

18 GLOSSARY & ABBREVIATIONS

TERM	DESCRIPTION
A-weighted Sound Pressure Level, L _A (dB)	A-weighted SPL values (or noise levels) are weighted in a way that approximates the frequency response of the human ear and allows sound levels to be expressed as a single figure value.
Accuracy	A measure of how well a set of data fits the true value.
Accurate Visual Representations	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.
Acoustic Screening	Use of a fabric-covered, double-sided screen used in open areas such as offices to absorb noise.
ADMS Roads	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System Roads is a line-source Gaussian dispersion model with the capability to model 3-point sources.
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).
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).
Ambient air	Outdoor air in the troposphere, excluding workplace air.
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 (L _{Afeg,T}).
Amenity	A pleasant or advantageous aspect of the environment.
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.
Annual Probable Sunlight Hours (APSH)	Measures the amount of direct sunlight to a specific window. This is calculated on the outside face of the window wall.
Aquifer	A below ground, water-bearing layer of soil or rock
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).
Arisings	Material (often spoil) derived from the ground through excavation.
Asbestos	A mineral substance previously used as in insulator. It is highly toxic.
Average Daylight Factor (ADF)	Measures the total of daylight distribution on the working plane and expressed as a percentage of the outdoor illuminance on a horizontal plane due to unobstructed CIE standard overcast sky. Thus a 1% ADF would mean that the average indoor illuminance would be one hundredth the outdoor unobstructed illuminance.
Average Delay	Average delay in seconds through the peak hour of a vehicle travelling through a specified junction
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.
Background sound level, L _{A90,T} (dB)	The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90% of a given time interval ,T, measured using time weighting, and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels.
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.
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.
Borehole	A deep hole bored into the ground as part of intrusive geological investigations.
BREVe 3.2	A piece of terrain analysis software used to analyse the terrain around the application site and develop an appropriate wind tunnel profile.
British Standard (BS)	
Building Research Establishment (BRE)	A former UK government establishment that carries out research, consultancy and testing for the construction and environment sectors in the United Kingdom
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 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.
Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE)	CIBSE received its Royal Charter in 1976. It is the professional body that exists to: ‘support the Science, Art and Practice of building services engineering, by providing our members and the public with first class information and education services and promoting the spirit of fellowship which guides our work.’
Combined Heat and Power (CHP)	A low carbon technology which generates electricity whilst also capturing usable heat that is produced in the process.

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Completed Development	A development scheme which has been build out.
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.
Considerate Constructors Scheme	A non-profit-making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	A documented management system with environmental procedures to monitor residual impacts of the construction phase of a development.
Construction Logistics Plan	A documented travel plan specific for a construction site and its associated construction vehicle movements.
Cumulative Schemes	Developments that have received planning permission that have the potential to result in cumulative effects alongside the proposed development. They are assumed to be in place by the time the Development being assessed is under construction and/or completed.
Decibel (dB)	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 log10 (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 20Pa.
Defra Air Information	Webpages providing in-depth information on air quality and air pollution in the UK.
Demarcation	The action of fixing the boundary or limits of something.
Design Brief	A written document for a design project developed by a person or team in consultation with the ‘client’.
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.
Design interventions	Physical objects or alterations to the design of the proposed development that have been developed for the purpose of wind mitigation.
Designated Heritage Asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation. (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019))
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.
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).
Displacement	An estimate of economic factors that may have reasonably been attained by other competitors in the absence of the development.
Dust Soiling	The accumulation of particulates that can give rise to human health effects.
EIA Regulations 2011	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011, as amended.
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.
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.
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).
Emission	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.
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.
Environmental Statement	A statement that includes such information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a development.
Equivalent Continuous A-weighted SPL, LAeq,T (dB)	Energy weighted average of the A-weighted sound pressure level over a time period, T. The level of a notional continuous sound that would deliver the same A-weighted sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound over the course of the defined time period, T.
Exceedance	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to, the appropriate standard.
Façade	The front or face of a building.
Fit-out	Installation of all non-substructure and non-superstructure items such as electrical water services, as well as final internal finishings.
Flood Resistance and Resilience	Measures put in place to protect a property against flooding.
Fugitive emissions	Emissions arising from the passage of vehicles that do not arise from the exhaust system.
Geotechnical Investigation	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.

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Glare	The uncomfortable brightness of a light source or illuminated area when viewed against a dark background.
Grade I Listed Building	A listed building that is of exceptional interest.
Grade II Listed Building	A listed building that is of special interest.
Grade II* Listed Building	A listed building that is of particular importance and of more than special interest.
Gross External Area	A measure of floor space calculated in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Code of Measuring Practice.
Gross Internal Area	A measure of the area of a building measured to the internal face of the perimeter walls at each floor level.
Hardstanding	Ground surfaced with a hard material.
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019))
Hoarding	A temporary board fence set up on the perimeter of a building site.
Hydrogeology	The study of geological factors relating to the Earth's water.
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	A UK government qualitative study of deprived areas in English local councils.
In-situ	In the natural, original or appropriate position.
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.
$L_{A10,T}$ (dB)	The ‘A’-weighted sound pressure level of the noise in decibels exceeded for 10 per cent of a given time. The $L_{A10,T}$ is used to assess road traffic noise.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	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.
$L_{Afmox,T}$	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.
L_{A90}	The noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period A-weighted and calculated by Statistical Analysis.
Lawson Comfort Criteria	The ‘Lawson’ criteria define whether a space is comfortable for its intended use through consideration against a threshold wind speed i.e. the hourly mean wind speed exceeded 5% of the time.
Lawson Safety Criteria	Criteria for the safety of an individual in relation to the wind environment.
Light Trespass	The spilling of light beyond the boundary of the area to be lit.
Listed Building	A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest which is included in a list made by the Secretary of State.
Liverpool Waters Consent	The Liverpool Waters planning permission as defined by outline permission reference 100/2424 (approved 19/06/2013) and subsequently amended via Non-Material Amendments 18NM/2766 (approved 16/11/2018) and 19NM/1121 (23/08/2019).
Liverpool Waters Design Interface	Should the proposed development be consented, it is understood that the approved Liverpool Waters blocks would be delivered within the approved maximum parameters, but the detailed design revised to sit outside of the proposed development application red line boundary. The working assumption for the purposes of this Environmental Statement is detailed in Chapter 2, ES Volume II and Appendix 2.3, ES Volume III.
Local Plan	A series of documents which sets out the vision and framework for development in the borough.
Made Ground	Soils or other material which has been deposited by man rather than natural processes, for example to make up ground levels.
Magnitude of Impact	The degree and extent to which the project changes the environment.
Massing	Massing refers to the structure in three dimensions, usually outlining the height and size of a building.
Maximum weighted SPL, L_{Amax} (dB)	The maximum A-weighted sound pressure level measured. If not specified, usually assumed to mean L_{Afmox} , i.e. L_{Amax} determined with a ‘fast’ (F) sound level meter time constant of 125 ms.
Microclimate	The climate of a very small or restricted area, particularly when this is different from the climate of the surrounding area.
Mitigation	Any process, activity or measure designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse environmental impacts likely to be caused by a development project.
Mitigation Measures	Non-physical measures that would be developed for the purpose of wind mitigation.
National Planning Policy Framework	Published on 27th March 2012 and updated on 19th February 2019. 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).

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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.
Noise rating level, $L_{A,T,r}$ (dB)	The A-weighted specific sound level plus any adjustment for characteristic features of the sound (for example if the sound features impulsive or tonal components). Typically used in a BS 4142:2014 assessment.
Non-Technical Summary	A summary of the Environmental Statement in ‘non-technical language’.
No-sky Line	A measure of the distribution of diffuse daylight within a room.
Obtrusive Light	Any light emitted from artificial sources into spaces where this light would be unwanted.
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 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’.
Oversailing	Something (part of a project) being above or beyond something else (a lower part).
Overshadowing	Overshadowing occurs when a structure blocks out sunlight from neighbouring areas. It can affect the amount of daylight when the shadow cast falls across on amenity space.
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).
Pathways	The routes by which impacts are transmitted through air, water, soil or plants and organisms to their receptors.
Pedestrian Level Wind Environment	Mean or gust wind speed measured at 1.5 m above ground level.
Percentile	The percentage of results below a given value.
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.
Pile	A timber, steel or concrete post which is driven, jacked or cast (bored) into the ground to carry vertical or horizontal loads.
Pile Cap	A thick, concrete mat that rests on concrete or timber piles that have been driven into the ground.
Plant	A building’s generator, heating, ventilation, and/or electricity-production system.
Planning Application Red Line Boundary	Border that incorporates all land necessary to carry out the proposed development.
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.
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.
Planning Statement	Sets out the policy background to the proposal, describes the site and its surroundings, identifies constraints and explores the planning policy framework.
Practice Reserve Capacity	A statistic output from traffic models giving a high-level assessment of traffic signal junction performance. A value of 0% or less indicates that the junction is operating at or over its design capacity. A value of 1% or more indicates that the junction has capacity to accommodate additional traffic without a significant worsening in performance
Proposed Development	An area of land that has had a potential scheme put forward to be built on and is the subject of this ES. In this case defined as: <i>“Application for Outline Planning Permission for the demolition of existing buildings and redevelopment of the site for a mix of uses, comprising residential units (Use Class C3); residential institution (Use Class C2); shops (Use Class A1); financial & professional services (Use Class A2); food and drink use (Use Class A3); drinking establishments (Use Class A4); hot food takeaways (Use Class A5); business use (Use Class B1); non-residential institutions (Use Class D1); and open space, with associated access, servicing, parking and landscaping. All matters (Access, Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale) are reserved for future determination.”</i>
Public Transport Accessibility Level Assessment	A means of quantifying and comparing accessibility by public transport for a given site.
Obtrusive Light	Any light emitted from artificial sources into spaces where this light would be unwanted.
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).
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.
Residual Effects	Those effects of a development following implementation of any relevant mitigation proposals.
Risk Assessment	An assessment of the likelihood and severity of an occurrence.
Safeguarding	Protecting from harm or damage with an appropriate measure.

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TERM	DESCRIPTION
Screening (landscaping)	A natural or man-made feature which separates land uses.
Setting	The context in which a building or area can be appreciated.
Setting of a Heritage Asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019))
Severance	The perceived divisions that can occur within a community when it becomes separated by a traffic route.
Socio-Economics	The social science that studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes.
Solar Glare	A continuous source of excessive brightness from the sun.
Sound pressure level / Noise Level, L (dB)	The sound level measured on a logarithmic scale, with unit decibel dB. A free-field SPL refers to a level determined far enough from surfaces or facades, apart from the ground, so as not to be influenced by reflections from those surfaces.
Sound Power Level	The total sound power emitted by a source in all directions in watts (joules per second).
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)
Statement of Community Involvement	Produced by local authorities to explain to the public, their involvement in the preparation of local planning documents.
Statutory Consultees	Groups or bodies that, by law, must be consulted as part of the planning application process for EIA development.
Strata	Layer of rock or soil.
Substructure	Elements of a development below ground level, typically basements and foundations.
Superstructure	Elements of a development above ground principally the mega frame, supporting northern core and outer shell cladding.
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.
Surface Water Drainage Strategy	A report into how surface water, usually caused by rain, affects a site and the surrounding area.
The Application Site	The extent of the development site, as defined by the red-line boundary plan.
Topography	The natural and man-made features of an area collectively.
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 (UXO)	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.
Vertical Sky Component	A ‘spot’ measure of the skylight reaching the mid-point of a window from an overcast sky. It represents the amount of visible sky that can be seen from that reference point, from over and around an obstruction in front of the window.
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.
Wind Tunnel Testing	Assessment used in aerodynamic research to study the effects of air moving past solid objects.

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ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
µgm-3 Micrograms per cubic metre	A measure of concentration in terms of mass per unit volume. A concentration of 1µg/m3 means that one cubic metre of air contains one microgram (millionth of a gram) of pollutant.
µm	Micrometres
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ADF	Average Daylight Factor
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
APSH	Annual Probable Sunlight Hours
AQA	Air Quality Assessment
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objectives
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counters
AURN	Automatic Urban and Rural Network
AVRs	Accurate Visual Representations
BEB	Building Emissions Benchmark
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMD	Bramley Moore Dock
BREEAM	British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
BS	British Standard
BSI	British Standards Institute
CA	Conservation Area
CADNA	Computer Aided Noise Abatement
CAZ	Clean Air Zones
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CERS	Cycle Environment Review System
CHP	Combined Heating and Power
CIBSE	Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers
CIE	Commission on Illumination
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CLOCS	Construction Logistics and Cycle Safety
CLP	Construction Logistics Plan
CLR11	Model Procedures for the management of land contamination- contaminated land report
CO	Carbon monoxide

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ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CoP	Code of Practice
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act
CTRN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
DAS	Design and Access Statement
Db	Decibel
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DFE	Designed Flood Event
DfE	Department for Education
DfT	Department for Transport
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DPD	Development Plan Document
DRA	Dust Risk Assessment
DRP	Design Review Panel
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EFT	Emissions Factors Toolkit
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
Ev	Vertical Illuminance In Lux
FORS	Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme
FRDA	Flood Risk & Drainage Assessment
FRS	Flood Risk Statement
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FTP	Framework Travel Plan
GEA	Gross External Area

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ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIA	Gross Internal Area
GP	General Practitioner
Ha	Hectare
HE	Historic England
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
ILP	Institute of Lighting Professionals
ILE	Institute of Lighting Engineers
IOA	Institute of Acoustics
kg	Kilograms
km	Kilometres
kWh	Kilowatt hour
l/s	Litres per second
LA	Local Authority
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LAQM.TG	Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance
LCC	Liverpool City Council
LCRCA	Liverpool City Region Combined Authority
LEZ	Low Emissions Zone
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LLSOAs	Lower Layer Super Output Areas
LOAEL	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level
LOD	Limits of Detection
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LWA	The mean A-weighted sound power level
Lx	Lux
m	Metre
m ²	Square metre
m ³	Cubic metre
MAOD	Metres Above Ordnance Datum
MEAS	Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

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ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
mm/s	Millimetres per second
m/s	Metres per Second
NAQO	National Air Quality Objectives
N/A	Not applicable
NHS	National Health Service
NIA	Net Internal Area
NMR	National Monuments Record
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO	Nitrogen monoxide, a.k.a. nitric oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NSL	No-Sky Line
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerability Zone
OD	Ordnance Datum
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PEL	Probable Effect Levels
PERS	Pedestrian Environment Review System
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter with a mean hydraulic diameter less then 2.5µm
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter with a mean hydraulic diameter less then 10µm
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.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
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.

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ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
ProPG	Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise
PSA	Particle Size Analysis
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
RFRA	Regional Flood Risk Assessment
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoS	Secretary of State
SO2	Sulphur Dioxide
SPD	Supplementary Planning Documents
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPZ	(Groundwater) Source Protection Zone
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
TEB	Transport Emissions Benchmark
TEL	Threshold Effect Level
TTE	Total Transport Emissions
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projections
UK NGR	UK National Grid Reference
UKPN	United Kingdom Power Networks
ULR	Upward Lighting Ratio
UOAEL	Unacceptable Observed Adverse Effect Level
USA	Updating and Screening Assessment
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDV	Vibration Dose Values
VOC/SVOCS	Volatile Organic Compounds
VSC	Vertical Sky Component
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organization
WHS	World Heritage Site
WYG	WYG Planning and Environment
Zol	Zone of Influence