

South West Birchington-On-Sea: Chapter 18: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accuracy	A measure of how well a set of data fits the true value.	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas comprising 0.04% of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide fixed by plants many millions of years ago, and this has increased its concentration in the atmosphere by some 12% over the past century. It contributes about 60 per cent of the potential global warming effect of manmade emissions of greenhouse gases.
Accurate Visual Representations	A static or moving image which shows the location of a proposed development as accurately as possible; it may also illustrate the degree to which the development will be visible, its detailed form or the proposed use of materials. AVRs are produced by accurately combining images of the proposed building with a representation of its context.	Cast In Situ	The process of pouring liquid material into a mould or form work.
Acoustic Screening	Use of a fabric-covered, double-sided screen used in open areas such as offices to absorb noise.	Combined Heat and Power	A low carbon technology which generates electricity whilst also capturing usable heat that is produced in the process.
ADMS Roads	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System Roads is a line-source Gaussian dispersion model with the capability to model 3-point sources.	Completed Development	A development scheme which has been build out.
AERMOD 8	Atmospheric dispersion integrated modelling system.	Conservation Area	An area designated by the Local Authority as being of special architectural or historic interest under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1990) Act, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Air Quality Objective	Policy target 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).	Considerate Constructors Scheme	A non-profit-making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image.
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 sub groups (see also air quality objective).	Construction Environmental Management Plan	A documented management system with environmental procedures to monitor residual impacts of the construction phase of a development.
Ambient air	Outdoor air in the troposphere, excluding workplace air.	Construction Logistics Plan	A documented travel plan specific for a construction site.
Ambient Noise Level	The totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of a sound from many sources both distant and near (LA _{Freq,T}).	Cumulative Schemes	Developments that have received planning permission and have a signed legal agreement in place. They are assumed to be in place by the time the Development being assessed is completed.
Amenity	A pleasant or advantageous aspect of the environment.	Decibel	A scale for comparing the ratios of two quantities, including sound pressure and sound power. The difference in level between two sounds s1 and s2 is given by 20 log ₁₀ (s1 / s2). The decibel can also be used to measure absolute quantities by specifying a reference value that fixes one point on the scale. For sound pressure, the reference value is 20µPa.
Annual mean	The average (mean) of the concentrations measured for each pollutant for one year. Usually this is for a calendar year, but some species are reported for the period April to March, known as a pollution year. This period avoids splitting winter season between 2 years, which is useful for pollutants that have higher concentrations during the winter months.	Defra Air Information Resource	Webpages providing in-depth information on air quality and air pollution in the UK.
Aquifer	A below ground, water-bearing layer of soil or rock.	Demarcation	The action of fixing the boundary or limits of something.
Alluvium	Sediment laid down by a river. Can range from sands and gravels deposited by fast flowing water and clays that settle out of suspension during overbank flooding. Other deposits found on a valley floor are usually included in the term alluvium (e.g. peat).	Design Brief	A written document for a design project developed by a person or team in consultation with the 'client'.
Arisings	Material (often spoil) derived from the ground through excavation.	Design Freeze	A method used during design development stage to mitigate the risks associated with change. This organizes and complies the design process, control changes, and force the completion of design stages on time.
Asbestos	A mineral substance previously used as in insulator but, is highly toxic.	Desk-Top Study	A non-intrusive study and review of all available information pertaining to a site, including historical records, collated and monitored data, and consultation with relevant stakeholders.
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.	Directive	European Union (EU) Directives impose legal obligations on European Member States. They are binding as to the results to be achieved but, allow individual states the right to decide the form and methods used to achieve the results. An example of this is the EU Air Quality Framework Directive (1996) that is brought into legal effect in the UK by the Air Quality (England) Regulations (2000).
Baseline Studies	Studies of existing environmental conditions which are designed to establish the baseline conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted.	Displacement	An estimate of economic factors that may have reasonably been attained by other competitors in the absence of the development.
Biodiversity	The diversity, or variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area of region. It encompasses landscape diversity, ecosystem diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.	Dust Soiling	The accumulation of particulates that can give rise to human health effects.
Borehole	A deep hole bored into the ground as part of intrusive geological investigations.		
Bunding	A constructed retaining wall around storage 'where potentially polluting substances are handled, processed or stored, for the purposes of containing any unintended escape of material from that area until such time as remedial action can be taken'.		
Carbon Budget	A tolerable quantity of greenhouse gas emissions that can be emitted in total over a specified time.		

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EIA Scoping	An initial stage in determining the nature and potential scale of the environmental impacts arising from a proposed development and assessing what further studies are required to establish their significance.	Hoarding	A temporary board fence set up on the perimeter of a building site.
EIA Scoping Opinion	A written statement of the opinion of the relevant planning authority as to the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement which specifically requires a local planning authority to respond or consult with consultees within a statutory period.	Hydrogeology	The study of geological factors relating to the Earth's water.
EIA Screening	An initial stage in which the need for EIA is considered in respect of a development. Some developments are automatically subject to EIA by means of their inevitable size, nature and effects (Schedule 1 developments). Other projects are made subject to EIA because it is anticipated that they are likely to have significant environmental effects (Schedule 2 developments).	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	A UK government qualitative study of deprived areas in English local councils.
Emission	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.	In-situ	In the natural, original or appropriate position.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A process by which information about the environmental effects of a development is collected and taken into account by the relevant decision-making body before a decision is given on whether the development should go ahead.	Intrusive Investigation	An in-depth investigation involving further sampling and analysis, such as the gathering of samples from the ground, walls, ceilings for the detection of contamination, asbestos and or archaeological remains.
Environmental Statement	A statement that includes such information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a development.	L _{AFeq,T}	The A-weighted 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.
Exceedance	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to, the appropriate air quality standard.	L _{AFmax,T}	The A-weighted noise level index defined as the maximum noise level during the period T. L _{max} 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.
Façade	The front or face of a building.	L _{A90}	The noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period A-weighted and calculated by Statistical Analysis.
Fit-out	Installation of all non-substructure and non-superstructure items such as electrical water services, as well as final internal finishings.	Listed Building	A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest which is included in a list made by the Secretary of State.
Floodplain	Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows, or would flow but for defences in place, in times of flood.	Local Plan	A series of documents which sets out the vision and framework for development in Thanet.
Flood Resistance and Resilience	Measures put in place to protect a property against flooding.	Made Ground	Soils or other material which has been deposited by man rather than natural processes, for example to make up ground levels.
Fugitive emissions	Emissions arising from the passage of vehicles that do not arise from the exhaust system.	Magnitude of Impact	The degree and extent to which the project changes the environment.
Geotechnical	Ground investigation, typically in the form of boreholes and/or trial/test pits, carried out for engineering purposes to determine the nature of the subsurface deposits.	Massing	Massing refers to the structure in three dimensions, usually outlining the height and size of a building.
Glare	The uncomfortable brightness of a light source or illuminated area when viewed against a dark background.	Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery	An energy recovery ventilation system using equipment known as a heat recovery ventilator, heat exchanger, air exchanger, or air-to-air heat exchanger which employs a cross flow or counter-flow heat exchanger (counter current heat exchange) between the inbound and outbound air flow. The system provides fresh air and improved climate control, while also saving energy by reducing heating (and cooling) requirements.
Grade I Listed Building	A listed building that is of exceptional interest.	Microclimate	The climate of a very small or restricted area, particularly when this is different from the climate of the surrounding area.
Grade II Listed Building	A listed building that is of special interest.	Mitigation	Any process, activity of thing designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse environmental impacts likely to be caused by a development project.
Grade II* Listed Building	A listed building that is of particular importance and of more than special interest.	Mitigation Measure	Measure aiming at reducing an adverse environmental effect.
Gross External Area	A measure of floor space calculated in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice.	National Planning Policy Framework	Came into force on 27 March 2012. It sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England and summarises, in a single document, all previous national planning policy advice (Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance notes).
Gross Internal Area	A measure of the area of a building measured to the internal face of the perimeter walls at each floor level.	Nitrogen Dioxide	Road transport and the burning of fossil fuels for power are the main sources of Nitrogen dioxide. In addition to being a greenhouse gas it also contributes to photochemical smog formation. It is an irritant to the respiratory system.
Hardstanding	Ground surfaced with a hard material for parking vehicles on.	Non-Technical Summary	A summary of the Environmental Statement in 'non-technical language'.
Heritage Asset	A building, area or scene which makes a positive contribution of special architectural, historic or environmental interest.	Open Space	Includes all open spaces, plus other spaces that provide a break from the densely built-up urban form, such as pedestrianised areas and station concourses; hard-landscaped areas

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	with private access; pedestrian/cycle and wildlife routes; and all the green infrastructure that links open spaces together, including green corridors, private residential gardens, trees, green roofs, and green landscaped areas.		
Ordnance Datum	Land levels are measured relative to the average sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall. This average level is referred to as 'Ordnance Datum'.	Receptor (Sensitive)	A component of the natural, created, or built environment such as human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that is affected by an impact.
Oversailing	Something (part of a project) being above or beyond something else (a lower part).	Residual Effects	Those effects of a development following implementation of any relevant mitigation proposals.
Particulate Matter	Discrete particles in ambient air, sizes ranging between nanometres (nm, billionths of a metre) to tens of micrometres (µm, millionths of a metre).	Risk Assessment	An assessment of the likelihood and severity of an occurrence.
Party Wall	A wall common to two adjoining buildings or rooms.	Safeguarding	Protecting from harm or damage with an appropriate measure.
Party Wall Act (1996)	A framework for preventing or resolving disputes in relation to party walls, part structures, boundary walls and excavations near neighbouring buildings.	Screening (landscaping)	A natural or man-made feature which separates land uses.
Pathways	The routes by which impacts are transmitted through air, water, soils or plants and organisms to their receptors.	Secure by Design standards	Initiative combining the principles of 'designing out crime' with physical security.
Pedestrian Environment Review System (PERS)	Pedestrian Environment Review System (PERS) is a walking audit tool developed by TfL for assessing the level of service and quality provided for pedestrians to across a range of pedestrian environments.	Sensitive Area	According to EIA Regulations is any of the following: land notified under section 28(1) (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (23); a National Park; the Broads; a property on the World Heritage List; a scheduled monument; AONB or a European site.
Percentile	The percentage of results below a given value.	Setting	The context in which a building or area can be appreciated.
Photomontage	The use of photographs of a site from a certain viewpoint to show both the current base (pre-development) state of the site and the anticipated view of the site once development is complete.	Severance	The perceived divisions that can occur within a community when it becomes separated by a traffic route.
Pile	A timber, steel or concrete post which is driven, jacked or cast (bored) into the ground to carry vertical or horizontal loads.	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	A non-statutory site identified as being areas of importance for wildlife and geology.
Plant	A building's generator, heating, ventilation, and/or electricity-production system.	Site Suitability Assessment	A comprehensive analysis of both the on-site subsoil characteristics and the local hydrogeological features of the site to determine the most feasible means of treating effluent on-site whilst ensuring full compliance with wastewater treatment requirements.
Planning Application Red Line Boundary	Border that incorporates all land necessary to carry out the proposed development.	Socio-Economics	The social science that studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes.
Planning Inspectorate	An executive agency of the Department for Communities and Local Government with responsibility of determining final outcomes of town planning and enforcement appeals and public examination of local development plans.	Sound Power Level	The total sound power emitted by a source in all directions in watts (joules per second).
Planning Practice Guidance	A web-based resource that came into force in 2014. It seeks to consolidate existing technical guidance into a consolidated online format and provides further detail on the policies contained within the NPPF.	Specific Noise Level	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position produced by the specific noise source (the noise source under investigation) over a given time interval (LAeq,T)
Planning Statement	Sets out the policy background to the proposal, describes the site and its surroundings, identifies constraints and explores the planning policy framework.	Statement of Community Involvement	Produced by local authorities to explain to the public, their involvement in the preparation of local planning documents.
Porous	A rock or material having minute holes through which liquid or air can pass.	Statutory Consultees	Groups or bodies that, by law, must be consulted as part of the planning application process for EIA development.
Proposed Development	An area of land that has had a potential scheme put forward to be built on.	Strata	Layer of rock or soil.
Public Transport Accessibility Level Assessment	A means of quantifying and comparing accessibility by public transport for a given site.	Supplementary Planning Document	Documents which seek to give guidance and support on the Council's planning processes and are one of the material considerations in determining planning applications.
Public Realm	The space between and within buildings that are publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.	Surface Water Drainage Strategy	A report into how surface water, usually caused by rain, affects a site and the surrounding area.
Public Rights of Way	A public right of way is a right by which the public can pass along linear routes over land at all times. Although the land may be owned by a private individual, the public have a legal right across that land along a specific route.	The Applicant	The persons or entities making the planning application.
Ratification (Monitoring)	Involves a critical review of all information relating to a data set, in order to amend or reject the data. When the data have been ratified they represent the final data to be used (see also validation).	The London Clay Formation	A marine geological formation of Ypresian age which crops out in the southeast of England.
		The Site	The extent of the development site, as defined by the red-line boundary plan.
		Time slicing	A technique to implement multitasking in operating systems.
		Topography	The natural and man-made features of an area collectively.

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Townscape	The visual appearance of a town or urban area.
Transport Assessment	Prepared and submitted alongside planning applications for developments likely to have significant transport implications.
Travel Plan	A document which puts measures in place that will encourage sustainable travel and reduce reliance on single occupancy cars.
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. Uncertainty is more clearly defined than the closely related parameter 'accuracy', and has replaced it on recent European legislation.
Unexploded ordnance	Explosive weapons that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation, sometimes many decades after they were used or discarded.
Urban Grain	The combined pattern of blocks and streets, taking into account the character of street blocks and building height and size and how they work together to enable movement and access.
Urban Heat Island Effect	An urban area or metropolitan area that is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural areas due to human activities.
Validation (modelling)	Refers to the general comparison of modelled results against monitoring data carried out by model developers.
Validation (monitoring)	Screening monitoring data by visual examination to check for spurious and unusual measurements (see also ratification).
Verification (modelling)	Comparison of modelled results versus any local monitoring data at relevant locations.
Verified Image	An outline image of a development on a base photograph to provide projections of key views.
Ward	An administrative division of a city or borough that typically elects and is represented by a councillor or councillors.
Waste Arisings	Materials forming the secondary or waste products of industrial operations.
Watching Brief (archaeological)	An archaeological watching brief is 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons.'
Wireline	A single line representing the outline of the building.

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ABBREVIATIONS

μgm^{-3} Micrograms per cubic metre	A measure of concentration in terms of mass per unit volume. A concentration of $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ means that one cubic metre of air contains one microgram (millionth of a gram) of pollutant.	BSI	British Standard Institute
μm	Micrometres	BSRIA	Building Services Research and Information Association
2FE	2 Form Entry	BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
AADT	Annual Average Daytime Traffic Flows	CA	Conservation Area
AAWT	Annual Average Weekly Traffic Flows	CAE	Columbus Avenue Extension
ABS	Annual Business Survey	CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
AD	Anno Domini	CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
ADF	Average Daylight Factor	CERS	Cycle Environment Review System
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System	CFA	Continuous Flight Auger: A piling method.
AHA	Agricultural Holdings Act	CHP	Combined Heating and Power
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification	CIEEM	Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum	CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
AP	Available Profile	CLOCS	Construction Logistics and Cycle Safety
APA	Archaeological Priority Area	CLP	Construction Logistics Plan
AQ	Air Quality	CMP	Construction Method Statement
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level	CO	Carbon monoxide
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan	CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
AQO	Air Quality Objectives	CoP	Code of Practice
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counters	CoPA	Control of Pollution Act
ATMs	Air Traffic Management systems	COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
AURN	Automatic Urban and Rural Network	CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
AVRs	Accurate Visual Representations	CSA	Childcare Sufficiency Assessment
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic	DAS	Design and Access Statement
BEB	Building Emissions Benchmark	DCO	Development Consent Order
bgl	Below Ground Level	dB	Decibel
BMV	Best and Most Versatile	DBA	Desk Based Assessment
BPM	Best Practicable Means	DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
BRE	Building Research Establishment	DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
BREEAM	British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method	DfE	Department for Education
BS	British Standard	DfT	Department for Transport
		DMP	Dust Management Plan
		DMPO	Development Management Procedure Order
		DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
		DMS	Dust Method Statement

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DoH	Department of Health	IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
DPD	Detailed Sites Policies	IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
DPH	Dwelling per Hectare	IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
DRA	Dust Risk Assessment	JNCC	Joint Nature Conservancy Council
DRP	Design Review Panel	KCC	Kent County Council
DSP	Delivery Servicing Plan	Kg	Kilograms
EA	Environment Agency	km	Kilometres
EC	European Commission	KMBRC	Kent and Medway Biological Record Centre
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment	kWh	Kilowatt hour
EHO	Environmental Health Officer	l/s	Litres per second
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	LAP	Local Area for Play
ELC	European Landscape Convention	LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
EPA	Environmental Protection Act	LAQM.TG	Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK	LCA	Landscape Character Area
ES	Environmental Statement	LEAP	Local Equipped Area for Play
Ev	Vertical Illuminance In Lux	LEMP	Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
EV	Electric Vehicle	LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
FBT	Farm Business Tenancy	LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment	LPA	Local Planning Authority
FTE	Full Time Equivalent	LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
FTP	Framework Travel Plan	LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
FW Drainage	Foul Water Drainage	LWA	The mean A-weighted sound power level
GEA	Gross External Area	m	Metre
Geoarch	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model	m ²	Square metre
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	m ³	Cubic metre
GIA	Gross Internal Area	M AOD	Metres Above Ordnance Datum
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
GP	General Practitioner	MD	Moisture Deficit
Ha	Hectare	mm/s	Millimetres per second
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency	m/s	Meters per Second
HE	Historic England	MVHR	Mechanical Ventilation and Heat Recovery
HER	Historic Environment Record	NAQO	National Air Quality Objectives
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle	N/A	Not applicable
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment	NCA	National Character Area
HPI	Habitats of Principal Importance	NEAP	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play
HUDU	Health Urban Development Unit	NGET	National Grid Electrical Transmission
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management	NHLE	National Heritage List for England

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NHS	National Health Service	PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment
NIA	Net Internal Area	ProPG	Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise
NIP	National Infrastructure Planning	PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
NLR	Northern Link Road	ProW	Public Rights of Way
NMR	National Monuments Record	RFRA	Regional Flood Risk Assessment
NO	Nitrogen monoxide, a.k.a. nitric oxide	RICS	Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level	RMA	Reserved Matters Application
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide	SAC	Special Area of Conservation
Nox	Nitrogen Oxides	SAMMS	Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Plan
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance	SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery	SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
NSL	No-Sky Line	SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
NTS	Non-Technical Summary	SLR	Southern Link Road
NVC	National Vegetation Classification	SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerability Zone	SoS	Secretary of State
O ₃	Ozone	SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
OD	Ordnance Datum	SPA	Special Protection Area
ONS	Office of National Statistics	SPD	Supplementary Planning Documents
OPA	Outline Planning Application	SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
OS	Ordnance Survey	SPZ	(Groundwater) Source Protection Zone
PAN	Public Admission Numbers	SRP	Soil Resource Plan
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
PED	Predicted Energy Demand Model	SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
PERS	Pedestrian Environment Review System	SW Drainage	Surface Water Drainage
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
PHE	Public Health England	TA	Transport Assessment
PM ^{2.5} /PM ¹⁰	Particulate Material of a particular size fraction	TEB	Transport Emissions Benchmark
ppb parts per billion	The concentration of a pollutant in the air in terms of volume ratio. A concentration of 1 ppb means that for every billion (10 ⁹) units of air, there is one unit of pollutant present.	TDC	Thanet District Council
POS	Public Open Space	TTE	Total Transport Emissions
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	TTNHM	Thanet Transport Network Highway Model
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance	TRICS	Trip Rate Information Computer System
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines	TVIA	Townscape Visual Impact Assessment
ppm parts per million	The concentration of a pollutant in the air in terms of volume ratio. A concentration of 1 ppm means that for every billion (10 ⁶) units of air, there is one unit of pollutant present.	UK	United Kingdom
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity	UKAS	United Kingdom Accreditation Service
		UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projections
		USA	Updating and Screening Assessment

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VDV	Vibration Dose Values
VOC/SVOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
VP	Viewpoint
WC	Wetness Class
WHO	World Health Organization
WHS	World Heritage Site
ZoI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility



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