



Little Crow

Solar Park

Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The glossary of terms and abbreviations pertinent to the Environmental Statement are set out below.

Term	Description
Abiotic	Pertaining to non-living agents; e.g. environmental factors.
Abscission	The shredding of a leaf or other short-lived part of a woody plant, involving the formation of a corky layer across its base; in some tree species twigs can be shed in this way.
Absorptive Roots	Non-woody, short-lived roots, generally having a diameter of less than one millimetre, the primary function of which is uptake of water and nutrients.
Adaptive Roots	The adaptive growth of existing roots; or the production of new roots in response to damage, decay or altered mechanical loading.
Adaptive Growth	In tree biomechanics, the process whereby the rate of wood formation in the cambial zone, as well as wood quality, responds to gravity and other forces acting on the cambium. This helps to maintain a uniform distribution of mechanical stress.
Adventitious Shoots	Shoots that develop other than from apical, axillary or dormant buds; see also 'epicormic'.
Amber Listed (Birds)	Bird species whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years (>25% but <50% in 25 years) declined historically but recovered recently, rare breeders (fewer than 300 pairs), internationally important populations in the UK, localised populations and those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe.
Anchorage	The system whereby a tree is fixed within the soil, involving cohesion between roots and soil and the development of a branched system of roots which withstands wind and gravitational forces transmitted from the aerial parts of the tree.
Annexe Sett	Badger sett that occurs in close association with the main sett, and is linked to the main sett by clear, well-used paths
Architecture	In a tree, a term describing the pattern of branching of the crown or root system.
Assemblage	A group of species found in the same location
Bacteria	Microscopic single-celled organisms, many species of which break down dead organic matter, and some of which cause diseases in other organisms.
Bark	A term usually applied to all the tissues of a woody plant lying outside the vascular cambium, thus including the phloem, cortex and periderm;

	occasionally applied only to the periderm or the phellem.
Baseline	Determination and description of environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured predicted or assessed.
Basidiomycotina (Basidiomycetes)	One of the major taxonomic groups of fungi; their spores are borne on microscopic peg-like structures (basidia), which in many types are in turn borne on or within conspicuous fruit bodies, such as brackets or toadstools. Most of the principal decay fungi in standing trees are basidiomycetes
Biodiversity	The variety of life on earth, measurable as the variety within species, and the variety of ecosystems
Boiling	A term sometimes used to describe pollard heads.
Bottle-Butt	A broadening of the stem base and buttresses of a tree, in excess of normal and sometimes denoting a growth response to weakening in that region, especially due to decay involving selective delignification
Bracing	The use of rods or cables to restrain the movement between parts of a tree
Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary. A first order branch arising from a stem • Lateral. A second order branch, subordinate to a primary branch or stem and bearing sub-lateral branches • Sub-lateral. A third order branch, subordinate to a lateral or primary branch, or stem and usually bearing only twigs
Branch Bark Ridge	The raised arc of bark tissues that forms within the acute angle between a branch and its parent stem.
Branch Collar	A visible swelling formed at the base of a branch whose diameter growth has been disproportionately slow compared to that of the parent stem; a term sometimes applied also to the pattern of growth of the cells of the parent stem around the branch base
Brown-Rot	A type of wood decay in which cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.
Buckling	An irreversible deformation of a structure subjected to a bending load.
Buttress Zone	The region at the base of a tree where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper side of the junctions.
Cambium	Layer of dividing cells producing xylem (woody) tissue internally and phloem (bark) tissue externally.

Canker	A persistent lesion formed by the death of bark and cambium due to colonisation by fungi or bacteria.
Canopy	Tree species that mature to form a closed woodland canopy.
Characteristics	Elements, or combination of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.
Cleaning Out	The removal of dead, crossing, weak, and damaged branches, where this will not damage or spoil the overall appearance of the tree.
Compartmentalization	The confinement of disease, decay or other dysfunction within an anatomically discrete region of plant tissue, due to passive and/or active defences operating at the boundaries of the affected region.
Compression Strength	The ability of a material or structure to resist failure when subjected to compressive loading; measurable in trees with special drilling devices.
Compressive Loading	Mechanical loading which exerts a positive pressure; the opposite to tensile loading.
Condition	An indication of the physiological condition of the tree. Where the term 'condition' is used in a report, it should not be taken as an indication of the stability of the tree.
Conservation Status	The state of a species or habitat including for example, extent, abundance, distribution and their trends.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the Root Protection Area (in square metres) to be protected during development, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection.
County Wildlife Site	Non statutory conservation sites for wildlife designated at the county level.
Crown Lifting	The removal of limbs and small branches to a specified height above ground level.
Crown Reduction/Shaping	A specified reduction in crown size whilst preserving, as far as possible, the natural tree shape.
Crown Reduction/Thinning	Reduction of the canopy volume by thinning to remove dominant branches whilst preserving, as far as possible the natural tree shape.
Crown Thinning	The removal of a proportion of secondary branch growth throughout the crown to produce an even density of foliage around a well balanced branch structure.
Crown/Canopy	The main foliage bearing section of the tree.

Deadwood	Branch or stem wood bearing no live tissues. Retention of deadwood provides valuable habitat for a wide range of species and seldom represents a threat to the health of the tree. Removal of deadwood can result in the ingress of decay to otherwise sound tissues and climbing operations to access deadwood can cause significant damage to a tree. Removal of deadwood is generally recommended only where it represents an unacceptable level of hazard.
Decurrent	In trees, a system of branching in which the crown is borne on a number of major widely-spreading limbs of similar size (cf. excurrent). In fungi with toadstools as fruit bodies, the description of gills which run some distance down the stem, rather than terminating abruptly.
Defect	In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment.
Delamination	The separation of wood layers along their length, visible as longitudinal splitting.
Designated landscape	Areas of landscape identified as of being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
Development	Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and/or visual environment.
Dieback	The death of parts of a woody plant, starting at shoot-tips or root-tips.
Disease	A malfunction in or destruction of tissues within a living organism, usually excluding mechanical damage; in trees, usually caused by pathogenic micro-organisms.
Distal	In the direction away from the main body of a tree or subject organism (cf. proximal).
Dominance	In trees, the tendency for a leading shoot to grow faster or more vigorously than the lateral shoots; also the tendency of a tree to maintain a taller crown than its neighbours.
Dormant Bud	An axial bud which does not develop into a shoot until after the formation of two or more annual wood increments; many such buds persist through the life of a tree and develop only if stimulated to do so.
Dysfunction	In woody tissues, the loss of physiological function, especially water conduction, in sapwood.
Ecological Feature	Habitats, species or ecosystems

Ecological Impact Assessment	EcIA is a process of identifying, quantifying and evaluating potential effects of development related or other proposed actions on habitats, species and ecosystems. The findings of an assessment can help competent authorities understand ecological issues when determining applications for consent. EcIA can be used for the appraisal of projects of any scale including the ecological component of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). When undertaken as part of an EIA, EcIA is subject to the relevant EIA Regulations. Unlike EIA, EcIA on its own is not a statutory requirement.
Elements	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings.
Endophytes	Micro-organisms which live inside plant tissues without causing overt disease, but in some cases capable of causing disease if the tissues become physiologically stressed, for example by lack of moisture.
Enhancement	Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the proposed development site and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition.
Environmental Impact Assessment	Process for identifying the likely significance of environmental effects (beneficial or adverse) arising from a Proposed Development, by comparing the existing environmental conditions prior to development (the baseline) with the environmental conditions during/following the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of a development should it proceed.
Environmental Statement	Document setting out the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment
Epicormic Shoot	A shoot having developed from a dormant or adventitious bud and not having developed from a first year shoot.
European Protected Species	Species that are identified by the EU Habitats Directive as the most seriously threatened in Europe, and include bats, great crested newts and otters
Excrescence	Any abnormal outgrowth on the surface of tree or other organism.
Excurrent	In trees, a system of branching in which there is a well-defined central main stem, bearing branches which are limited in their length, diameter and secondary branching (cf. decurrent).
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	A more detailed version of the phase 1 survey (see 'Phase 1 Habitat Survey', where additional information is collected, such as more details on hedgerows and the potential for protected species to be present.
Fastigiate	Having upright, often clustered branches.

Felling Licence	In the UK, a permit to fell trees in excess of a stipulated number of stems or volume of timber.
Fieled Layer	Herbs, ferns, grasses and sedges.
Flush-Cut	A pruning cut which removes part of the branch bark ridge and or branch-collar.
Fragmentation	The breaking up of a habitat, ecosystem or land-use type into smaller parcels with a consequent impairment of ecological function
Gliding Root	A root which circles and constricts the stem or roots possibly causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.
Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership	Government accredited Local Nature Partnership, comprising a broad range of local organisations who aim to bring about improvements in the natural environment in the Greater Lincolnshire Area.
Ground Layer	Mosses, ivy, lichens and fungi.
Guying	A form of artificial support with cables for trees with a temporarily inadequate anchorage.
Habit	The overall growth characteristics, shape of the tree and branch structure.
Habitat Suitability Index	A scoring system for evaluating habitat quality for specific species
Hazard Beam	An upwardly curved part of a tree in which strong internal stresses may occur without being reduced by adaptive growth; prone to longitudinal splitting.
Heartwood/False-Heartwood/Ripewood	Sapwood that has become dysfunctional as part of the natural aging processes.
Heave	A term mainly applicable to a shrinkable clay soil which expands due to re-wetting after the felling of a tree which was previously extracting moisture from the deeper layers; also the lifting of pavements and other structures by root diameter expansion; also the lifting of one side of a windrocked root-plate.
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
High Canopy Tree Species	Tree species having potential to contribute to the closed canopy of a mature woodland or forest.
Incipient Failure	In wood tissues, a mechanical failure which results only in deformation or cracking, and not in the fall or detachment of the affected part.
Included Bark (ingrown bark)	Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forks, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact.
Increment Borer	A hollow auger, which can be used for the extraction of wood cores for counting or measuring wood increments or for inspecting the condition of the wood.

Infection	The establishment of a parasitic micro-organism in the tissues of a tree or other organism.
Internode	The part of a stem between two nodes; not to be confused with a length of stem which bear nodes but no branches.
Key characteristics	Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope elevations and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural/ and or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	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.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Areas	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Landscape receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Lever Arm	A mechanical term denoting the length of the lever represented by a structure that is free to move at one end, such as a tree or an individual branch.
Lignin	The hard, cement-like constituent of wood cells; deposition of lignin within the matrix of cellulose microfibrils in the cell wall is termed Lignification.
Lion Tailing	A term applied to a branch of a tree that has few if any side-branches except at its end, and is thus liable to snap due to endloading.

Loading	A mechanical term describing the force acting on a structure from a particular source; e.g. the weight of the structure itself or wind pressure.
Local Planning Authority	The Council (County, Borough or District) that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area (administrative boundary) of the UK
Local Wildlife Site	A non statutory designation of local / county importance. In Lincolnshire, these areas selected by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.
Longitudinal	Along the length (of a stem, root or branch).
Lopping	A term often used to describe the removal of large branches from a tree, but also used to describe other forms of cutting.
Magnitude (of effect)	A term that combines judgments about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area of which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Main Sett	Typically large structures which constitute the principal shelter and breeding location for a single social group of badgers
Mammal Society	British charity devoted to the research and conservation of British mammals
Mature Heights (approximate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low maturing – less than 8 metres high • Moderately high maturing – 8 – 12 metres high • High maturing – greater than 12 metres high
Microdrill	An electronic rotating steel probe, which when inserted into woody tissue provides a measure of tissue density.
Minor Deadwood	Deadwood of a diameter less than 25mm and or unlikely to cause significant harm or damage upon impact with a target beneath the tree.
Mulch	Material laid down over the rooting area of a tree or other plant to help conserve moisture; a mulch may consist of organic matter or a sheet of plastic or other artificial material.
Mycelium	The body of a fungus, consisting of branched filaments (hyphae).
National Biodiversity Network	Body set up to oversee and facilitate the collection of biological data and information from across the UK into manageable and accessible databases
National Planning Policy Framework	Document setting out the Government’s planning policies for England and instruction on how they are expected to be applied
Occluding Tissue	A general term for the roll of wood, cambium and bark that forms around a wound on a woody plant (cf. woundwood).
Occlusion	The process whereby a wound is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it.

Outlying Sett	Badger sett located away from other setts and usually comprise no more than two, infrequently used sett entrances.
Pathogen	A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	A field survey technique widely used across the UK. Provides a relatively rapid system to record semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats. Each habitat type/feature is defined by way of a brief description and is allocated a specific name, an alpha-numeric code, and unique mapping colour.
Photomontage	A visualization which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Photosynthesis	The process whereby plants use light energy to split hydrogen from water molecules, and combine it with carbon dioxide to form the molecular building blocks for synthesizing carbohydrates and other biochemical products.
Phytotoxic	Toxic to plants.
Plantation on Ancient Woodland	Woodland sites which contain evidence of former ancient woodland, or for which there is recorded evidence of former ancient woodland, and which have subsequently been planted with coniferous or broadleaved trees
Plantlife	A British wild plant conservation charity
Pollarding	The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches, usually to a point just outside that of the previous cutting. Pollarding may involve the removal of the entire canopy in one operation, or may be phased over several years. The period of safe retention of trees having been pollarded varies with species and individuals. It is usually necessary to re-pollard on a regular basis, annually in the case of some species.
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	A rapid assessment of the ecological features present, or potentially present, within a site and its surrounding area.
Primary Branch	A major branch, generally having a basal diameter greater than 0.25 x stem diameter.
Primary Root Zone	The soil volume most likely to contain roots that are critical to the health and stability of the tree and normally defined by reference BS5837 (2005) Guide for Trees in Relation to Construction.
Priority	Works may be prioritised, 1. = high, 5. = low.

Priority Habitats	Habitats that are of principal importance for conservation in the UK (arising from the Section 41 list of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006)
Priority Species	Species that are of principal importance for conservation in the UK (arising from the Section 42 list of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006)
Probability	A statistical measure of the likelihood that a particular event might occur.
Promimal	In the direction towards from the main body of a tree or other living organism (cf. distal).
Pruning	The removal or cutting back of twigs or branches, sometimes applied to twigs or small branches only, but often used to describe most activities involving the cutting of trees or shrubs.
Radial	In the plane or direction of the radius of a circular object such as a tree stem.
Rams-Horn	In connection with wounds on trees, a roll of occluding tissues which has a spiral structure as seen in cross-section.
Rays	Strips of radially elongated parenchyma cells within wood and bark. The functions of rays include food storage, radial translocation and contributing to the strength of wood.
Reactive Growth/Reactive Wood	Production of woody tissue in response to altered mechanical loading; often in response to internal defect or decay and associated strength loss (cf. adaptive growth).
Receptors	See Landscape receptors and Visual receptors
Red Listed (Birds)	Bird species that are globally threatened, whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years (i.e. >50% in 25 years), or which have declined historically and not recovered.
Removal of Dead Wood	Unless otherwise specified, this refers to the removal of all accessible dead, dying and diseased branchwood and broken snags.
Removal of Major Dead Wood	The removal of, dead, dying and diseased branchwood above a specified size.
Residual Wall	The wall of non-decayed wood remaining following decay of internal stem, branch or root tissues.
Respacing	Selective removal of trees from a group or woodland to provide space and resources for the development of retained trees.
Rib	A ridge of wood that has usually developed because of locally increased mechanical loading. Often associated with internal cracking in the wood of the stem, branch or root.

Ring-Barking (girdling)	The removal of a ring of bark and phloem around the circumference of a stem or branch, normally resulting in an inability to transport photosynthetic assimilates below the area of damage. Almost inevitably results in the eventual death of the affected stem or branch above the damage.
Root Protection Area	An area of ground surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the tree's survival. Calculated with reference to Table 2 of BS5837 (2005) and shown in plan form in square metres.
Root Zone	Area of soils containing absorptive roots of the tree/s described. The Primary root zone is that which we consider of primary importance to the physiological well-being of the tree.
Root-Collar	The transitional area between the stem/s and roots.
Root-Collar Examination	Excavation of surfacing and soils around the root-collar to assess the structural integrity of roots and/or stem.
Sapwood	Living xylem tissues.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an EIA. It is a method of ensuring that an EIA focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be less significant.
Secondary Branch	A branch, generally having a basal diameter of less than 0.25 x stem diameter.
Selective Delignification	A kind of wood decay (white-rot) in which lignin is degraded faster than cellulose.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgments of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Shedding	In woody plants, the normal abscission, rotting off or sloughing of leaves, floral parts, twigs, fine roots and bark scales.
Shrub Species	Woody perennial species forming the lowest level of woody plants in a woodland and not normally considered to be trees.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Silviculture	The practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values.
Silvicultural Thinning	Removal of selected trees to favour the development of retained specimens to achieve a management objective.
Simultaneous White-Rot	A kind of wood decay in which lignin and cellulose are degraded at about the same rate.

Site of Nature Conservation Interest	A non-statutory designation of local / county importance. In Lincolnshire, the status of SNCIs have been superseded by Local Wildlife Sites but sites retain their SNCI Status until they have been assessed against the LWS criteria by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	A statutory conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom
Snag	In woody plants, a portion of a cut or broken stem, branch or root which extends beyond any growing-point or dormant bud; a snag usually tends to die back to the nearest growing point.
Soft Rot	A kind of wood decay in which a fungus degrades cellulose within the cell walls, without any general degradation of the wall as a whole.
Special Area of Conservation	Sites protected under the European 'Habitats Directive' to protect internationally important natural habitats and species.
Special Protection Area	Sites protected under the European 'Birds Directive' for rare and vulnerable birds and for regularly occurring migratory species
Spores	Propagules of fungi and many other life-forms; most spores are microscopic and dispersed in air or water.
Sporophore	The spore bearing structure of fungi.
Sprouts	Adventitious shoot growth erupting from beneath the bark.
Stem/s	The main supporting structure/s, from ground level up to the first major division into branches.
Storm	A layer of tissue which supports the fruit bodies of some types of fungi, mainly ascomycetes.
Stress	In plant physiology, a condition under which one or more physiological functions are not operating within their optimum range, for example due to lack of water, inadequate nutrition or extremes of temperature.
Stress	In mechanics, the application of a force to an object.
Stringy White-Rot	The kind of wood decay produced by selective delignification.
Structural Roots	Roots, generally having a diameter greater than ten millimetres, and contributing significantly to the structural support and stability of the tree.
Subsidence	In relation to soil or structures resting in or on soil, a sinking due to shrinkage when certain types of clay soil dry out, sometimes due to extraction of moisture by tree roots.
Subsidence	In relation to branches of trees, a term that can be used to describe a progressive downward bending due to increasing weight.

Subsidiary Sett	Considerable badger setts which receive regular or sporadic usage but are not the focal sett for a social group
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
Taper	In stems and branches, the degree of change in girth along a given length.
Target Canker	A kind of perennial canker, containing concentric rings of dead occluding tissues.
Topping	In arboriculture, the removal of the crown of a tree, or of a major proportion of it.
Torsional Stress	Mechanical stress applied by a twisting force.
Targets	In tree risk assessment (with slight misuse of normal meaning) persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it.
Translocation	In plant physiology, the movement of water and dissolved materials through the body of the plant.
Transpiration	The evaporation of moisture from the surface of a plant, especially via the stomata of leaves; it exerts a suction which draws water up from the roots and through the intervening xylem cells.
Tree Risk Assessment	<p>An assessment and description of the risks and where appropriate the values associated with a tree or trees. The primary risk being considered is that from falling trees. Other risks, such as damage to infrastructure, interruption of service and building subsidence may also be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkover – A general view of the tree population considered in the context of the adjacent land-use to identify trees that present significantly elevated risks • Drive-by - A general view of the tree population from a moving vehicle and considered in the context of the adjacent land-use to identify trees that present significantly elevated risks • Individual – the assessment of risks from a single tree considered in the context of the adjacent land-use to identify trees that present significantly elevated risks
UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework	A framework of priorities for UK-level work for the Convention on Biological Diversity
Understorey	This layer consists of younger individuals of the dominant trees, together with smaller trees and shrubs which are adapted to grow under lower light conditions.

Understorey Tree Species	Tree species not having potential to attain a size at which they can contribute to the closed high canopy of a woodland.
Vascular Wilt	A type of plant disease in which water-conducting cells become dysfunctional.
Vessels	Water-conducting cells in plants, usually wide and long for hydraulic efficiency; generally not present in coniferous trees.
Veteran Tree	A loosely defined term for an old specimen that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition and which has usually lived longer than the typical upper age range for the species concerned.
Vigour	The expression of carbohydrate expenditure to growth (in trees).
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings which provides and attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the proposals.
Visualization	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development.
Vitality	A measure of physiological condition expressed through the health and growth of foliage, shoots and adaptive woody tissues.
Volunteer Trees	Trees arising from natural colonisation rather than having been planted.
White-Rot	A range of kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents, is degraded.
Wind Exposure	The degree to which a tree or other object is exposed to wind, both in terms of duration and velocity.
Wind Pressure	The force exerted by a wind on a particular object.
Windthrow	The blowing over of a tree at its roots.
Wound Dressing	A general term for sealants and other materials used to cover wounds in the hope of protecting them against desiccation and infection; only of proven value against fresh wound parasites.
Woundwood	Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible.

Zone(s) of Influence	The area(s) over which ecological features may be affected by the biophysical changes caused by the proposed project and associated activities.
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms and Abbreviations	Description
AAR	Average Annual Rainfall
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
Approx.	Approximately
ATO	Accumulated Temperature above 0degC, January to June
Axil	The place where a bud is borne between a leaf and its parent shoot.
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust – British charity dedicated to the conservation of bats and their habitats in the UK
BMV	Best and Most Versatile agricultural land
BS	British Standard - standards produced by British Standards Institution Group
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology – an organisation for the study of birds in the British Isles.
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management – professional body for ecology and environmental practitioners
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CWS	County Wildlife Site
DBH (Diameter at Breast Height)	Stem diameter measured at a height of 1.5 metres (UK) or the nearest measurable point. Where measurement at a height of 1.5 metres is not possible, another height may be specified.
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – Government department responsible for policy and regulations on environmental, food, and rural issues
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
EA	Environment Agency – An executive non departmental government body working with responsibilities to protect and improve the environment, including flood risk management
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment

eDNA	Environmental DNA - DNA that is collected from a variety of environmental samples such as soil, water etc. rather than directly sampled from an individual organism.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPS	European Protected Species
ES	Environmental Statement
FRADS	Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy
GCN	Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectares
Habit	The overall growth characteristics, shape of the tree and branch structure.
Habitat Suitability Index	A scoring system for evaluating habitat quality for specific species
HPI	Habitat of Principal Importance – see 'Priority Habitats'
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee - public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation
KV	Kilovolt
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan - a plan aimed at conserving the fauna, flora and habitats of a defined area, usually along local authority boundary lines
LDC	Land Drainage Consent
LEMP	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
LERC	Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre – Where wildlife and geological information and documents are kept pertaining to the Greater Lincolnshire area.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Ltd	Limited
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
LWT	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust - A voluntary charitable organisation which cares for Lincolnshire's wildlife and countryside.
m	Metres
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food
MAGIC	'Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside' website – Government sponsored website containing environmental data from several public bodies including Natural England, the Environment Agency, English Heritage, Forestry Commission, Marine Management Organisation and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
mm	Millimetres

MW	Megawatt
MWp	Megawatt power
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NE	Natural England - The statutory advisor to the Government on nature conservation in England and promotes the conservation of England's wildlife and natural features
NERC Act 2006	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Act of Parliament to make provision concerned with the natural environment and rural communities (e.g. Natural England)
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey – Mapping agency
PAWS	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PLC	Public Limited Company
PPG7	Planning Policy Guidance note 7
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds - mote conservation and protection of birds and the wider environment
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Interest
SNCO	Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation – in England this is Natural England.
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Species of Principal Importance – see 'Priority Species'
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest - conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom
TIN049	Technical Information Note No. 049 from Natural England
UK BAP	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan –the UK government's response to the Convention on Biological diversity. It brought about a series of created action plans for species and habitats in the UK that were most under threat so as to support their recovery. Succeeded by the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' in 2012

