

# A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction

**Scheme Number: TR010037**

**Volume 1**

## **1.3 Introduction to the Application**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

Planning Act 2008

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

March 2021

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

The A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction  
Development Consent Order 202[x]

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**INTRODUCTION TO THE APPLICATION**

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<b>Regulation Number:</b>	5(2)(q)
<b>Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference</b>	TR010037
<b>Application Document Reference</b>	TR010037/APP/1.3
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## Appendix A: Application Document Tracker

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose of this Document

1.1.1 Highways England (the “Applicant”) has submitted an application under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA2008) to the Secretary of State via the Planning Inspectorate (the “Inspectorate”) for an order to grant development consent (DCO) for the A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction (the “Scheme”).

1.1.2 This document provides an accessible guide to the Scheme, Applicant and application, and it will assist those in reviewing the application documentation.

### 1.2 Structure of this Document

1.2.1 This document comprises 12 chapters as described below:

- Chapter 1 - Introduces this document;
- Chapter 2 - Provides a high-level description of the Scheme;
- Chapter 3 - Introduces the Applicant;
- Chapter 4 - Gives an overview of the application documentation;
- Chapter 5 to 11 - These sections explain the purpose of each of the documents submitted; and
- Chapter 12 - A Glossary of the abbreviations and definitions used within the Application.

1.2.2 An **Application Document Tracker** is provided at **Appendix A** of this document to help the Examining Authority and interested parties understand the application as it evolves through examination by identifying the latest version of any application document.

## 2 THE SCHEME

### 2.1 Scheme Description

2.1.1 The A47/A11 Thickthorn junction is located on the south-western edge of Norwich and is the intersection between the A47 and A11. The A47 connects Norwich with Great Yarmouth to Leicester and the Midlands via King's Lynn, Wisbech and Peterborough. The A11 is the main route connecting Norwich with Thetford, Cambridge and London (via the M11 and A14). Further details about the location of the Scheme can be found on the **Location Plan (TR010037/APP/2.1)** with further detailed provided on the **General Arrangement Plans (TR010037/APP/2.2)**.

2.1.2 The Scheme will upgrade the A47/A11 Thickthorn junction between the A11 South and the A47 Eastern link located west of the village of Cringleford. The Scheme aims to relieve congestion, reduce journey times, and support regional housing and economic growth. Further details on how the Scheme meets these objectives can be found in the **Case for the Scheme (TR010037/APP/7.1)**.

2.1.3 A detailed description of the Scheme is provided in Chapter 2 The Proposed Scheme of the **Environmental Statement (ES) (TR010037/APP/6.1)**. In summary, the Scheme comprises:

- a single-lane free-flowing link road connecting the A11 northbound to the A47 eastbound via two underpasses (under the A11 and A47 respectively)
- improvements to the junction:
  - widening the existing slip road on the A47 westbound and building a dedicated left-hand free flow lane to the A11 southbound
  - widening the southern section of the roundabout from three lanes to four
  - new traffic lights on the approach to / from the junction with the B1172 Norwich Road
  - new road surface on the circulatory, plus new road signs and road markings throughout the junction
- removal of the Cantley Lane South direct connections between the A11 and A47 exit slip roads
- new link road connecting Cantley Lane South with the B1172 Norwich Road to the north and construction of two new bridges
- new junction connecting the B1172 Norwich Road to Cantley Lane Link
- new junction connecting Cantley Lane South to Cantley Lane Link
- existing Cantley Lane stream and access track realigned and one new stream culvert constructed
- new footbridge over the A47 for walkers, cyclists and horse riders (WCH) approximately 45m east of the existing footbridge, which will be demolished; the footbridge will have higher railings to improve safety for horse riders
- paths for walking and cycling proposed along the new Cantley Lane Link giving access to local amenities and links to other recreational routes

- access to the Park and Ride from the Cantley Lane Link for walkers and cyclists

## 2.2 Scheme Objectives

2.2.1 The key objectives of the Scheme are:

- **Supporting economic growth:** the Scheme aims to reduce congestion related delay, improve journey time reliability and increase the overall capacity of the A47. This will help contribute to sustainable economic growth by supporting regional housing and economic growth in Norwich and the surrounding areas.
- **A safer and reliable network:** make the network safer for motorists and for those living near the junction by improving operational safety issues at the junction.
- **A more free-flowing network:** increase the resilience of the junction to cope with incidents such as collisions, breakdowns, maintenance and extreme weather. Reduce vehicular delay and improve journey time reliability, making journey times more predictable and movement at the junction more free-flowing
- **Improved environment:** protect the environment by minimizing adverse impacts and, where possible, deliver benefits.
- **An accessible and integrated network:** consider local communities and their access to the roads. Provide a safer route between communities for cyclists, walkers, horse riders and other vulnerable users of the network.
- **Value for money:** to ensure that the Scheme is affordable and delivers good value for money.

2.2.2 The need for the Scheme is set out in the **Case for the Scheme (TR010037/APP/7.1)** and the **Statement of Reasons (TR010037/APP/4.1)**.

## 2.3 Scheme History, Timeline and Future Milestones

2.3.1 The history of the Scheme and future milestones are summarised in Table 2.1 below:

**Table 2.1: History of the Scheme and future milestones**

Year	Activity
2014	Feasibility studies were undertaken for the then Highways Agency and the Department for Transport (DfT) to identify issues on the Strategic Road Network on the A47/A12 Corridor between the A1 west of Peterborough and Lowestoft (south of the A47's junction with the A12).
December 2014	The Department for Transport (DfT) published the RIS for 2015-2020. The RIS sets out the list of schemes that are to be developed by Highways England over the period of April 2015 to March 2020. The RIS confirmed the commitment to the Scheme.
March 2015	High level appraisal summarised of the benefits of the

Year	Activity
	A47 schemes in the A47 & A12 Corridor Feasibility Study (March 2015) – See also, TR10037 DCO 7.1 Case for Scheme.
April 2015 – March 2017	A number of options were identified. An updated transportation model was developed based on the Norwich Transportation Strategy model. The options were appraised, and the most suitable were taken forward to non-statutory consultation
August 2017	The Preferred Route was announced. The preferred option will create new free flowing links in both directions between the A11 and A47 eastern link.
June - July 2019	Statutory consultation was undertaken.
July 2020	Further targeted statutory consultation undertaken and a project update on the changes made as a result of statutory consultation
March 2021	DCO submission to the Inspectorate
January 2023	Start of Works
October 2024	Open to traffic

## 2.4 Qualification as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project

2.4.1 The Scheme is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) as defined under section 14(1)(h) and 22(1)(b) of the PA 2008 as:

- a) the highway to be altered is wholly in England;
- b) Highways England Company Limited is the strategic authority for the highway; and;
- c) The speed limit is 50mph or greater and the land within the DCO boundary at approximately 66.40 hectares exceed the threshold of 12.5 hectares.

### 3 THE APPLICANT

#### 3.1 Highways England

3.1.1 The Applicant is appointed and licensed by the Secretary of State for Transport as the strategic highways company for England. It is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network in England on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport. The network is made up of England's motorways and all-purpose trunk roads (the major "A" roads) and the existing A47 is part of the trunk road network for which the Applicant is responsible. Following construction of the Scheme, the Applicant will be responsible for operating, maintaining and improving (under its general statutory powers in respect of the latter) the new route of the A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction.

3.1.2 The Scheme contact details are:

**A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction Project Team,**

**Regional Investment Programme East**

Highways England

Woodlands

Manton Lane

Bedford

MK41 7LW

**Email:** A47A11ThickthornjunctionRIS@highwaysengland.co.uk

**Telephone:** [REDACTED]

#### 3.2 The A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction Project Team

3.2.1 The Scheme is managed by the Applicant from its Bedford office by the A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction Project Team, which is responsible for delivering the Scheme in accordance with the Scheme's requirements.



## 4 APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

- 4.1.1 A list of documents within the application is set out in the **Covering Letter and completed Section 55 checklist (TR010037/APP/1.2)**; further detail on the documents within the application is provided in the following chapters.
- 4.1.2 If you require a copy of any of the application documents, or parts of them, please contact the A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction Project Team (contact details in Section 3.1.2). A USB containing these documents will be provided free of charge; a reasonable charge for printing and distribution of, hard copies may be made.

## 5 VOLUME 1 APPLICATION FORM / INFORMATION / BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The **Covering Letter and completed Section 55 checklist (TR010037/APP/1.2)** is completed to evidence how the application fulfils the conditions for acceptance by the Inspectorate under section 55 of the Planning Act 2008. The Schedule of Compliance with section 55 will also be completed by the Inspectorate on receipt of the DCO application.
- 5.1.2 The **Application Form (TR010037/APP/1.1)** is a standard form and provides a high-level summary of the Scheme and the documents that have been submitted. It is a form that originates from Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (the APFP Regulations).
- 5.1.3 The **Introduction to the Application (TR010037/APP/1.3)** is this document. **Appendix A** of this document provides an Application Document Tracker to help the Examining Authority and interested parties understand the application as it evolves through examination by identifying the latest version of any application document. **Appendix A** also provides details of the application documents to be certified as set out in Schedule 10 of the draft DCO (**TR010037/APP/3.1**).

## 6 VOLUME 2 PLANS, DRAWINGS AND SECTIONS

- 6.1.1 There are 12 sets of plans as described below. Where a plan comprises three or more separate sheets, a key plan is provided, showing the relationship between the different sheets. The exception to this is the **Location Plan (TR010037/APP/2.1)**.
- 6.1.2 Each plan (and each sheet within a set of plans) includes a key, which explains the use of symbols/lines/shading to denote features and information in the plans.
- 6.1.3 The **Location Plan (TR010037/APP/2.1)** identifies the location of the proposed development in its wider context.
- 6.1.4 The **General Arrangement Plans (TR010037/APP/2.2)** provide a technical illustration of the Scheme shown against an Ordnance Survey base map.
- 6.1.5 The **Land Plans (TR010037/APP/2.3)** correspond to the **Book of Reference (TR010037/APP/4.3)** and, in summary, set out:
- the limits of land to be acquired or used permanently or temporarily;
  - the land to be acquired or used permanently for construction, operation and maintenance works for the Scheme;
  - any land over which temporary possession may be taken; and
  - any land to be used temporarily and for rights in the land to be acquired permanently.
- 6.1.6 The **Works Plans (TR010037/APP/2.4)** show the centre line of the proposed works and the limits of deviation within which the development and works may be carried out. Most importantly, the plans will show the extent of the individual works.
- 6.1.7 The **Rights of Way and Access Plans (TR010037/APP/2.5)** show any new or altered means of access, stopping up of streets, roads and any diversions, extinguishment or creation of rights of way.
- 6.1.8 The **Traffic Regulation Plans (TR010037/APP/2.6)** shows locations and extents of the Traffic Regulation Orders proposed for the Scheme.
- 6.1.9 The **Engineering Drawings and Sections (TR010037/APP/2.7)** show the levels of the proposed works including the ground levels, the height of certain structures and the depths of any cuttings required for the Scheme.
- 6.1.10 The **Drainage and Surface Water Plans (TR010037/APP/2.8)** are provided to show the extents of the proposed drainage that is required as part of the Scheme. These plans also detail the locations and levels of the proposed infiltration ponds.
- 6.1.11 The **Crown Land Plans (TR010037/APP/2.9)** show any land belonging to the Crown that is affected by the Scheme.
- 6.1.12 The **Special Category Land Plans (TR010037/APP/2.10)** show any special category land that is affected by the Scheme.
- 6.1.13 The **Classification of Roads Plan (TR010037/APP/2.11)** highways classifications which are proposed to apply to the Scheme where new classifications are required and existing classifications are changed.
- 6.1.14 The **Hedgerow Plans (TR010037/APP/2.12)** are provided to show the extents of the changes to the hedgerows required as part of the Scheme.

## 7 VOLUME 3 DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

7.1.1 The **Draft Development Consent Order (TR010037/APP/3.1)** sets out the powers that the Applicant is seeking to enable it to construct and maintain the Scheme. It sets out the parameters for what development would be permitted. It consists of 7 Parts and is accompanied by 10 Schedules as outlined below:

### Parts

- Part 1 – Preliminary
- Part 2 – Principal Powers
- Part 3 – Streets
- Part 4 – Supplemental Powers
- Part 5 – Powers of Acquisition
- Part 6 – Operations
- Part 7 – Miscellaneous and General

### Schedules

- **Schedule 1 Authorised Development** - lists the works that would be authorised by the grant of development consent, which are shown on the works plans and to which the schedule refers.
- **Schedule 2 Requirements** - sets out the conditions that the Applicant would be required to accord with when implementing the development authorized by the DCO.
- **Schedule 3 Classification of Roads** - lists the road classifications and the relevant traffic regulations that the new and altered highway would be subject to (ie: speed limits)
- **Schedule 4 Permanent Stopping up of Streets and Private Means of Access** - sets out the public rights of way and private means of access that would be permanent highways, stopped up as a result of the Scheme (and any relevant replacements).
- **Schedule 5 Land in which only New Rights etc. may be Acquired** – sets out the land in which the Applicant is only seeking to acquire new rights or impose restrictive covenants (such as a right to maintain new infrastructure) rather than acquire the entire freehold interest in the land.
- **Schedule 6 Modification of Compensation and Compulsory Purchase Enactments for Creation of New Rights and Imposition of Restrictive Covenants** - amends relevant compulsory acquisition legislation to ensure that it can apply to the DCO (particularly in relation to compensation provisions in connection with land and rights compulsorily acquired under the DCO).
- **Schedule 7 Land of which Temporary Possession may be taken** – sets out the land which the Applicant is seeking to possess temporarily for the purpose of constructing the Scheme.

- **Schedule 8 Removal of Hedgerows** – sets out work required for full or partial removal of the hedgerows.
- **Schedule 9 Protective Provisions** - sets out the measures for the protection of electricity, gas, water and sewage undertakers and for the operators of electronic communications code networks.
- **Schedule 10 Documents to be certified** - sets out those documents to be certified by the Secretary of State for the purposes of the DCO.

7.1.2 The **Explanatory Memorandum (TR010037/APP/3.2)** to the **Draft Development Consent Order (TR010037/APP/3.1)** explains the purpose and effect of each provision in the draft order including why it is considered necessary.

7.1.3 The **Consents and Agreements Position Statement (TR010037/APP/3.3)** sets out the intended strategy for obtaining the consents and associated agreements needed to implement the Scheme.

## 8 VOLUME 4 COMPULSORY ACQUISITION INFORMATION

8.1.1 To implement the Scheme, the Applicant will need to use statutory powers to acquire land and rights in land, and to possess and use land temporarily

8.1.2 The Applicant is required to provide evidence that the use of these powers would be justified, proportionate and in the public interest and this evidence is set out in a **Statement of Reasons (TR010037/APP/4.1)**, **Funding Statement (TR010037/APP/4.2)** and **Book of Reference (TR010037/APP/4.3)** as explained below.

8.1.3 The **Statement of Reasons (TR010037/APP/4.1)** explains that there is a compelling case in the public interest which would justify the Applicant's exercise of powers of compulsory acquisition in order to acquire land and rights permanently and to use land temporarily to enable it to construct, operate and maintain the Scheme.

8.1.4 The **Funding Statement (TR010037/APP/4.2)** explains how the Scheme, including any compulsory purchase acquisition, would be funded.

8.1.5 The **Book of Reference (TR010037/APP/4.3)** identifies all Parties who own or occupy land and/or have an interest in or right over the land affected by the Scheme, and/or who may be entitled to make a 'relevant claim' as defined in section 57 of the PA 2008. It is structured in five parts in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements. The five parts are:

- **Part 1:** Names and addresses for service of each person / organisation within Categories 1 and 2 as defined in section 57 of the PA 2008 in respect of any land which it is proposed shall be subject to:
  - powers of compulsory acquisition;
  - rights to use land, including the right to attach brackets or other equipment to buildings; or
  - rights to carry out protective works to buildings;

Category 1 interests are owners, lessees, tenants, or occupiers of land. Category 2 interests are those who have an interest in the land or who have the power to sell and convey the land or release the land.

- **Part 2:** Names and addresses for service of each person / organisation within Category 3. These are interests who might be entitled to make a relevant claim if the DCO were consented and implemented, e.g. potential claimants under Part 1 of the Land Compensation Act 1973 (c. 26), Section 10 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965, and section, 152(3) of the PA 2008.
- **Part 3:** Names of all those entitled to enjoy easements or other private rights over land (including private rights of navigation over water) which it is proposed shall be extinguished, suspended or interfered in the proposed DCO.
- **Part 4:** Owner of any Crown interest in the land which it is proposed to be used for the purposes of the order for which application is being made.

- **Part 5:** Land the acquisition of which could be subject to special parliamentary procedure, is special category land, or is replacement land.

## 9 VOLUME 5 REPORTS / STATEMENTS

- 9.1.1 The **Consultation Report (TR010037/APP/5.1)** provides an account of the pre-application consultation undertaken on the Scheme. The report includes details of the statutory consultation which the Applicant is required to undertake in accordance with the PA 2008, the informal engagement that has taken place, and how the comments received have been taken into account when developing the Scheme.
- 9.1.2 A range of annexes that support the report are submitted as **Consultation Report Annexes (TR010037/APP/5.2)** as described in **Table 2** below:

**Table 2: Consultation Report Annexes**

Annex	Annex Name
Annex A	Options consultation and Cantley Lane link engagement materials
Annex B	The Infrastructure Planning (EIA Regulations) 2017: Regulation 8(1) and 10(1) letter to the Inspectorate
Annex C	Copies of the draft SoCC provided to local authorities
Annex D	Correspondence to local authorities for SoCC consultation
Annex E	Response from local authorities on the draft SoCC
Annex F	Published SoCC
Annex G	List of prescribed consultees identified and consulted
Annex H	S42 letters and enclosures
Annex I	S46 letter and acknowledgement
Annex J	S47 consultation materials
Annex K	S48 and S47 newspaper notices
Annex L	Targeted statutory consultation and Scheme update materials
Annex M	Tables evidencing regard had to consultation responses (in accordance with S49 of the Planning Act 2008)
Annex N	Engagement with Stakeholders



## 10 VOLUME 6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) INFORMATION

- 10.1.1 The Applicant has undertaken an environmental impact assessment (EIA) of the Scheme to consider what significant effects the Scheme is likely to have on the environment. The **ES (TR010037/APP/6.1)** reports the findings of the EIA.
- 10.1.2 The ES also provides general information on the Scheme including context, description of the Scheme and its construction, main alternatives considered, the consultation process that was part of the EIA and technical information on a range of topics. This chapter provides an overview of the structure of the document to assist with navigation.
- 10.1.3 The ES includes the following chapters:
- Chapter 1 – Introduction
  - Chapter 2 – The Proposed Scheme
  - Chapter 3 – Assessment of Alternatives
  - Chapter 4 – Environmental Assessment Methodology
  - Chapter 5 – Air Quality
  - Chapter 6 – Cultural Heritage
  - Chapter 7 – Landscape and Visual Effects
  - Chapter 8 – Biodiversity
  - Chapter 9 – Geology and Soils
  - Chapter 10 – Materials Assets and Waste
  - Chapter 11 – Noise and Vibration
  - Chapter 12 – Population and Human Health
  - Chapter 13 – Road Drainage and the Water Environment
  - Chapter 14 – Climate
  - Chapter 15 – Cumulative Effect Assessment
- 10.1.4 The **ES** is accompanied by a series of **Figures (TR010037/APP/6.2)** which provide further information and detail to support the EIA.
- 10.1.5 The **ES** is also accompanied by a series of **Appendices (TR010037/APP/6.3)** which provide further information and detail to support the EIA. These are set out in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: List of ES Appendices.**

Appendix Number	Appendix Name
4.1	Scoping Opinion Responses
5.1	Air Quality dispersion modelling process
5.2	Air Quality verification and Model Adjustment
5.3	Air Quality receptor results
6.1	Cultural Heritage Information
6.2	Geophysical Survey
6.3	Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation Report
7.1	Planning Policy Context
7.2	ZTV and Verified Photomontage Methodology
7.3	Landscape and Visual Assessment Criteria
7.4	Visual Receptors
7.5	Representative Viewpoints
7.6	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
7.7	Lighting Impact Assessment
8.1	Botanical Survey Report
8.2	Terrestrial Invertebrate Survey Report
8.3	Aquatic Macroinvertebrate Survey Report
8.4	Great Crested Newt Survey Report
8.5	Reptile Survey Report
8.6	Breeding Bird, Hobby and Barn Owl Survey Report
8.7	Wintering Bird Survey Report
8.8	Bat Roost and Crossing Point Survey Report
8.9	Otter and Water Vole Survey Report
8.10	Polecat Survey Report
8.11	Confidential Badger Survey Report
8.12	DMRB Biodiversity Evaluation Assessment Methodology
8.13	Legislation and policy framework
9.1	Agricultural Land Classification
9.2	2018 agricultural survey results
9.3	Preliminary Sources Study Report
9.4	Assessment of risk to construction workers

Appendix Number	Appendix Name
10.1	Legislation and policy framework
10.2	Waste disposal assessment
10.3	Outline Site Waste Management Plan
10.4	Minerals Impact Assessment
11.1	Glossary of Terms
11.2	Legislation and Policy Framework
11.3	Baseline Noise Survey
11.4	Noise Model Validation
11.5	Construction Noise Assessment
12.1	WCH survey counts
13.1	Flood Risk Assessment
13.2	Drainage Strategy Report
13.3	Groundwater Assessment
13.4	Water Quality Assessment
13.5	Geomorphological Assessment Report
14.1	Embodied Carbon Report
15.1	Cumulative Effects Stage 2 Screening
15.2	Cumulative Effects Development Type

10.1.6 For the **Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary (TR010037/APP/6.4)**, the following sections are provided:

- Introduction
- The Applicant
- The Proposed Scheme
- Route selection
- Alternatives considered
- Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Overview Plan
- Environmental Statement
- Air Quality
- Cultural Heritage
- Landscape

- Biodiversity
- Environmental Constraints Plan
- Geology and Soils
- Material Assets & Waste
- Noise and Vibration
- Population and Human Health
- Road Drainage and the Water Environment
- Climate
- Cumulative Effects Assessment
- Consultation
- How to find out more

10.1.7 The **Scoping Report (TR010037/APP/6.5)** and **Scoping Opinion (TR010037/APP/6.6)** are reports which are produced to identify the scope and content of the EIA.

10.1.8 A **Statement relating to Statutory Nuisance (TR010037/APP/6.7)** identifies the matters set out in Section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in respect of statutory nuisances and considers, whether the proposed development would engage one or more of those matters. Where any matters may be potentially engaged, this statement sets out its proposals for mitigating or limiting them.

10.1.9 There are also a number of other supporting documents which of relevance to the DCO and not dealt elsewhere in the application these are:

- **Environmental Masterplan (TR010037/APP/6.8)**
- The **Report to Inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment is submitted as (TR010037/APP/6.9)** and confirms that the Scheme is considered to not give rise to any significant effects to European designated sites.

## 11 VOLUME 7 OTHER DOCUMENTS

- 11.1.1 A range of additional documents have been submitted with the DCO application. These documents are not legally required but are intended to provide useful information on the Scheme and aid detailed understanding of the application and its justification.
- 11.1.2 The **Case for the Scheme (TR010037/APP/7.1)** sets out the need for the Scheme, the objectives that it seeks to address, options and alternatives considered and an explanation of the Scheme over time. This document also includes the Transport Assessment undertaken as part of the development of the Scheme.
- 11.1.3 The National Policy Statement for National Network (NPS NN) – **NPS Accordance Tables (TR010037/APP/7.2)** sets out how the Scheme meets its objectives and how it aligns with government policy in the NPS NN.
- 11.1.4 The **Scheme Design Report (TR010037/APP/7.3)** explains how the design process evolved, the justification of the level of design in the DCO application and how functionality and the environment have been considered.
- 11.1.5 The **Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (TR010037/APP/7.4)** provides an essential Scheme specific tool to manage on-site construction activities that may affect the environment. The key aims of the EMP are to ensure all environmental mitigation, DCO requirements, consents and licences are met and to minimise and manage the risk of adverse environmental impacts.
- 11.1.6 The **Outline Traffic Management Plan (TR010037/APP/7.5)** sets out how traffic will be managed during construction of the Scheme to maintain road safety while minimising disruption to road users.
- 11.1.7 **The Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (TR010037/APP/7.6)** assesses the impact of the Scheme on the Equality of those effected by the Scheme.

## 12 GLOSSARY

### 12.1.1 Abbreviations and Definitions used through the application for the Scheme.

<b>Abbreviations</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning/Definition</b>
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AD	Anno Domini
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APFP 2009	The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009
AQIA	Air Quality Impact Assessment
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objectives
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
ARN	Affected Road Network
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV Land	Best and Most Versatile Land
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BoR	Book of Reference
BS	British Standard
c.	circa
CCI	Community Conservation Index
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise

CWS	County Wildlife Site
DAFOR	Scale: Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional, Rare
DCLG	<i>(former)</i> Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
dB	Decibel
DfT	Department for Transport
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DMV	Deserted Medieval Village
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
EcCoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
eDNA	Environmental DNA
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPS	European Protected Species
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
ExA	Examining Authority
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GI	Ground Investigation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GP	General Practitioner
GPA	Good Practice Advice
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention

GVA	Gross Value Added
Ha	Hectares
HADDMS	Highways Agency's Drainage Data Management System
HAGDMS	Highways Agency Geotechnical Data Management System
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HEWRAT	Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool
HEMP	Handover Environmental Management Plan
HER	Historic Environment Records
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLCT	Historic Landscape Character Type
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
IAN	Interim Advice Note
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IEEM	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IP	Interested Party
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest.
ISH	Issue Specific Hearing
Km	Kilometre
Kph	Kilometres per hour
LAF	Local Access Forum
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LCA	Landscape Character Areas
LCU	Landscape Character Unit
LoD	Limit of Deviation
LHA	Local Highway Authority



LIA	Local Impact Area
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LIR	Local Impact Report
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	metre
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MMP	Materials Management Plan
Mph	Miles per hour
MPI	Major Projects Instruction
MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NBIS	Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service
NCA	National Character Area
NE	Natural England
NERC Act 2006	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NIA	Noise Important Area
NMU	Non-Motorised User
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NNR	National Nature Reserves
NNNPS	National Networks National Policy Statement
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen Oxides
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level

NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
ONS	Office for National Statistic
OS	Ordnance Survey
PA 2008	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
PAS	Publicly Available Specification
PCM	Pollution Climate Mapping
PCZ	Primary Consultation Zone
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PIE	Public Information Event
PINS	The Planning Inspectorate
PM	Preliminary Meeting
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRF	Preliminary Roost Feature
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments
RIES	Report on the Implications for a European Site
RIS	Road Investment Strategy
RNR	Roadside Nature Reserve
RR	Relevant Representation
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEB	Statutory Environmental Bodies
SM	Scheduled Monument
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation

SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protected Area
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SRP	Soil Resource Plan
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SU	Statutory Undertaker
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TAG	Transport Analysis Guidance
TEAM	Transparent Economic Assessment Model
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
µg/m <sub>3</sub>	Microgram per metre cubed (a millionth of a gram)
UK	United Kingdom
UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projections
VP	Vantage Point
WCHR	Walking, Cycling and Horse-riding
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organization
WIA	Wider Impact Area
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Definitions	
Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	One of several ways of measuring the flow of traffic; represents the daily average number of vehicles using a particular link in the network, averaged across the whole year.
Accidental	Means fuels, oils or other contaminants spilled onto the road as a result of accidents during operation of the road, for instance due to

<b>Definitions</b>	
Spillages	road traffic collisions.
Affected Person	An Affected Person is a person known to have an interest in land which is to be acquired compulsorily (or over which rights are to be acquired compulsorily) under a DCO.
Air quality limit value	A level fixed on the basis of scientific knowledge, with the aim of avoiding, preventing or reducing harmful effects on human health and/or the environment as a whole, to be attained within a given period.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	An area identified by a local authority where the local air quality objectives not being achieved, or are not likely to be achieved within the relevant period. As required by Part IV of the Environment Act 1995. The authority declaring an AQMA is obliged to prepare a management plan to prevent or remove any such exceedances.
Air quality objectives	Ambient concentration not to be exceeded, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, within a specified timescale. Intended to represent the concentration of any pollutant below which no effects on human health would be expected to occur, even in the most vulnerable individuals.
Air Quality Strategy (AQS)	The Government's air quality policy document for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; establishes the national AQOs for a number of specific air pollutants.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A system of classifying the quality of agricultural land from Grade 1 (best) to Grade 5 (worst). Grade 3 is subdivided into 3a and 3b.
Ambient concentration	Concentration of a pollutant in the surrounding area of environment.
Amenity	Amenity can be defined as 'the pleasantness or attractiveness of a place' (Oxford Dictionary of English), and visual amenity is therefore the contribution of views towards the pleasantness or attractiveness of a place. The degree of visual amenity varies between locations according to the quality of views available.
Applicant	Highways England Company Limited.
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest.
At-grade	A term meaning 'on the same' level – i.e. when a roundabout or junction and all the roads joining it are at the same ground level so all the traffic needs to go around the roundabout or through the junction.

Definitions	
Attenuate	'Attenuate' in this context means any method used to slow down the rate of discharge of water drained off the road into local watercourses, to avoid the risk of causing floods. In this case, the water will be captured in ponds and then slowly released at a rate agreed with the Environment Agency.
Attenuation	During rainfall, water can run off rapidly from the impermeable surface of the road, increasing water level in the streams to which it discharges. An 'attenuation pond' (or balancing pond) holds back the water before discharge, allowing it to be released slowly and reducing flood risk. While the water is held in the pond, sediment and pollutants can settle out, which improves the quality of the water before it is discharged.
Authorised Development	The development which is consented under an approved DCO.
Averaging period	A period of time over which a concentration is averaged when reporting air quality statistics. Commonly used averaging periods are 1-hour, 24-hour, 30-days and 365-days (annual). The averaging periods available for use is determined by the measurement technique employed for a given pollutant.
A-weighting	A standard filter applied to acoustic pressure fluctuations to compensate for the relatively low sensitivity of human ears to low and high frequencies.
Baseline	In EIA, 'baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected. Baseline conditions are not the same as existing conditions, which are those in existence at the time of carrying out the EIA, because, this may be some time in advance of the occurrence of an impact and environmental conditions may change in the intervening period.
Biodiversity	The variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Action Plan published in 1994 – HMSO Cm 2428.
Best and Most Versatile Land (BMV)	Grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification system, deemed by government policy to be a national strategic resource.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BC and 700 BC.
Bund	A 'bund' is a linear bank or mound, usually built of earth.
Construction Environmental	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the

<b>Definitions</b>	
Management Plan (CEMP)	construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Compulsory Acquisition	The power of government to acquire private rights in land, or to buy that estate outright without the current owners' consent in return for compensation. This power is used to provide and / or facilitate public benefits such as social and economic development and the protection of the natural environment.
Compulsory Acquisition Hearing	These hearings must take place at the request of an Affected Person. Only Affected Persons, and the Applicant, have the right to request and be heard at a Compulsory Acquisition Hearing. At any hearings, the Examining Authority will manage the proceedings and may set a time limit for contributions to ensure fairness to all participants.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Contaminated Land	Any land which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land that – (a) significant harm is being caused or there is the significant possibility of such harm being caused.
Continuous monitoring	The measurement of a pollutant concentration using an electronic instrumentation continuously over time. The time interval for each measurement is very short which allows rapid changes to be recorded. These measurements can be aggregated into longer period averages of 1-hour, 8-hour etc.
Cutting	The removal of soil or rock material to reduce the profile or elevation of the topography of a site.
Data capture rate	The quantity of actual data collected over a specified period as a percentage of the theoretical maximum available.
dB/ Decibels	A logarithmic scale that is used for sound pressure levels; not on a linear scale – 2dB is 10 times as loud as 1dB and 3dB is 10 times as loud as 2 dB and so on. Typically, a quiet night-time level in a bedroom is 30dB and 90dB is the level at the kerbside of a busy road.

<b>Definitions</b>	
<b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b>	The legal document under which the relevant Secretary of State can grant consent for construction of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, on the advice of the Planning Inspectorate, in accordance with the Planning Act 2008.
<b>Desk study</b>	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
<b>Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)</b>	The 15 volumes of DMRB provide guidance for all aspects of the design of roads and bridges in the UK. Volume 10 covers environmental mitigation and Volume 11 governs environmental impact assessment. Other volumes cover other aspects of the design and preparation of highways projects.
<b>Diffusion tube</b>	Simple monitoring device for air pollutants that absorbs substances from the air by diffusion (e.g. nitrogen dioxide) into a liquid film coated onto the inside of a plastic tube.
<b>Do-Minimum</b>	A hypothetical scenario used to provide a realistic comparison of the effects of the Scheme. The do-minimum scenario includes and changes to the highways infrastructure that would occur even if the Scheme does not go ahead, and any other developments in the surrounding area that would influence the movement of traffic and would occur independently of the Scheme.
<b>Do-Something</b>	A hypothetical scenario used to provide a realistic comparison of the effects of the Scheme. The do-something scenario includes changes in traffic flows caused by the Scheme as well as any other developments in the surrounding area that would influence the movement of traffic.
<b>Driver stress</b>	A standard measure of driver stress can be calculated, based on the volume of traffic per lane and average speeds.
<b>Earthworks</b>	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
<b>Embodied Carbon</b>	The amount of carbon released from material extraction, transport, manufacturing and related activities. This may be calculated from cradle to (factory) gate, cradle to (installation) site or from cradle to

<b>Definitions</b>	
	grave (final point of disposal).
Environment Agency (EA)	A non-departmental government body covering England and Wales, responsible for the protection of the environment, including the regulation of polluting activities and the control and prevention of flooding.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	A plan prepared before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The EMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
European site	A nature conservation site protected under the EU Habitats Directive (SAC) or the EU Birds Directive (SPA).
Examining Authority (ExA)	The inspector or panel of inspectors appointed by PINS to conduct the Examination and consider the DCO application.
Examination	This is the formal, legal process governed by the Planning Act 2008 and related legislation. The Examination stage starts the day after the Preliminary Meeting and can last up to six months.
Exceedance	Infringement environmental protection standards by exceeding allowable limits or concentration levels.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Fugitive Dust	Visible emissions of dust that does not come from a definable point source, for example a smoke stack. Typical examples would include stored piles of soil, dry bare earth on construction sites or haul roads etc.
Future Year	This is a specified year in the future, usually 15 years after the opening of the project. This is used to make predictions using computer models for both traffic flows and related environmental effects.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.



<b>Definitions</b>	
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Grade Separated	Refers to a junction where one road has been elevated or lowered to a different level so that the main flow of traffic is separated.
Greenfield runoff	The rate of discharge that would be expected from an area of undeveloped land with entirely soil covered, permeable surfaces. Such areas release water into watercourses much more slowly than areas with hard, impermeable surfaces.
Ground Flora	Ground flora refers to small non-woody plants growing at ground level within woodland areas, such as primroses, bluebells, celandine etc.
Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool (HEWRAT)	A method developed by Highways England to assist in assessing impact on water quality in accordance with DMRB.
Hedgerow	Hedgerow is defined as any boundary line of trees or shrubs over 20 m long and less than 5 m wide, between major woody stems at the base (Defra, 2007).
Handover Environmental Management Plan (HEMP)	The environmental management plan developed towards the end of the construction of the Authorised Development to define future environmental management and maintenance.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Hibernacula	The place/ structure/ shelter chosen by an animal for hibernation.
Highways England	The applicant and government company charged with operating, maintaining and improving England's motorway and major A roads. Formerly the Highways Agency.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types

<b>Definitions</b>	
(HLCT)	used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest (IROPI)	A set of circumstances which must be satisfied under the HRA procedure before a scheme can be approved in the event that there are adverse effects on the integrity of a European site which cannot be avoided.
Impermeable	Impermeable surfaces are those where water cannot pass through the surface and soak into the underlying ground. This means that all of the water will flow rapidly off the surface. In the case of a highway, it will flow off the road surface into the highway drainage system.
Initial Assessment of Principal Issues	A consolidated list of the principal issues arising from the Examining Authority's reading of the application documents and any Relevant Representations received.
Interested Party	Interested Parties are people or bodies who may participate in the examination of the application and will receive formal notifications as the Examination progresses. Some people and organisations are automatically Interested Parties and don't need to register to become an Interested Party. Other people and organisations must register to become an Interested Party by making a Relevant Representation to the Planning Inspectorate at the appropriate time and before the specified deadline.
Interim Advice Note	Published by Highways England (formerly the Highways Agency) to modify/ update guidance given within DMRB, in advance of the permanent replacement of the relevant sections of DMRB.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BC and 43 AD.
Issue Specific Hearing (ISH)	A hearing or hearings on specific issue(s) may be held if the Examining Authority considers it necessary to ensure adequate examination of the issue or ensure that an Interested Party has a fair chance to put their case.
LA10,18h	The A-weighted sound level in dB that is exceeded 10% of the measurement period and is the standard index used within the UK to describe daytime traffic noise.
LAeq,T	The A-weighted steady sound level over time interval T that has the same mean square pressure as the time varying noise over the same time interval.
Local Access Forum	Statutory bodies, prescribed under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and appointed by a local highway authority or national park authority. Their function is to advise the relevant authority as to

Definitions	
	the improvement of public access to land for the purposes of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of the area. LAFs comprise appointed members who must be representative of both users of local rights of way or access land and owners and occupiers of access land or land encompassing local rights of way.
Landform	'Landform' is the combination of slope and elevation that produce the shape and form of the land.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	Landscape character assessment is the process of categorising the landscape into different Landscape Character Areas. The purpose of this process is to aid the formulation and implementation of planning policies relating to the landscape.
Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)	A remote sensing operation using data taken from the air to identify changes in the landform.
Limit value	The concentration of certain specific pollutants in the air that are not to be exceeded, under the Air Quality Standards that implement the European Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Clean Air for Europe – 2008/50/EC.
Link	A stretch of road between two junctions. For major strategic routes such as motorways, the volume of traffic along a link remains constant along its whole length, because traffic can only join or leave at the junctions. For many other roads this is not the case, because traffic can join or leave at other access points such as private properties, businesses etc.
Lnight	The equivalent continuous sound level which has the same A-weighted mean square pressure as the time varying noise between 23:00 and 07:00.
Limit of Deviation (LoD)	A parameter within which a work may be constructed.
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Marginal habitat	Marginal habitats are areas of shallow water or wet ground around the edges (margins) of waterbodies and have their own characteristic flora and fauna.
Materials Management Plan (MMP)	The Materials Management Plan documents how all of the materials to be excavated are to be dealt with.

<b>Definitions</b>	
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 AD and 1550 AD.
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BC and 4,500 BC.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day.
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (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.
Natural England (NE)	A public body responsible for the protection of the natural environment and landscape in England and the management of NNRs and SSSIs.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BC and 2,500 BC.
Non-motorised user (NMU)	Includes walkers, cyclists and horse riders.
Noise Important Area	Where 1% of the population are affected by the highest noise levels from major roads according to the results of Defra's strategic noise maps.
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	Nitrogen oxides is a term used to describe a mixture of nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ), referred to collectively as NO <sub>x</sub> . These are primarily formed from atmospheric and fuel nitrogen as a result of high temperature combustion. The most important sources in the UK are road traffic and power generation.
Observed Effect Level	The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.

<b>Definitions</b>	
Oblique angle of view	An angled view rather than a direct view, in which features would be less noticeable.
On-line	'On-line' highway improvement means that the work will be undertaken on the line of the existing road (rather than alongside it).
Open Floor Hearing	An Open Floor Hearing must be held if requested by an Interested Party or if the Examining Authority considers it necessary. Anyone who is an Interested Party may request an Open Floor Hearing
Oral Representation	This is the term used to describe a representation made in person at a hearing. An Oral Representation should be based on either the Relevant Representation or Written Representation made by the person by whom or on whose behalf the Oral Representation is made.
Order Land	The area of land within Order Limits.
Order Limits	Means the boundaries within which the Authorised Development may be carried out.
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Outfalls	The location at which runoff is discharged into a watercourse.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human activity before around 10,000 BC.
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the Scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the Scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the Scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the Scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	An executive agency of the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government. The Planning Inspectorate is responsible for the examination of Development Consent Orders under the Planning Act 2008 and making a recommendation to the Secretary of State.
PM <sub>10</sub> / PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate Matter less than 10 or 2.5 microns, respectively – e.g. tiny solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes, and aerosols. The size of the particles (10 microns or smaller, about 0.0004 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the air sacs in the lungs where they may be deposited, resulting in adverse health effects.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 AD and 1900 AD.

Definitions	
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 AD.
Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)	Information that the applicant must publicise before carrying out consultation of the community in advance of applying for a DCO, if the project concerned is subject to a requirement of EIA.
Preliminary Meeting	A meeting held to discuss the procedural issues of the Examination. This meeting is usually held after the deadline for making a Relevant Representation has passed and once the Examining Authority has made its Initial Assessment of Principal Issues.
Prescribed Consultees	Means persons or bodies to be consulted pursuant to s42 (1) (a) of the Planning Act 2008 as set out in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009 (see also Statutory consultees).
Ramsar site	A site listed as a wetland of international importance under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1973 (The Ramsar Convention).
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance, the population of a protected species, or a specific archaeological site, or the occupants of a residential property.
Recycled road planings	Old road surface materials removed from redundant carriageways or areas to be re-surfaced.
Red and Amber List Species	Red List and Amber List – as defined in 'Birds of Conservation Concern 3: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (2009).
Relevant Representation (RR)	A written summary of the aspects of the application a person agrees and/ or disagrees with and their reasons why. After an application has been accepted by the Examining Authority and before the Examination starts, the public will be able to register with PINS to become an Interested Party by making a Relevant Representation.
Report on the Implications for a European Site (RIES)	Under the HRA procedure, the Examining Authority must send a RIES to the SoS to summarise findings and conclusions on any HRA issues which were the focus of the Examination, and document all the information and evidence available. A RIES is usually issued towards the end of the Examination period.
Requirement	A requirement listed in the Development Consent Order which is a condition of the grant of development consent.
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 AD and 410 AD.

<b>Definitions</b>	
Routine runoff	Means water draining from the road surface into nearby watercourses whenever it rains, which tends to wash contaminants from the road surface into the nearby watercourses.
Rule 6 letter	A letter sent by the Examining Authority to the Applicant giving notice of Preliminary Meeting. The letter also sets out an agenda for the Preliminary Meeting and a draft Examination timetable
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 AD and 1066 AD
The Scheme	The development for which the order granting development consent is sought
S37, s42, s43, s44, s45 (etc.)	Refers to relevant sections of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).
Scrub	Scrub is a climax vegetation dominated by locally native shrubs, usually less than 5 m tall, occasionally with a few scattered trees (JNCC, 2010).
Site of Special Scientific Interest	A statutory designation under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), protecting nationally important wildlife sites, habitats and geological sites.
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	A plan which specifies how waste generated throughout the construction works will be managed and volumes estimated. This includes minimisation, storage, segregation, re-use and final disposal of wastes generated.
Soil Resource Plan (SRP)	Part of the Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites used to protect soils and ensure adequate soil function (e.g. plant growth, water attenuation, biodiversity) during and after construction.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Strictly protected sites designed under the EU Habitats Directive, representing internationally important, high-quality conservation sites that significantly contribute to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended).
Special Protection Area (SPA)	SPAs are classified in accordance with EU Directive on the conservation of wild birds, known as the Birds Directive. SPAs protect rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive), and regularly occurring migratory species.
Statement of Community Consultation	A statement published by the proposer of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, detailing how they intend to consult the community about their project before applying for a DCO. Required

<b>Definitions</b>	
(SoCC)	under the Planning Act 2008, as amended by the Localism Act, 2011.
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008.
Statutory consultees	Organisations that Highways England is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009.
Statutory undertakers (SU)	Companies or bodies with statutory powers and duties to carry out functions of a public nature, such as gas, electricity, water, telecommunications code operators and transport providers.
Transport Analysis Guidance	Department for Transport guidance on the appraisal of transport strategies and projects, providing for a framework for decision-making on the funding of projects.
Treatment	'Treatment' means any method used to improve the quality of water before discharge through the removal of sediment or pollutants.
Woodlands	Vegetation dominated by trees more than 5 m high when mature, forming a distinct, although sometime open, canopy (JNCC, 2010).
Written representation	A more detailed written account of what an Interested Party agrees and/ or disagrees with in a DCO, together with any evidence or documents to support this. It is an opportunity to expand on the issues an Interested Party has set out in their Relevant Representation.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZVT)	The zone from which the Scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'.



## **APPENDIX A – APPLICATION DOCUMENT TRACKER**

## Appendix A – Application Document Tracker

- Submitted at Application on 31 March 2021

Application Document Reference	Examination Document Library Reference	Name of Document	Version Number	Document to be Certified (Y/N)	Examination Deadline /Submission Date
<b>Volume 1</b>					
1.1		Application Form	0	N	31 March 2021
1.2		Covering Letter and Completed Section 55 Checklist	0	N	31 March 2021
1.3		Introduction to the Application	0	N	31 March 2021
<b>Volume 2</b>					
2.1		Location Plan	0	N	31 March 2021
2.2		General Arrangement Plans	0	Y	31 March 2021
2.3		Land Plans	0	Y	31 March 2021
2.4		Works Plans	0	Y	31 March 2021
2.5		Rights of Way and Access Plans	0	Y	31 March 2021
2.6		Traffic Regulations Plans	0	Y	31 March 2021
2.7		Engineering Drawings and Sections	0	Y	31 March 2021
2.8		Drainage and Surface Water Plans	0	N	31 March 2021
2.9		Crown Land Plans	0	Y	31 March 2021
2.10		Special Category Land Plans	0	Y	31 March 2021
2.11		Classification of Roads Plans	0	Y	31 March 2021
2.12		Hedgerow Plans	0	Y	31 March 2021
<b>Volume 3</b>					
3.1		Draft Development Consent Order	0	N	31 March 2021
3.2		Explanatory Memorandum	0	N	31 March 2021
3.3		Consents and Agreements Position Statement	0	N	31 March 2021

Application Document Reference	Examination Document Library Reference	Name of Document	Version Number	Document to be Certified (Y/N)	Examination Deadline /Submission Date
<b>Volume 4</b>					
4.1		Statement of Reasons	0	N	31 March 2021
4.2		Funding Statement	0	N	31 March 2021
4.3		Book of Reference (parts 1-5) and Schedules	0	Y	31 March 2021
<b>Volume 5</b>					
5.1		Consultation Report	0	N	31 March 2021
5.2		Consultation Report Annexes	0	N	31 March 2021
<b>Volume 6</b>					
6.1		Environmental Statement - Chapters	0	Y	31 March 2021
6.2		Environmental Statement – Figures	0	Y	31 March 2021
6.3		Environmental Statement - Appendices	0	Y	31 March 2021
6.4		Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary	0	N	31 March 2021
6.5		EIA Scoping Report	0	N	31 March 2021
6.6		EIA Scoping Opinion	0	N	31 March 2021
6.7		Statement relating to Statutory Nuisance	0	N	31 March 2021
6.8		Environmental Masterplan	0	Y	31 March 2021
6.9		Report to Inform Habitats Regulations Assessment	0	N	31 March 2021
<b>Volume 7</b>					
7.1		Case for the Scheme	0	N	31 March 2021
7.2		NPS NN Accordance Tables	0	N	31 March 2021
7.3		Scheme Design Report	0	N	31 March 2021
7.4		Environmental Management Plan	0	Y	31 March 2021
7.5		Outline Traffic Management Plan	0	N	31 March 2021
7.6		Equality Impact Assessment	0	N	31 March 2021