

# M20 Junction 10a

## TR010006

### Environmental Statement

### Chapter 18 Glossary

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

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# **Environmental Statement**

## **Chapter 18 Glossary**

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## 18 Glossary

Glossary Term	Description
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	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 (e.g. gradient) and soil. The assessment gives an indication of the versatility and expected yield of the land. The system classifies agricultural land in five 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	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 given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far.
Amenity	The relative pleasantness of a journey.
Appropriate Assessment	An Appropriate 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 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.

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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.
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.
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 braking 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.
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.
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

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	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.
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.
Desire Line	Desire lines are preferred routes for Non-Motorised Users (NMUs), often representing the shortest or most convenient route between an origin and destination.
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	<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, one or more of the following four 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	The 'Do-Something' forecast scenario is the road proposal under consideration in the Opening / Design Year.
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

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	loss on the ecological resource.
Emissions	Mass of a pollutant per time per vehicle at the point of exhaust and are used as inputs into an air quality model.
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 Base Year	An additional traffic model run for either the current year or previous year for use in environmental modelling, where the traffic model base year is at least 2 years before the current year.
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.
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.
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.
Free Flow	Traffic maintaining a constant driving style without periods of excessive breaking and acceleration. On motorways this is for speeds above 50mph.
Forecast (Traffic)	A model describing a future set of traffic conditions e.g. Do-Minimum, Do-Something, etc.
Habitat Directive	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive 1982) as amended (92/43/EEC).
HGVs	Heavy Goods Vehicles, over 3.5 tonnes and includes rigid and articulate lorries.

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HDVs	Heavy Duty Vehicles. As HGVs with the inclusion of buses and coaches.
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 physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Indices of Deprivation	Statistics on relative deprivation in small areas in England.
Journey Time	The time taken by vehicles or NMUs to complete a journey between an origin and destination.
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>A90</sub> Index	The background noise level is commonly quoted using the L <sub>A90</sub> index. This is the A-weighted sound pressure level in dB that is exceeded for 90% of the measurement period.
L <sub>Aeq, T</sub> Index	The equivalent continuous level L <sub>Aeq, T</sub> is the level of a notional steady A-weighted sound, which at a given position and over a defined period of time (T) would have the same A-weighted acoustic energy as the fluctuating noise.
L <sub>Amax</sub> Index	The maximum A-weighted sound pressure level measured during a given time period.
L <sub>night, outside</sub> Index	Is the equivalent continuous sound level L <sub>Aeq, 8</sub> 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.
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 Buildings	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 Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Mitigation	Measures intended to avoid, reduce and, where possible, remedy significant adverse environmental

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	effects.
MS1	A motorway signal known as 'Motorway Signal 1'. A post mounted central reservation matrix, gantry mounted matrix over each lane, or post mounted entry slip road matrix. Gantry and entry slip road signals are capable of displaying mandatory signals.
MS4	A motorway signal known as 'Motorway Signal 4' These are either configured as 2x12 or 4x15 character message signs and are normally cantilever mounted, they can be configured to include the ability to display matrix signals and to show pictograms.
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 Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England.
National Planning Practice Guidance	Guidance relating to the National Planning Policy Framework.
Natural England	<p>Natural England are responsible for:</p> <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>
Link Speed	The speed on an individual road, nominally defined between 2 junctions.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This the level of noise above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
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).
Node Point	A traffic model network is made up of nodes and links. A node is inserted where there is a change to

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	a link for example at a junction, merge, diverge and pelican crossing
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.
Operation	The functioning of a project on completion of construction.
Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan	A CEMP at outline stage which will later be refined and expanded into a full CEMP as more information becomes available and there is more certainty in terms of the proposed layout, construction methods, programme and the likely environmental effects.
Peak Period	<p>The period representing a specific time of the day associated with a particular driving experience and associated traffic characteristics. For the purpose of air quality the peak periods cover 4 times of the weekday and weekend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AM (7:00 – 10:00): morning rush hour and commute.</li> <li>• IP (10:00 – 16:00): day time traffic.</li> <li>• PM (16:00 – 19:00): evening rush hours and commute.</li> <li>• OP (19:00 – 7:00): overnight traffic.</li> </ul>
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less.
Queue	Stationary traffic either along a section of road or at a junction. The length and duration of any queuing traffic is likely to vary over the peak periods and for each road link.
Q Node	To model delays to mainline traffic at merge a dummy 'Q' node is inserted downstream of merge (up to 2 km).
Receptor	A defined individual environmental feature that has the potential to be affected by a project.
Registered Park and Garden	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.
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.
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

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	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.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	This is the level of noise above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
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.
Trip Matrices	The traffic modelled area is sub divided into zones to reflect the various types of trip generators within the model area i.e. residential, business. The journeys between these zones form a trip matrix. There will be different trip matrices for the different time periods, user classes, journey purposes and forecast years.