

# A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling Scheme TR010036

## 6.1 Environmental Statement Chapter 16 Glossary

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)  
Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009  
July 2018



Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning  
(Applications: Prescribed Forms  
and Procedure) Regulations  
2009**

**A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling  
Scheme**

Development Consent Order 201[X]

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**6.1 Environmental Statement  
Chapter 16 Glossary**

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## 16 Glossary

Glossary term	Description
Abutment	Part of the substructure that supports the extreme ends of a bridge span.
Acoustic barrier	A sound absorbing fence that is usually constructed of timber panels with absorptive material on each side, with steel posts.
Acoustic earth bund	An earth mound, often planted with trees and shrubs, to protect nearby receptors from noise pollution.
Affected Road Network (ARN)	Details of the wider road network affected by the scheme on a local council/county level and national level. The ARN is generated by analysing traffic data.
Agricultural Impact Assessment (AgIA)	An Agricultural Impact Assessment (AgIA) provides an assessment on the viability of farms as a result of a development. Husbandry and severance effects for individual farms are the primary consideration within an AgIA although other effects, such as an increase in flooding, may also need to be assessed.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	Agricultural Land Classification provides a means of assessing the quality of farmland. Its assessment is based on physical limitations of the land, such as climate, site characteristics (for example gradient) and soil. The assessment gives an indication of the versatility and expected yield of the land. The system classifies agricultural land in 5 grades. The best and most versatile land is classified as 1, 2 and 3a. The Agricultural Land Classification was developed by the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) in 1988 and revised in 1996.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Any parts of a Local Authority's area where the air quality objectives are not being achieved, or are not likely to be achieved within the relevant period must be identified and declared an AQMA.
Air Quality Strategy	Establishes the UK framework for air quality improvements. The Environment Agency is required to have regard to the Strategy in exercising its pollution control functions. Local authorities are also required to work towards the Strategy's objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose.
Air quality thresholds	A blanket term used to cover both the UK Air Quality Objectives and EU Limit Values and to provide a broad metric to compare outcomes of air quality modelling and monitoring.
Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)	Objectives are policy targets often expressed as a maximum ambient concentration not to be exceeded, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, within a specified timescale.
Ambient noise	Ambient noise is the total sound in a certain situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far.
Amenity	The relative pleasantness of a journey.
Annual Average Weekly Traffic (AAWT)	Traffic data obtained by calculating weekly traffic flows and then calculating the annual average. Often used in predicting noise levels and air quality, usually in conjunction with other parameters such as average vehicle speed and percentage heavy vehicles.
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	Total accumulation of rainfall which allows the probability of the event of a flood occurring in one year to be calculated, expressed as a percentage.

Glossary term	Description
Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA)	A report that highlights the trees for removal prior to construction works, trees that require pruning, and trees that require barrier protection during the proposed works. The AIA also details the sequence that the construction activities on site should follow, and methods of protecting and working adjacent to retained trees to mitigate construction impacts during and after construction.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Outlines the method carried out to complete the scheme without causing damage to trees, such as their crown or root systems, within proximity to the site.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) (CROW Act). It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty. Under the CROW Act, Natural England can make orders to designate AONBs or vary the boundaries of existing ones.
Area of high archaeological importance	An area designated by South Somerset District Council known to have high potential for archaeological remains.
Attenuation pond	A pond that contains water in dry weather and is designed to hold more when it rains. Also known as a balancing pond.
At-grade junction	An intersection of highways where the crossing is at the same level.
Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras	Technology which records a vehicle's registration plate using optical character recognition identified using a camera.
Automatic monitoring	Monitoring using automated systems to collect data that then feeds back into decision making processes.
Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN)	The AURN is the UK's largest automatic monitoring network and is the main network used for compliance reporting against the Ambient Air Quality Directives. It includes automatic air quality monitoring stations measuring oxides of nitrogen (NO <sub>x</sub> ), sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ), carbon monoxide (CO) and particulates (PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> ). These sites provide high resolution hourly information which is communicated rapidly to the public, using a wide range of electronic, media and web platforms.
Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)	A prediction of the number of vehicles using a given road per day, annualised.
A-Weighting	The unit used to define a weighted sound pressure level, which correlates well with the subjective response to sound. The 'A' weighting follows the frequency response of the human ear, which is less sensitive to low and very high frequencies than it is to those in the range 500Hz to 4kHz.
Baseline conditions	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the project together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the project.
Base Year	Reflects the year over which the traffic data has been collected and the corresponding traffic model has been validated for. For this scheme, the base year is 2017.
Basic noise level (BNL)	In this context, the CRTN calculated noise level at a reference distance of 10 metres from the nearside carriageway edge obtained from certain variables. The BNL has been calculated assuming the roads are flat.

Glossary term	Description
Beam	A linear structural member that spans from one support to another on a bridge, and may be supported or continuous. Beams are part of the superstructure.
Bearing	A component that provides the connection between the superstructure and substructure for a bridge.
Birds Directive	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive 1979) as amended (79/409/EEC).
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, landscape, ecosystem, habitat, communities, species, populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
Bridge Deck	The component of a bridge superstructure that directly supports the road surface and traffic.
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Partly publicly-funded body aiming to advance geoscientific knowledge of the UK landmass and continental shelf by means of surveying, monitoring and research.
Built historic environment	Buildings of historic interest which can make an important contribution to the local area (including sense of place). The built historic environment includes, but is not limited to, scheduled monuments and listed buildings.
Buried archaeology	Archaeology buried beneath the ground surface. Buried archaeology is an important feature of historic landscapes. Such a site has an important contribution to the area and its sense of place.
Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CRTN)	Provides procedures for predicting noise levels for a given flow of road traffic at sensitive receptors.
Candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC)	Sites currently waiting for approval by the European Commission which are regarded as high-quality conservation sites.
Cement bound granular material (CBGM)	A cost effective and more sustainable alternative to conventional asphalt construction. CBGMs can be produced to a variety of strength classes and is installed using conventional paving equipment and methods, overlaid with the required thickness of asphalt.
CIRIA (Construction Industry Research and Information Association)	A neutral, independent and not-for-profit organisation facilitating collaborative activities helping to support the construction industry.
Combined (and cumulative) effects	Combined and cumulative effects result from multiple actions on receptors over time and are generally additive or interactive (synergistic) in nature. They can also be considered as effects resulting from incremental changes by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the scheme. Combined effects are therefore identified as effects from a single project (the inter-relationships between different environmental factors). Cumulative effects are identified as effects from different projects, with the project being assessed.
Combined kerb and drainage systems	Comprises a wide kerb unit, within which is a hydraulic conduit. The system is placed adjacent to the pavement which is to be drained. Openings in the system allow surface water to enter the conduit and the water is discharged at outfall points.

Glossary term	Description
Compensation	Something, typically money, awarded to someone in recognition of loss.
Concentrations	Mass of pollutant per volume of air after leaving the exhaust and mixed with the ambient air. Concentrations are outputs from an air quality model and are compared to air quality thresholds.
Congestion	Traffic experiences periods of excessive breaking and acceleration and is associated with higher vehicle emissions. On motorways this occurs at speeds less than 50mph and / or near complex junctions.
Conservation Area	An area designated by the Local Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as possessing special architectural or historical interest. The Local Planning Authority will seek to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of these areas.
Contaminated Land Risk Assessment (CLRA)	The OEMP includes a commitment to prepare a CLRA, which includes a scoping strategy. On completion of the CLRA, a Remediation Strategy is prepared. This process manages the potential risks associated with contaminated land.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A CEMP includes the specific measures that will be taken to control and manage the environmental impacts whilst the project is under construction that may otherwise occur for each of the environmental topics, such as noise, air quality, water resources and ecology. In addition, a description of the planned works and the general site arrangements should be included in the CEMP. The Principal Contractor will be responsible for ensuring the measures specified within the CEMP are implemented.
County Wildlife Sites (CWS)	CWS designation is non-statutory but is recognition of a site's high value for wildlife, with many sites being of county and often regional or national importance. They often support characteristic or threatened species and habitats included in Local and National Biodiversity Action Plans.
Cumulative Assessment	An assessment on how the effects of the proposed Scheme would combine and interact with the effects of other developments. It considers the accumulation of, and interrelationship between effects which might affect the environment, economy or community as a whole, even though they may be acceptable when considered on an individual basis with mitigation measures in place.
Cutting	An earthwork to establish the road foundations (along with embankments), where the road is cut into the landscape, providing potential for visual screening and noise attenuation.
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	The UK government department responsible for safeguarding the UK's natural environment, supporting the food and farming industry and sustaining the rural economy.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	A set of documents published by the Highways Agency that provide a comprehensive manual system which accommodates all current standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads (including motorways).
Design Year	15 years after the opening year.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	The means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP). Introduced

Glossary term	Description
	by the Planning Act (2008) and applications are decided by the Planning Inspectorate and the Secretary of State.
Diffusion tube monitoring	Diffusion tubes are a pollutant specific method of monitoring and measuring different pollutants, including measuring oxides of nitrogen (NO <sub>x</sub> ). Diffusion tubes passively absorb the pollutant to which they are exposed in each place over a period, generally 2-4 weeks, and the tube is then returned to the laboratory for analysis.
Driver Stress	The adverse mental and physiological effects experienced by a driver traversing a road network.
Do-Nothing	The Do Nothing forecasting scenario is simply the existing network without modification in the Opening / Design Year.
Do-Minimum (DM) scenario	<p>The Do-Minimum forecast scenario in the Opening / Design Year is the base road and traffic network against which alternative improvements can be assessed. In many cases, the definition of the Do-Minimum is straightforward; it is simply the Do-Nothing scenario. However, 1 or more of the following 4 cases may arise, in which the 'Do-Minimum' differs from the 'Do-Nothing':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The case where works will be carried out regardless of whether or not the Do- Something scheme is built.</li> <li>ii) The case where the existing network may be improved to form a 'Do-Minimum scheme which can be tested as an alternative to carrying out major Do-Something improvements.</li> <li>iii) The case where traffic conditions can be improved without significant capital expenditure.</li> <li>iv) The case where the area covered by the modelled network includes road proposals other than the one under immediate consideration.</li> </ul>
Do-Something (DS) scenario	The Do-Something forecast scenario is the road proposal under consideration in the Opening / Design Year.
Drainage Strategy Report	This report advises on the most appropriate drainage solutions. This is a written report which demonstrates to the planning authority that the site drainage can be effectively dealt with. The drainage strategy must incorporate sustainable and practice drainage solutions, mitigate against flooding, and is realistic.
Dust	The word 'dust' usually refers to particulate matter in the size range 1-75 microns in diameter. Dust can be mechanically transported either by wind or re-suspension by vehicles. It can also arise from wind erosion on material stock piles and earth moving activities.
Early assessment and sifting tool (EAST)	A tool which quickly compiles evidence possible supporting options and formats them in a cohesive way, separating information of high importance for easy navigation and comparison.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect'), which is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact to the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria. For example, land clearing during construction results in habitat loss (impact), the effect of which is the significance of the habitat loss on the ecological resource.
Embankment	An earthwork to establish the road foundations (along with cuttings), where material is built up on either side of the road, providing potential for visual screening and noise attenuation.



Glossary term	Description
Emergency Roadside Telephone (ERT)	Phone located on the side of road to make calls to emergency services due to high level of danger or likelihood of making emergency calls.
Emissions	Mass of a pollutant per time per vehicle at the point of exhaust and are used as inputs into an air quality model.
English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	Used for the measurement and comparison of deprivation between neighbourhoods in England. The index ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).
Enhancement	A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
Environment Agency	The Environment Agency is responsible for environmental protection and regulation in England and plays a central role in implementing the government's environmental strategy. The Environment Agency is the main body responsible for managing the regulation of major industry and waste, treatment of contaminated land, water quality and resources, fisheries, inland river, estuary and harbour navigations, and conservation and ecology. They are also responsible for managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea.
Environmental Health Officer (EHO)	An official within the Council, in this case within South Somerset District Council, responsible for carrying out measures for protecting public health and enforcing legislation related to the environment, health and safety.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The aim of the EIA, which this Environmental Statement is included in, is to protect the environment by ensuring that the planning authority, when deciding whether to grant planning permission, does so in the full knowledge of the likely significant effects (and takes this into account in the decision-making process).
EIA Directive	Council Directive (2014/52/EU) on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.
Environmental Management Plan	An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides the framework for recording environmental risks, commitments and other environmental constraints and clearly identifies the structures and processes that will be used to manage and control these aspects. The EMP also seeks to ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislation, government policy objectives and scheme specific environmental objectives. It also provides the mechanism for monitoring, reviewing and auditing environmental performance and compliance.
Environmental Management System (EMS)	A set of practices and processes in a structured framework enabling an organisation to reduce its environmental impacts and increase its efficiency.
Environmental Quality Standard (EQS)	The maximum permissible concentration of a potentially hazardous chemical. It is used to assess the risk to the health of aquatic flora and fauna.
European Protected Species	Regulations implemented by the Habitats Regulations 1994 to protect species of plants and animals which are listed on Annex IV of the Habitats Directive as well as Schedule 2 and Schedule 4 of Habitat Regulations 1994.

Glossary term	Description
Farm / Individual farm holdings / Farm business	An area of land that consists of one or more land parcels or group of fields that are managed by a named person or named business entity as an owner, tenant or in any other commercial agricultural capacity, for the production of food, forage or fibre.
Filter drain	A filter drain is a trench lined with a geotextile and filled with gravel into which runoff water is led, either directly from the drained surface or via a pipe system.
Fin drain	A drain containing a thin sheet of drainage composite which conveys water. In the usual configuration the composite sheet is laid vertically, conveying water into a pipe at the base of the drain.
Findspot	An area where an archaeological object, or group of archaeological objects have been found.
Flood Risk Assessment	An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.
Flood Zone	Flood Zone definitions are set out in the National Planning Policy Guidance. Used to create a flood map for planning risk. There are 3 flood zones which refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences.
Forecast (Traffic)	A model describing a future set of traffic conditions; for example Do-Minimum, Do-Something, etc.
Free Flow	Traffic maintaining a constant driving style without periods of excessive breaking and acceleration. On motorways this is for speeds above 50mph.
Geophysical Survey	Method to assess and collect data on sub-surface features used for spatial analysis.
Geotextile membrane	Permeable fabric with the ability to separate, filter, reinforce, protect or drain, when used in association with soil.
Girder	This performs the same function as a beam but is normally metal and has been built up.
Grade-separated junction	Aligning a junction of 2 or more surface transport at different heights (grades) so that they will not disrupt the traffic flow on other traffic routes when they cross each other.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation. Examples include carbon dioxide and methane. Recent increases of GHG emissions are resulting in an increase in the average global surface temperature and consequently, climate change.
Global System for Mobile communications (GSM)	Global standard for mobile communications introduced by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute.
Gully	A drainage pit covered by an open metal grating located on the road edge. Purpose is to drain water from the highway into the sewerage system.
Habitat Directive	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive 1992) as amended (92/43/EEC).
Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A Habitat Regulations Assessment is required where a project may have significant effects on a site by affecting its function to support protected habitats or species. Its purpose is to assess the

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	implications of the proposal in respect of the site's 'conservation objectives'. The assessment is undertaken by the competent authority, in this case the Secretary of State.
Handover Environmental Management Plan (HEMP)	Issued at the end of the aftercare period. The HEMP will detail long term maintenance objectives, activities and monitoring for Years 5 to 20.
Hardstrip	Provides a surfaced strip that abuts on the carriageway. The hardstrip provides pavement integrity and stability, partial and cost-effective provision for stopped vehicles, provision of additional width to accommodate temporary traffic management layouts, snow and water collection, overrun facility for driver error and improved level of service.
Heavily modified water body (HMWB)	Bodies of water which as a result of physical alterations (for example size, slope, discharge, form, shape) by human activity are changed in character and cannot therefore meet 'good ecological status' (GES).
Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs)	Heavy Goods Vehicles, over 3.5 tonnes and includes rigid and articulate lorries.
Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV)	Heavy Duty Vehicles. As HGVs with the inclusion of buses and coaches.
Hibernacula	A shelter occupied during the winter by animals in hibernation.
Highways Agency Water Risk Assessment Tool (HAWRAT)	Developed to assess the potential ecological impacts of routine runoff on surface waters required to determine whether there is an environmental risk and if pollution mitigation measures are needed in specific circumstances. The methodology behind it has been derived from a collaborative research programme undertaken by the Highways Agency and the Environment Agency.
Highways England Delivery Plan	Sets out Highways England's long term plans for the modernisation and renewal of the road network over the 5-year period from 2015 - 2020. It provides a brief outline of what Highways England has delivered during 2015 -2016 and sets out a clear programme of activity for 2016 - 2017, as well as annual and future commitments.
Highways England Environment Strategy	Sets out Highways England's vision that will guide their environmental actions and activities over the next five years. The strategy outlines Highways England's commitment to improving their environmental outcomes. In doing this, it seeks to help protect, manage and enhance the quality of the surrounding environment, with a focus on people and the built, natural and historic environment. The strategy will be delivered through all aspects of Highways England's business, and in particular the operation, maintenance and improvement of Highways England's network.
Highways England Sustainable Development Strategy	Intends to communicate the approach and priorities for sustainable development to Highways England's key stakeholders. Sustainable development is defined in Highways England's licence to operate as "encouraging economic growth whilst protecting the environment and improving safety and quality of life for current and future generations".
Historic England	The public body that looks after England's historic environment. Championing historic places and helping people understand their value and care for them.
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving

Glossary term	Description
	physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	Sources of, and signposts to, information relating to landscapes, monuments, sites, places, areas and archaeological finds spanning more than 700,000 years of human endeavour. Based mainly in local authorities, they are used for planning and development control but they also fulfil an educational role.
Historic landfill	Sites where records of waste being received to be buried are now closed, meaning that there is no Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permit or waste management licence currently being in force.
Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA)	A study prepared by the Local Planning Authority which produces evidence to determine the feasibility of land for planning development but does not mean the site should be used in the future due to lack of policy representation by the assessment.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Impact Risk Zone (IRZ)	A GIS tool developed by Natural England to make an initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI reflecting the sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of proposed development which potentially could have adverse impacts.
Indices of Deprivation	Statistics on relative deprivation in small areas in England.
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)	The public body that advises the UK government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation,
Journey Time	The time taken by vehicles or NMUs to complete a journey between an origin and destination.
Key Performance Indicators (PI)	A performance measurement by assessing and evaluating the success of a particular activity carried out by an organisation to make sure targets and objectives are met. KPIs are vital for this success.
L <sub>A10</sub> Index	L <sub>A10</sub> descriptor is the A-weighted sound pressure level in dB that is exceeded for 10% of the measurement period. This is the standard index used within the UK to describe traffic noise.
L <sub>Amax</sub> Index	The maximum A-weighted sound pressure level measured during a given time period.
L <sub>Aeq</sub>	The sound level in decibels equivalent to the total A-weighted sound energy measured over a stated period of time.
Locally Important Building	A historic building which is only important to the history of the local area. Within planning policy they are classified as non-designated heritage assets.
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging. A remote sensing method that uses light to measure ranges (variable distances) to Earth.
Limit values	Limit values are legally mandated concentrations as described in the Air Quality Directive and are to be achieved by the specified date.
Listed Building	A building which is considered by the Secretary of State (for Culture, Media and Sport) to be of special architectural or historic interest in accordance with the regime set out in the Town and

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	Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
$L_{\text{night, outside}}$ Index	Is the equivalent continuous sound level $L_{\text{Aeq}}$ , 8 hours for the period 23:00 to 07:00 assessed outside a dwelling and is free-field. Free-field means a sound level which is measured or calculated without any reflections from nearby surfaces.
Local Character Area (LCA) profile	Divide local authority areas by the unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. Managed by the Local Authority, in this case South Somerset District Council.
Local Geological Site (LGS)	Sites within a county that are considered worthy of protection for their Earth Science, but are not already protected as SSSIs. Previously called a Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).
Local Impact Area (LIA)	The area within 250 metres of the scheme boundary.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. LNRs are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local Plan	The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Locally designated site of importance for biodiversity. Sometimes known as Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).
Lower Super Output Area	Super Output Areas are geographic areas for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They are used on the Neighbourhood Statistics site and across National Statistics. There are currently two layers of SOA; Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA).
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This the level of noise above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Luminous intensity class	Luminous intensity glare classes G1 to G6 are defined in terms of the maximum luminous intensity per kilolumen of light output from the luminaire.
Made Ground	Artificial deposits on the natural ground surface using fill material to create land.
Materials Management Plan (MMP)	Identifies ways to re-use site-won or excavated materials within the construction of the scheme provided it meets the requirements of the CL:AIRE Code of Practice. This would initially be an Outline MMP (contained in the OEMP), and would be developed into a full MMP by the appointed contractor.

Glossary term	Description
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)	Formerly the Department for Communities and Local Government which focuses on creating great places to live and work, and to give more power to local people to shape what happens in their area.
Mitigation	Measures intended to avoid, reduce and, where possible, remedy significant adverse environmental effects.
National Adaptation Programme	Sets out actions for UK government, businesses, councils, civil society and academia to address the findings of the first UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2012) and to build the nation's resilience to climate change.
National Character Areas (NCAs)	A natural subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity. The NCAs are defined by Natural England, the UK government's advisors on the natural environment.
National Character Area (NCA) profiles	NCAs divide England into 159 distinct natural areas, each defined by the unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries.
National Considerate Constructor's Scheme	The Considerate Constructor's Scheme is a non-profit making independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry. Construction sites, companies and suppliers can voluntarily register with the Scheme and agree to abide by the Code of Considerate Practice, designed to encourage best practice beyond statutory requirements.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Established to protect some of the UK's most important habitats, species and geology and to provide opportunities for research. Natural England manages about 2/3rds of England's NNRs and publish a public notice when an NNR is created or has a change in management.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	Guidance relating to the National Planning Policy Framework.
National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN)	The Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN) sets out the need for, and Government's policies to deliver development of, a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) on the national road network in England and sets out the main basis for making decisions on development consent for NSIPs in England. Published by the Department for Transport.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Within the highways sector, this includes new roads which are to form part of the Strategic Road Network (SRN) (motorways and trunk roads) operated by Highways England (above certain thresholds). Under the Planning Act (2008) a developer intending to construct a NSIP must obtain 'development consent'. The National Infrastructure Directorate of the Planning Inspectorate receives and examines applications for development consent.
Natural England	Natural England is the Government's adviser for the natural environment in England, helping to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and for the services they provide. Natural England is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Natural England are responsible for:

Glossary term	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helping land managers and farmers protect wildlife and landscapes.</li> <li>Advising on the protection of the marine environment in inshore waters (0 to 12 nautical miles).</li> <li>Improving public access to the coastline.</li> <li>Managing 140 National Nature Reserves and supporting National Trails.</li> <li>Providing planning advice and wildlife licences through the planning system.</li> <li>Managing programmes that help restore or recreate wildlife habitats.</li> <li>Conserving and enhancing the landscape.</li> <li>Providing evidence to help make decisions affecting the natural environment.</li> </ul>
Natural England Licence	Licence needed when activities may disturb/ remove wildlife or destroy habitats. Rules and regulations must be followed to protect these monitored species.
Night Noise Guidelines (NNG)	The WHO 'Night Noise Guidelines for Europe (2009) sets out precautionary guidelines for Europe for levels of acceptable noise at night.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ)	Areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs reviews NVZs every 4 years to account for changes in water pollution.
Noise Action Plan	Provides a framework to manage environmental noise and its effects. Aim to protect quiet areas in agglomerations where the noise quality is good. They are required under the European Union Environmental Noise Directive.
Noise bund	A wall used to reduce the effect of the noise of the traffic. Same purpose as acoustic barriers, acoustic earth bunds and a thin surface course.
Noise Important Areas (NIAs)	Areas which need to be mitigated against noise exposure. Usually heavily populated.
Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)	Published March 2010. It sets out the long-term vision of government noise policy, to promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise.
Non-Motorised User (NMU)	Someone walking, cycling or a horse rider.
No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)	This is the level below which no effect can be detected.
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Nitrogen – which encompasses all nitrogen species although mainly NO and NO <sub>2</sub> .
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide.
Opening Year	The estimated year that the scheme would become operational. For this scheme, the Opening Year would be 2023.
Operation	The functioning of a project on completion of construction.
Outline Environmental Management Plan	Produced to support the Development Consent Order (DCO) application and would be developed into a full CEMP (Construction and Environmental Management Plan) by the appointed contractor.

Glossary term	Description
Parapet	A wall/rail/fence that runs along the outside edges of the bridge deck parallel to the direction of traffic flow. Purpose is to prevent users from accidentally falling off the bridge.
Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)	Vibration levels are predicted in terms of PPV, usually measured in mm/s.
Peak Period	The period representing a specific time of the day associated with a particular driving experience and associated traffic characteristics.
Phase 1 Survey	Part of an environmental site assessment (ESA) which allows identification of possible problems to be mitigated as well as prevent environmental liabilities from occurring.
Phase 2 Survey	Part of an environmental site assessment (ESA) which builds on findings from Phase 1. Involves sampling and monitoring to provide results in terms of the possible environmental problems.
Pinch point	Where the interface of the new road and existing road's footprint overlaps. At these locations the construction of the new road would need to be managed to minimise the impact of the work on the traffic flow.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	An executive agency sponsored by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. Deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework.
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	A government web-based resource providing guidance on how the policy set out in the NPPF may be interpreted in practice for a range of issues.
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less.
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less.
Pot bearing	Structural elastomeric bearings which support vertical and horizontal loads and allow limited rotation around any horizontal axis.
Potential Special Protection Area (pSPA)	Closely monitored for rare and vulnerable birds as well as migratory species. In the process of being classified as a Special Protection Area.
Public Right of Way (PRoW)	A right to access land for walking or certain other leisure activities. Types of PRoWs include footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways.
Ramsar site	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.
Receptor	A defined individual environmental feature that has the potential to be affected by a project.
Regional Control Centre (RCC)	Highways England's network of 7 Regional Control Centres (RCCs) across the country, supported by the National Traffic Information Service (NTIS) and the National Traffic Operations Centre.
Registered Park and Garden (RPG)	A park or garden that has been registered under Historic England's 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England' due to its high level of historic interest. NPPF categorises them as designated heritage assets which must be conserved to preserve sustainable development. The Gardens Trust is the statutory consultee in England for RPGs.



Glossary term	Description
Road Investment Strategy (RIS)	Outlines the long term funding programme required for major roads and motorways.
Road Restraint System (RRS)	General name for Vehicle Restraint System (VRS) and Pedestrian Restraint System use on the road.
Runoff specific thresholds (RSTs)	Time dependent (24 hour or 6 hour) soluble pollutant concentration above which adverse effects may be observed in aquatic fauna.
Scheduled Monument	A scheduled monument is a historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under the regime set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	This is the level of noise above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)	See 'Local Wildlife Sites'.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An SSSI is a conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom, designated due to special interest in its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. They are protected by law to conserve their wildlife or geology.
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	SWMPs encourage the effective management of materials and ensure waste is considered at all stages of a project - from design through to completion. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.
Soft Estate	Soft estate is a standard highway term for areas of the highway network which are not used for the highway or infrastructure. It is essentially the landscape within the highway boundary.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that may cause pollution in the area.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Protected sites designated under the EU Habitats Directive to ensure the conservation of habitats and species.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Protected sites classified for rare and vulnerable birds and for regularly occurring migratory species designated in accordance with Article 4 of the European Commission's Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979.
Statutory undertaker	The various companies and agencies with legal rights to undertake certain development and highways works.
Statement of Common Ground (SoCG)	A written statement summarising the proposal as part of the scheme which is agreed by both the applicant and local planning authority. Also allows identification of matters which are not agreed on, and matters under discussion.
Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)	Outlines a long-term plan to establish and maintain landscape and ecological assets found at the site during the scheme.
Strategic Road Network (SRN)	Comprised of motorways and trunk roads.
Substructure	The vertical components of a structure (for example piers, columns and foundations), usually below the bearings, supporting the superstructure and transfer the loads to the supporting ground.

Glossary term	Description
Superstructure	The horizontal components of a structure, generally above the bearings, that directly support traffic loads (for example bridge deck and longitudinal beams) and transfer the loads to the substructure.
Sustainable Development	Defined in Highways England's licence to operate as "encouraging economic growth whilst protecting the environment and improving safety and quality of life for current and future generations".
Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)	A natural approach to managing drainage in and around properties and other developments. They work by slowing and holding back the water that runs off from a site, allowing natural processes to break down pollutants in the water.
The Gardens Trust	The Gardens Trust is a UK national charity dedicated to the research and conservation of designed landscapes and to campaigning on their behalf. The Gardens Trust is the statutory consultee in England for RPGs. The Gardens Trust was formed in 2015 from the merger of the Garden History Society (GHS) and the Association of Gardens Trusts (AGT).
The Somerset Gardens Trust	The Somerset Gardens Trust was formed in 1990, 1 of a growing number of County Trusts affiliated to the overall national body, The Gardens Trust. It is a voluntary organisation and educational charity working with garden owners, local authorities and the community in order to protect and care for the county's parks and gardens.
Thin Surface Course Systems (TSCS)	Proprietary systems in which a hot bitumen bound mixture is machine-laid with a controlled screed paver onto a bond coat to form, after compaction and cooling, a textured surface course less than 50mm in thickness. These materials have been in use on the UK motorway and trunk road network since the mid-1990s. TSCS results in less noise pollution.
Traffic Management Plan (TMP)	Implemented during the construction phase of the scheme to ensure that there is a safe environment for those travelling along the route, and for construction work deliveries.
Traffic Monitoring Units (TMU)	NTIS (National Traffic Information Service) collects traffic data from Highways England's TMU equipment every 5 minutes. TMU data includes speed, flows, occupancy and headway and is reported on a per site basis, averaged across all lanes of the carriageway.
Trial Trenching	Method used for archaeological investigation and evaluation of the site by constructing trenches, allowing geological samples to be examined.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	Published in 2007 by Defra on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. The UK Biodiversity Framework supersedes the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) 2007.
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA)	Published in 2017 replacing the first UK climate change risk assessment published in 2012 and fulfils the requirement of the 2008 Climate Change Act for the Government to report on climate change risks to the UK every 5 years.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	Produced by the JNCC (Joint Nature Conservation Committee) and Defra, on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group, through which the environment departments of all four governments in the UK work together. Published in July 2012 and covers the period from 2011 to 2020. Developed in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity's <i>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</i> , and the EU Biodiversity Strategy.

Glossary term	Description
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Explosive weapons that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation, sometimes many decades after being used or discarded.
Verge	Any flat area between the edge of the paved width and either the start of an adjacent side slope or, where there is no side slope, the highways boundary or bridge parapet.
Vehicle Restraint System (VRS)	System installed on a road to provide a level of containment for an errant vehicle.
Valued Ecological Receptor (VER)	Species or habitats that are of importance. This could be in terms of their biodiversity conservation value; or any social or economic benefits that they provide.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	A European Union directive which was adopted and came into force in December 2000 with the purpose to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, coastal waters and groundwater. The aim was to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies by 2015.
Wheel washing system	A device for cleaning the tyres of lorries when they are leaving a site, to control and eliminate the pollution of public roads. The installation can be made above ground for either temporary or permanent applications.
Wider Impact Area (WIA)	The study area for the local economy. For this scheme it is the District of South Somerset.
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	A Written Scheme of Investigation outlines known and potential archaeological features and deposits or built heritage elements on a site and suggests a structure for exploring them using the latest, most appropriate and cost-effective archaeological techniques.
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Established April 1948. A specialised agency of the United Nations concerned with international public health.
World Heritage Site (WHS)	Cultural or natural heritage site of outstanding universal value and of importance to all humanity. World Heritage Sites are designated under the terms of the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). In the UK, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport is responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and to support the achievement of UNESCO's goals and aspirations.
Zone of Influence (Zol)	The area for the assessment of combined effects, reflecting a 2-kilometre zone of influence around the boundary of the scheme. Zols are variable depending on the environmental factor being discussed.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	In the context of landscaping and investigating the visibility of the scheme, a study area should extend to all areas in which visual impacts have the potential to occur based on topographical indications only.