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APPENDIX A1 – GLOSSARY

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
ADMS Dispersion model	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System used in the modelling of air quality data
Air pollutants	Amounts of foreign and / or natural substances occurring in the atmosphere that may result in adverse effects on humans, animals, vegetation and / or materials.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	A defined area by virtue of Section 82(3) of the Environment Act 1995, where it appears that the air quality objectives prescribed under the UK Air Quality Strategy will not be achieved. In these areas, a Local Authority must designate Air Quality Management Areas, within which an Action Plan can be proposed to secure improvements in air quality so that prescribed air quality objectives can be achieved.
Air Quality Objectives (AQO)	Criteria for the assessment of local air quality expressed in terms of a concentration threshold to be achieved by a certain date. The thresholds are established at concentrations considered acceptable in the light of what is known about the effects of each pollutant on health or ecosystems.
Air quality sensitive receptors	People, property or designated sites for nature conservation that may be at risk from exposure to air pollutants that could potentially arise as a result of the Proposed Development.
Annual average daily total (AADT) flows	A daily traffic flow (24 hours), expressed as a mean daily flow across all 365 days of the year (AADT) in units of vehicles per hour.
Annual mean concentration	The average (mean) of the hourly pollutant concentrations measured or predicted for a one year period.
Application Site	The site for which the planning application is submitted.
Baseline	Environmental conditions at specific periods of time, present on, or near a site, against which future changes may be measured or predicted.
Concentration (air quality)	The amount of a (polluting) substance in a volume (of air), typically expressed as a mass of pollutant per unit volume of air (for example, micrograms per cubic metre, µg/m ³) or a volume of gaseous pollutant per unit volume of air (parts per million, ppm).
Committed Schemes	Planning application of development schemes which have been approved by the relevant local authority.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation by the local authority often includes controls over the demolition of buildings; strengthened controls over minor development; and special provision for the protection of trees.
Construction	Within the ES this phrase refers to all construction works associated with the Proposed Development.
Cumulative effects	The summation of effects that result from changes caused by a development in conjunction with other reasonably foreseeable development that is either consented but not yet constructed or is in the process of seeking consent.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	A widely used methodology for Environmental Impact Assessment (Volume 11) which was used to assess some impacts of the Proposed Development with appropriate modifications.
Designated Heritage Asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated as such under the relevant legislation.
Desk Based Assessment (DBA)	Research based primarily on database and internet data gathering methods.
Direct effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Proposed Development.
Dust	Fine particles of solid materials in the size fraction 1µm - 75µm in diameter, as defined in BS 6069:1994 capable of being re-suspended in air and settling only slowly under the influence of gravity where it may cause nuisance.

Term	Definition
EIA Regulations	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
Emission	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.
Enhancement	Landscape improvement through restoration, reconstruction or creation.
Environment Agency (EA)	The Environment Agency is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs which was established in 1996 to protect and improve the environment.
Environmental effect	The consequence of an impact on the environment.
Environmental impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing a development project's likely significant environmental effects undertaken in accordance with EIA Regulations.
EIA Development	A development constitutes 'EIA Development' when it is determined that the Proposed Development requires EIA, or an ES is submitted to accompany the application.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A statement that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development and which the applicant can, having regard to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile, but that includes at least the information referred to in the EIA Regulations.
Exceedance	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to, the appropriate Air Quality Objective.
Flood Zone	There are four classifications for flood zones as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone 1: Low probability (less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year); • Zone 2: Medium probability (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding or between 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding in any year); • Zone 3a: High probability (1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding in any year or 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding in any given year); and • Zone 3b: High probability (functional flood plain. Essentially the 1 in 20 or greater annual probability of flooding in any given year).
Hectare (ha)	A unit of area (10,000 m ² / 2.471 acres).
Heritage	Historical or cultural associations.
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. Heritage assets include designated heritage and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic England (HE)	A public body which looks after England's historic environments
Historic Environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold significance are called heritage assets.
Impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development.
Indirect effects	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or time from the source of the effects.
Kilometre (km)	Measurement of distance (1000 metres)
Land Use	The primary use of land, including both rural and urban activities.

Term	Definition
L10	The noise level just exceeded for 10% of the measurement period
L90	The noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period
Leq	'Equivalent Continuous Sound Level': The sound level in decibels equivalent to the total sound energy measured over a stated period of time
Light Duty Vehicle (LDV)	A vehicle type classification, including motorcycles, cars and light goods vehicles that is used by air dispersion models.
Listed Building	A building entered on the a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled by the Secretary of State for the guidance of local planning authorities in the exercise of their planning functions under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Buildings are graded as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade I – Buildings of exceptional interest, • Grade II* - Particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and • Grade II – Buildings of special interest.
Lmax	'Maximum Sound Level' - Maximum Sound Level during a measurement period or a noise event
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and amended by Schedule 11 of the natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, by principal local authorities.
Local Plan	A detailed district or borough-wide land-use plan, prepared and adopted by a district planning authority, which is part of the statutory development plan. Consists of a written statement which sets out the district planning authority's development control policies and proposals for land use and transport over a period of about 10 years and an Ordnance Survey-based proposals map.
Magnitude	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect.
MDD	LBTH's development plan document entitled 'Managing Development Document' adopted in 2013.
Methodology	The scientific approach and techniques used for the study
Mitigation Measures	Actions proposed to avoid, prevent, reduce and where possible offset significant adverse environmental effects arising from the whole or specific elements of a development.
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	Nitric oxide (NO) is mainly derived from road transport emissions and other combustion processes such as the electricity supply industry. NO is not considered to be harmful to health. However, once released to the atmosphere, NO is usually very rapidly oxidised to nitrogen dioxide (NO2), which is harmful to health. NO2 and NO are both oxides of nitrogen and together are referred to as nitrogen oxides.
Operational	When the Proposed Development is constructed on the Application Site and is in or ready for use
Particulate Matter	Fine particles are composed of a wide range of materials arising from a variety of sources including combustion sources (mainly road traffic), and coarse particles, suspended soils and dust from construction work. Particles are measured in a number of different size fractions according to their mean aero-dynamic diameter. Most monitoring is currently focussed on PM10 (less than 10 microns in aero-dynamic diameter), but the finer fractions such as PM2.5 (less than 2.5 microns in aero-dynamic diameter) is becoming of increasing interest in terms of health effects.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife habitats. It enables a basic assessment of habitat type and its potential importance for nature conservation.
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)	There are a series of PPGs covering various aspects of the planning system prepared by Central Government and due weight must be given to them when considering individual planning applications as they are material factors in their determination. They are listed on the Department for Communities and Local Government website. These have mainly been superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) and the accompanying Planning Practice Guidance.

Term	Definition
Post-medieval	AD 1500 – present.
Pre-Historic	The period of human history preceding written records.
Ramsar	A wetland site designated of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.
Receptor	A component of the natural, created or built environment such as humans, water, air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.
Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England. Registered parks and gardens are designated heritage assets and subject to the planning policies within the NPPF.
Residual	When used to describe archaeological artefacts, this means not in-situ, i.e. Found outside the context in which it was originally deposited.
Residual Effects	Those effects of a development that cannot be mitigated following implementation of mitigation proposals.
Scheduled Monument	An ancient monument or archaeological deposits designated by the Secretary of State as a 'Scheduled Ancient Monument' and protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.
Scoping	An exercise undertaken to determine the topics to be addressed within the Environmental Statement.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which (the 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.
Significance (effect)	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A site statutorily designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. SSSIs include wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A site designated under the EU's Habitats Directive which is transposed into UK law by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	A designation under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Under the Directive, Member States of the European Union (EU) have a duty to safeguard the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds.
Study area	Defined area surrounding the proposed development in which archaeological data is collected and analysed in order to set the site into its archaeological and historical context.
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)	Sustainable management practices designed to control the rate and quality of surface water runoff into receiving waters, for example the use of swales and wetlands as buffers, as opposed to conventional drainage practices.
Temporary or permanent effects	Environmental effects may be considered as temporary (limited duration and reversible) or permanent (irreversible). Some development may also be reversible.
Travel Plan (TP)	A travel plan is a package of measures produced by employers to encourage staff to use alternatives to single-occupancy car use.
Type or Nature of Effect	Whether an effect is direct or indirect, temporary or permanent, positive (beneficial), neutral or negative (adverse) or cumulative.
Visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique to illustrate the appearance of a proposed development.

Term	Definition
Worst-case situation/scenario	Principle applied where the environmental effects may vary, for example, seasonably to ensure that the most severe potential effect is assessed.
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Micrograms per cubic metre of air: 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).

List of Common Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AQMAs	Air Quality Management Areas
AVR	Accurate Visual Representations
BC	Buckinghamshire Council
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
BS	British Standard
CAs	Conservation Areas
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environment Management
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act
CRTN	Calculated Road Traffic Noise
EA	Environment Agency
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GLVIA	Guideline for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
HE	Historic England
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HwE	Highways England
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
Km	Kilometre
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
M	Metre
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
NE	Natural England
NG	National Grid
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement England
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OAPF	Opportunity Area Planning Framework
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OPP	Outline Planning Permission
OS	Ordnance Survey
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
PM ₁₀	Particular Matter up to 10 micrometres in size

Foreman Homes Ltd

Land to the South of Romsey Avenue

Updated Environmental Statement Volume 4: Appendices

Appendix A1: Glossary

**TEMPLE**

Abbreviation	Definition
RPG	Registered Parks and Gardens
RSPB	Royal Society for Protection of Birds
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
Temple	Temple Group Limited
TfL	Transport for London
TVIA	Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment
UKPN	UK Power Networks
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHS	World Heritage Site
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence