

A417 Missing Link
TR010056

6.2 Environmental Statement
Chapter 18 Glossary

Planning Act 2008

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

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Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

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Development Consent Order 202[x]

6.2 Environmental Statement

Chapter 18 Glossary

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18 Glossary

18.1.1 Table 18-1 provides definitions of the technical terms used in this Environmental Statement.

18.1.2 For a list of all terms used as defined terms within the Environmental Statement (Document Reference 6.4), and all the Applicant's other DCO Application documents, please refer to the Introduction to the Application (Document Reference 1.3).

Table 18-1 Glossary table

Glossary term	Description
Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	Above the mean sea level at Newlyn in Cornwall calculated between 1915 and 1921, taken as a reference point for the height data on Ordnance Survey maps.
Affected Road Network (ARN)	Parts of the road network which are identified as likely to be affected by changes in air quality as a result of a project.
Air quality action plan	A plan that must be compiled by a local authority if they declare an air quality management area.
Air quality exceedance	Where pollutant concentrations exceed an air quality standard.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	An area declared by a local authority which has been determined will exceed the relevant air quality strategy objective.
Air Quality Objective	Air quality objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient pollutant concentration to be achieved. The objectives are set out in the UK Government's <i>Air Quality Strategy</i> ¹ for the key air pollutants.
Air Quality Plan	Statutory plan setting out the <i>UK Government's plan</i> ² for reducing roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations.
Air Quality Strategy (AQS)	The <i>Air Quality Strategy</i> ¹ intends to provide a clear framework for improving air quality.
Ambient noise	A sound that is totally encompassing in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.
Amenity	The relative pleasantness of a journey, or the ability of communities to achieve enjoyment and/ or quality of life.
Ancient trees	The Woodland Trust defines an ancient tree as one that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with other trees of the same species. There is no set age for a tree to be considered ancient, as different species age at different rates. Natural England note that ancient trees are exceptionally valuable and are defined by age, size, condition, biodiversity value (as a result of significant wood decay and the habitat created from the ageing process), cultural and heritage value.
Ancient woodland	Ancient woodland as defined by the Woodland Trust and Natural England are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. Ancient woodland includes:

Glossary term	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ancient semi-natural woodland mainly made up of trees and shrubs native to the site, usually arising from natural regeneration plantations on ancient woodland sites - replanted with conifer or broadleaved trees that retain ancient woodland features, such as undisturbed soil, ground flora and fungi.
Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI)	A Natural England data base of ancient woodland. The inventory identifies over 52,000 ancient woodland sites in England. Ancient woodland is identified using presence or absence of woods from old maps, information about the wood's name, shape, internal boundaries, location relative to other features, ground survey, and aerial photography.
Annex I Habitat Types	A natural habitat listed in Annex I of the Habitat Directive, for which Special Areas of Conservation can be designated under the Habitat Regulations.
Annex II species	A species listed in Annex II of the Habitat Directive, for which Special Areas of Conservation can be designated under the Habitat Regulations.
Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	A measure used in transportation engineering and is the number of vehicles that will use a new or improved road on an average day.
Annual Average Weekday Traffic	The average 24-hour traffic volume occurring on weekdays throughout a full year.
Annual Average Weekly Traffic	Traffic data obtained by calculating weekly traffic flows and then calculating the annual average. Often used in predicting noise levels and air quality, usually in conjunction with other parameters such as average vehicle speed and percentage heavy vehicles.
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	Flood frequency is expressed in terms of an annual exceedance probability, which is the inverse of the annual maximum return period. For example, the 100-year flood (a flood likely to occur once every 100 years) can be expressed as the 1% AEP flood, which has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any year.
Aquifer	An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand or silt).
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act). It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty.to conserve and enhance its beauty ³ .
A-Road	A type of road prefixed with the letter 'A'. These are the busiest and most direct main roads, apart from motorways, and can be of different standard.
Baseline conditions	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the scheme together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the scheme.

Glossary term	Description
Baseline scenario	A description of the current state of the environment without implementation of the project.
Base year	Reflects the year which the data has been collected.
Bedrock	Rock that underlies loose deposits such as soil or alluvium.
Best and most versatile land	Land defined as grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification. This land is considered the most flexible, productive and efficient and is most capable of delivering crops for food and non-food uses.
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, landscape, ecosystem, habitat, communities, species, populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
Borehole	A hole bored into the ground, usually as part of investigations, typically to test the depth and quality of soil, rock and groundwater. A borehole can also be used to dewater the ground.
British Geological Survey	A body which aims to advance geoscientific knowledge of the United Kingdom landmass and its continental shelf by means of systematic surveying, monitoring and research.
British Standards Institution (BSI)	A group which produces British Standards across industry sectors and which is formally designated as the National Standards Body for the UK.
Buffer	Specified area or distance surrounding a site or feature of interest.
Built heritage	A structure or building of historic value. These structures are visible above ground level.
Bund	An embankment structure.
Buried archaeology (or buried heritage)	An archaeological asset beneath ground level, which may include earthworks.
Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CRTN)	A technical memorandum ⁴ that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic.
Carbon footprint	The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular policy or development.
Carriageway	The width of a highway that can be used by motorised vehicles and non-motorised users, formed by a number of lanes.
Catchment	A drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea.
Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv)	A professional qualification obtained by knowledgeable, experienced, competent and committed environmental professionals.

Glossary term	Description
Climate	The climate can be described simply as the 'average weather', typically looked at over a period of 30 years. It can include temperature, rainfall, snow cover, or any other weather characteristic.
Climate change	This refers to a change in the state of the climate, which can be identified by changes in average climate characteristics which persist for an extended period, typically decades or longer.
Combined effect	A type of cumulative effect which occurs when different types of activity combine to have an effect on a specific receptor or resource.
Common Land	Common Land is defined as “any land subject to be enclosed under the Inclosure Acts 1845 to 1882...”. Common Land is also open access land under the under the CRow Act unless there is evidence that the public have a right of access on foot for recreation by some other means. In addition, there is no right for use over common land by bicycle or on horseback unless that right has been specifically provided by the landowner.
Compensation (environmental)	Measures applied where nothing can be done to reduce an environmental impact or effect. An example is habitat and species relocation.
Competent expert(s)	The terms used in the EIA Regulations to describe a suitably qualified and experienced person (or persons) responsible for the preparation of the Environmental Statement, either whole or in part.
Congestion	A situation where the volume of traffic is too great for the road, causing vehicles to slow down or stop, often caused by bottlenecks, traffic incidents and junction design.
Conceptual Site Model	Method used to manage identification of the various types of risk relating to contaminated land. The conceptual site model includes: categorisation of sources of contamination; categorisation of potential receptors; and identification of potential contamination pathways (i.e. linking sources to receptors).
Conservation area	An area designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest and with a character or appearance which is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Construction and demolition waste	Consists of unwanted material produced directly or indirectly as a result of the construction phase.
Construction compound	Construction compounds will generally act as the points of entry to the worksites from the public highway. They may also be used for major stockpiling of materials such as top soil, and to facilitate transfer of materials to and from the site.
Construction plant	Portable construction machinery and equipment.
Contractor	A general term used to describe an individual or company appointed by a developer to construct or manage a project at a certain price or rate.

Glossary term	Description
Controlled waters	<p>These are fully defined in section 104 of the Water Resources Act 1991 and section 30A (d) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. They include in summary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) relevant territorial waters which extend seaward for three miles from the low-tide limit from which the territorial sea adjacent to England and Wales is measured; b) coastal waters from the low-tide limit to the high-tide limit or fresh-water limit of a river or watercourse; c) inland freshwaters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural and artificial lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers or watercourses above the fresh-water limit; • natural and artificial underground rivers and watercourses; • surface water sewers, ditches and soakaways that discharge to surface or groundwater; • it also includes those that may be currently dry; and d) groundwaters– any waters contained in underground strata.
Culvert	A tunnel (pipe or box shaped) that carries a stream or open drain under a road or railway.
Cutting	Excavation of earth material to lower the ground level on which a road would be positioned, in order to help to reduce noise and/or visual impact.
Cumulative effects (or impacts)	<p>Impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the project.</p> <p>A cumulative impact can arise as the result of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the combined impact of a number of different environmental factors-specific impacts from a single project on a single receptor/resource; and/or b) the combines impact of a number of different projects within the vicinity (in combination with the environmental impact assessment project) on a single receptor/resource.
Decibel (dB)	The scale used to measure noise is the decibel scale which extends from 0 to 140 decibels, corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level.
Definitive Map	A definitive map is a map prepared by a surveying authority which is a legal record of the public's rights of way in one of four categories (footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic). If a way is shown on the map, then that is legal, or conclusive, evidence that the public had those rights along the way at the relevant date of the map (and has them still, unless there has been a legally authorised change). But the reverse is not true. So the showing of a way as a footpath does not prove that there are not, for example, additional unrecorded rights for horse-riders to use the way. Nor is the fact that a way is omitted from the definitive map proof that the public has no rights over it. ⁵

Glossary term	Description
Deposition	The vertical passage of a substance (e.g. dust or nitrogen) to a surface or the ground.
Design development	The process in which technical specialists (engineers and environmentalists) refine the design for the various elements of a development project.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges contains information about current standards relating to the design, assessment and operation of motorway and all-purpose trunk roads in the United Kingdom.
Design speed	The design speed is a tool used to determine geometric features of a new road design based on the anticipated vehicle speeds on the road.
Designer	The organisation commissioned to undertake the various stages of scheme preparation and supervision of construction. This includes specialist subconsultants brought in to advise on specific areas of assessment and mitigation.
Detailed assessment	Method applied to gain an in-depth appreciation of the beneficial and adverse consequences of the project and to inform project decisions. Detailed Assessments are likely to require detailed field surveys and/or quantified modelling techniques.
Diffusion tube monitoring	Diffusion tubes are a pollutant specific method of monitoring and measuring different pollutants, including measuring oxides of nitrogen (NO _x). Diffusion tubes passively absorb the pollutant to which they are exposed in each place over a period, generally 2-4 weeks, and the tube is then returned to the laboratory for analysis.
Design year	The design year is a future year scenario 15 years after the Opening Year when mitigation measures are likely to have achieved their desired outcome. For this scheme it is 2041.
Do-minimum	<p>The 'do-minimum' forecast scenario in the opening/design year is the base road and traffic network against which alternative improvements can be assessed. In many cases, the definition of the 'Do-minimum' is straight forward; it is simply the 'Do-nothing' scenario. However, one or more of the following four cases may arise, in which the 'Do-minimum' differs from the 'Do-nothing':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The case where works will be carried out regardless of whether or not the 'Do-something' scheme is built. b) The case where the existing network may be improved to form a 'Do-minimum scheme which can be tested as an alternative to carrying out major Do-something improvements. c) The case where traffic conditions can be improved without significant capital expenditure. d) The case where the area covered by the modelled network includes road proposals other than the one under immediate consideration.
Do-nothing	The Do-nothing forecasting scenario is simply the existing network without modification in the Opening/Design Year.

Glossary term	Description
Do-something	The 'Do-something' forecast scenario is the road proposal under consideration in the opening/design year.
Drinking Water Protected Area (DrWPA)	For definition see Safeguard Zones (surface water).
Dual Carriageway	A dual carriageway is a road with one, two or more lanes arranged within distinct carriageways with a separation between opposing flows of traffic.
Dust	All airborne particulate matter.
Earthworks	The removal or placement of soils and rocks such as in cuttings, embankments and environmental mitigation, including the in-situ improvement of soils/rocks to achieve the desired properties.
Ecological potential	Surface waters identified as heavily modified water bodies or artificial water bodies must achieve 'good ecological potential' (good potential is a recognition that changes to morphology could make Good Ecological Status very difficult to achieve).
Ecosystem	Biological community of interacting organisms (e.g. plants and animals) and their environment.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect', which is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact (or change) to the importance, value or sensitivity of the receptor or resource, in accordance with defined significance criteria).
Embankment	Artificially raised ground, commonly made of earth material, such as stone.
Embedded mitigation	Design measures which are integrated into a project for the purpose of avoiding or preventing adverse environmental effects.
Enhancement	A measure that is over and above what is required to avoid, mitigate, and compensate the adverse effects of a project.
Environment Agency Recorded Pollution Incidents	A record of pollution incidents to water, land and air held by the Environment Agency.
Environmental assessment	A method and process by which information about environmental effects is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making.
Environmental/ Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Supports compliance with legislation and planning conditions but also provides advice and guidance throughout construction.
Environmental factors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Population and human health. 2) Biodiversity. 3) Land, soil, water, air and climate. 4) Material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape. 5) The interaction between the factors listed above.

Glossary term	Description
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	<p>The environmental management plan provides the framework for recording environmental risks, commitments and other environmental constraints and clearly identifies the structures and processes that will be used to manage and control these aspects. The EMP for the scheme is presented in ES Appendix 2.1 Environmental Management Plan (Document Reference 6.4).</p> <p>The various stages of the EMP are explained further in section 2.7 of ES Chapter 2 The project (Document Reference 6.2).</p>
Environmental masterplan	The plans which illustrates the mitigation measures integrated into the design of the scheme ad presented in ES Figure 7.11 Environmental Masterplans (Document Reference 6.3).
Environmental Quality Standard (EQS)	Standards that have been developed with the aim to meet the requirements of the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017.
Essential mitigation	Mitigation critical for the delivery of a project which can be acquired through statutory powers. These are measures required to reduce and if possible offset likely significant adverse environmental effects, in support of the reported significance of effects in the environmental assessment.
European Protected Sites	Sites which are protected by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
European Protected Species	Species of plants and animals (not birds) which are protected by the Habitats Regulations 2017.
Excavated material	Largely natural soil and rock material that is removed from the ground during construction.
Extended Phase 1 Survey.	A Phase 1 survey is a survey to collect and map habitat types within the survey area using the Joint nature conservation council habitat classification system which defines ninety specified habitat types and condition, using standard colour codes. An Extended Phase 1 Survey collects further data on habitat suitability for protected species to inform further survey or may include preliminary badger surveys for example, at the same time.
Favourable conservation status	<p>The concept of Favourable Conservation Status (FCS) has a foundation in international wildlife conservation, notably the 1979 Bonn Convention on Migratory species (CMS). Achievement of FCS for a wider range of species and natural habitat types was subsequently incorporated as the explicit aim of the EU Habitats Directive.</p> <p>Natural England defines Favourable Conservation Status as the minimum threshold at which habitats and species in England can be considered to be thriving.</p>
Fill	Material used to artificially raise the existing ground levels.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.
Flood Zone	Flood Zone definitions are set out in the Guidance: Flood risk and coastal change (2014) Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local

Glossary term	Description
	Government ⁶ , and have been used to create a flood map for planning risk. There are 3 flood zones which refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences.
Flood Zone 1	Flood Zone 1: land outside the floodplain. There is little or no risk of flooding in this zone.
Flood Zone 2	Flood Zone 2: the area of the floodplain where there is a low to medium flood risk.
Flood Zone 3	Flood Zone 3: the area of the floodplain where there is a high risk of flooding.
Floodplain	Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows or would flow in times of flood, but for defences in place.
Fluvial	A term that relates to rivers and streams and the processes that occur within them.
Forebay	Small basin that water from the drainage system will flow through providing treatment, before flowing into the larger basin.
Future baseline scenario	An outline of the likely evolution of the current state of the environment without implementation of the project.
Geomorphology	The study of landforms and the processes which create them.
Geophysical survey	A process involving ground-based physical sensing techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits.
At grade junction	The meeting of two or more roads at the same level.
Grade separated junction	Roads crossing the carriageway pass at a different level, so as not to disrupt the flow of traffic. Slip roads connect the carriageway to the junction.
Greenhouse gases	Atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapour that absorb and emit infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds.
Ground investigation (GI)	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land contamination purposes.
Ground-borne vibration	Vibration generated by an event such as the pass-by vehicles in a tunnel, propagated through the ground or structure (i.e. not the air) into a receiving building.
Groundwater	All water which is below the surface of the ground and within the permanently saturated zone.
Groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	Areas defined by the Environment Agency and set out in <i>Guidance: Groundwater source protection zones (SPZs) (2019)</i> ⁷ which show the risk from contamination/pollution to groundwater that is extracted for drinking water.
H++ climate scenarios	The H++ climate scenarios are a set of plausible 'high-end' climate change scenarios which are typically extreme climate change scenarios on the margins or outside of the 10th to 90th percentile

Glossary term	Description
	range presented in the <i>UK Climate Projections 2009</i> (UKCP09). They cover the following climate hazards: heat waves, cold snaps, low and high rainfall, droughts, floods and windstorms.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
Habitat of principal importance	Habitats in England identified as requiring action in The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework ⁸ and which are regarded as having biodiversity conservation priorities.
Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)	The Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) for the great crested newt was developed by Oldham et al. (2000). HIS scoring systems were originally developed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as a means of evaluating habitat quality and quantity. An HSI is a numerical index, between 0 and 1. Values close to 0 indicate unsuitable habitat, 1 represents optimal habitat. The HSI for the great crested newt incorporates ten suitability indices, all of which are factors known to affect this species.
Haul road	A temporary road provided within a contractor's site area to allow for the movement of construction material, construction machinery and/or construction labour around the site.
Heavy duty vehicles (HDVs)	As HGVs with the inclusion of buses and coaches.
Heavy goods vehicles (HGVs)	Heavy Goods Vehicles, over 3.5 tonnes and includes rigid and articulate lorries.
Hectare	A metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape of historic value.
Heritage at Risk Register	Historic England's register of historic sites most at risk and most in need of safeguarding for the future.
Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool (HEWRAT)	A spreadsheet-based application used to determine whether highway runoff is likely to have an ecological impact on surface watercourses.
Historic Environmental Record (HER)	A record of all known archaeological finds and features and historic buildings and historic /landscape features, relating to all periods from the earliest human activity to the present day; maintained by each County and Unitary Authority in the United Kingdom.
Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)	A method of identification and interpretation of the varying historic character within an area that looks beyond individual heritage assets.
Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA)	A unit of landscape defined by particular features such as fields patterns, hedgerows, parkland, which when considered together can demonstrate the development of land-use over time.
HRA screening	The screening process in which Competent Authorities decide whether or not an Appropriate Assessment is required for a plan or project in accordance with the HRA Regulations 2017. This consideration should take into account the potential effects both of the plan/project itself and in combination with other plans or projects. Where the potential for

Glossary term	Description
	likely significant effects cannot be excluded, the Competent Authority must make an Appropriate Assessment of the implications of the plan or project for that site, in view the site's conservation objectives.
Hydrogeology	The nature, distribution and movement of groundwater in soils and rocks, including in aquifers.
Hydrological regime	The variations in the state and characteristics of a waterbody which are regularly repeated in time and space and which pass through phases e.g. seasonal.
Hydromorphological	Water flow, sediment composition and movement, continuity (In rivers) and the structure of physical habitat.
Hwicce	A tribal kingdom in Anglo-Saxon England.
Hypocaust	Roman underfloor heating system.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) ⁹	The Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts. The IRZs also cover the interest features and sensitivities of European sites, which are underpinned by the SSSI designation and "Compensation Sites", which have been secured as compensation for impacts on European/Ramsar sites.
Important hedgerow	A hedgerow that is at least 30 years old and which meets certain criteria relating to its particular archaeological, historical, wildlife and landscape value.
Inert waste	<p>According to Regulation 7(4) of the Landfill Regulations 2002, inert waste is waste that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. • Will not dissolve. • Will not burn. • Will not physically or chemically react. • Will not biodegrade. • Will not adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health. • Has insignificant total leachability and pollutant content • Produces a leachate with an ecotoxicity that is insignificant (if it produces leachate).
International designated site	<p>The generic term used to describe the following designated sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

Glossary term	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites that are in the process of designation as SACs and SPAs - these are known as proposed SACs, candidate SACs, potential SPAs and Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), depending on the type of designation and point of progression through the designation process; and Ramsar Sites.
Invasive species	Non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed.
Junction	A place where two roads meet, regardless of design or layout.
Key characteristics (landscape)	The combination of elements that are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Landscape character area	Distinct, recognisable and consistent patterns of elements and activity that make one landscape different from another. Note these can be a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity that follow natural, rather than administrative, boundaries.
Landscape elements	Broad classification types of component parts of the landscape with specific requirements or management needs to achieve their longer-term objectives. These can be subdivided according to their detailed design or management needs relating to their function.
Land Use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Legislation	All references to legislation are to the legislation as amended and in force on the date of the document.
Limit Value (LV)	A maximum pollutant concentration to be achieved in the atmosphere, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances. Limit Values are implemented in United Kingdom legislation.
Link	A section of road between two junctions.
Listed building	A building which is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest and listed in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Local Air Quality Management	A key part in the UK Government's and the Devolved Administrations' strategies to achieve the National air quality objectives of the Air Quality Strategy ¹ .
Local authorities	An administrative body in local government.
Local Authority Pollution Prevention Controls	<p>Local authorities who regulate businesses are usually district or borough councils. If an area has only one council (a unitary council) then that's the regulator. The Port Health Authority may be the regulator in port areas.</p> <p>This guidance helps local authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> follow statutory guidance under regulation 64 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR); and

Glossary term	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand the EPR's main functions, procedures and terminology¹⁰.
Local Geological Site	Non-statutory geological sites considered worthy of protection for their earth science or landscape importance. Formerly known as Regionally Important Geological Sites.
Local Nature Reserves	A statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local planning authority	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.
Local Wildlife Site	Non-statutory sites of nature conservation value that have been designated 'locally'. These sites are referred to differently between counties with common terms including site of importance for nature conservation, county wildlife site, site of biological importance, site of local importance and sites of metropolitan importance.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This is the level of noise above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Main river	A river maintained directly by the Environment Agency. They are generally larger arterial watercourses.
Mainline	The carriageway carrying the main flow of traffic, generally traffic passing straight through a junction or interchange.
Major events	Major accidents and disasters.
Material assets	Construction materials and products (from primary (natural assets), recycled or secondary and renewable sources) and built assets such as landfill capacity and mineral safeguard sites and/or peat resources.
Mineral safeguarding areas	Areas defined by mineral planning authorities with known mineral resources that are of identified economic or conservation value.
Mitigation	Measures intended to avoid, reduce and, where possible, remedy significant adverse environmental effects.
Modelling	The process of estimating changes within an area of interest under a specific set of conditions.
Monitoring	A continuing assessment of the performance of the project, including mitigation measures. This determines if effects occur as predicted or if operations remain within acceptable limits, and if mitigation measures are as effective as predicted.
Motorway Incident Detection and Automatic Signalling (MIDAS)	MIDAS systems enable Highways England to constantly monitor traffic flow across vital routes. MIDAS spots early warning signs of traffic build-up and intervenes to reduce the risk of serious congestion.
Multi-stage treatment train	A sequence of drainage components that collect, store, convey and treat runoff through the site. The sequence of components provides

Glossary term	Description
	processes to manage the frequency, the rates and volumes of runoff, and reduce the concentrations of contaminants to acceptable levels.
National Character Area (NCA)	Areas of England defined by their unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history and cultural an economic activity.
National Cycle Network (NCN)	The National Cycle Network is a series of safe, traffic-free paths and quiet on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city.
National Pond Survey	This is a national scheme to develop a classification of ponds in Britain based on the composition of their plant and macroinvertebrate communities.
National Vegetation Classification (NVC)	A comprehensive classification and description of the plant communities of Britain, administered by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	Areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution ¹¹ .
Noise barrier	A solid construction that reduces unwanted sound. It may take many forms including: engineering cutting; retaining wall; noise fence barrier; landscape earthworks; a 'low level' barrier on a viaduct; a parapet barrier on a viaduct; or any combination of these measures. Also called an attenuation barrier.
Noise Important Areas	These areas provide a framework for the local management of the Important Areas.
Noise sensitive receptor	These comprise mainly residential buildings, but also include educational buildings, hospitals and places of worship.
Non-hazardous waste	Any waste not defined as 'hazardous' under Directive 91/689/EEC. Examples include soils from ground/site clearance and demolition wastes.
Non-Technical Summary (NTS)	Information for the non-specialist reader to enable them to understand the main predicted environmental effects of the proposal without reference to the main Environmental Statement.
NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen – which encompasses all nitrogen species although mainly NO and NO ₂ .
Opening year	The opening year when the scheme is to become operational, i.e. open to traffic is 2026.
Operational	The functioning of a project on completion of construction.
Ordinary watercourse	Ordinary watercourses include every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows and which does not form part of a main river.
Ordnance Survey (OS)	The national mapping agency for the UK.
Parish Council	A parish council is a civil local authority found in England and is the lowest tier of local government. They are elected corporate bodies,

Glossary term	Description
	have variable tax raising powers, and are responsible for areas known as civil parishes, serving in total 16 million people.
Particulate matter (PM)	Discrete particles in ambient air, with diameters ranging between nanometres (billionths of a metre) to micrometres (millionths of a metre).
Pathways	The routes by which pollutants are transmitted through air, water, soils, plants and organisms to their receptors.
Phase 1 habitat survey	A habitat classification and field survey technique to record semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats.
Photomontage	Inserting an image of a proposed development onto a photograph for the purposes of creating an illustrative representation of potential changes to existing views.
Phytobenthos	Benthic organisms that are plants or algae.
PM10	PM10 Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less.
Pollution Climate Mapping (PCM)	A collection of models designed to report on the concentrations of particular pollutants in the atmosphere. These models are run by Ricardo Energy & Environment on behalf of Defra. The PCM Model is used to produce background maps, 1x1 km grids of pollutant concentrations, for the UK.
Portable Antiquities Scheme	The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a partnership project which records archaeological objects found by the public in order to advance understanding of the past.
Preliminary Sources Study Report (PSSR)	Reports the geotechnical implications for the feasibility of all project options.
Principal aquifer	These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/ or fracture permeability – meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/ or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.
Priority habitat	Priority habitats are taken as principal habitats for the conservation of biodiversity listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
Protected species	Species of wild plants, birds and animals which are afforded protection through legislative provisions.
Public right of way (ProW)	A way over which the public have a right to pass and repass. The route may be used on foot, on (or leading) a horse, on a pedal cycle or with a motor vehicle, depending on its status. Although the land may be owned by a private individual, the public may still gain access across that land along a specific route.
Qualitative	Qualitative research is a scientific method of observation to gather non-numerical data.

Glossary term	Description
Quantitative	Quantitative data is any data that is in a numerical form such as statistics or percentages.
Ramsar Sites	Wetland of international importance.
Reasonable alternatives	Different project design, technology, location, size and scale solutions considered by the developer.
Receptor	A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that has potential to be affected by a project.
Record of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC)	The REAC forms part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and defines the environmental actions and commitments which have been identified and developed to mitigate the scheme's environmental effects. The actions and commitments contained within the REAC are considered to be in place within the ES assessments.
Red List /Red data book	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (also known as the IUCN Red List or Red Data Book), founded in 1964, is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of animal, plant and fungi species. It uses a set of criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies.
Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	Locally designated sites of importance for geodiversity ¹² .
Registered Parks and Gardens	Designed landscapes that are considered to be of national importance are included on The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. The register is maintained by Historic England.
Remediation	The process of removing a pollution linkage (i.e. by removing one or more of the elements in a source-pathway-receptor linkage) in contaminated land in order to render an acceptable risk. Usually this involves a degree of removal of contaminants and/ or blockage of pathways.
Representative concentration pathways (RCP)	<i>UK Climate Projections 2018</i> ¹³ is a climate analysis tool that uses a range of possible scenarios, classified as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), to inform differing future emission trends. These RCPs "... specify the concentrations of greenhouse gases that will result in total radiative forcing increasing by a target amount by 2100, relative to preindustrial levels."
Residual effect	The predicted consequential change on the environment from the impacts of a development after mitigation.
Resource	A defined but generally collective environmental feature usually associated with soil, water, air, climatic factors, landscape, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage that has potential to be affected by a project.
Riparian	Relating to or situated on the banks of a river.

Glossary term	Description
Risk assessment	An assessment of the probability of a hazard occurring that could result in an impact.
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	<i>River basin management plans</i> (RBMPs) ¹⁴ set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment.
River Habitat Survey	River Habitat Survey (RHS) is the Environment Agency standard for collecting data on the physical character and quality of river habitats across the UK.
River Habitat Survey database	This database provides survey details and summary results for river habitat surveys carried out from 1994 to present. This database is a subset of AFA286 River Habitat Survey. Since 1994 approximately 19,000 surveys have been carried out in England. The bulk of surveys were carried out between 1994 to 1997 and 2006 to 2008. Surveys are still carried out for specific drivers, for example assessing habitat availability and Water Framework Directive. Software such as RHS Toolbox, which is underpinned by the dataset, can be used to analyse new RHS survey data in context by comparing results to those recorded at 150 of the most similar site selected automatically from the database.
Rochdale Envelope	An approach to consenting and environmental impact assessment, named after a UK planning law case, which allows the promoters of development projects to broadly define their schemes within agreed parameters to retain flexibility of design ¹⁵ .
Roundabout	A circular, one-way junction at which other roads meet and terminate.
Runoff	The flow of water over the ground surface.
Safeguard Zones (surface water)	Catchment areas upstream of 'at risk' Drinking Water Protected Areas (DrWPAs) that influence the water quality in the immediate DrWPA are being delineated by the EA and water companies. The 'at risk' DrWPAs and Safeguard Zones are where action to address water contamination will be targeted, so that extra treatment by water companies can be avoided. All Safeguard Zones have yet to be fully delineated, or those that are almost complete may be subject to refinement.
Schedule 5 of WCA	Schedule 5 lists Animal Species that are protected under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Section 9 prohibits the intentional killing, injuring or taking of the species listed in Schedule 5 and also prohibits their possession and the trade in the wild animals listed. The species listed are also further protected from disturbance by prohibiting actions that affect places they use for shelter.
Schedule 9 of the WCA	Schedule 9 lists non-native species of plants and animals to which Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 applies. These are species that are already established in the wild, but which continue to pose a conservation threat to native biodiversity and habitats, such that further releases or spread should be regulated.
Scheduled Monument	A scheduled monument is a historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture,

Glossary term	Description
	Media and Sport under the regime set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Scoping	The process of considering the information required for reaching a (reasoned) conclusion on the likely significant effects of a project on the environment.
Scoping opinion	A written opinion of the relevant consenting authority, following a request from the applicant, as to the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement.
Scoping report	A report which records the outcomes of the scoping process and is typically submitted as part of a formal request for a scoping opinion.
Screening	The formal process undertaken to determine whether it is necessary to carry out a statutory Environmental Impact Assessment and publish an Environmental Statement in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
Secondary A aquifer	These are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.
Secondary B aquifer	These are predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.
Setting (cultural heritage)	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset and may affect the ability to appreciate it.
Severance (land)	The splitting of a land holding into more than one part, for example through the introduction of a new section of road.
Severance (non-motorised users)	The perceived separation of residents from facilities and services they use within their community caused by new or improved roads, or by changes in traffic flows.
Significance (of effect)	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	This is the level of noise above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Simple Assessment	<p>Initial, brief assessment activity based on the assembly of data and information that is readily available, to fulfil one of the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to address unknown aspects in the Scoping assessment level; b) to reach an understanding of the likely environmental effects to inform; c) the final design and assessment; or,

Glossary term	Description
	d) to reach an understanding of the likely environmental effects that identifies the need for a Detailed Assessment.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A SSSI is a conservation designation notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom, designated due to special interest in its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. They are protected by law to conserve their wildlife or geology.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Source Protection Zones ("SPZ") ¹⁶ show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution to groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public water supplies. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. SPZs can comprise of up to three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment). A fourth zone of special interest can also occasionally be applied to a groundwater source.
Span	The horizontal distance between two supports of a structure (e.g. piers of a bridge or viaduct).
Spatial	The geographic area over which environmental impacts and effects could occur as a result of a development project.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A Special Area of Conservation is a site designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ¹⁸ . These sites, together with Special Protection Areas (or SPAs), are called Natura sites and they are internationally important for threatened habitats and species.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Special Protection Area are protected areas for birds in the UK classified under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 ¹⁷ and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ¹⁸ .
Species of Principal Importance	Habitats and species of principal importance in England. Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.
Stakeholder	An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a development project.
Statement of Common Ground (SoCG)	A written statement prepared jointly by the applicant and another party or parties, setting out any matters on which they agree. In some cases, statements of common ground will also identify areas where agreement has not been reached.
Statutory consultee	Organisations and bodies, defined by statute, which must be consulted on relevant planning matters.
Study area	The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the scheme footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur).
Superficial deposit	A geological deposit that was laid down during the Quaternary period. Such deposits were largely formed by river, marine or glacial processes but can also include wind-blown deposits known as loess.

Glossary term	Description
Surface water	Waters including rivers, lakes, loughs, reservoirs, canals, streams, ditches, coastal waters and estuaries.
Sustainable drainage systems (SuDs)	Measures designed to control surface runoff close to its source, including management practices and control measures such as storage tanks, basins, swales, ponds and lakes. Sustainable drainage systems allow a gradual release of water and thereby reduce the potential for downstream flooding.
Target Notes	Target notes are an outcome of the Phase 1 Habitat survey and provide a descriptive but brief account of particular area of interest. Target notes are displayed as a number on a Phase 1 habitat Map and in full in an accompanying report.
Temporal	The duration of time over which environmental impacts and effects could occur as a result of a development project.
Traffic	The total volume of vehicle traffic on a road flowing past a certain point over a year, divided by 365 days.
Transboundary effects	The term used to describe the significant environmental effects of a development project which extend beyond the boundary of the European Economic Area State within which it would be implemented.
Translocation	The transporting and release of species or habitats from one location to another. For example, if an area of land is required permanently for a new development, species can be moved from that site to a suitable alternative location.
Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG)	Guidance ¹⁹ produced by the Department for Transport for undertaking transportation studies, appraisals and modelling. Also referred to as WebTAG.
Trial trenching (cultural heritage)	A method of on-site archaeological investigation where trenches are dug at intervals across a site to identify any archaeological remains.
Tufaceous habitat (Tufa)	Tufa is an Annex 1 habitat for which Special Areas of Conservation can be designated under the Habitat Regulations. Tufa is a limestone habitat formed from calcium carbonate deposited by springs on which bryophyte habitat forms.
Underbridge (or underpass)	A bridge crossing under a transport corridor (e.g. a highway).
Unexploded ordnance	Unexploded ordnance, unexploded bombs, or explosive remnants of war are explosive weapons that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation, sometimes many decades after they were used or discarded.
Ullen Wood	Ullen Wood is designated ancient woodland and a local wildlife site.
Ullenwood	Ullenwood is a village in the Coberley civil parish, near Cheltenham in Gloucestershire to the north of the scheme.
Utilities	The term utilities can also refer to the set of services provided by these organisations consumed by the public: Coal, electricity, natural gas, water, sewage, telephone, and transportation. Broadband internet

Glossary term	Description
	services (both fixed-line and mobile) are increasingly being included within the definition.
Vehicle movement	A journey made by a vehicle. This can either be a one way or two way trip.
Vehicle restraint systems	System installed on a road to provide a level of containment for an errant vehicle such as a safety barrier.
Veteran trees	All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value.
Viewpoint	A place from which something can be viewed.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual receptor	People who may have a view of a proposed development during construction or operation.
Waste	Waste is defined as per section 75(2) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 ²⁰ as “any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.”
Waste hierarchy	The “waste hierarchy” ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. It gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then recovery, and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill).
Waste local plan	A policy document produced by a local planning authority to provide further information in support of the implementation of waste planning policy.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 21 provide a system for monitoring and classifying the quality of surface and ground waters. The Regulations require that environmental objectives are set for all surface waters and groundwater, with deadlines by which the objectives should be achieved.
WebTAG	UK transport analysis guidance ¹⁹ that provides information on the role of transport modelling and appraisal.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	An Act to repeal and re-enact with amendments the Protection of Birds Acts 1954 to 1967 and the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act 1975; to prohibit certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; to amend the law relating to protection of certain mammals; to restrict the introduction of certain animals and plants; to amend the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; to amend the law relating to nature conservation, the countryside and National Parks and to make provision with respect to the Countryside Commission; to

Glossary term	Description
	amend the law relating to public rights of way; and for connected purposes.
World Health Organisation (WHO)	The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	A Written Scheme of Investigation outlines known and potential archaeological features and deposits or built heritage elements on a site and suggests a structure for exploring them using the latest, most appropriate and cost-effective archaeological techniques.
Zone of Influence (Zol)	The area for the assessment of combined effects. Zols are variable depending on the environmental factor being discussed.
Zone of Influence (Zol) (Biodiversity)	The Zone of Influence for a project as defined by CIEEM is the area over which ecological features may be affected by biophysical changes as a result of the proposed project and associated activities. This is likely to extend beyond the project site, for example where there are ecological or hydrological links beyond the site boundaries. The Zol will vary for different ecological features depending on their sensitivity to an environmental change.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	This is the zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth.'
Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)	The area within which a project may be visible and may influence the quality of views. The 'zone of visual influence' approximately covers all land from which the scheme is visible. It is limited by topographic features such as hill and valleys and by visual barriers such as woodland and buildings.

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