during the measurement period, measured on the 'fast' response setting of the sound level meter.
L_{Aeq}	refers to the "equivalent" average sound level measured using the A-weighting which is most sensitive to speech intelligibility frequencies of the human ear
L_{Aeq,T}	The equivalent continuous sound level – the sound level of a notionally steady sound having the same energy as a fluctuating sound over a specified measurement period.
L_{Aeq,1hr}	The equivalent continuous sound level – the sound level of a notionally steady sound having the same energy as a fluctuating sound over a 1 hour measurement period
Landfill	A low area of land that is built up of solid refuse in layers covered by soil.
Landmark	Anything that is easily recognizable and has notable physical features or historical significance
Landscape	Those physical components, which together form the appearance of land, including its shapes, colours and textures. Landscape also reflects the way in which these various components combine to create distinctive landscape characters that are particular to localities.
Landscape Character Zones	Areas of the landscape defined by their physical and cultural elements
Lateral	A sideways direction
Lava	The molten, fluid rock that issues from a volcano or volcanic vent
Leachable	A substance which is able to be leached. A process in which a solid containing soluble particles is dissolved and then filtered
Leachate	A solution resulting from leaching
Leaching	The removal of soluble material from a substance, such as soil or rock, through the percolation of water
Lichen	A fungus that grows symbiotically with algae resulting in a composite organism that characteristically forms a crustlike or branching growth on rocks or tree trunks
Logarithms	The power to which a base, such as 10, must be raised to produce a given number
Longitudinal	Extending in the direction of the length of an object
Longshore	Existing, found, or employed along the shore, esp. at or near a seaport
Luxuriant	Abundant or lush in growth, as vegetation
Made Ground	Non engineered fill which can include demolition rubble and other waste material and may possibly be contaminated
Magnitude	Greatness of size or amount.
Mammals	Any of various warm-blooded vertebrate animals of the class Mammalia, including humans, characterized by a covering of hair on the skin and, in the female, milk-producing mammary glands for nourishing the young.
Marine	Of or pertaining to the sea; existing in or produced by the sea.
Masonry	The building of structures from individual units, laid in and bound together by mortar.
MCERTS	The Environment Agency's monitoring certification scheme.
Meteorological	of or pertaining to atmospheric phenomena, especially weather and weather conditions

Mezzanine	A low story between two other stories of greater height in a building
Microclimates	The climate of a small, specific place within an area as contrasted with the climate of the entire area
Mitigation	Measures taken to avoid, reduce or remove environmental impacts. Mitigation can moderate adverse effects and enhance the beneficial ones arising from the whole or specific elements of the Scheme
Moisture Content	The quantity of water contained in a material
Moored	To secure a vessel or an aircraft with lines or anchors
Morphology	The branch of geology that studies the characteristics and configuration and evolution of rocks and land forms
Multi-modal	Relating to, having, or utilizing more than one mode or modality
Nanometers	One billionth (10^{-9}) of a meter
Napoleonic	Pertaining to, resembling or suggestive of the Napoleonic era or dynasty.
Navigation aids	A navigational aid or Navaid is any sort of marker which aids the traveller in navigation
Negligible	So small, trifling, or unimportant that it may safely be neglected or disregarded
Neritic Zone	The shallow waters of the ocean from the littoral zone to the edge of the continental shelf ; also, the shallow waters of a lake that borders the land.
Nuisance	Something offensive or annoying to individuals or to the community
Orthogonal	A mathematical involvement with right angles or perpendiculars
Oceanic	Of, living in, or produced by the ocean
Osteoarchaeology	The study of animal bones from archaeological sites.
Pascal	Unit for pressure, 1 Newton acting on an area of 1 square metre
Preliminary	Preceding and leading up to the main part, matter, or business; introductory; preparatory
Penstocks	A sluice or gate used to control the flow of water.
Peripheral	Pertaining to, situated in, or constituting the periphery; out skirts of area.
Permanent	long-lasting or nonfading
Permeability	The rate of flow of a liquid or gas through a porous material.
Permissible	That can be permitted; allowable
pH	A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution
Physical	Of or pertaining to that which is material: <i>the physical universe</i> .
Physiographical	Of or pertaining the science of physical geography.
Phytotoxic	Poisonous to plants.
Piers	A platform extending from a shore over water and supported by piles or pillars, used to secure, protect, and provide access to ships or boats
Plateau	A land area having a relatively level surface considerably raised above adjoining land on at least one side, and often cut by deep canyons
Post-Medieval	Having occurred; been discovered after the medieval time period.
Potable	Fit or suitable for drinking:
Predators	An organism that lives by preying on other organisms
Preserved	To keep alive or in existence; make lasting.
Prevailing	Predominant

Prohibition		A law, order, or decree that forbids something.
Promontory		A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea or other water beyond the line of the coast.
Propagules		Any of various usually vegetative portions of a plant, such as a bud or other offshoot, that aid in dispersal of the species and from which a new individual may develop
Pyroclastic		Composed chiefly of fragments of volcanic origin, as agglomerate, tuff, and certain other rocks
Quay		A landing place constructed along the edge of a body of water; wharf.
Qualitative		Pertaining to or concerned with quality or qualities
Quantitative		Of or pertaining to the describing or measuring of quantity
Ramsar		An internationally designated area of wetland and wildfowl importance
Receptor		Receptors comprise anything that may be affected by an environmental impact, be this human beings, socio-economic activity, habitats, species, controlled waters, landscape or cultural heritage.
Reclaimed Land		Creating new land from the sea or riverbeds
Recycle		To treat or process used waste materials so as to make them suitable for reuse.
Reservoir		A natural or artificial place where water is collected and stored for use,
Residual Impacts		Environmental Impacts remaining after mitigation measures have been implemented
Retention		The act of retaining.
Reversible		Capable of re-establishing the original condition after a change by the reverse of the change
Robust		Strong and healthy; hardy; vigorous.
Roll on Roll off Vessel		Roll-on/roll-off (RORO or ro-ro) vessels are designed to carry wheeled cargo such as automobiles, trailers or railroad cars, they have built-in ramps which allow the cargo to be efficiently "rolled on" and "rolled off" the vessel when in port. This is in contrast to lo-lo (lift on-lift off) vessels which use a crane to load and unload cargo
RO-RO		See Roll on Roll off Vessel
Ruins		The remains of a building or city etc.
Ruinous Runway Safety (RESA)	End Area	Fallen into ruin; dilapidated. An area symmetrical about the extended runway centreline and adjacent to the end of the strip primarily intended to reduce the risk of damage to an aeroplane undershooting or overrunning the runway.
Run-off		Water that flows over the surface of the land.
Saline		Of, relating to, or containing salt; salty
Saltation		Intermittent, leaping movement of particles of sand or gravel, as from the force of wind or running water.
Scenic		Having pleasing or beautiful scenery.
Sediments		Solid fragmented material, such as silt, sand, gravel, chemical precipitates, and fossil fragments, that is transported and deposited by water, ice, or wind or that accumulates through chemical precipitation or secretion by organisms, and that forms layers on the Earth's surface. Sedimentary rocks consist of consolidated sediment.
Seismic		Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by an earthquake or vibration of the Earth, whether due to natural or man-made causes.
Short –term		concerned only with the near future
Side Scan Sonar		Used to create efficiently an image of large areas of the sea floor
Significant		Important; of consequence.

Silt	An earthy matter, fine sand or the like carried by flowing or moving water and deposited as a sediment.
Sociographic	the branch of sociology that uses statistical data to describe social phenomena
Soiling	To make dirty, particularly on the surface
Species	A group of closely-related organisms sharing constant differences from allied groups.
Sporadic	Appearing or happening at irregular intervals in time.
Statutory	Prescribed or authorized by statute
Strata	Unit used in geology to measure rock layering
Stimuli	Something causing or regarded as causing a response
Substrata	A layer of earth beneath the surface soil; subsoil
Swell waves	Waves generated by remote storms
Tank Farm	A facility for the storage of chemicals
Taxonomy	The science dealing with the description, identification, naming, and classification of organisms
Telecommunications	The transmission of information, as words, sounds, or images, usually over great distances, in the form of electromagnetic signals, as by telegraph, telephone, radio, or television.
Temporary	Lasting existing, serving, or effective for a time only; not permanent:
Terracing	A raised level with a vertical or sloping front or sides faced with masonry, turf, or the like, esp. one of a series of levels rising one above another.
Terrain	The surface features of an area of land
Terrestrial	Of or pertaining to land as distinct from water
Topography	The detailed mapping or charting of the features of a relatively small area, district, or locality.
Top Soil	Uppermost layer of soil, usually the top 2 to 6 inches
Total Suspended Solids	The total amount of particles that remain in suspension in water as a colloid due to the motion of water.
Trachyte	A fine-grained volcanic rock consisting essentially of alkali feldspar and one or more subordinate minerals
Transect	To cut across, dissect transversely.
Trial Pit	An excavation of ground in order to study or sample the composition and structure of the subsurface, usually dug during a site investigation, a soil survey or a geological survey.
Tributaries	A stream that flows into a larger stream or water body.
Turbulence	Irregular motion of the atmosphere, as that indicated by gusts and lulls in the wind.
Turbulent	Being in a state of agitation or tumult; disturbed
Velocity	Speed with direction
Visibility	The state or fact of being visible
Visual Amenity	Measure of visual quality of a site/ area experienced by visitors
Visual Receptors	People with views of the development or associated activities. These are located within the visual envelope and are typically residents, motorists, pedestrians, recreational users in residential areas on publicly accessible roads, footpaths and open spaces.
Volatilisation	The conversion of a solid or liquid to a gas or vapour by application of heat, by reducing pressure, by chemical reaction or by a combination of these processes.

Waves	A ridge or swell moving through or along the surface of a large body of water
Weathered	Worn, disintegrated, or changed in color or composition by weathering
WebTag	Refers to the UK Department for Transport's web-based multi-modal guidance on appraising transport projects and proposals
Weir	A small dam in a river or stream
Wharf	Structure built on the shore of or projecting into a harbour, stream, etc., so that vessels may be moored alongside to load or unload or to lie at rest; quay; pier
Zone of visual Influence	An area over which a proposed development may theoretically be visible.