

A47 Blofield to North Burlingham Dualling

Scheme Number: TR010040

Volume 1 **1.1 Introduction to the Application**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

Planning Act 2008

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

December 2020

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

A47 Blofield to North Burlingham
Development Consent Order 202[x]

INTRODUCTION TO THE APPLICATION

Regulation Number:	Regulation 5(2)(q)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010040
Application Document Reference	1.1
BIM Document Reference	PCF STAGE 3 HE551490-GTY-LSI-000-RP-TX-30002 P01
Author:	A47 Blofield to North Burlingham Dualling Project Team, Highways England

Version	Date	Status of Version
Rev 0	December 2020	Application Submission

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Purpose of this Document.....	1
1.2	Structure of this Document.....	1
2	THE SCHEME.....	2
2.1	Description.....	2
2.2	Scheme Objectives.....	4
2.3	Scheme History, Timeline and Future Milestones.....	4
2.4	Qualification as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project.....	5
3	THE APPLICANT.....	7
3.1	Highways England.....	7
3.2	The A47 Blofield to North Burlingham Project Team.....	7
4	APPLICATION DOCUMENTS.....	8
5	VOLUME 1 APPLICATION FORM / INFORMATION / BACKGROUND.....	9
6	VOLUME 2 PLANS, DRAWINGS AND SECTIONS.....	10
7	VOLUME 3 DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER.....	12
8	VOLUME 4 COMPULSORY ACQUISITION INFORMATION.....	13
9	VOLUME 5 REPORTS / STATEMENTS.....	15
10	VOLUME 6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) INFORMATION..	16
11	VOLUME 7 OTHER DOCUMENTS.....	20
12	GLOSSARY.....	21

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 (PA 2008) to the Secretary of State via the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) for an order to grant development consent (DCO) for the A47 Blofield to North Burlingham Scheme (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 chapters explain the purpose of each of the documents submitted; and
 - Chapter 12 - A Glossary of the abbreviations and definitions used within the application.

2 THE SCHEME

2.1 Description

- 2.1.1 The Proposed Scheme will upgrade the section of the A47 to a new dual carriageway running to the south of the existing A47 between Blofield and North Burlingham (see Figure 1.1).

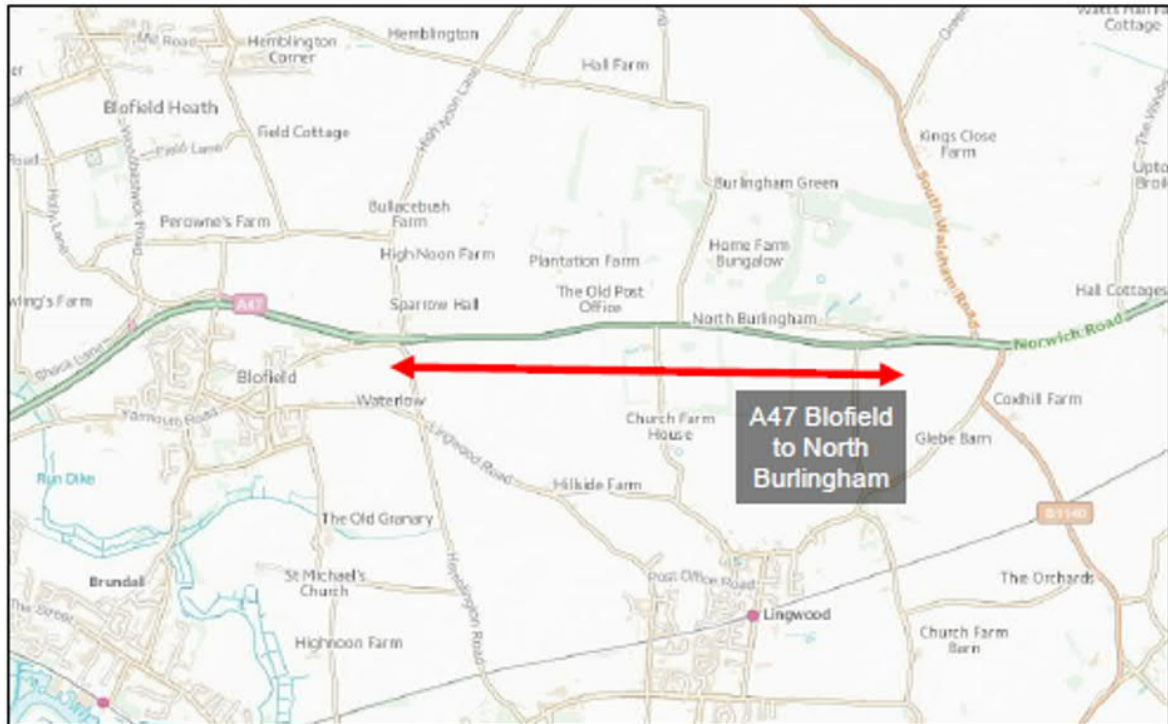


Figure 1-1 Scheme Location

- 2.1.2 The proposed scheme will be built within 70 metres of the existing carriageway and will pass predominantly through open farm land. The design also includes construction of two new junctions.

Yarmouth Road Junction

- 2.1.3 The Scheme has been designed with the objective of closing the existing junctions to the A47 between Blofield and North Burlingham with poor safety records and replacing them with new, safer junctions which make it easier for road users to join the A47.
- 2.1.4 The Yarmouth Road Junction with the A47 will be made safer through the closure of the gap in the central reserve and the prohibition of right turns. Traffic will no longer be crossing several lanes of traffic when in operation.
- 2.1.5 The Yarmouth Road Junction will be made more useful for road users through the addition of an acceleration taper for traffic joining the A47 westbound to gain speed to join more safely and more easily.

B1140 Junction

- 2.1.6 The B1140 Junction has been designed to be changed from an at-grade junction to a grade separated junction with slip roads to and from the B1140 and A47 both eastbound and westbound. The change in design means that road users, including a relatively high number of Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs), using the B1140 will no longer need to cross 4 lanes of traffic to continue their journey and will improve the safety of the junction.
- 2.1.7 The B1140 Junction has been designed specifically to accommodate the expected traffic type and the speed of the road network. This includes an enhancement to the typical standards to include additional acceleration and lengths for merging traffic. This change will improve the flow of the traffic and make it easier and safer to join and leave the A47 and B1140.

The Scheme

- 2.1.8 The Scheme comprises:
- 2.6km of dual carriageway on the A47
 - de-trunking of the existing A47 between Blofield and North Burlingham
 - improvements at Yarmouth Road Junction, including closure of the central reserve, closure of High Noon Lane direct access, merge lane, realignment of Waterlow, and local access improvements at the Sparrow Hall properties
 - introduction of a compact grade separated junction at the B1140 Junction, including the B1140 Overbridge
 - a new overbridge at Blofield traversing the proposed A47 dual carriageway, connecting Yarmouth Road with the existing A47
 - provision of new drainage systems including an infiltration basin and retention of existing drainage systems where possible
 - a retaining wall in the western extents
 - introduction of lighting at the Yarmouth Road Junction and new lighting layout at the B1140 Junction
 - closure of an existing layby and provision of a new layby
 - walking and cycling routes connecting Blofield and North Burlingham via the Blofield Overbridge to the west and the B1140 Overbridge to the east
 - provision of North Burlingham Access
 - an agricultural access track
 - fencing, safety barriers and signage
 - environmental mitigation
 - diversions of a medium pressure gas main and other utilities

2.2 Scheme Objectives

2.2.1 The key objectives of the Blofield to North Burlingham 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 employment and residential development opportunities.
- **Making a safer network:** Improving road safety for all road users by designing to modern highway standards appropriate for a major A road.
- **A more free-flowing network:** Increasing the resilience of the junction in coping with incidents such as collisions, breakdowns, maintenance and extreme weather. The improved A47 Blofield to North Burlingham will be more reliable, reducing journey times and providing capacity for future traffic growth.
- **Protected environment:** We will protect the environment by minimising adverse impacts and where possible, improving the environmental effects of transport on those living along the route of the new and existing road. We will do this by reducing the impact on the natural and built environment by the new road and any associated works.
- **An accessible and integrated network:** To ensure the proposals consider local communities and access to the road network, providing a safer route between communities for cyclists, pedestrians, equestrians and vulnerable users where a need is identified.
- **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 comprehensively set out in the Case for the Scheme (TR010040/APP/7.1) and the Statement of Reasons (TR010040/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.

Table 2.1: History of the Scheme and future milestones

Year	Activity
2014	Feasibility studies ¹ 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 published the RIS ² for 2015-2020. The RIS sets out the list of to be developed by the Highways Agency (now Highways

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a47-and-a12-corridor-feasibility-study-technical-report>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-investment-strategy>

Year	Activity
	England) over the period of April 2015 to March 2020). The RIS (pg 25) confirmed the commitment to the A47 Blofield to North Burlingham Scheme.
April 2015 – March 2017	A number of options were identified. An updated transportation model was developed. The options were appraised and four out of eight options were taken forward to non statutory consultation on route options. This was reported in the Scheme Assessment Report. ³
August 2017	The Preferred Route was announced The preferred option was a new dual carriageway to the south of the existing A47 ⁴
September – October 2018	Statutory consultation on the preferred option ⁵
August – October 2020	Further consultation and engagement on the changes made following statutory consultation and further work on the design for the Scheme ⁶

2.4 Qualification as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project

- 2.4.1 The Scheme is a nationally significant infrastructure project ("NSIP") within sections 14(1)(h) and 22(1) of the PA 2008. Under section 22 an NSIP must fall within one of the three categories specified, which are expressly stated to be alternatives. This Scheme is the "alteration" of a highway within the meaning of section 22(1)(b).
- 2.4.2 The Scheme satisfies section 22(3) in that
- a) the highway is wholly in England;
 - b) the Applicant as strategic highways company will be the highway authority for the highway; and

³ <https://highwaysengland.citizenspace.com/he/a47-blofield-to-north-burlingham-dualling/results/a47blofieldtonorthburlinghama47sarimps2-ame-bb-zz-do-j00061.pdf>

⁴ https://highwaysengland.citizenspace.com/he/a47-blofield-to-north-burlingham-dualling/results/25119c-wlea-1-blofield_v2.pdf

⁵ https://highwaysengland.citizenspace.com/he/a47-blofield-to-north-burlingham-dualling-statutor/supporting_documents/A47%20Blofield%20to%20North%20Burlingham%20Dualling%20%20Statutory%20Consultation%20Brochure.pdf

⁶ <https://s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets.highwaysengland.co.uk/roads/road-projects/A47+Blofield+to+North+Burlingham/Project+update+-+summer+2020.pdf>

- c) the area of the land on which the part of the highway to be altered is situated and any adjoining land expected to be used in connection with its alteration is greater than the relevant limit set out in subsection (4), which in this case is 12.5 hectares, as speed limits on the Scheme will be in excess of 50mph.

2.4.3 As the Scheme is an NSIP, development consent must be obtained from the Secretary of State to authorise it, and an application for a development consent order must be made to the Secretary of State, care of the Inspectorate under section 37 of the 2008 Act.

2.4.4 The Scheme is a nationally significant infrastructure project (NSIP) within sections 14(1)(h) and 22(1) of PA 2008 – being an improvement to an existing highway for which the Secretary of State will be the highway authority. Further detail concerning the scheme's qualification as an NSIP can be found within the Application Form (**TR010040/APP/1.3**), the Explanatory Memorandum (**TR01004/APP/3.2**), the Case for the Scheme (**TR010040/APPA/7.1**) and the National Networks National Policy Statement Accordance Table (**TR010040/APP/7.2**).

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 Blofield to North Burlingham.

3.1.2 The Scheme contact details are:

A47 Blofield to North Burlingham Project Team,

Regional Investment Programme East

Highways England

Woodlands

Manton Lane

Bedford

MK41 7LW

Email: A47BlofieldtoNorthBurlinghamRIS@highwaysengland.co.uk

Telephone: 0300 123 5000

3.2 The A47 Blofield to North Burlingham Project Team

3.2.1 The Scheme is managed by the Applicant from its Bedford office by the A47 Blofield to North Burlingham 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 (**TR010040/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 Blofield to North Burlingham 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 Application Form (**TR010040/APP/1.3**) 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).
- 5.1.2 The Covering Letter and completed Section 55 checklist (**TR010040/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.
- 5.1.3 The Introduction to the Application (**TR010040/APP/1.1**) is this document.

6 VOLUME 2 PLANS, DRAWINGS AND SECTIONS

- 6.1.1 There are 11 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 (**TR010040/APP/2.1**). 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.
- 6.1.2 The Location Plan (**TR010040/APP/2.1**) identifies the location of the proposed development in its wider context.
- 6.1.3 The Land Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.2**) correspond to the Book of Reference (**TR010040/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.
- 6.1.4 The Works Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.3**) show the centre line of the proposed works and/or the limits of deviation within which the development and works may be carried out.
- 6.1.5 The Rights of Way and Access Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.4**) show any new or altered means of access, stopping up of streets, roads and any diversions, extinguishment or creation of rights of way.
- 6.1.6 The Engineering Section Drawings (**TR010040/APP/2.5**) 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 project.
- 6.1.7 The General Arrangement Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.6**) provide a technical illustration of the Scheme.
- 6.1.8 The Drainage and Surface Water Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.7**) 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.
- 6.1.9 The Crown Land Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.8**) show any land belonging to the Crown that is affected by the Scheme. In effect, this land is held by Government departments on behalf of the Crown.
- 6.1.10 The Hedgerow Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.9**) are provided to show the location of hedgerows (including Important Hedgerows) within the Order Limits.
- 6.1.11 The De-trunking Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.10**) show sections of road that will be operated and maintained by the local highways authority, Norfolk County Council, and no longer by Highways England.
- 6.1.12 The Traffic Regulation Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.11**) are provided to show the clearways, restrictions on vehicle weights and classes of user which are proposed to be applied to the Scheme.

6.1.13 The Classification of Roads Plans (**TR010040/APP/2.12**) show highways classifications which are proposed to apply to the Scheme where new classifications are required and existing classifications are changed.

7 VOLUME 3 DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

7.1.1 The Draft Development Consent Order (**TR010040/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 1 - 7

- 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 1 – 10

- Schedule 1 - Authorised Development
- Schedule 2 - Requirements
- Schedule 3 - Classifications of roads, etc.
- Schedule 4 - Permanent Stopping Up Of Highways And Private Means Of Access & Provision Of New Highways And Private Means Of Access
- Schedule 5- Land In Which Only New Rights etc. May Be Acquired
- Schedule 6 - Modification Of Compensation And Compulsory Purchase Enactments For Creation Of New Rights
- Schedule 7 - Land Of Which Temporary Possession May Be Taken
- Schedule 8 – Removal of Hedgerows
- Schedule 9 - Protective Provisions
- Schedule 10 – Documents to be Certified

7.1.2 The Explanatory Memorandum to the Draft Development Consent Order (**TR010040/APP/3.2**) - explains the purpose and effect of each provision in the draft order including why it is considered necessary.

7.1.3 The Consents and Licences Position Statement (**TR010040/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 In order 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. 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 (**TR010040/APP/4.1**), Funding Statement (**TR010040/APP/4.2**) and Book of Reference (**TR010040/APP/4.3**) as explained below.
- 8.1.2 The Statement of Reasons (**TR010040/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.
- 8.1.3 The Funding Statement (**TR010040/APP/4.2**) - explains how the Scheme, including any compulsory purchase acquisition, would be funded.
- 8.1.4 The Book of Reference (**TR010040/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 2008 Act. 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 2008 Act 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, Section 152(3) of the 2008 Act.
 - **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. There are no entries in Part 5 of the Book of Reference (**TR010040/APP/4.3**) for the Scheme as there is no land to be acquired which would be subject to special parliamentary procedure.

9 VOLUME 5 REPORTS / STATEMENTS

- 9.1.1 The Consultation Report (TR010040/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 2008 Act, 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 described below:

Annex	Annex Name
Annex A	Non statutory options consultation report
Annex B	Non statutory options consultation materials
Annex C	The Infrastructure Planning (EIA Regulations) 2017: Regulation 8(1) letter to PINS
Annex D	Copy of draft Statement of Community Consultation provided to local authorities
Annex E	Letters to local authorities for SoCC Consultation
Annex F	Responses from local authorities on the Draft Statement of Community Consultation
Annex G	Published Statement of Community Consultation
Annex H	Section 47 and 48 newspaper notices
Annex I	Section 46 notification letter and acknowledgement
Annex J	Section 42 letters and enclosures
Annex K	Section 47 consultation materials
Annex L	List of prescribed consultees identified and consulted
Annex M	Engagement undertaken with statutory undertakers
Annex N	Project update, September 2020
Annex O	Table evidencing regard had to consultation responses (in accordance with Section 49 of the Planning Act 2008)
Annex P	Engagement with statutory bodies

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 Environmental Statement (**TR010040/APP/6.1**) reports the findings of the EIA.
- 10.1.2 The Environmental Statement 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 Environmental Statement 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 – Material Assets and Waste
 - Chapter 11 – Noise and Vibration
 - Chapter 12 – Population and Human Health
 - Chapter 13 – Road Drainage and Water Environment
 - Chapter 14 – Climate
 - Chapter 15 – Cumulative Effects Assessment
- 10.1.4 The Environmental Statement is also accompanied by a series of Appendices (**TR010040/APP/6.2**) which provide further information and detail to support the EIA

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 and metal detector survey
6.3	Geophysical survey
6.4	Archaeological evaluation
7.1	Planning policy context
7.2	Landscape and visual assessment criteria
7.3	ZTV and verified photomontage methodology
7.4	Landscape character areas
7.5	Visual receptors
7.6	Representative viewpoints
7.7	Arboricultural impact assessment
7.8	Lighting Assessment
8.1	Legislation and policy framework
8.2	DMRB biodiversity evaluation assessment methodology
8.3	2018 Bat survey report
8.4	2018 Breeding bird survey report
8.5	Wintering bird survey report
8.6	Badger survey report
8.7	Terrestrial invertebrate report
8.8	Great Crested Newt (GCN) report

Appendix Number	Appendix Name
8.9	Reptile Survey Report
8.10	2020 Bat survey report
8.11	Bat activity crossing point survey report
8.12	Breeding bird and barn owl survey report
8.13	Botanical survey report
9.1	Contaminated Land Preliminary Risk Assessment
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 sensitive receptors
11.5	Construction noise assessment
13.1	Flood risk assessment
13.2	Drainage strategy
13.3	Groundwater assessment
14.1	Carbon assessment report
15.1	Cumulative effects assessment stage 2 screening
15.2	Cumulative effects assessment short list: development type

10.1.5 The Environmental Statement is accompanied by a series of Figures (**TR010040/APP/6.3**) which provide further information and detail to support the EIA.

10.1.6 A Non-Technical Summary (**TR010040/APP/6.4**) to the Environmental Statement has been provided.

- 10.1.7 The reference 'TR010040/APP/6.5' has not been used.
- 10.1.8 The EIA Scoping Opinion (**TR010040/APP/6.6**) received from PINS identifies the topics to be included in the EIA.
- 10.1.9 A Statement Relating to Statutory Nuisance (**TR010040/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.
- 10.1.10 There are also a number of other supporting documents which of relevance to the DCO and not dealt elsewhere in the application these are;
- Masterplan (**TR010040/APP/6.8**)
 - Report to Inform Habitats Regulations Assessment (**TR010040/APP/6.9**). This Report is prepared to inform the Secretary of State's role as a competent authority for the purposes of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

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 (**TR010040/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 is supported by the National Policy Statement for National Network (NNNPS) Accordance Table (**TR010040/APP/7.2**) which set out how the Scheme meets its objectives and how it aligns with government policy in the NNNPS.
- 11.1.3 The Transport Assessment (**TR010040/APP/7.3**) summarises the transport model assessment used to forecast future traffic conditions.
- 11.1.4 The references 'TR010040/APP/7.4' and 'TR010040/APP/7.5' have not been used.
- 11.1.5 The Scheme Design Report (**TR010040/APP/7.6**) explains how the design which is included in the DCO application has evolved.
- 11.1.6 The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (**TR010040/APP/7.7**) 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.
- 11.1.7 The Outline Traffic Management Plan (**TR010040/APP/7.8**) sets out the traffic management measures that will be in place during the construction period.
- 11.1.8 An Equality Impact Assessment has also been submitted in support of the application (**TR010040/APP/7.9**)

12 GLOSSARY

12.1.1 Abbreviations and Definitions used throughout the application for the A47 Blofield to North Burlingham Scheme.

Abbreviations	
Term	Meaning/Definition
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
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
BES	BRE Environmental and Sustainability standard
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV Land	Best and Most Versatile Land
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BoR	Book of Reference
BRE	Buildings Research Establishment
BS	British Standard
BSRIA	Building Services Research and Information Association

Abbreviations	
c.	circa
CCI	Community Conservation Index
CDM 2015	The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
CDW	Construction and Demolition Waste
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLRA	Contaminated land risk assessment
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO _{2e}	Carbon Dioxide equivalents
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 as amended
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
DIP	Delivery integration partner
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DMV	Deserted Medieval Village

Abbreviations	
DoW CoP	Definition of Waste Code of Practice
EA	Environment Agency
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
eDNA	Environmental DNA
EHO	Environmental health officer
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
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GI	Ground Investigation
GIR	Geotechnical Interpretation Report
GIS	Geographic Information System
GP	General Practitioner
GPA	Good Practice Advice
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GVA	Gross Value Added
Ha	Hectares

Abbreviations	
HADDMS	Highways Agency's Drainage Data Management System
HAGDMS	Highways Agency Geotechnical Data Management System
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HE	Highways England
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
ICE	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
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
ISO 140001	International Organisation for Standardisation Standard for Environmental management systems
Km	kilometre

Abbreviations	
Kph	Kilometres per hour
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LAF	Local Access Forum
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LCA	Landscape Character Areas
LCU	Landscape Character Unit
LoD	Limits of Deviation
LEMP	Landscape and ecological management plan
LGS	Local Geological Sites
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
LoW	List of Waste
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	metre
MCHW	Manual of Contract Documents for Highways Works

Abbreviations	
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MMP	Materials Management Plan
Mph	Miles per hour
MtCO ₂ 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 ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
PA 2008	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
PAS	Publically Available Specification

Abbreviations	
PCF	Project Control Framework – Highways England’s process for managing projects
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
RDP	Regional delivery partnership
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments
RIES	Report on the Implications for a European Site.
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RIS	Road Investment Strategy
RNR	Roadside Nature Reserve
RPG	Registered Park and Garden
RR	Relevant Representation
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEB	Statutory Environmental Bodies
SM	Scheduled Monument

Abbreviations	
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Interest
SNRHW	Stable Non-reactive Hazardous Waste
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
SU4L	Suitable 4 Use Levels
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TAG	Transport Analysis Guidance
TBT	Toolbox talk – A short presentation to the workforce on any aspect of the scheme including health, safety, wellbeing or environment.
TEAM	Transparent Economic Assessment Model
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
µg/m ³	Microgram per metre cubed (a millionth of a gram)
UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projections
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Abbreviations	
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VP	Vantage Point
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organization
WIA	Wider Impact Area
WM3	Technical Guidance WM3, Waste Classification, Guidance on the Classification and Assessment of Waste
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Definitions	
Access	The means by which to approach or enter land, property and assets.
Accessibility	The ability of users to access land, property, infrastructure, businesses and community assets.
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 Spillages	Means fuels, oils or other contaminants spilled onto the road as a result of accidents during operation of the road, for instance due to 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

Definitions	
	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.
Air Quality Standards	Ambient concentration not to be exceeded, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, within a specified timescale.
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 need to go around the roundabout or through the junction.
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

Definitions	
	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.
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
Biodiversity	The variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Action Plan published in 1994 – HMSO Cm 2428.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BC and 700 BC

Definitions	
Bund	A 'bund' is a linear bank or mound, usually built of earth.
Businesses	Land and buildings for the purpose of commercial/industrial enterprise.
Community	A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.
Community land and assets	Land, buildings and infrastructure providing a service/resource to a community, eg open spaces, village greens, village halls, healthcare and education facilities etc.
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

Definitions	
	recorded. These measurements can be aggregated in to 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
Development Consent Order (DCO)	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.
Development land	Land identified in national or local plans, policies or strategies for development (including intensification of existing uses) and land subject to planning permission.
Desk study	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.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	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.
Diffusion tube	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

Definitions	
	inside of a plastic tube.
Do-Minimum	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.
Do-Something	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.
Driver stress	A standard measure of driver stress can be calculated, based on the volume of traffic per lane and average speeds.
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	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.
Embodied Carbon	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 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

Definitions	
	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.
EMP (First Iteration)	The first iteration of the Environmental Management Plan produced in accordance with the DMRB during the preliminary design stage
EMP (Second Iteration)	The second iteration of the environmental management plan produced in accordance with the DMRB, which is to be a refined version of the EMP (First Iteration) including more detailed versions of the outline plans contained with the EMP (First Iteration).
EMP (Third Iteration)"	The third iteration of the environmental management plan produced in accordance with the DMRB, which is a refined version of the EMP (Second Iteration) and which relates to the operational and maintenance phase of the authorised development
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

Definitions	
	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.
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.
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. Also referred to as the EMP (Third Iteration)
Health Determinants	Personal, social, economic and environmental factors which determine the health status of individuals and communities.

Definitions	
Health Outcome	The health status of an individual, group or population, attributable to a planned intervention (eg a project).
Health profile	Statistical picture of the baseline health conditions and trends within an area. NOTE: A profile can be built up for a variety of scales (eg ward, Local Authority or more strategic levels eg Local Enterprise Partnerships
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).
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.
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.
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 (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Human Health	A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity
Imperative Reasons of	A set of circumstances which must be satisfied

Definitions	
Over-riding Public Interest (IROPI)	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.
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

Definitions	
	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 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

Definitions	
	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
Limits of Deviation (LoD)	The parameters 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.
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.

Definitions	
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 ₂), referred to collectively as NO _x . 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.
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

Definitions	
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
Particulate Matter (PM10):	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns, 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.
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 ₁₀ / PM _{2.5}	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

Definitions	
	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
Population	All individuals located in a particular location (this can be local, regional or at a national scale).
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 AD and 1900 AD
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 (PM)	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

Definitions	
	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. In the A47 Blofield to North Burlingham Development Consent Order the Requirements will be listed in Schedule 2.
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 AD and 410 AD
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).

Definitions	
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).
Severance	The extent to which members of communities are able (or not able) to move around their community and access services/assets.
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 (SoCC)	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 under the Planning Act 2008, as amended by the Localism Act, 2011.
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried

Definitions	
	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.
Strategic employment sites	Large scale sites/land allocated in local planning policy for the provision of employment land use.
Strategic housing site	Large scale sites/land allocated in local planning policy for the provision of residential land use.
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'.