



South East Strategic Reservoir Option
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Chapter 22 - Glossary of terms

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1 Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL)	A large load which cannot be divided for road transportation.
Abstraction	The process of taking water from a river, lake, or groundwater source for human use, such as drinking, farming, or industrial activities.
Accessibility	Ability of users to access facilities and resources.
Additional (secondary) mitigation	Additional (secondary) mitigation includes actions that require further activity to achieve the anticipated outcome. These may be secured as part of the DCO consenting process or be identified as necessary through the EIA and therefore included within the ES. For example, additional noise screening at individual properties above that provided as part of the design or provision of ecological mitigation e.g. bat boxes.
Aggregates	Minerals which are used primarily to support the construction industry including soft sand, sand and gravel and crushed rock.
Agricultural Land Classification	The grading system used to assess and compare the quality of agricultural land in England and Wales.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	An area within a local authority's boundary identified where Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) are unlikely to be achieved.
Air Quality Objectives	Defined levels of air quality and maximum pollution limits as specified in the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2007.
Allocated mineral sites	Allocated mineral sites include mineral deposits specifically identified in a Local Plan as those that would be mined or extracted.
Amenity	A feature of a place that enhances the quality of life for a community, such as parks, public spaces, and other services.
Ammonia (NH ₃)	Ammonia, primarily generated from agricultural activities, is a gas that, when mixed with other gases in the atmosphere, such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide, can form particulate matter.
Anadromous	Anadromous fish live in saltwater and migrate into freshwater to spawn, such as the Atlantic salmon.
Ancient tree	An ancient tree is one which is remarkably old for its species. The age varies from species to species.
Ancient woodland	Designated land that has been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD in England, often considered ecologically significant.
Applicant	The party who seeks development consent on an EIA project. In the case of SESRO, this is Thames Water.
Aquifer	An aquifer is an underground layer of rock or soil that holds water.
Archaeology	The physical remains of human activity.

Term	Definition
Archaeological Interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Archaeological Potential	An estimate based on the available evidence of the likely presence of buried archaeological remains within a specific site or area. This takes into account previous impacts from development or other historic processes such as agriculture or quarrying which can have a negative impact on the survival of archaeological remains.
Archaeological Trial Trenching	Intrusive archaeological investigation, typically taking the form of a series of machine-excavated straight trenches, targeted or otherwise at archaeological anomalies.
Arterial Route	Arterial routes, also known as arterial streets or highways, are major roadways within a city or region.
Asset Management Plan	The water regulator, Ofwat, requires water companies to produce water asset management plans, which are a framework for how they will manage their assets over a five-year period to deliver services sustainably and efficiently. Amongst other things, they outline the price of water for the defined period as well as an outline of the key performance indicators (e.g. water quality, sewer overflows and customer service).
Automatic monitoring	The continuous or periodic measurement of environmental parameters, typically air quality, using automated systems.
Automatic Traffic Counter (ATC)	A device which is installed to collect traffic data at a given point on the road network.
Avoidance and prevention	Design and mitigation measures to prevent the effect (e.g. alternative design options or avoidance of environmentally sensitive sites).
A-weighting	This is a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. 'A' weighting) to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies.
Backfilling	Refilling an excavated hole with the same material that was dug out of it.
Baseflow	This is the portion of watercourse flow that is sustained between precipitation events, fed to streams by delayed pathways.
Baseline	Describes the existing nature of the environment within the study area at a fixed point in time, as well as any changes likely to occur independently of the Project, including the legislative and planning context and any relevant published guidance.
Baseline data	Data used to describe the current conditions of the environment, against which future predictions can be made.
Basic noise level (BNL)	The BNL is a measure of source noise at 10m before any corrections, for example for distance, are applied.
Bat roost	Any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection.

Term	Definition
Best and Most Versatile (BMV)	The most flexible, productive and efficient agricultural land in the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system (it includes land Grades 1, 2 and 3a).
Best Practicable Means (BPM)	Measures to reduce noise and vibration from construction activities that are reasonably practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to financial implications.
Bill of Quantities	A document containing details on the anticipated volumes of excavated arisings from, and materials required for, a development. Also 'Schedule of Rates'.
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	An internationally recognised programme addressing threatened species and habitats and designed to protect and restore biological systems. The original impetus for these plans derives from the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	An approach to development and land management which aims to ensure that development leaves the natural environment, in terms of biodiversity, in a measurably better state than beforehand.
Borrow pit	A pit resulting from the excavation of material for use in embankments and bunds.
Bridleway	A path or track that allows horse riding, cycling and walking.
British Geological Survey (BGS)	A partly publicly-funded body that provides technical advice to public and private sectors and aims to advance geological knowledge of the United Kingdom.
Built Heritage	Historic buildings and structures, be they designated (Listed) or non-designated.
Carbon	The term 'carbon' is often referred to as including all the main greenhouse gases (GHGs), as covered by the Kyoto Protocol. Greenhouse gas emissions are often converted into tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO ₂ e), which normalizes the global warming potential of the main GHG into one measure, based on the global warming potential of CO ₂ .
Carbon budget	A carbon budget is the cumulative amount of carbon emissions permitted over a period of time to keep within a certain temperature threshold.
Carbon dioxide equivalent	A measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases on the basis of their global-warming potential, by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential.
Carbon emissions	Inclusive of all greenhouse gas emissions (group of gases that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect) and refers to tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e) unless otherwise stated.
Carbon Management Plan (CMP)	A plan which sets out how greenhouse gas emissions will be assessed, reduced and removed during the planning, optioneering,

Term	Definition
	design, delivery, operation, use, end of life (and beyond) of an asset, network and/or system.
Carbon offsetting	The process of using discrete reductions or removals of greenhouse gas emissions not arising from the defined subject, made available in the form of a carbon credit meeting a defined set of requirements (as per PAS 2060:2014), to counteract emissions from the defined subject. Offsets can be generated via a variety of activities, including those that avoid or reduce emissions and those that remove carbon from the atmosphere.
Catchment	The area of land where rainwater and streams flow into a particular river, lake, or reservoir. It acts like a natural drainage system, collecting water that eventually ends up in one main water body.
Catadromous	Catadromous fish live in freshwater and migrate out to sea to spawn, such as the European eel.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)	A professional membership body representing and supporting ecologists and environmental managers in the UK, Ireland and abroad.
Chlorophyll-a	Is used as a measure of the amount of algae growing in a waterbody and is used to describe the trophic condition of a waterbody. It is usually measured using a spectrophotometer with a narrow band width. Phosphorus is usually considered the 'limiting nutrient' in aquatic ecosystems, controlling the pace at which algae and aquatic plants grow.
Circular economy	Circular economy is a systems-based approach that prioritises the elimination of waste and enabling the continual use of resources by designing for durability, adaptability, reuse and recovery. It involves looking at the entire asset lifecycle, promoting a circular flow of resources at their highest value to reduce environmental impact and deliver positive long-term economic and social outcomes.
Climate change	Change in global, national, or regional climate patterns (such as temperature, precipitation and wind).
Climate change risk assessment	A process of identifying potential consequences, likelihood, vulnerabilities and opportunities due to the impacts of climate change on assets, systems and/or operations.
Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)	A set of guidelines or principles that will be adhered to during the construction of the Project.
Commercial waste	Waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of a trade or business, sport, recreation or entertainment. Note that this excludes industrial waste defined below.
Commitments Register	A document that records and tracks all environmental and social commitments made by a project or organisation, ensuring accountability and compliance with regulations and stakeholder agreements.

Term	Definition
Compensation	Measures taken to make up for the negative environmental impacts, loss of or permanent damage to, resources through the provision of replacement areas, similar to those lost.
Computational Fluid Dynamics	Computer-based modelling that uses mathematics and physics to simulate how fluids move and interact with surfaces.
Conceptual Site Model (CSM)	A conceptual site model is a representation of the characteristics of the site. It shows the possible relationships between contaminants, pathways and receptors.
Conservation Area	'An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance', designated under what is now s69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Construction	Any activity involved with the provision of a new structure (or structures), its modification or refurbishment.
Construction phase	The period during which construction activities are undertaken and prior to the asset or system becoming operational. Construction is expected to take place over three phases (early works, enabling works and main works).
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A document produced by the contractor as a DCO requirement that reflects how they will implement the commitments in the CoCP during construction.
Construction Traffic Management Strategy	A document providing a structured approach to the management and coordination of movements of people and vehicles in and around the given construction site(s).
Construction Workforce Travel Strategy	A document which outlines the means by which workers will travel to and from the construction site(s) during a project's construction phase.
Contaminated land	Land that contains substances which, when present in sufficient quantities or concentrations, are likely to cause harm to human health or the environment.
Contractor	An entity that undertakes a contract to provide materials and/or labour to construct, build, maintain, repair, replace, disassemble or demolish an asset.
Core Project Area	The Core Project Area refers to the reservoir and associated infrastructure which would mostly be situated within the area bounded by the A415 and the village of Marcham to the north, the A34 and the village of Steventon to the east, the Great Western Main Line railway to the south and, the A338 and village of East Hanney to the west.
Critical raw materials	Materials that are considered to have high importance within the UK economy, but where security of supply is at great risk.
Cumulative effects assessment	Incremental effects that result from the accumulation of a number of individual effects, either caused by different types of effect from the same project (intra-project effects), or by the interactions between

Term	Definition
	the likely effects of other reasonably foreseeable developments with the likely effects of the proposed project (inter-project effects).
Decibel (dB)	A unit used for measuring the relative loudness of sound.
Demolition	Any activity involved with the removal of an existing structure (or structures).
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	The UK government department responsible for policy and regulations on the environment, food and rural affairs.
Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)	The UK government department responsible for policy and regulation on energy security and net zero.
Deposition (dust)	The process by which airborne dust particles settle onto a surface such as the ground.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) contains information about current standards relating to the design, assessment and operation of motorway and all-purpose trunk roads in the United Kingdom.
Design phase	The period during which an asset or system is designed and prior to construction activities commencing.
Designation (environmental)	The formal assignment of special protective status to an area of land or specific site or asset in recognition of its particular natural or cultural value(s) under law or policy intended to sustain those values.
Development Consent Order	A Development Consent Order (DCO) is a legal document that grants consent to construct and maintain developments progressed under the Planning Act 2008.
Diffusion tubes	Small, passive air quality monitoring devices used to measure the concentration of pollutants, particularly nitrogen dioxide.
Direct effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Project.
Direct River Abstraction	The process of extracting water directly from a river for consumption or use.
Disaster	A sudden, catastrophic event that can result in serious damage to human welfare or the environment or result in major disruption to society or communities, or economic and environmental loss. Disasters can be caused by both natural processes and by human actions.
Discharge	The release or outflow of substances (such as water, wastewater, or pollutants) from a source, such as a pipe, into the environment, typically into a water body such as a river. Discharges can be controlled or uncontrolled and can have effects on ecosystems and human health.
Disposal	Any operation which is not recovery, even where the operation has, as a secondary consequence, the reclamation of substances or energy (e.g. landfilling, incineration).

Term	Definition
draft Order limits	The draft geographical extent of the proposals for which development consent will be sought. The draft Order limits are depicted on the plans and figures with a red line.
Draw-off	Abstraction (removal) of water from the reservoir into the pipes that transport it to other locations
Dust	Solid particles that are suspended in air or have settled out onto a surface after having been suspended in air. The terms dust and particulate matter (PM) are often used interchangeably, although in some contexts one term tends to be used in preference to the other. In this assessment, the term 'dust' has been used to include the particles that give rise to soiling, and to human health (i.e. PM10 or PM2.5) and ecological effects. Note: this is different from the definition given in BS 6069-2:1994, where dust refers to particles up to 75 µm in diameter.
Earthworks	Covers the processes of soil-stripping, ground-levelling and excavation.
Effects	'Effects' are defined as the reasonably foreseeable consequences of the identified change in the context of sensitivity to change of the receptor or environment. The term 'significant effect' has a specific meaning in The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ('EIA Regulations'). The opposite is a 'not significant effect'.
Effluent (Trade Effluent)	Wastewater from sewers or industrial outfalls that flows directly into surface waters, either untreated or after being treated at a facility.
Embedded design (primary) mitigation	Modifications to the location or design of the Project which are a result of design evolution. Modifications which are an inherent part of the Project design for the purpose of avoiding, preventing or reducing likely significant environmental effects. For example, reducing the height of a development to reduce visual impacts or inclusion of areas of habitat planting in the design to mitigate ecological impacts.
Embodied carbon	The carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) emissions associated with materials and construction processes throughout the whole lifecycle of a building or infrastructure. It includes any CO ₂ e created during the manufacturing of building materials (material extraction, transport to manufacturer, manufacturing), the transport of those materials to the construction site, and the construction practices used.
Enhancement (environmental)	Measures taken to achieve a net benefit, which are unrelated to an adverse impact, or which go beyond that required to mitigate for an impact. For example, restoration of a degraded habitat to leave it in a measurably better state than it was before the Project, or other interventions to leave a positive legacy for the environment and community.
Environment Agency (EA)	Regulatory Agency in England responsible for licences and consents relevant to flooding, discharge consents, waste and the protection of the environment.

Term	Definition
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making.
Environmental Net Gain	An approach to development that seeks to leave the environment in a measurably better state than before development. It builds upon the principles of BNG, incorporating additional environmental benefits from ecosystem services to ensure that development projects contribute positively to ecosystems, rather than merely offsetting losses.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A document that describes the results of an Environmental Impact Assessment and reports the anticipated effects that a proposed development would be likely to have on the environment.
Equivalent continuous sound pressure level (Leq)	The equivalent continuous sound pressure level is the notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time, would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A- weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period.
European Protected Species	Animals and plants protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
Event category	Is an event which could result in a major accident or disaster such as human, animal and plant health, natural and environmental, geological, hydrological, engineering, industrial, terrorism.
Façade noise level	A noise level that is 1m from a vertical reflecting surface.
Final effluent	Wastewater that has had solids removed and is treated to meet strict regulatory standards ahead of being discharged to rivers and the sea.
Geoarchaeology	Geoarchaeology is the use of earth sciences to understand the archaeological record. It is a branch of archaeological science involving the study of stratigraphy, sites and landscapes with techniques from soil science, sedimentology and geology.
Geological Conservation Review (GCR)	A major initiative to identify and describe the most important geological sites in Britain, coming to a conclusion in 1990. Updates to the GCR are undertaken by the appropriate Statutory Nature Conservation Body – Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, or Scottish Natural Heritage.
Geomorphology	The scientific study of the origin and evolution of topographic and bathymetric features created by physical, chemical or biological processes operating at or near the earth's surface. For example, fluvial geomorphology is the study of the interactions between the physical shapes of rivers, their water and sediment transport processes, and the landforms they create.
Geophysical Survey	Non-intrusive survey of buried remains using hand-held, cart-based or machine towed instrumentation.
Grade Separated interchanges	A junction that involves vertical separation of two or more different routes, placing them at different heights.

Term	Definition
Green and blue infrastructure	The network of parks, green spaces, gardens, woodlands, rivers and wetlands (as well as features such as street trees and green roofs) that is planned, designed and managed to promote healthier living, lessen the impacts of climate change, improve air quality and water quality, encourage walking and cycling, store carbon, and improve biodiversity and ecological resilience. (Greater London Authority, 2018b).
Greenhouse gases (GHG)	Greenhouse gases refer to gaseous compounds that absorb infrared radiation and trap heat in the atmosphere and include carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃).
Gross Value Added (GVA)	The measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry, or sector of an economy.
Ground Investigation	An investigation into the below-ground characteristics of a site.
H++	Low likelihood high end climate projection scenarios produced as part of the UK Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09) dataset.
Habitat Suitability Index	A technique used for evaluating the suitability of habitats for specific species of wildlife in order to assess the likelihood of their presence or absence.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A Habitats Regulations Assessment refers to the several distinct stages of assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a habitats site, before a decision can be made on whether to authorise it.
Haul road	A term for roads designed for heavy or bulk transfer of materials by construction vehicles.
Hazardous waste	Defined in line with Article 3(2) of the Waste Framework Directive (Council Directive 2008/98/EC) as: 'waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III' of the Directive.
Health and human health	A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The definition of 'health' has not changed since 1946, and it is clear that mental and social wellbeing are also to be considered in addition to effects on physical health. Health and wellbeing are influenced by a range of factors, termed the 'wider determinants of health.' The terms 'health' and 'health and wellbeing' are used interchangeably (IEMA, 2022a).
Health Impact Assessment	Health Impact Assessment is a process which systematically judges the potential, and sometimes unintended, effects of a project, programme, plan, policy or strategy on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. Health Impact Assessment identifies appropriate actions to mitigate health risks and to promote health opportunities, and guides the establishment of a

Term	Definition
	framework for monitoring and evaluating changes in health as part of sustainable development (IEMA, 2022a).
Health inequality	The observed difference in health status between groups of people or in their exposure to health risk factors IEMA, 2022a).
Heatwave	A threshold when a location records a period of at least three consecutive days with daily maximum temperatures meeting or exceeding the heatwave temperature threshold.
Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs)	Vehicles with a gross weight of more than 3.5 tonnes.
Heritage	Historic resources, visible and non-visible, which are inherited and are valued beyond their utility.
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).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from human activity over time, often broken down into three main areas: archaeological remains, historic buildings and structures, and historic landscapes, designed or otherwise.
Historic Environment Record (HER)	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use. For the SESRO Project this is operated by the Oxfordshire County Council HER.
Historic landscapes	These include designed landscapes, for example those within historic manorial estates and the broader rural landscape which has evolved in various forms from human activity.
Hydrogeology	A branch of geology that involves the study of water occurring underground including how water gets into the ground, how it flows in the subsurface and interactions with the surrounding soil and rock.
Impact (EIA)	Impacts are defined as changes to aspects of the baseline environment that would be brought about by the Project.
In-combination Climate Impacts (ICCI)	The amplified or reduced impacts due to climate change on environmental aspects. For example, impacts of the Project on water quality of the River Thames may be different in future decades due to climate changes in temperatures and rainfall patterns and the effect of these on the river.
Indirect effect	An effect that results from the project as a consequence of a direct effect(s), often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway.
Industrial waste	Waste from any of the following premises — (a) any factory; (b) any premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the provision to the public of transport services by land, water or air; (c) any premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the

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	supply to the public of gas, water or electricity or the provision of sewerage services; or (d) any premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the provision to the public of postal or telecommunications services.
Inert waste	Inert waste can be defined when it meets one of the following categories: • Does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. • Does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health. • Where the total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater.
Infrastructure	The basic network or foundation of capital facilities or community investments which are necessary to support economic and community activities.
Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM)	A UK professional body that provides guidance on air quality management and the technical and regulatory aspects of air pollution.
Inter-project effects	The combined action of a number of different developments, in combination with the development being assessed, on a resource/ receptor.
Intra-project effects	The combined action of a number of different environmental aspect specific effects upon on a resource/receptor.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Species that have been released either deliberately or accidentally outside of their natural range, where they have become established and cause adverse ecological, environmental, or economic impacts.
Key material	Construction or operational materials which, by weight, constitute the majority of material required to deliver a project.
L90 or LA90	Acoustic nomenclature indicating that the value is exceeded for 90% of the period of interest. This index is taken to be a good indicator of the background noise level remaining at a location in the absence of any easily identifiable sources.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface resulting from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	'A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.' (Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd edition) (GLVIA3) (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013).

Term	Definition
Landscape Character Areas	'These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.' (GLVIA3).
Landscape Character Types	'These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character.' (GLVIA3).
Land use	The function or purpose for which land is used and is based on broad categories such as urban, industrial, agricultural or forestry.
L _A , _{Tr}	The rating noise level is the sound pressure noise level produced by a sound source, plus any adjustment for the characteristic feature of the sound.
L _A max	A maximum noise level calculated or measured using the A- weighted slow response.
Level of Protection	The degree of safety measures implemented to protect workers and the environment during remediation activities, often categorised based on the potential hazards present.
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging. A method for determining ranges (variable distance) by targeting an object or a surface with a laser and measuring the time for the reflected light to return to the receiver. It is commonly used to make digital 3D representations of areas on the Earth's surface and therefore determine the variability of a surface feature such as a landform.
Listed buildings	Historic buildings or structures that are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
L _{night}	The free-field noise level in the L _{Aeq} index from 23:00 to 07:00.
Local Air Quality Management (LAQM)	A process that requires local authorities across the UK to review, assess and manage the air quality within their geographical areas.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Local Biodiversity Action Plans identify local priorities for biodiversity conservation and work to deliver agreed actions and targets for specific habitats and species. Local Biodiversity Action Plans often regard priorities for biodiversity conservation within a local authority area.
Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)	Strategies that propose how and where to recover nature and improve the wider environment across England, as defined by (accessed May 2025): Local nature recovery strategies - GOV.UK.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A site that is designated by the local authority under section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for nature conservation, which has wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local Plan	Sets out local planning policies and identifies how land is used, determining what will be built where. Adopted Local Plans provide the framework for local development across England. Emerging Local Plans are those that are undergoing an update and are not yet adopted.

Term	Definition
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Local Wildlife Sites are non-statutory designated sites that have been identified and selected for their 'substantive nature conservation value'.
Locally Listed Building	A locally designated heritage asset is a building or structure which is not statutorily listed, but is recognised for its significance to the history and character of the local environment.
Lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL)	The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)	A type of geographical area used for Census data. LSOAs are made up of groups (usually four or five) of Output Areas (the lowest level of geographical area for census statistics). LSOAs comprise between 400 and 1,200 households and have a usual resident population between 1,000 and 3,000 persons.
Made Ground	Artificial deposits or anthropogenic ground in which the material has been placed without engineering control and/or manufactured by in some way, such as through crushing or washing, or arising from an industrial process.
Magnitude	Refers to the size, amount, intensity and volume of an impact, in quantitative terms where feasible.
Main River	Designated as Main River rather than Ordinary Watercourses. The EA carries out maintenance, improvement or construction work on main rivers to manage flood risk. Although usually larger rivers and stream, this is not always the case.
Major / minor developments	A major development is defined by the Development Management Procedure (England) Order 2015 and is any application that involves: • Mineral extraction • Waste development • Residential development of 10 or more dwellings • Residential development on a site area of 0.5 ha or more and the number of dwellings is unknown • Development of floorspace of 1,000m² or more • Development on sites over 1 ha or more A minor application is anything that is not considered to be major.
Major accident	A major accident is an event or situation that threatens serious damage (loss of life or permanent injury or long-lasting damage to an environmental receptor) and for which a response would require the use of resources beyond those available to the Project (e.g., the emergency services, the Environment Agency etc.).
Major events	A combination of major accidents or disasters.
Major Strategic Road Network (MRN)	A-roads of the most economic importance that are managed by local authorities.
Material resources	Material resources includes solid materials and products from primary, secondary, recycled, sustainable and renewable sources, and the use of site-won / imported excavated materials.

Term	Definition
Materials	Physical resources, substances and objects that will be used during any lifecycle stage of a development, typically expected to be in solid form.
Materials Management Plan (MMP)	A Materials Management Plan (MMP) is a document used in construction and environmental projects to manage the reuse of materials, such as soil and Made Ground, without needing an environmental permit. The MMP ensures that materials are reused in a way that protects human health and the environment and is suitable for the intended use. It is prepared in accordance with the CL:AIRE voluntary Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice.
Mental health	A 'state in which every individual realises his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community'. This definition clarifies the 'mental wellbeing' element within the World Health Organisation health definition (IEMA, 2022a).
Mineral resource	Natural concentrations of minerals or, in the case of aggregates, bodies of rock that are, or may become, of potential economic interest.
Mineral Safeguarding Area	An area designated by a minerals and waste planning authority which covers known deposits of minerals that are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined would be worked).
Mineral safeguarding sites	A general term that has been used to capture any impacts to Mineral Safeguarding Areas, Mineral Strategic Resource Areas, allocated mineral sites and mineral ownership rights.
Mineral Strategic Resource Areas	An area that is used by Oxfordshire County Council to demarcate the principal locations for aggregate minerals extraction within the county. These areas are exclusively located within Mineral Safeguarding Areas.
Minerals and Waste Planning Authority	The Minerals and Waste Planning Authority is the county council (in two-tier parts of the country), the unitary authority, or the national park authority responsible for planning control of minerals and waste development.
Mitigation measures	Actions that are taken to reduce, prevent or compensate for adverse effects of a development.
Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside	A web-based interactive map that brings together information on key environmental schemes and designations in one place. Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) is a partnership project involving six government organisations who have responsibilities for rural policy making and management.
National Adaptation Programme (NAP)	Report outlining the actions that government and other entities will take to adapt to the impacts of climate change. NAP3 (Defra, 2023a) outlines the actions between 2023 and 2028.

Term	Definition
National Air Quality Objective/Standards	The legally binding national standards for air quality, designed to protect human health and the environment from harmful pollutants.
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	Land declared under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 or Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).
National Policy Statement (NPS)	A national policy statement is a formal document outlining a government's policy for a specific area of national significance, like infrastructure development. It provides a framework for decisions regarding applications for development consent for projects falling within its scope.
National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (NPSWRI)	A policy statement for nationally significant projects which provides a clear framework for the consideration of development consent applications for water infrastructure.
National Trip End Model (NTEM)	A transportation model used to forecast the growth in trip origins-destinations within a region.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Major infrastructure developments in England and Wales, such as proposals for power plants, large renewable energy projects, new airports and airport extensions, major road projects etc. that require a development consent under the Planning Act 2008.
Natural Capital	The HM Treasury Green Book defines natural capital as: “certain stocks of the elements of nature that have value to society, such as forests, fisheries, rivers, biodiversity, land and minerals. Natural capital includes both the living and non-living aspects of ecosystems. Stocks of natural capital provide flows of environmental or ‘ecosystem’ services over time. These services, often in combination with other forms of capital (human, produced and social) produce a wide range of benefits.”
Natural England	A public body responsible for ensuring that England’s natural environment is protected and improved.
Nature Recovery Action Plan	A document that sets out the strategic actions and delivery plan to lead to nature recovery.
Net zero carbon emissions	Reduction of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions to zero or to a residual level that is consistent with reaching net zero emissions in eligible 1.5 °C pathways (hence time-bound) and neutralizing the impact of residual emissions (if any) by removing an equivalent volume of carbon. A net zero target is normally set at the system level reflecting regional, national and/or international decarbonisation trajectories to align to an eligible 1.5 °C pathway.
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	An air pollutant measured in respect of Defra’s AQO for the protection of human health. Nitrogen dioxide is a gas that is mainly produced during the combustion of fossil fuels.
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	Refers to nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), both of which are mainly formed during the combustion of fossil fuels.
No observed effect level (NOEL)	The noise level below which no effect can be detected.

Term	Definition
Noise Action Planning Important Areas (NIAs)	Areas identified with respect to noise from major roads and from roads within agglomerations where the top 1% of the population that are affected by the highest noise levels from major roads are located according to the results of the strategic noise mapping.
Noise sensitive receptor	Receptors which are potentially sensitive to noise, for example dwellings, hospitals, healthcare facilities, education facilities.
Non-contestable works	Non-contestable works are those connection tasks within the electricity distribution network that must be carried out by the Distribution Network Operator (DNO) or their designated agents. These works are considered essential for maintaining the safety and integrity of the network.
Non-hazardous waste	Non-hazardous waste can have the following two meanings: all waste which does not meet the above definition of 'hazardous' and, for the purpose of landfill regulation, waste which is neither hazardous nor inert.
Non-motorised users (NMU)	Including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse riders.
Non-Road Mobile Machinery	Any mobile machine, item of transportable industrial equipment, or vehicle, with or without bodywork, that is not intended for carrying passengers or goods on the road and is powered by an internal combustion engine.
Nuisance	The term nuisance dust is often used in a general sense when describing amenity dust. However, this term also has specific meanings in environmental law: (a) statutory nuisance, as defined in S79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended); (b) private nuisance, arising from substantial interference with a person's enjoyment and use of their land; and (c) public nuisance, arising from an act or omission that obstructs, damages or inconveniences the rights of the community. Each of these applies as far as the nuisance relates to the unacceptable effects of emissions. It is recognised that a significant loss of amenity may occur at lower levels of emission than would constitute a statutory nuisance.
Offsetting	Measures used to make up for unavoidable negative impacts on the environment. These offsets aim to achieve a 'no net loss' or even a 'net environmental gain' by implementing positive actions to ensure positive outcomes to the environment. This may be located outside of the Project site. Offsets can include activities like habitat restoration, creation of new habitats, or other conservation actions.
Operation phase	The period over which the asset or system is assumed to operate (in this instance, a 120-year design life).
Ordinary watercourse	Any watercourse that is not designated as Main River. Lead local flood authorities, district councils, and internal drainage boards to carry out flood risk management work on ordinary watercourses.
Otter holt	A 'holt' (or 'couch') refers to an otter's home or den. A holt is essentially a hole in the ground which is used by an otter for sleeping and resting.

Term	Definition
Over-pumping	Over-pumping is a process of temporarily diverting or bypassing water to keep a work site dry.
Palaeoenvironmental	Pertains to the environment at particular periods of the past. In historic environment studies these are often represented by the preservation of relict water courses and organic remains associated with fluvial activity.
Particulate Matter (PM)	Airborne particulate matter is made up of a collection of solid and/or liquid materials of various sizes that range from a few nanometres in diameter (about the size of a virus) to around 100 micrometres (about the thickness of a human hair).
Particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less.
Particulate matter (PM _{2.5})	Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less.
PAS 2080	The Publicly Available Specification (PAS) to address the management of carbon in buildings and infrastructure.
Pathway (health)	The route by which changes to determinants of health lead to changes in health outcomes.
Peak particle velocity (PPV)	PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of the vibration signal. It is specified in millimetres per second (mm/s). It should be noted that the PPV refers to the movement within the ground of molecular particles and not surface movement.
Percentile	A number denoting the position of a data point within a numeric dataset by indicating the percentage of the dataset with a lesser value. For example, the 50th percentile has a value equal to or greater than 50% of the data points within the dataset.
Planning Act 2008	Act of Parliament which, amongst other things, establishes the regime for the consenting of infrastructure projects (Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)) and introduces National Policy Statements (NPSs).
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The Planning Inspectorate (PINS) is an executive agency of the UK government that deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, and examinations of local plans in England. They act on behalf of the Secretary of State, making decisions and recommendations on a range of planning-related matters, including everything from small household extensions to large infrastructure projects.
Population	Any group of people with shared characteristics. This could be the entire population of a defined area, or a population defined by relevant characteristics that make them more vulnerable to a proposal change, such as age or socioeconomic status (IEMA, 2022a).
Population health	The health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group (IEMA, 2022a).
Potential Contaminant Linkage	Refers to the possible connection between a contaminant source, a pathway, and a receptor.

Term	Definition
Preliminary Environmental Information	Initial environmental data and assessments provided early in the Development Consent Order (DCO) process to inform decision making.
Preliminary Risk Assessment	First tier of risk assessment that develops the initial conceptual site model to establish whether there are any potentially unacceptable risks.
Priority habitats	Priority habitats are the habitats of conservation priority which are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
Priority species	Priority species are species of conservation priority which are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
Programme of Measures (PoM)	Actions that are outlined in the River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) to address pressures to enable natural water bodies to achieve Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives set out for them.
Project	Project for the purpose of the PEI Report includes those elements for which consent is being sought within the draft Order limits, for example, the reservoir and Thames to Southern Transfer water treatment works.
Project activities/components	The different parts of the proposed Project that make up the whole, such as the reservoir embankments or access roads, which need to be assessed individually for their impact.
Protected and notable species	Species of plant and animal protected by legislation, and species of conservation importance such as priority species.
Protected Species Mitigation Licence	The licence issued to permit an activity affecting protected species that would otherwise be an offence.
Public byway	A highway over which the public is entitled to travel on foot, horseback, or pedal cycle and by wheeled vehicles of all kinds, including mechanically propelled vehicles, but which is used by the public mainly for walking or for riding.
Public health	This is a theoretical and practical discipline in its own right and is the science and art that focuses on: population health, human systems and interventions intended to improve population health, and interactions between these two systems (IEMA, 2022a).
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	Routes that the public have the legal right to pass and re-pass. This includes footpaths (for pedestrian use), bridleways (for pedestrian, cyclist and horse-rider use), restricted byways (any transport without a motor), and byways open to all traffic (any kind of transport, including cars).
Ramsar site	A wetland area designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971 for its international ecological importance, particularly for biodiversity conservation and the support of migratory bird species.

Term	Definition
Ratio of flow to capacity (RFC)	Ratio to flow capacity is a metric used to assess a junction's performance.
Raw water	Non-potable water (not safe for human consumption).
Recovery	Any operation which results in a waste serving a useful purpose by replacing materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil that particular function. Recovery also includes waste being prepared to fulfil that particular function.
Recycled aggregates	Aggregates that are typically derived from reprocessing materials previously used in construction, such as road plantings, railway ballast, crushed concrete or masonry from construction and demolition activities.
Recycling	Any recovery operation where waste is reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for its original or other purposes. Recycling includes the reprocessing of organic material, but excludes energy recovery and the reprocessing of waste into materials to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.
Reduction	Where avoidance is not possible, then mitigation is used to lessen the magnitude of impact or significance of effects.
Region (England)	England is divided into nine regions by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for administrative purposes. The Project is located within the South East region.
Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGs)	Locally designated sites of local, national and regional importance for geodiversity (geology and geomorphology) in the UK.
Registered Parks and Gardens	The designated register of formal historic parks and gardens maintained by Historic England. Although they are not protected by legislation they are material considerations in decision-making by local authorities.
Remediation	The process of removing, treating, or containing contamination from soil, groundwater, or surface water to reduce risks to human health and the environment.
Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP)	Climate change scenarios outlining the concentration of greenhouse gases into the future (up to 2100).
Residual effect	The predicted consequential change on the environment from the impacts of a development after mitigation.
Resource productivity	A measure of the total amount of materials directly used by an economy (measured as material consumption in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)). It provides insights into whether decoupling between the use of natural resources and economic growth is taking place.
Reuse	Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.

Term	Definition
Riparian mammals	Collective term for water vole and otter (for the purpose of this PEI Report).
Risk	The likelihood of an adverse event occurring.
Runoff	The movement of water above and below the surface.
Saproxyllic	Refers to organisms, particularly invertebrates, that are dependent on dead or decaying wood at some stage of their life cycle e.g. stag beetle.
Scheduled Monuments	Designated archaeological remains protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended).
Secondary materials / aggregates	Useful by-products from manufacturing or industrial processes. Secondary aggregates are typically by-products of industrial and other processes.
Sensitivity (of a receptor)	A judgement regarding the susceptibility of a receptor to the change arising because of the Project and the value attached to the receptor.
Sett	A badger's home, usually consisting of a network of tunnels with multiple entrances.
Setting (heritage)	Setting is defined by Historic England as the surroundings in which any heritage asset, including those such as listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments, are experienced. Setting may contribute to, detract from or be neutral with respect to a heritage asset's value (significance).
Severance (community)	A reduction in the ability of users to move around their community to access facilities and resources.
Sewage treatment works	A facility designed to treat wastewater to remove contaminants before it is released back into the environment.
Significance (heritage value)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.
Significant Effect (EIA)	In the context of an EIA, a significant effect refers to a likely impact of a proposed development that is substantial enough to warrant consideration in decision-making. There is no statutory definition of what constitutes a significant effect. Allocating significance requires the application of professional judgement. In general, however, a significant effect is defined as any effect that is likely to be of 'moderate' or 'major' significance.
Significant health effect	An effect triggered by the Project that is judged to be important for public health (a beneficial or adverse effect), highly desirable for public health (a beneficial effect) or unacceptable for public health (an adverse effect) (IEMA, 2022a).

Term	Definition
Significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL)	The level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A site designated as being of special interest for its flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features and protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Soil Resource Strategy	A document used primarily in construction and land development projects to manage soil resources effectively. It provides clear guidance on how to recover, store, and reuse soils while minimising loss in quality and function.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	An area within the UK which has been identified as being important for a range of vulnerable habitats, plant and animal species within Europe and is designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Sites within the UK designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 due to their international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.
Special Sites	Areas designated under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 due to their complex contamination or significant environmental impact. These sites require specialised management and oversight.
Stable non-reactive hazardous waste	Hazardous waste, the leaching behaviour of which would not change adversely in the long-term.
Stakeholders	People or organisations from public, private and/or voluntary sectors and the communities or groups involved in, or affected by, a project (IEMA, 2022a).
Standard good practice (tertiary) mitigation	Standard good practice measures or actions to reduce impacts, regardless of the design process and EIA assessment. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet existing legislative requirements, and/or actions that are considered to be standard good practice used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects during the construction and operational phases. For example, root protection zones when working near trees and considerate contractors' practices that manage activities which have potential nuisance and environmental effects, such as the spillage of fuels, oils or other chemicals.
Standard Operating Procedures	A set of written instructions that can describe how to perform a task or activity.
Study area	Each environmental aspect chapter within our PEI Report (Chapters 5 to 20) have defined a specific 'study area' that has been considered in the assessment of likely significant effects.
Sterilise (mineral resource)	Substantially constrain / prevent existing and potential future use and extraction of mineral resources, typically by constructing infrastructure over or adjacent to a deposit.

Term	Definition
Strategic Road Network (SRN)	Motorways and major A-roads that are managed by National Highways.
Trackout	The transport of dust and dirt from the site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and re-suspended by other vehicles using the road network.
Tranquillity	'A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.' (GLVIA3).
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	An order made by local planning authorities in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity.
Trip End Model Presentation Program	A software used to view the National Trip End Model (NTEM) dataset.
Tunnel boring machine	A machine used to excavate tunnels through rock and soil.
Veteran tree	A tree that by recognised criteria shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
Vibration dose value (VDV)	A measurement of human exposure to vibration in buildings over a period of time that takes account of magnitude and frequency of the vibration.
Volume to Capacity Ratio (V/C ratio)	A measure of the traffic flow on a given road link against its designed total vehicle capacity.
Vulnerable groups or sub-populations	Sensitive to changes in health determinants in a given context. Can include groups such as ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, people who are homeless, people living in poverty, those struggling with addiction and substance abuse, and isolated older people (IEMA, 2022a).
Waste	Any substance or object which the holder disposes of or is required to dispose of pursuant to the provisions of national law in force.
Waste hierarchy	The rank of waste management options according to what is best for the environment, as set out in Regulation 12 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. It gives top priority to waste prevention in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for reuse, then recycling, then recovery (including energy recovery), and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill).
Waste prevention	Measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce: - the quantity of waste, including through the reuse of products or the extension of the life span of products. - the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health. - the content of harmful substances in materials and products.

Term	Definition
Wastewater	Wastewater is defined as ‘a combination of one or more of: domestic effluent consisting of blackwater (excreta, urine and faecal sludge) and greywater (kitchen and bathing wastewater); water from commercial establishments and institutions, including hospitals; industrial effluent, stormwater and other urban runoff; agricultural, horticultural and aquaculture effluent, either dissolved or as suspended matter.’ (Corcoran et al. 2010).
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) is an EU directive which was transposed into law in England and Wales by the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (‘the WFD Regulations’). It aims to achieve good status of all water bodies (surface waters, groundwaters and the sites that depend on them, estuaries and near-shore coastal waters) and prevent any deterioration to these water bodies. It has introduced a comprehensive River Basin Management Plan system to protect and improve the ecological quality of the water environment. It is underpinned by published environmental standards.
WFD Regulation 19	Regulation under WFD. This can be invoked to allow for a project to go ahead even if there are adverse impacts at a water body scale caused by a project, or where a project leads to future WFD objectives being unable to be met, provided certain conditions are met.
WFD Protected Areas	Areas within the water body catchments requiring special protection because of their sensitivity to pollution or due to their particular economic, social, or environmental importance. WFD Protected Areas include: • Drinking Water Protected Areas • Areas designated for the protection of economically significant aquatic species • Bodies of water designated as recreational waters, including areas designated as Bathing Waters • Nitrate Vulnerable Zones under the Nitrates Directive • Areas designated as sensitive under Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) areas designated for the protection of habitats or species where the maintenance or improvement of the status of water is an important factor in their protection, including relevant Natura 2000 sites.
Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP)	Regulatory requirement that sets out how water companies intend to achieve a secure supply of water for their customers and protect and enhance the environment.
Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP)	The WINEP is the programme of actions water companies need to take to meet statutory environmental obligations, non-statutory environmental requirements or delivery against a water company’s statutory functions.
Water Resources South East (WRSE)	This is an alliance of the six water companies that supply drinking water across South East England – Affinity Water, Portsmouth Water,

Term	Definition
	SES Water, South East Water, Southern Water and Thames Water. It is one of the five regional groups across England, each of which is preparing a strategic water resource plan for its region.
Water treatment works	A facility where water is treated to remove contaminants and ensure it meets drinking water standards.
Wellbeing	Wellbeing is multi-dimensional and incorporates each, and all, of the following: material living standards (income, consumption and wealth); health; education; personal activities including work; political voice and governance; social connections and relationships; environment (present and future conditions); and insecurity, of an economic as well as a physical nature. It is subjective and is typically measured by self-reporting (IEMA, 2022a).
Wider determinants of health	Biological, behavioural, socioeconomic, cultural or environmental factors which contribute to the health status of individuals or populations (IEMA, 2022a).
Whole life carbon	Sum of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from all work stages of a project and/or programme of works within the specified boundaries. This includes GHG emissions and removals within the project/programme boundary, as well as emissions/removals between the project/programme and appraisal study area.
Whole life cycle carbon emissions	The sum of GHG emissions from all stages of the life cycle of a product or asset and within the specified system boundaries of the product or asset.
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	A formal method statement outlining a programme of archaeological work that forms a measurable standard against which that work is undertaken. Usually, the WSI is prepared by an appointed archaeological contractor and approval of the document is provided by the relevant planning authority.
Zone of influence	The study area for intra- and inter-project cumulative effects where one or more aspects and other developments may interact.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	'A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.' (Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd edition) (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013).
Zone of Visual Influence	Area within which a proposed development can have an influence or effect on visual amenity.



It's everyone's water