

# A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross TR010026

## 6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT CHAPTER 19 GLOSSARY

Planning Act 2008

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)  
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

**A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross  
Development Consent Order 201[x]**

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CHAPTER 19 GLOSSARY**

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## 19 Glossary

Table 19-1 Glossary table

Glossary Term	Description
Affected Road Network (ARN)	Defined in Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11, Section 3, Part 1 Air Quality (DMRB HA207/07) (Highways Agency et al., 2007) as those roads within the traffic reliability area which in the scheme opening year meet specific criteria set out in the DMRB HA207/07.
Air Quality Plan	Documents setting out the UK's plan for reducing roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations.
Assessment of Implications of European Sites (AIES)	Also known as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). An assessment of the implications of highway construction or improvement projects on 'European Sites' where such sites are designated for their nature conservation interest.
Controlled waters	<p>These are fully defined in Section 104 of the Water Resources Act 1991. They include in summary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relevant territorial waters which extend seaward for three miles from the low-tide limit from which the territorial sea adjacent to England and Wales is measured.</li> <li>2. Coastal waters from the low-tide limit to the high-tide limit or fresh-water limit of a river or watercourse.</li> <li>3. Inland freshwaters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural and artificial lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers or watercourses above the fresh-water limit</li> <li>• Natural and artificial underground rivers and watercourses</li> <li>• Surface water sewers, ditches and soakaways that discharge to surface or groundwater</li> <li>• It also includes those that may be currently dry.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Groundwaters– any waters contained in underground strata.</li> </ol>
Definitive Map (PC)	A definitive map is a map prepared by a surveying authority which is a legal record of the public's rights of way in one of four categories (footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic). If a way is shown on the map, then that is legal, or conclusive, evidence that the public had those rights along the way at the relevant date of the map (and has them still, unless there has been a legally authorised change). But the reverse is not true. So the showing of a way as a footpath does not prove that there are not, for example, additional unrecorded rights for horse-riders to use the way. Nor is the fact that a way is omitted from the definitive map proof that the public has no rights over it. <sup>1</sup>
Department of Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	UK government department responsible for safeguarding the natural environment, supporting the food and farming industry, and sustaining a thriving rural economy.
Designated Environmentally Sensitive Sites	The Environmentally Sensitive Areas were introduced in 1987 to offer incentives to encourage farmers to adopt agricultural practices which would safeguard and enhance parts of the country of particularly high landscape, wildlife or historic value. The scheme has now closed to new applicants. Defra introduced a new Environmental Stewardship Scheme on 3 March 2005 which

<sup>1</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/414670/definitive-map-guide.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/414670/definitive-map-guide.pdf)

Glossary Term	Description
	supersedes (with enhancements) the Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Countryside Stewardship Schemes. There are 22 ESAs in England, covering some 10% of agricultural land. <sup>2</sup>
Designer	The organisation commissioned to undertake the various stages of scheme preparation and supervision of construction. This includes specialist subconsultants brought in to advise on specific areas of assessment and mitigation.
Design speed	The design speed is a tool used to determine geometric features of a new road design based on the anticipated vehicle speeds on the road.
Detailed assessment	Method applied to gain an in-depth appreciation of the beneficial and adverse consequences of the project and to inform project decisions. Detailed Assessments are likely to require detailed field surveys and/or quantified modelling techniques.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	A Development Consent Order is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. This includes energy, transport, water and waste projects.
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-Nothing	The Do Nothing forecasting scenario is simply the existing network without modification in the Opening / Design Year.
Do-Something	The 'Do-Something' forecast scenario is the road proposal under consideration in the Opening /Design Year.
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, waterquality 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.
Environment Agency Recorded Pollution Incidents	A record of pollution incidents to water, land and air held by the Environment Agency
Environmental Management Plan	An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides the framework for recording environmental risks, commitments and

<sup>2</sup> <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/a5b0ccc4-a144-4027-91fa-49084ff07da2/environmentally-sensitive-areas-england>

Glossary Term	Description
	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.
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.
HDVs	Heavy Duty Vehicles. As HGVs with the inclusion of buses and coaches.
HGVs	Heavy Goods Vehicles, over 3.5 tonnes and includes rigid and articulate lorries.
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.
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 Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Local Authorities	An administrative body in local government
Local Authority Pollution Prevention Controls	Local authorities who regulate businesses are usually district or borough councils. If an area has only one council (a unitary council) then that's the regulator. The Port Health Authority may be the regulator in port areas. This guidance helps local authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• follow statutory guidance under regulation 64 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR)</li> <li>• understand the EPR's main functions, procedures and terminology<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This the level of noise above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS)	The Air Quality Strategy intends to provide a clear framework for improving air quality through
National Cycle Network (NCN)	The National Cycle Network is a series of safe, traffic-free paths and quiet on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city.
National Parks (NP)	Protected areas because of their beautiful countryside, wildlife and cultural heritage.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England.
National Pond Survey	This is a national scheme to develop a classification of ponds in Britain based on the composition of their plant and macroinvertebrate communities
Natural England	Natural England are responsible for: <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> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-pollution-control-general-guidance-manual>

Glossary Term	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
Nature Conservancy	The Nature Conservancy is the leading conservation organization working around the world to protect ecologically important lands and waters for nature and people. <sup>4</sup>
Noise Important Areas	These areas provide a framework for the local management of the Important Areas
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP)	Any infrastructure project that is deemed, according to the criteria set in the Planning Act, 2008 (as amended) to be nationally significant. Such projects are authorised through a statutory process that requires an application for a DCO, rather than a conventional planning application or the traditional model through the publication of Statutory Orders and the holding of Public Inquiries.
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen – which encompasses all nitrogen species although mainly NO and NO <sub>2</sub> .
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.
Materials Management Plan	A materials management plan (MMP) is a mechanism by which those who are developing a site can comply with Environment Agency regulations for excavated ground materials <sup>5</sup>
National Planning Policy Framework	A statement of central government guidance on planning policy, replacing the previous system of topic-specific Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs).
Paris Agreement (Climate)	The Paris Agreement, Paris climate accord or Paris climate agreement, is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change dealing with greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance starting in the year 2020.
Parish Councils	A parish council is a civil local authority found in England and is the lowest tier of local government. They are elected corporate bodies, have variable tax raising powers, and are responsible for areas known as civil parishes, serving in total 16 million people.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	On 1 April 2012, under the Localism Act 2011, the Planning Inspectorate became the agency responsible for operating the planning process for nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs).
PM10	PM10 Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less
Pollution Prevention Guidelines	Practical advice and guidance for the prevention of pollution during construction and demolition projects. The guidance explains what is required by law and describes good practice measures to reduce the risks of a pollution incident.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.nature.org/about-us/index.htm>

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/Materials\\_Management\\_Plan\\_\(MMP\)](https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/Materials_Management_Plan_(MMP))



Glossary Term	Description
Public Rights of Ways	A way over which the public have a right to pass and repass. The route may be used on foot, on (or leading) a horse, on a pedal cycle or with a motor vehicle, depending on its status. Although the land may be owned by a private individual, the public may still gain access across that land along a specific route.
Road Investment Strategy (RIS)	The Road Investment Strategy outlines a long-term programme for England's motorways and major roads supported by stable funding needed to plan ahead.
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.
Scheme Assessment Report	The main aims of the assessment reporting process are to permit consideration of the likely environmental, economic and traffic effects of alternative proposals, and to allow the public and statutory bodies to comment on proposals taking account of their environmental, economic and traffic implications. <sup>6</sup>
Scoping Opinion	A written opinion of the relevant consenting authority, following a request from the applicant, as to the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement.
Settlement Profiles (PC)	Work has been undertaken recently in Cornwall to identify key facilities and services in a number of settlements across Cornwall. This information has been sent to Cornwall Council Members and every Parish Council for verification, and data has been updated where a response has been received, forming the 'Settlement profiles'. <sup>7</sup>
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	This is the level of noise above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Simple Assessment	Initial, brief assessment activity based on the assembly of data and information that is readily available, to fulfil one of the following functions: i. To address unknown aspects in the Scoping assessment level; ii. To reach an understanding of the likely environmental effects to inform the final design and assessment; or, iii. To reach an understanding of the likely environmental effects that identifies the need for a Detailed Assessment.
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.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A Special Area of Conservation is a site designated under the Habitats Directive. These sites, together with Special Protection Areas (or SPAs), are called Natura sites and they are internationally important for threatened habitats and species.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/ha/standards/dmr/vol5/section1/td3793.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-policy/adopted-plans/evidence-base/settlements/settlement-profiles/>

Glossary Term	Description
Special Protection Area (SPA)	A special protection area is a designation under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Under the Directive, Member States of the European Union (EU) have a duty to safeguard the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds.
Statement of Common Ground (SoCG)	A written statement prepared jointly by the applicant and another party or parties, setting out any matters on which they agree. In some cases, statements of common ground will also identify areas where agreement has not been reached.
The Consultation Report	<p>The Consultation Report is a report giving details of the consultation activity carried out by the A30 at the Pre-Application stage, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• what has been done to comply with the Planning Act 2008, including, s42 (consultation with prescribed consultees), s47 (consultation with the community), and s48 (publicity),</li> <li>• details of any relevant responses, and</li> <li>• the account taken of any relevant responses during the preparation of the application.</li> </ul>
Unexploded ordnance	Unexploded ordnance, unexploded bombs, or explosive remnants of war are explosive weapons that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation, sometimes many decades after they were used or discarded.
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) was set up in 1947 it is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations.
Waste Hierarchy	The “waste hierarchy” ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. It gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then recovery, and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill).
Waste Local Plan	Provides further information in support of the implementation of waste planning policy
World Health Organisation (WHO)	The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	This is the zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over ‘bare earth.’
Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)	The area within which a project may be visible and may influence the quality of views. The ‘zone of visual influence’ approximately covers all land from which the scheme is visible. It is limited by topographic features such as hill and valleys and by visual barriers such as woodland and buildings.

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