

## GLOSSARY

<b>Abstraction</b>	The act of taking away or separating; withdrawal:
<b>Academic</b>	Pertaining to areas of study that are not primarily vocational or applied as the humanities or mathematics.
<b>Accretion</b>	An increase by natural growth or by gradual external addition; growth in size or extent
<b>Acoustic</b>	Sound, the sense of hearing, or the perception of sound.
<b>Acute</b>	Sharp or severe in effect
<b>Adverse</b>	Having a negative/harmful effect on something
<b>Aerodrome</b>	An airfield equipped with control tower and hangars as well as accommodations for passengers and cargo
<b>Aerosols</b>	A gaseous suspension of fine solid or liquid particles
<b>Aesthetic</b>	Describes an object as pleasant on the eye
<b>Aggregate</b>	Any of various loose, particulate materials, as sand, gravel, or pebbles, added to a cementing agent to make concrete, plaster, etc.
<b>Alkaline</b>	Having a pH value greater than 7
<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit of sand, mud, etc., formed by flowing water.
<b>Altitude</b>	The height of anything above a give planetary reference plane, esp. above sea level on earth.
<b>Ambient</b>	Of the surrounding area or environment: <i>The ambient air.</i>
<b>Anthropogenic</b>	Caused or produced by humans: <i>anthropogenic air pollution.</i>
<b>Apron</b>	A paved or hard-packed area where planes are parked, loaded, or the like.
<b>Aquatic</b>	Of, in, or pertaining water.
<b>Aquifer</b>	A natural reservoir of underground water held in rocks or superficial deposits such as sand or gravels.
<b>Arable</b>	Land that can be or is cultivated.
<b>Archaeology</b>	The scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artefacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains, esp. Those that have been excavated.
<b>Arid</b>	Being without moisture; extremely dry; parched
<b>Aromatic Hydrocarbons</b>	A Hydrocarbon that exhibits a stabilisation stronger than would be expected
<b>Artefact</b>	An object produced or shaped by human craft, especially a tool, weapon or ornament of archaeological or historical importance.
<b>Atmosphere</b>	The gaseous envelope surrounding the earth; the air
<b>Attenuation</b>	Reduction in amplitude or intensity
<b>Avian</b>	Of or pertaining to birds
<b>A-weighted Decibel</b>	Internationally accepted unit for the most frequently used noise measurement, and which represents the sound pressure level weighted to correspond to the frequency response for the human ear. A difference of 3 dB (A) may just be noticeable, and a difference of 10 dB (A) represents a subjective doubling or halving of loudness.
<b>Background Noise</b>	The ambient noise level already present within the environment prior to the introduction of the development.

<b>Barracks</b>	A building or group of buildings for lodging soldiers.
<b>Barren</b>	Unproductive, unfruitful: Barren Land
<b>Basalt</b>	Dark, dense igneous rock of a lava flow or minor intrusion, composed essentially of labradorite and pyroxene and often displaying a columnar structure.
<b>Baseline</b>	The conditions against which potential effects arising from the Scheme are identified and evaluated.
<b>Bathymetric</b>	The measurement of the depths of oceans, seas, or other large bodies of water
<b>Beaufort</b>	The Beaufort scale is an empirical measure for describing wind velocity based mainly on observed sea conditions. Its full name is the Beaufort wind force scale
<b>Beneficial</b>	Conferring benefit; advantageous; helpful
<b>Benthic</b>	Relating to the bottom of the sea or a lake or to the organisms that live there.
<b>Berthing</b>	A space for a ship to dock or anchor
<b>Biochemical Oxygen Demand</b>	The chemical procedure for determining how quickly biological organisms use up oxygen in a body of water.
<b>Bio-diversity</b>	Genetically determined variability amongst living organisms, including the variability within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
<b>Blasted</b>	To knock down or shatter by or as if by explosion; smash
<b>Borehole</b>	A narrow shaft drilled in the ground, either vertically or horizontally
<b>Botanical</b>	Of, pertaining to, made from, or containing plants
<b>Brackish</b>	Containing a mixture of seawater and fresh water.
<b>Break tank</b>	A water tank system that incorporates an air gap in it to prevent water from backing into the system and contaminating the potable water.
<b>Breccias</b>	Rock composed of sharp-angled fragments embedded in a fine-grained matrix
<b>BTEX Compounds</b>	Comprises the compounds benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylene
<b>Buoy</b>	A float moored in water to mark a location, warn of danger, or indicate a navigational channel.
<b>Catchment</b>	The area drained by a river or body of water.
<b>Cesspool</b>	A cistern, well, or pit for retaining the sediment of a drain or for receiving the sewage from a house.
<b>Chainage</b>	A length as measured by a surveyor's chain or tape
<b>Chart Datum</b>	The chart datum is the level of water that charted depths displayed on nautical charts are measured from.
<b>Chronic</b>	Having long duration
<b>Climate Change</b>	Any long term significant change in the weather patterns of an area.
<b>Climatological</b>	The science that deals with the phenomena of climates or climatic conditions
<b>Coherent</b>	Logically connected; consistent: <i>A coherent argument</i>
<b>Colonies</b>	A group of organisms of the same kind living or growing in close association
<b>Containment</b>	The act or condition of containing.
<b>Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (CLEA)</b>	The CLEA model is the common basis for contamination assessments in the UK.
<b>Contamination</b>	The presence of material that renders a substance or preparation impure or harmful.
<b>Controlled Waters</b>	Bodies of water which are monitored for pollution and other environmental concerns
<b>Coralloid</b>	Having the form or appearance of coral

<b>Corrosion</b>	The deterioration of essential properties in a material due to reactions with its surroundings, for example iron react with air and water to corrode to rust.
<b>Coxswains</b>	A person who usually steers a ship's boat and has charge of its crew.
<b>Crystalline</b>	Of or like crystal; clear; transparent.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	The legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes to a society or group.
<b>Culverts</b>	A sewer or drain crossing under a road or embankment
<b>Cumulative Impacts</b>	The total impacts on a receptor when impacts from all sources are considered
<b>Currents</b>	Running; flowing
<b>Cut and Fill</b>	A process of localized gradation whereby material eroded from one place is deposited a short distance away.
<b>Cyclones</b>	Any of various devices using centrifugal force to separate materials
<b>Decibel</b>	Logarithmic ratio used to relate sound pressure to a standard reference point.
<b>Deforestation</b>	To divest or clear forests or trees.
<b>Degradation</b>	The act of degrading.
<b>Demographic</b>	of or relating to demography (The study of the characteristics of human populations)
<b>Density</b>	The mass per unit volume of a substance under specified conditions of pressure and temperature
<b>Deposition</b>	The settling of particles/sediment
<b>Desalination</b>	The removal of salt, especially from sea water.
<b>Detrimental</b>	Causing detriment: damaging or harmful.
<b>Dinginess</b>	Of a dark, dull, or dirty color or aspect; lacking brightness or freshness
<b>Diplomacy</b>	The conduct by government officials of negotiations and other relations between nations.
<b>Disposal</b>	A disposing or getting rid of something.
<b>Dredging</b>	Dredging up or removing earth, as from the bottom of a river, by means of a scoop, a series of buckets, a suction pipe, or the like.
<b>Dry Stone Build</b>	Building method by which structures are constructed from stone without mortar to bind them together.
<b>Dykes</b>	A ditch; a channel.
<b>Ecology</b>	The study of the relationships between living organisms and between organisms and their environment.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	A community of interdependent organisms together with the environment they inhabit and with which they interact.
<b>Effluent</b>	Flowing out or forth
<b>Elongated</b>	To draw out to greater length; extend.
<b>Eluate</b>	A liquid solution resulting from eluting
<b>Embankment</b>	A bank, mound, or the like, raised to hold back water, carry a roadway, etc.
<b>Emissions</b>	The act or an instance of emitting
<b>Enhancement</b>	To raise to a higher degree; intensify; magnify.
<b>Endemic</b>	Belonging exclusively or confined to a particular place
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	A systematic means of assessing a project's likely significant environmental impacts and effects

<b>Environmental Impact/Effect</b>	A change in the existing environment caused directly or indirectly by the scheme or development.
<b>Environmental Management Plan (EMP)</b>	Management plan developed for construction and operation of the scheme that considers environmental effects identifies significant issues, and details procedures for managing those issues.
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>	Document that reports the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>Environs</b>	An area or space close by; vicinity.
<b>Ephemeral</b>	Lasting a very short time; short-lived; transitory:
<b>Epidemics</b>	A rapid, spread, growth or development.
<b>Eradication</b>	to remove or destroy utterly; extirpate
<b>Erosion</b>	The process by which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water, glaciers, winds, waves, etc.
<b>Estuaries</b>	An arm of the sea that extends inland to meet the mouth of a river.
<b>Euro II standards</b>	European Union emission standard for heavy-duty diesel engines
<b>Evaporation</b>	The change of a liquid into a vapour at a temperature below boiling point, on the surface of a liquid.
<b>Excavation</b>	A hole or cavity made by excavating
<b>Extinction</b>	The act or process of becoming extinct; a coming to an end or dying out
<b>Façade</b>	The face of a building, especially the principal face
<b>Fauna</b>	The animals of a specified area.
<b>Feral</b>	Existing in a natural state, as animals or plants; not domesticated or cultivated; wild
<b>Fines</b>	Consisting of minute particles
<b>Fishery</b>	A place where fish are bred
<b>Fissures</b>	A long narrow opening; a crack or cleft
<b>Flax Production</b>	The production of the flax plant for it's fibers.
<b>Flora</b>	The plants of a specified area
<b>Flotsam</b>	Material or refuse floating on water
<b>Fluctuation</b>	Continual change from one point or condition to another
<b>Fortification</b>	The art of fortifying or strengthening.
<b>Fossil Fuels</b>	Fuels deriving from the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago.
<b>Frangible</b>	Easily broken; breakable
<b>Friable</b>	Easily crumbled or reduced to powder; crumbly
<b>Gabions</b>	A cylindrical wicker basket filled with earth and stones, formerly used in building fortifications
<b>Gauging</b>	To determine the exact dimensions, capacity, quantity, or force of; measure
<b>Gazetteer</b>	A geographic dictionary or index.
<b>Generic</b>	General
<b>Geographic</b>	Of or pertaining to geography.
<b>Geology</b>	The scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth.
<b>Geomorphology</b>	The study of the characteristics, origin, and development of landforms
<b>Global Warming</b>	The increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near surface and oceans in recent decades and its projected continuation.

<b>Graded</b>	To reduce to a level or to practicable degrees of inclination
<b>Gradient</b>	The degree of inclination, or the rate of ascent or descent, in a highway, railroad, etc.
<b>Granite</b>	A coarse-grained igneous rock composed chiefly of orthoclase and albite feldspars and of quartz, usually with lesser amounts of one or more other minerals, as mica, hornblende, or augite.
<b>Gravitational</b>	The force of attraction between any two masses
<b>Greenhouse Gases</b>	Components of the atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect. Without the greenhouse effect the Earth would be uninhabitable.
<b>Groundwater</b>	Water beneath the earth's surface, often between saturated soil and rock, that supplies wells and springs
<b>Guano</b>	A natural manure composed chiefly of the excrement of sea birds
<b>Gully</b>	A small valley or ravine originally worn away by running water and serving as a drainageway after prolonged heavy rains
<b>Habitat</b>	The environment in which a species lives at any stage of its life cycle.
<b>Hairpin Turn</b>	Named for its resemblance to a hairpin/bobby pin, is a bend in a road with a very acute inner angle, making it necessary for an oncoming vehicle to turn almost 180° to continue on the road.
<b>Halophyte</b>	A plant adapted to living in salty soil, as along the seashore or in salt flats.
<b>Hazardous</b>	Full of risk, perilous, risky.
<b>Herbicide</b>	A chemical substance used to destroy or inhibit the growth of plants, especially weeds
<b>Hertz</b>	Unit for frequency, cycle per second.
<b>Hoardings</b>	A temporary wooden fence around a building or structure under construction or repair
<b>Humidity</b>	Dampness; moisture especially within the air.
<b>Hydrocarbon</b>	Organic chemical compounds consisting of an essential structure of carbon and hydrogen.
<b>Hydrogeology</b>	Pertaining to groundwater, i.e. water present in soils, superficial deposits such as sands and gravels and in bedrock.
<b>Hydrography</b>	The science of the measurement, description, and mapping of the surface waters of the earth, with special reference to their use for navigation
<b>Hydrology</b>	The science dealing with the occurrence, circulation, distribution and properties of the waters of the Earth and its atmosphere.
<b>Igneous</b>	Rock produced under conditions involving intense heat, as rocks of volcanic origin or rocks crystallized from molten magma.
<b>Illumination</b>	A supply of light
<b>Incubated</b>	To sit upon (eggs) for the purpose of hatching
<b>Indigenous</b>	Originating in and characteristic of a particular region or country; native
<b>Inhaled</b>	To breathe in; draw in by breathing
<b>In-situ</b>	Situated in the original, natural or existing place or position.
<b>Insulating</b>	To cover, line, or separate with a material that prevents or reduces the passage, transfer, or leakage of heat, electricity, or sound:
<b>Interceptors</b>	Stop/catch substances/objects before they reach a particular place
<b>Intermittent</b>	Stopping or ceasing for a period of time.
<b>Invasive</b>	Characterized by or involving invasion.
<b>Invertebrates</b>	Animals that have no spinal column.

<b>Jetty</b>	A pier or structure of stones, piles, or the like, projecting into the sea or other body of water to protect a harbour, deflect the current, etc
<b>Knot</b>	A unit of speed equal to one nautical mile or about 1.15 statute miles per hour.
<b>LA<sub>10</sub></b>	noise level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period
<b>LA<sub>90</sub></b>	noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period
<b>L<sub>Amax,fast</sub></b>	The maximum instantaneous sound pressure level attained during the measurement period, measured on the 'fast' response setting of the sound level meter.
<b>L<sub>Aeq</sub></b>	refers to the "equivalent" average sound level measured using the A-weighting which is most sensitive to speech intelligibility frequencies of the human ear
<b>L<sub>Aeq,T</sub></b>	The equivalent continuous sound level – the sound level of a notionally steady sound having the same energy as a fluctuating sound over a specified measurement period.
<b>L<sub>Aeq,1hr</sub></b>	The equivalent continuous sound level – the sound level of a notionally steady sound having the same energy as a fluctuating sound over a 1 hour measurement period
<b>Landfill</b>	A low area of land that is built up of solid refuse in layers covered by soil.
<b>Landmark</b>	Anything that is easily recognizable and has notable physical features or historical significance
<b>Landscape</b>	Those physical components, which together form the appearance of land, including its shapes, colours and textures. Landscape also reflects the way in which these various components combine to create distinctive landscape characters that are particular to localities.
<b>Landscape Character Zones</b>	Areas of the landscape defined by their physical and cultural elements
<b>Lateral</b>	A sideways direction
<b>Lava</b>	The molten, fluid rock that issues from a volcano or volcanic vent
<b>Leachable</b>	A substance which is able to be leached. A process in which a solid containing soluble particles is dissolved and then filtered
<b>Leachate</b>	A solution resulting from leaching
<b>Leaching</b>	The removal of soluble material from a substance, such as soil or rock, through the percolation of water
<b>Lichen</b>	A fungus that grows symbiotically with algae resulting in a composite organism that characteristically forms a crustlike or branching growth on rocks or tree trunks
<b>Logarithms</b>	The power to which a base, such as 10, must be raised to produce a given number
<b>Longitudinal</b>	Extending in the direction of the length of an object
<b>Longshore</b>	Existing, found, or employed along the shore, esp. at or near a seaport
<b>Luxuriant</b>	Abundant or lush in growth, as vegetation
<b>Made Ground</b>	Non engineered fill which can include demolition rubble and other waste material and may possibly be contaminated
<b>Magnitude</b>	Greatness of size or amount.
<b>Mammals</b>	Any of various warm-blooded vertebrate animals of the class Mammalia, including humans, characterized by a covering of hair on the skin and, in the female, milk-producing mammary glands for nourishing the young.
<b>Marine</b>	Of or pertaining to the sea; existing in or produced by the sea.
<b>Masonry</b>	The building of structures from individual units, laid in and bound together by mortar.
<b>MCERTS</b>	The Environment Agency's monitoring certification scheme.
<b>Meteorological</b>	of or pertaining to atmospheric phenomena, especially weather and weather conditions

<b>Mezzanine</b>	A low story between two other stories of greater height in a building
<b>Microclimates</b>	The climate of a small, specific place within an area as contrasted with the climate of the entire area
<b>Mitigation</b>	Measures taken to avoid, reduce or remove environmental impacts. Mitigation can moderate adverse effects and enhance the beneficial ones arising from the whole or specific elements of the Scheme
<b>Moisture Content</b>	The quantity of water contained in a material
<b>Moored</b>	To secure a vessel or an aircraft with lines or anchors
<b>Morphology</b>	The branch of geology that studies the characteristics and configuration and evolution of rocks and land forms
<b>Multi-modal</b>	Relating to, having, or utilizing more than one mode or modality
<b>Nanometers</b>	One billionth ( $10^{-9}$ ) of a meter
<b>Napoleonic</b>	Pertaining to, resembling or suggestive of the Napoleonic era or dynasty.
<b>Navigation aids</b>	A navigational aid or Navaid is any sort of marker which aids the traveller in navigation
<b>Negligible</b>	So small, trifling, or unimportant that it may safely be neglected or disregarded
<b>Neritic Zone</b>	The shallow waters of the ocean from the littoral zone to the edge of the continental shelf ; also, the shallow waters of a lake that borders the land.
<b>Nuisance</b>	Something offensive or annoying to individuals or to the community
<b>Orthogonal</b>	A mathematical involvement with right angles or perpendiculars
<b>Oceanic</b>	Of, living in, or produced by the ocean
<b>Osteoarchaeology</b>	The study of animal bones from archaeological sites.
<b>Pascal</b>	Unit for pressure, 1 Newton acting on an area of 1 square metre
<b>Preliminary</b>	Preceding and leading up to the main part, matter, or business; introductory; preparatory
<b>Penstocks</b>	A sluice or gate used to control the flow of water.
<b>Peripheral</b>	Pertaining to, situated in, or constituting the periphery; out skirts of area.
<b>Permanent</b>	long-lasting or nonfading
<b>Permeability</b>	The rate of flow of a liquid or gas through a porous material.
<b>Permissible</b>	That can be permitted; allowable
<b>pH</b>	A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution
<b>Physical</b>	Of or pertaining to that which is material: <i>the physical universe</i> .
<b>Physiographical</b>	Of or pertaining the science of physical geography.
<b>Phytotoxic</b>	Poisonous to plants.
<b>Piers</b>	A platform extending from a shore over water and supported by piles or pillars, used to secure, protect, and provide access to ships or boats
<b>Plateau</b>	A land area having a relatively level surface considerably raised above adjoining land on at least one side, and often cut by deep canyons
<b>Post-Medieval</b>	Having occurred; been discovered after the medieval time period.
<b>Potable</b>	Fit or suitable for drinking:
<b>Predators</b>	An organism that lives by preying on other organisms
<b>Preserved</b>	To keep alive or in existence; make lasting.
<b>Prevailing</b>	Predominant

<b>Prohibition</b>	A law, order, or decree that forbids something.
<b>Promontory</b>	A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea or other water beyond the line of the coast.
<b>Propagules</b>	Any of various usually vegetative portions of a plant, such as a bud or other offshoot, that aid in dispersal of the species and from which a new individual may develop
<b>Pyroclastic</b>	Composed chiefly of fragments of volcanic origin, as agglomerate, tuff, and certain other rocks
<b>Quay</b>	A landing place constructed along the edge of a body of water; wharf.
<b>Qualitative</b>	Pertaining to or concerned with quality or qualities
<b>Quantitative</b>	Of or pertaining to the describing or measuring of quantity
<b>Ramsar</b>	An internationally designated area of wetland and wildfowl importance
<b>Receptor</b>	Receptors comprise anything that may be affected by an environmental impact, be this human beings, socio-economic activity, habitats, species, controlled waters, landscape or cultural heritage.
<b>Reclaimed Land</b>	Creating new land from the sea or riverbeds
<b>Recycle</b>	To treat or process used waste materials so as to make them suitable for reuse.
<b>Reservoir</b>	A natural or artificial place where water is collected and stored for use,
<b>Residual Impacts</b>	Environmental Impacts remaining after mitigation measures have been implemented
<b>Retention</b>	The act of retaining.
<b>Reversible</b>	Capable of re-establishing the original condition after a change by the reverse of the change
<b>Robust</b>	Strong and healthy; hardy; vigorous.
<b>Roll on Roll off Vessel</b>	Roll-on/roll-off (RORO or ro-ro) vessels are designed to carry wheeled cargo such as automobiles, trailers or railroad cars, they have built-in ramps which allow the cargo to be efficiently "rolled on" and "rolled off" the vessel when in port. This is in contrast to lo-lo (lift on-lift off) vessels which use a crane to load and unload cargo
<b>RO-RO</b>	See Roll on Roll off Vessel
<b>Ruins</b>	The remains of a building or city etc.
<b>Ruinous</b>	Fallen into ruin; dilapidated.
<b>Runway Safety Area (RESA)</b>	<b>End Area</b> An area symmetrical about the extended runway centreline and adjacent to the end of the strip primarily intended to reduce the risk of damage to an aeroplane undershooting or overrunning the runway.
<b>Run-off</b>	Water that flows over the surface of the land.
<b>Saline</b>	Of, relating to, or containing salt; salty
<b>Saltation</b>	Intermittent, leaping movement of particles of sand or gravel, as from the force of wind or running water.
<b>Scenic</b>	Having pleasing or beautiful scenery.
<b>Sediments</b>	Solid fragmented material, such as silt, sand, gravel, chemical precipitates, and fossil fragments, that is transported and deposited by water, ice, or wind or that accumulates through chemical precipitation or secretion by organisms, and that forms layers on the Earth's surface. Sedimentary rocks consist of consolidated sediment.
<b>Seismic</b>	Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by an earthquake or vibration of the Earth, whether due to natural or man-made causes.
<b>Short –term</b>	concerned only with the near future
<b>Side Scan Sonar</b>	Used to create efficiently an image of large areas of the sea floor
<b>Significant</b>	Important; of consequence.

<b>Silt</b>	An earthy matter, fine sand or the like carried by flowing or moving water and deposited as a sediment.
<b>Sociographic</b>	the branch of sociology that uses statistical data to describe social phenomena
<b>Soiling</b>	To make dirty, particularly on the surface
<b>Species</b>	A group of closely-related organisms sharing constant differences from allied groups.
<b>Sporadic</b>	Appearing or happening at irregular intervals in time.
<b>Statutory</b>	Prescribed or authorized by statute
<b>Strata</b>	Unit used in geology to measure rock layering
<b>Stimuli</b>	Something causing or regarded as causing a response
<b>Substrata</b>	A layer of earth beneath the surface soil; subsoil
<b>Swell waves</b>	Waves generated by remote storms
<b>Tank Farm</b>	A facility for the storage of chemicals
<b>Taxonomy</b>	The science dealing with the description, identification, naming, and classification of organisms
<b>Telecommunications</b>	The transmission of information, as words, sounds, or images, usually over great distances, in the form of electromagnetic signals, as by telegraph, telephone, radio, or television.
<b>Temporary</b>	Lasting existing, serving, or effective for a time only; not permanent:
<b>Terracing</b>	A raised level with a vertical or sloping front or sides faced with masonry, turf, or the like, esp. one of a series of levels rising one above another.
<b>Terrain</b>	The surface features of an area of land
<b>Terrestrial</b>	Of or pertaining to land as distinct from water
<b>Topography</b>	The detailed mapping or charting of the features of a relatively small area, district, or locality.
<b>Top Soil</b>	Uppermost layer of soil, usually the top 2 to 6 inches
<b>Total Suspended Solids</b>	The total amount of particles that remain in suspension in water as a colloid due to the motion of water.
<b>Trachyte</b>	A fine-grained volcanic rock consisting essentially of alkali feldspar and one or more subordinate minerals
<b>Transect</b>	To cut across, dissect transversely.
<b>Trial Pit</b>	An excavation of ground in order to study or sample the composition and structure of the subsurface, usually dug during a site investigation, a soil survey or a geological survey.
<b>Tributaries</b>	A stream that flows into a larger stream or water body.
<b>Turbulence</b>	Irregular motion of the atmosphere, as that indicated by gusts and lulls in the wind.
<b>Turbulent</b>	Being in a state of agitation or tumult; disturbed
<b>Velocity</b>	Speed with direction
<b>Visibility</b>	The state or fact of being visible
<b>Visual Amenity</b>	Measure of visual quality of a site/ area experienced by visitors
<b>Visual Receptors</b>	People with views of the development or associated activities. These are located within the visual envelope and are typically residents, motorists, pedestrians, recreational users in residential areas on publicly accessible roads, footpaths and open spaces.
<b>Volatilisation</b>	The conversion of a solid or liquid to a gas or vapour by application of heat, by reducing pressure, by chemical reaction or by a combination of these processes.

<b>Waves</b>	A ridge or swell moving through or along the surface of a large body of water
<b>Weathered</b>	Worn, disintegrated, or changed in color or composition by weathering
<b>WebTag</b>	Refers to the UK Department for Transport's web-based multi-modal guidance on appraising transport projects and proposals
<b>Weir</b>	A small dam in a river or stream
<b>Wharf</b>	Structure built on the shore of or projecting into a harbour, stream, etc., so that vessels may be moored alongside to load or unload or to lie at rest; quay; pier
<b>Zone of visual Influence</b>	An area over which a proposed development may theoretically be visible.