

# A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down

TR010025

## 6.1 Environmental Statement

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APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

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

October 2018



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## Glossary

Term	Description
Annual Average Daily Traffic	A measure used in transportation engineering and is the number of vehicles that will use a new or improved road on an average day.
Affected Road Network	The road network affected by the scheme on a local council/county level and national level. The ARN is generated by analysing traffic data.
Agricultural Land Classification	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	Places where air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved. Where an AQMA is declared, the local authority is obliged to produce an Action Plan in pursuit of the achievement of the air quality objectives.
Ambient noise	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, or the ability of communities to achieve enjoyment and/or quality of life.
Annual Average Weekly Traffic	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	The probability of a certain accumulation being exceeded.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	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.
Attenuation pond	A pond designed to hold back water and release it at a controlled flow rate.
At-grade junction	An intersection of highways where the crossing is at the same level.
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 which the data has been collected.
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.
Bund	An embankment structure.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	A specific plan developed to ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during the construction phase of a project.
Chainage	A measurement of distance along a road centreline quoted in meters from a defined origin.

Term	Description
Conservation Area	An area of special environmental or historic interest or importance, of which the character or appearance is protected (Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).
Cut and Cover	A method of constructing a tunnel in an open cutting and then filling over the roof of the completed structure.
County Wildlife Sites	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 Effects	Effects upon the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions. Each impact by itself may not be significant but can become a significant effect when combined with other impacts.
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.
Cyber-attack	An attempt by hackers to damage or destroy a computer network or system.
Department for Transport	Government department responsible for the transport network in England, and for aspects of the transport network in the devolved administrations.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	A series of 15 volumes that provide standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the United Kingdom, and, with some amendments, the Republic of Ireland.
Development Consent Order	The means of applying for consent to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). NSIPs include, for example, major energy and transport projects.
Diffusion tube monitoring	Diffusion tubes are a pollutant specific method of monitoring and measuring different pollutants, including measuring oxides of nitrogen (NOx). 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	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': i) The case where works will be carried out regardless of whether or not the Do-Something scheme is built. 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. iii) The case where traffic conditions can be improved without significant capital expenditure. iv) The case where the area covered by the modelled network includes road proposals other than the one under immediate consideration.
Do-Something (DS) scenario	The Do-Something forecast scenario is the road proposal under consideration in the Opening / Design Year.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making. For certain projects, EIA is a statutory requirement.

Term	Description
Environmental effect	The consequence of an action (impact) upon the environment such as the decline of a breeding bird population as a result of the removal of hedgerows and trees.
Embankment	An earthwork to establish the road foundations (along with cuttings), where material is built under the road.
Enhancement	A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
Environmental impact	The change in the environment from a development such as the removal of a hedgerow.
Environmental Statement	A document produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA.
False cutting	A means of screening the road from the surrounding landscape.
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.
Grade separated junction	A junction which eliminates traffic conflicts by keeping traffic crossing overs at different levels.
Green Bridge	Artificial structure over road or rail infrastructure which is either vegetated or provides some wildlife function.
Habitat Regulations Assessment	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 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.
Land take	Land required for the Scheme
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	This the level of noise above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity, or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for negative environmental impacts or effects of a development.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects ("NSIP") are large scale developments such as certain new harbours, power generating stations (including wind farms), highways developments and electricity transmission lines, which require a type of consent known as 'development consent' under procedures governed by the Planning Act 2008 (and amended by the Localism Act 2011).
Outline Environmental Management Plan	The OEMP identifies environmental mitigation measures and has been used to inform the EIA. It defines (within the REAC) those environmental commitments and actions that will be implemented during the construction, operation and maintenance of the Scheme. It includes a brief scheme description, identifies the roles and responsibilities of those who will be responsible for managing and reporting the construction phase environmental aspects. The OEMP will be used as a basis for the contractor's development of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Handover Environmental Management Plan (HEMP).
Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan	The OLEMP sets out the landscape and ecological management actions for the Scheme, outlining how mitigation measures, identified within the Environmental Statement, will be delivered through future landscape works and management.

Term	Description
Preliminary Environmental Information	Preliminary Environmental Information is defined in the EIA Regulations as: <i>'information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 (information for inclusion in environmental statements) which –</i> (a) <i>has been compiled by the applicant; and</i> (b) <i>is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development).'</i>
Principal Aquifer	These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.
Record of Environmental Actions and Commitments	The REAC forms part of the Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) and defines the environmental actions and commitments which have been identified and developed to mitigate the Scheme's environmental effects. The actions and commitments contained within the REAC are considered embedded mitigation and as such are considered to be in place within the ES assessments.
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment that is affected by an impact, including people.
Scheduled monument	A <i>'nationally important'</i> archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change and included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. The protection given to scheduled monuments is given under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Secondary A aquifer	These are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.
Secondary B aquifer	These are predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.
Setting	The surroundings within which a heritage asset is experienced and any element which contributes to the understanding of its significance.
Source Protection Zone	Source Protection Zones ("SPZ") show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution to groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public water supplies. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. SPZs can comprise of up to three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment). A fourth zone of special interest can also occasionally be applied to a groundwater source.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	This is the level of noise above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	To be included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, sites must be deemed to be of <i>'outstanding universal value'</i> . OUV is <i>'cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'</i> . The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value shall be the basis for the future protection and management of the property.
the Scheme	All works associated with the A303 Amesbury to Berwick Down scheme.
Vehicle Restraint Systems	System installed on a road to provide a level of containment for an errant vehicle such as a safety barrier.



<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
Water Framework Directive	The Water Framework Directive (" <i>WFD</i> ") introduced a new system for monitoring and classifying the quality of surface and ground waters. The Directive requires that Environmental Objectives be set for all surface waters and groundwater to enable them to achieve Good Ecological Potential/Status by a defined date.
World Heritage Site	A site inscribed by UNESCO because of its Outstanding Universal Value under the terms of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.
Written Scheme of Investigation	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.
Zone of Influence	The area for the assessment of combined effects. Zols are variable depending on the environmental factor being discussed.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which the Scheme is theoretically visible.

## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AOD	Above Ordinance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BOAT	Byway Open to All Traffic
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BS	British Standard
CCRA	Climate Change Risk Assessment
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CFA	Continuous Flight Auger – type of piling
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
COPA	Control of Pollution Act
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CWS	County Wildlife Site
DAS	Discretionary Advice Service
dB	Decibel
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DfT	Department for Transport
DM	Do Minimum
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DS	Do Something
DWS	Drinking Water Standards
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
END	Environmental Noise Directive
EP GI	Early Phase Ground Investigation

Abbreviation	Description
EPS	European Protected Species
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
FFFS	Fixed Fire Fighting System
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIR	Ground Investigation Report
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GRA	Groundwater Risk Assessment
HADDMS	Highways England's Drainage Data Management System
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicles
HE	Highways England
HEBAP	Highways England Biodiversity Action Plan
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HMAG	A303 Heritage Monitoring and Advisory Group
HPI	Habitat of Principal Importance
HSWA	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
IAN	Interim Advice Note
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
L <sub>A10</sub>	A-weighted, sound level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period
L <sub>A10,18h</sub>	A-weighted, arithmetic average of each 1 hour L <sub>A10</sub> level over the 18 hour period 06:00-00:00
L <sub>A90</sub>	A-weighted, sound level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period
L <sub>Aeq</sub>	A-weighted, equivalent sound level over the measurement period
L <sub>AFmax</sub>	A-weighted, maximum sound level over the measurement period, measured on 'fast' response
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LAQM.TG	Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCLIP	Local Climate Impacts Profile
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LEMP	Landscape and Ecology and Management Plan
LGS	Local Geological Sites
LLCA	Local Landscape Character Area

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level
LTCA	Local Townscape Character Area
LV	Limit Value
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
L <sub>w</sub>	Sound Power Level
MCA	Mineral Consultation Areas
ME	Major Event
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Areas
MT	Motorised Travellers
NCA	National Character Areas
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NIA	Noise Important Area
NMU	Non-motorised users
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen Oxide
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NPSNN	National Policy Statement for National Networks
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OEMP	Outline Environmental Management Plan
oLEMP	Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSL	Optically Stimulated Luminescence
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
PA	Preferred Areas
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008
PCM	Pollution Climate Mapping
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PMA	Private Means of Access
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPG-N	Planning Practice Guidance on Noise
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRoW	Public Right of Way

Abbreviation	Description
PWS	Private Water Supplies
RAF	Royal Air Force
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RHPG	Registered Historic Park and Garden
RHS	River Habitat Survey
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RV	Representative Viewpoint
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SM	Scheduled Monument
SNHRW	Selected non-reactive hazardous waste
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SOUV	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SPZ	Source Protection Zones
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
STP	Slurry Treatment Plant
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Strategy
TBM	Tunnel Boring Machine
TIN	Technical Information Note
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TVBC	Test Valley Borough Council
UID	Unique Identity Number
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VMS	Variable Messaging Systems
VP	Viewpoints
VR	Visual Receptor
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria
WCAS	Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WHS	World Heritage Site
WSBRC	Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre
WSHER	Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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