



**LAND NORTH-WEST OF
SOUTHWATER, HORSHAM**

**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
VOLUME II, APPENDIX 1.3:
ABBREVIATIONS & GLOSSARY**

FEBRUARY 2026

APPENDIX 1.3: ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
AADT	Annual average daily traffic
AAWT	Average Annual Weekday Traffic
ACIB	Area that Could become Important for Biodiversity
ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials
ALA	Agricultural Land Assessment
ANA	Archaeological Notification Area
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
APIB	Area of Particular Importance for Biodiversity
AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas
AW	Ancient Woodland
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BGS	British Geological Survey
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BPM	Best Practicable Means

Abbreviation	Definition
BREEAM	The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CDM	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CHSR	2017 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CLP	Construction Logistics Plan
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CRoW	2000 Countryside and Rights of Way Act
CRRR	Climate Risk and Resilience Report
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DM	Do-minimum scenario (future baseline without the Proposed Development)
DMP	Dust management plan
dph	Dwellings per hectare
DS	Do-something scenario (future situation with the Proposed Development)
DSR	Desk Study Report
EA	Environment Agency (UK)

Abbreviation	Definition
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPS	European Protected Species
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
EV	Electric Vehicle
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FW	Foul Water
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GEA	Gross External Area
GESL	Geo-Environmental Services Ltd.
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIA	Gross Internal Area
HDA	Hankinson Duckett Associates
HDC	Horsham District Council
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic England Record

Abbreviation	Definition
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
IAQM	The Institute of Air Quality Management
ICCI	In-Combination Climate Impact Assessment
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
ISEP	Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (formerly IEMA)
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee Review
Km	Kilometre
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LDV	Light duty vehicles (all vehicles less than 3.5 tonnes gross weight, including motorcycles, cars and light goods vehicles/vans)
LEAP	Local Equipped Area for Play
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEMP	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LNRS	Local Nature Recovery Strategy
LTN	Local Transport Note

Abbreviation	Definition
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
µg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic metre (unit of pollutant concentration)
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
mph	Miles per Hour
MUGA	Multi-Use Games Areas
NCA	National Character Area
NCAP	National Character Area Profile
NCN	National Cycle Network
NEAP	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NIA	Noise Important Areas
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO _x	Oxides of nitrogen (nitric oxide/nitrogen monoxide + nitrogen dioxide)
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide

Abbreviation	Definition
nm	Nanometres
NMU	Non-Motorised User
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NRMM	Non-road mobile machinery
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
ODS	Outline Drainage Strategy
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
█	█
PGAR	Preliminary Ground Appraisal Report
PHE	Public Health England
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres.
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres.
POMRA	The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RAMSAR	RAMSAR Site

Abbreviation	Definition
RDB	Red Data Book
RLB	Red Line Boundary
RPA	Root Protection Area
RPS-TT	RPS – A Tetra Tech Company
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SxBRC	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
SCC	Surrey County Council
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SNP	Southwater Neighbourhood Plan
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
SWS	Southern Water Services
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UKBAP	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan
UV	Ultraviolet
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VPs	Viewpoints

Abbreviation	Definition
VT	Veteran Tree
VVMs	Verified Visual Montages
WCA	1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act
WHD	Wilder Horsham District
WHO	World Health Organisation
WLEC	Whole Life Embodied Carbon
WRMP	Water Resources Management Plan
WSCC	West Sussex County Council
WSHER	West Sussex Historic Environment Record
WSP	WSP UK Limited
WWTW	Wastewater Treatment Works
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Air quality limit value	Limit values are legally binding parameters for individual pollutants that must not be exceeded.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Areas that are likely to exceed the national air quality objective for a specific pollutant. They are determined by Local Authorities.

Term	Definition
Air quality objective	Policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances within a specific timescale (see also air quality standard).
Air quality standard	The concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere which can broadly be taken to achieve a certain level of environmental quality. The standards are based on the assessment of the effects of each pollutant on human health including the effects on sensitive subgroups (see also air quality objective).
Aquifer	A water-bearing permeable rock layer.
Archaeological Notification Area (ANA)	The WSHER qualifies an ANA as follows: <i>'These areas are purely for identifying where there is a likelihood of archaeological work being necessary. Please be advised that these areas are part of an alert system to local planning authorities which are based on known archaeological finds/historic assets. They should not be taken as comprehensive or an exhaustive analysis of areas of archaeological potential where field work and research have not hitherto been undertaken. Some areas may be expanded from known designated assets and others are based on non-designated assets, where experience has shown that archaeological sites and features etc. can come to light in areas where no features have previously been known. They are not to be used as the sole indicator for archaeological potential, and they do not short circuit the need for a Desk Based Assessment as identified in the National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 200. They do not have any legal status.'</i>
A-weighting, dB(A)	The unit of sound level, weighted according to the A-scale, which takes into account the increased sensitivity of the human ear at some frequencies.
Bedrock	Solid, naturally occurring rock that lies beneath soil, loose sediments, and made ground.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	An approach for developments to ensure habitats for wildlife are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	Control Plan setting out methods to avoid, minimise and mitigate likely environmental effects as a result of the Proposed Development during construction.
Decibel (dB)	Noise conventionally is measured in decibels (dB). The decibel is a logarithmic unit and decibel levels do not add and subtract arithmetically. An increase or decrease of 3 dB in the level of a steady noise is about the smallest that is noticeable. It represents a doubling or halving of noise energy. An increase or decrease of 10 dB represents a ten-fold change in noise energy and is perceived as a doubling or halving of loudness.
Dust	Particulate matter comprised of particles in the size range of 1 to 75 micrometres.

Term	Definition
Ecological Receptors	Natural receptors, such as plants and animals (including endangered and threatened species), habitats, or ecosystems.
Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of the likely effects of a development project on the environment, which is reported in an Environmental Statement that is publicised and consulted on and taken into account in the decision on whether a project should proceed.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The main output from the EIA process, an ES is the report required to accompany an application for development consent (under the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017) to inform public and stakeholder consultation and the decision on whether a project should be allowed to proceed.
EIA Regulations	Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017
Façade	At a distance of 1m in front of a large sound reflecting object such as a building façade.
Flood Zone 1	An area with a less than 0.1% annual probability of flooding, making it the lowest risk flood zone.
Foul Water	Refers to wastewater from toilets, kitchens, and bathrooms that requires treatment before discharge.
Free-field	Far from the presence of sound reflecting objects (except the ground), usually taken to mean at least 3.5m.
Fugitive dust	Dust that is not emitted from a defined source such as a chimney. Dust emitted as result of disturbance of material by activity (such as construction) or the wind can be described as 'fugitive dust'.
Grade I listed building	A building that is of exceptional special (historic or architectural) interest.
Grade II listed building	A building of (historic or architectural) special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.
Grade II* listed building	A particularly important building of more than special interest (historic or architectural) (between Grade I and Grade II).
Grasslands	Habitat dominated by non-woody plants (e.g. grasses).
Gross External Area (GEA)	Broadly speaking the whole area of a building taking each floor into account. GEA will include; perimeter wall thickness and external projections, areas occupied by internal walls and partitions, columns/piers/stairwells etc., lift rooms/plant rooms, tank rooms etc., open-sided covered areas.

Term	Definition
Gross Internal Area (GIA)	Broadly speaking the whole enclosed area of a building within the external walls taking each floor into account and excluding the thickness of the external walls. GIA will include; areas occupied by internal walls and partitions, service accommodations e.g. WCs, columns/piers/stairwells, lift rooms/plant rooms/tank rooms, open-sided covered areas.
Groundwater Source Protection Zone	Zones which show the level of risk to the groundwater source from contamination.
Groundwater Vulnerability	Vulnerability of groundwater to contamination.
GTC-UK	GTC is an Independent Distribution Network Operator (IDNO) owning and operating electricity networks across England, Scotland and Wales, providing multi-utility networks for new-build developments.
Heritage Asset	<i>'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'</i> (NPPF).
Historic landfill	A closed landfill site where there is no PPC (Pollution Prevention and Control) permit or waste management licence currently in force.
Human receptor	A location where a person or persons are likely to be present and experience a change in ambient air quality and can be subject to environmental impacts.
Human receptors	Residential dwellings, workplaces, schools, hospitals, community facilities, places of worship, recreational spaces etc which can be subjected to environmental impacts.
$L_{eq,T}$	A noise level index called the equivalent continuous noise level over the time period , T. This is the level of a notional steady sound that would contain the same amount of sound energy as the actual, possibly fluctuating, sound that was recorded.
$L_{max,T}$	A noise level index defined as the maximum noise level during the period T. Lmax is sometimes used for the assessment of occasional loud noises, which may have little effect on the overall Leq noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the 'fast' sound level meter response.
$L_{90,T}$	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 90% of the time over the period T. L_{90} is often used to describe the background noise.
$L_{10,T}$	A noise level index. The noise level exceeded for 10% of the time over the period T. L_{10} is generally used to describe road traffic noise.

Term	Definition
Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	A designated play space specifically designed for children beginning to engage in independent outdoor play.
Lux (lx)	A unit of illuminance, defined as one lumen per square metre. It measures the amount of light that reaches a surface, indicating how well a surface is illuminated.
Made Ground	Land that has been artificially built up, altered, or infilled by human activity.
Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGA)	A purpose-built outdoor sports facility designed to host multiple sports in one space e.g. football, basketball, tennis, and netball without needing separate courts.
National Character Area (NCA)	An area of distinct and recognisable character in England.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The document that sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF was last revised in December 2024.
Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)	A designated play space designed primarily for older children, offering a variety of play and recreational facilities within a community.
Noise Important Areas (NIA)	Noise 'hotspots' as defined by the Noise Action Plan produced by DEFRA in England. Important Areas are defined as the areas where the 1% of the population that are affected by the highest noise levels are located according to the results of the strategic noise mapping undertaken by DEFRA.
Noise Level Indices	Noise levels usually fluctuate over time, so it is often necessary to consider an average or statistical noise level. This can be done in several ways, so a number of different noise indices have been defined, according to how the averaging or statistics are carried out.
Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)	The instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating element as it oscillates about its rest position.
Ramsar Site	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971.
Receptor	A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.
Schedule 1 development	A development that must always be subject to an EIA e.g. airports, express roads, nuclear power stations.
Schedule 2 development	A development that may be subject to an EIA. This may be due to the sensitivity of the site/surrounding area or size of the development.

Term	Definition
Scoping Opinion	For this application, the Scoping Opinion is Horsham District Council's opinion as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information provided in the Environmental Statement.
Scoping Report	Report determining the content and extent of matters that should be covered in the Environmental Impact Assessment.
Scrub	Habitat dominated by shrubs and bushes.
Setting	Setting is not a heritage designation of itself but contributes to the significance of heritage assets and forms a key part of the reasons for designation.
Significance (for Heritage Assets)	'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest' (NPPF). Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. SSSIs include habitats, geological features, and landforms.
Sound Pressure	Sound, or sound pressure, is a fluctuation in air pressure over the static ambient pressure.
Sound Pressure Level (Sound Level)	The sound level is the sound pressure relative to a standard reference pressure of 20µPa (20x10 ⁻⁶ Pascals) on a decibel scale.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Internationally Designated Areas of protected species and habitats as defined in the European Union's Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC).
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Internationally Designated Areas classified in accordance with Article 4 of the European Union's Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex 1 of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory Species.
Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDS)	Design measures to manage surface water runoff in a way that mimics natural drainage processes, aiming to reduce flood risk and improve water quality.
The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)	Assesses a project's environment, social and economic sustainability performance using a set of standards developed by the Building Research Establishment (BRE).
Topsoil	The uppermost layer of soil, typically the top 5-30cm, where most biological activity occurs.

Term	Definition
Trackout	Dirt/debris carried out of a construction site on the chassis and/or wheels of vehicles and then deposited on the road surface.
µg/m ³ – micrograms per cubic metre	A measure of concentration in terms of mass per unit volume. A concentration of 1 µg/m ³ means that one cubic metre of air contains one microgram (millionth of a gram) of pollutant.
Uncertainty	A measure, associated with the result of a measurement, which characterizes the range of values within which the true value is expected to lie. Uncertainty is usually expressed as the range within which the true value is expected to lie with a 95% probability, where standard statistical and other procedures have been used to evaluate this figure.
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	An explosive weapon (e.g. WWII bombs) that did not detonate when deployed and still poses a risk of explosion. UXO can pose significant risk to construction and development projects in the UK.
Validation (modelling)	Refers to the general comparison of modelled results against monitoring data carried out by model developers.
Verification (modelling)	Comparison of modelled results versus any local monitoring data at relevant locations.
Veteran Tree Management Plan	A plan aimed to manage and protect veteran trees potentially impacted by the project.
Wetlands	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.
Whole Life Embodied Carbon (WLEC)	Refers to the total carbon emissions associated with a building throughout its entire life cycle.

CRRR GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Acute events	Extreme climate induced events such as <i>hurricanes, floods, heatwaves, and wildfires</i> that can cause immediate damage to people, assets, infrastructure and ecosystems.
Adaptive capacity	The ability of the systems based on the existing embedded measures, to adjust to potential damage to take advantage of opportunities or to respond to consequences.
Chronic events	Climate induced long-term changes that may translate into a hazard, such as <i>sea level rise, increasing average temperatures, and changing precipitation patterns</i> .
Climate hazard	The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems and environmental resources.
Climate impact	“Impact” is used primarily to refer to the effects on natural and human systems of extreme weather and climate events and of climate change. Impacts generally refer to effects on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services and infrastructure due to the interaction of climate change or hazardous climate events occurring within a specific time-period and the vulnerability of an exposed society or system. Impacts are also referred to as consequences and outcomes. The impacts of climate change on geophysical systems, including floods, droughts and sea level rise, are a subset of impacts called “physical impacts”.
Climate parameter	The broad classification of climate variables, including temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind and sea level.
Climate trend	Climate trends refer to the pattern of climate change over decades to understand how the climate is changing. Trends indicate potential climate hazards that may arise in a climate parameter.
Confidence	The level of certainty in <i>climate trend</i> data. Confidence is assessed by considering the range in the climate data percentiles (10 th , 50 th and 90 th) and the likelihood and degree to which the projected trend will occur.
Exposure	The presence of people, livelihoods, species or ecosystems, environmental functions, services, resources, infrastructure, or economic, social or cultural assets in places and settings that could be affected.
Impact consequence	The outcome of the impact, considering the severity of the hazard, vulnerability and adaptive capacity of the people, infrastructure or systems.

Term	Definition
Impact likelihood	The chance of an impact on people, infrastructure systems and assets, occurring due to a climate induced risk
Intensity of change in climate trend	Refers to the strength or magnitude of change in a specific climate parameter over time and may indicate how quickly or severely a particular aspect of the climate is changing.
Physical risk	Physical risk refers to the potential harm from climate induced hazards to people, assets, infrastructure and ecosystems. These may arise from <i>immediate impacts</i> of sudden extreme weather events (Acute Physical Risks) or <i>gradual, long-term changes</i> (Chronic Physical Risks).
Project components	The key components of the Proposed Development which may be impacted by <i>climate hazards</i> .
Resilience	The capacity of systems and its component to anticipate and cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, and accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event or trend in a timely and efficient manner.
Risk	Risk is the outcome of the dynamic interaction between the vulnerability of <i>project components</i> and the assessment of impact likelihood and impact consequence as result of <i>climate hazards</i> .
Sensitivity	Degree to which an element or a combination of elements shaping a system or species is affected, either adversely or beneficially, by climate variability or change.
Susceptibility	Helps in assessing how likely individuals, infrastructure and ecosystems are to be adversely impacted from climate-induced hazards.
Vulnerability	Propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected.

Definitions provided are adapted from the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and ISO 14091:2021 glossaries, ensuring alignment with widely recognised standards on climate and risk terminology. These sources provide structured, precise language that supports global understanding and consistency in discussing climate-related issues.