

A46 Newark Bypass

TR010065/APP/1.3

1.3 Introduction to the Application

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

Planning Act 2008

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

Volume 1

April 2024

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

A46 Newark Bypass

Development Consent Order 202[x]

INTRODUCTION TO THE APPLICATION

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|---|---|
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| Author: | A46 Newark Bypass Project Team, National Highways |

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Contents

| | |
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| Contents | 1 |
| 1 Introduction | 2 |
| 1.1 Purpose of this document..... | 2 |
| 1.2 Structure of this document | 2 |
| 2 The Scheme | 3 |
| 2.1 Scheme description..... | 3 |
| 2.2 Scheme aims and objectives..... | 3 |
| 2.3 Scheme history, timeline and future milestones | 4 |
| 2.4 Qualification as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project..... | 5 |
| 3 The Applicant | 6 |
| 3.1 National Highways..... | 6 |
| 4 Application volumes | 7 |
| 5 Volume 1: Application Form/Information/Background | 8 |
| 6 Volume 2: Plans, Drawings and Sections | 9 |
| 7 Volume 3: Draft Development Consent Order | 11 |
| 8 Volume 4: Compulsory Acquisition Information | 13 |
| 9 Volume 5: Consultation Report | 14 |
| 10 Volume 6: Environmental Statement and Related Information | 15 |
| 11 Volume 7: Other Documents | 21 |
| 12 Glossary and Abbreviations | 22 |
| A Application Document Tracker | 74 |

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

1.1.1 National Highways (the “Applicant”) has submitted an application under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (“the 2008 Act”) to the Secretary of State via the Planning Inspectorate (the “Inspectorate”) for a Development Consent Order (DCO). If made the DCO would grant consent for the A46 Newark Bypass (the “Scheme”).

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

1.2 Structure of this document

1.2.1 This document comprises 12 chapters, as described below:

- Chapter 1: Introduction – introduces the document.
- Chapter 2: The Scheme – provides a high-level description of the Scheme.
- Chapter 3: The Applicant – introduces the Applicant.
- Chapter 4: Application Volumes – gives an overview of the Application Documents.
- Chapters 5 to 11 these chapters explain the purpose of each document submitted.
- Chapter 12 contains a glossary of the abbreviations and definitions used within the DCO application.

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

2 The Scheme

2.1 Scheme description

- 2.1.1 The section of the A46 that is to be upgraded between Farndon and Winthorpe is approximately 6.5 kilometres in length. The Scheme comprises on-line widening for the majority of its length between Farndon roundabout and the A1. A new section of offline dual carriageway is proposed between the western and eastern sides of the A1 before the new dual carriageway ties into the existing A46 to the west of Winthorpe roundabout. The widening works include earthwork widening along the existing embankments, and new structures where the route crosses the railway lines, River Trent, the A1 and local roads.
- 2.1.2 A more detailed and technical description is provided in Chapter 2 (The Scheme) of the Environmental Statement (ES) **(TR010065/APP/6.1)**. Details on the location of the Scheme are also set out in the Location Plan **(TR010065/APP/2.1)**.

2.2 Scheme aims and objectives

- 2.2.1 The aim of the Scheme is to increase capacity and reduce traffic congestion on the A46 around Newark. This will directly contribute to the UK, regional and local Government's transport and economic growth plans by improving connectivity from Lincolnshire to the national motorway network, and improving route standard consistency for the A46, providing a consistent high standard dual carriageway between the Midlands and Lincoln.
- 2.2.2 Scheme-specific objectives have been used to develop the which are set out below:

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|---------------------|--|
| Safety | Improving safety through design to reduce collisions for all users of the Scheme. |
| Congestion | Improve journey time and journey time reliability along the A46 and its junctions between Farndon and Winthorpe, including all approaches and A1 slip roads. |
| Connectivity | Accommodate economic growth in Newark-on-Trent and the wider area by improving its strategic and local connectivity. |

- Environment** Deliver better environmental outcomes by achieving a net gain in biodiversity and improve noise levels at Noise Important Areas along the A46 between Farndon and Winthorpe junctions.
- Customer** Build an inclusive Scheme which improves facilities for cyclists, walkers and other vulnerable users where existing routes are affected.

2.2.3 The need for the Scheme is comprehensively set out in the Case for the Scheme (**TR010065/APP/7.1**) and Statement of Reasons (**TR010065/APP/4.1**).

2.3 Scheme history, timeline and future milestones

2.3.1 The Scheme was included in the Government’s Road Investment Strategy as one of the schemes to be delivered in Road Period 2 (2020-2025). Road Investment Strategy 2 (RIS2) (Department for Transport, (March 2020), identified that Midlands Connect has highlighted the role of the A46 in connecting the Midlands, running from Lincoln to Gloucestershire via Leicester and Coventry. Much of this road is already high quality dual carriageway, and by filling in key sections it would be possible to create a coast-to coast highway without the need for major new road-building across open countryside. The single greatest gap in this route is the A46 at Newark. An upgraded dual carriageway opened in 2012, but which stopped three miles short of the A1. We now propose to fill in this gap, eliminating regular traffic jams and creating a consistently good connection from the A1 at Newark to the M1 at Leicester.

2.3.2 The history of the Scheme and future milestones are summarised in Table 2.1.

Table2.1: History of the Scheme and future milestones

| Date | Stage |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 2015 | Initial options identification and assessment |
| December 2020 – February 2021 | Options consultation |
| February 2022 | Preferred route announcement |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| October 2022 – December 2022 | Statutory consultation |
| March 2023 – April 2023 | Targeted consultation with land interests |
| April 2024 | Submission of the application to the Inspectorate |
| June 2025 | Expected decision by Secretary of State |
| Summer 2025 | Start of works |
| 2028 – 2029 | Road open for users |

2.4 Qualification as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project

2.4.1 The Scheme is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Sections 14(1)(h) and 22(1)(b) of the 2008 Act as it consists of the alteration of a highway where:

- The highway will (when constructed) be wholly in England.
- A strategic highways company (National Highways) will be the highway authority for the highway.
- The area of development at 211 hectares is greater than the 12.5 hectare threshold, in relation to the construction or alteration of a highway, other than a motorway, where the speed limit for any class of vehicle is expected to be 50 miles per hour or greater.

3 The Applicant

3.1 National Highways

3.1.1 The Applicant is appointed and licensed by the Secretary of State for Transport as the strategic highways company for England and is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network in England. The network is made up of England's motorways and all-purpose trunk roads (the major A- roads), and the existing A46 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, under its general statutory powers in respect of the latter, improving the new route of the A46.

3.1.2 The Scheme contact details are:

A46 Newark Bypass Project Team, Regional Investment Programme,
Major Projects

National Highways

2 Colmore Square

Birmingham

B4 6BN

Email: A46newarkbypass@nationalhighways.co.uk

Telephone: 0300 470 3667

3.1.3 The Scheme is managed by the Applicant from its Birmingham office by the A46 Newark Bypass Project Team, which is responsible for delivering the Scheme in accordance with the Scheme's requirements.

4 Application volumes

- 4.1.1 A list of documents submitted as part of the application is set out in the Covering Letter and Schedule of Compliance with Section 55 **(TR010065/APP/1.1)**. Further details on the documents are 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 project team (contact details in section 3.1.2). A USB containing these documents will be provided free of charge; a reasonable charge for printing and distribution of hard copies may be made.

5 Volume 1: Application Form/Information/Background

- 5.1.1 The Covering Letter and completed Section 55 checklist **(TR010065/APP/1.1)** is completed to evidence how the application fulfils the conditions for acceptance by the Inspectorate under section 55 of the 2008 Act. The Schedule of Compliance with section 55 will also be completed by the Inspectorate on receipt of the DCO application.
- 5.1.2 The Application Form **(TR010065/APP/1.2)** 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 Procedure) Regulations 2009.
- 5.1.3 The Introduction to the Application **(TR010065/APP/1.3)** is this document. Appendix A of this document provides an Application Document Tracker to help the Examining Authority and interested parties understand the application as it evolves through examination by identifying the latest version of any application document. Appendix A also provides details of the application documents to be certified as set out in Schedule 11 of the draft DCO **(TR010065/APP/3.1)**.

6 Volume 2: Plans, Drawings and Sections

- 6.1.1 The 11 sets of plans submitted as part of the application, as described below. Where a plan comprises three or more separate sheets, a key plan is provided, showing the relationship between the different sheets. 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 (**TR010065/APP/2.1**) identifies the location of the Scheme in its wider context.
- 6.1.3 The Land Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.2**) correspond to the Book of Reference (**TR010065/APP/4.3**) and, in summary, set out the following:
- The limits of the 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 (**TR010065/APP/2.3**) show the centre line of the proposed highway and the limits of deviation within which the development and works may be carried out. Most importantly, the plans show the extent of the individual works.
- 6.1.5 The Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.4**) show any new or altered means of access, stopping up of streets or roads, and any diversions, extinguishment or creation of rights of way.
- 6.1.6 The General Arrangement Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.5**) provide a technical illustration of the Scheme against an Ordnance Survey base map.
- 6.1.7 The Outline Drainage Works Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.6**) show the drainage and surface water management features, including the locations of water attenuation for the Scheme.
- 6.1.8 The Engineering Plans and Sections (**TR010065/APP/2.6**) and Structures Plans and Sections (**TR010065/APP/2.6**) show the levels of the proposed works, including the ground levels, the height of certain structures and the depths of any cuttings required for the Scheme and any drainage outfall details.
- 6.1.9 The Traffic Regulation Measures Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.7**) are provided to show clearways and restrictions on vehicle weights and classes of user.
- 6.1.10 The Permanent Speed Limit Order Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.8**) show the permanent speed limits that would apply following completion of the Scheme.

- 6.1.11 The Classification of Roads Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.9**) show highways classifications.
- 6.1.12 The Utilities Works Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.10**) show the extent of works to utilities.
- 6.1.13 The Crown Land Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.11**) show the land required for the Scheme of which Government Department's own.
- 6.1.14 The Special Category Land Plans (**TR010065/APP/2.12**) show the areas of special category land (open space) within the DCO limits, which are proposed to be compulsorily acquired, or over which rights are proposed to be acquired compulsorily.

7 Volume 3: Draft Development Consent Order

7.1.1 The draft DCO (**TR010065/APP/3.1**) sets out the powers that the Applicant is seeking to enable it to construct, operate and maintain the Scheme. It sets out the parameters for what development would be permitted. It consists of seven Parts and is accompanied by eleven schedules:

- **Schedule 1 Authorised Development** – lists the works that would be authorised by the grant of development consent, which are shown on the works plans and to which the schedule refers.
- **Schedule 2 Requirements** – sets out the conditions that the Applicant would be required to accord with when implementing the development authorised by the development consent order and the procedure for discharge.
- **Schedule 3 Classification of Roads, etc.** – lists the road classifications and relevant traffic regulation measures that the new and altered highways would be subject to (e.g., speed limits, clearways and prohibitions etc.).
- **Schedule 4 Permanent stopping up of highways and private means of access and provision of new highways and private means of access** – sets out the highways and private means of access that would be permanently stopped up as a result of the Scheme (and any relevant replacements).
- **Schedule 5 Land in which only new rights etc. may be acquired** – sets out the land in which the Applicant is only seeking to acquire new land rights (such as a right to maintain new drainage infrastructure or access to construct tracks that are located on another person’s land) rather than acquiring the entire freehold interest in that land.
- **Schedule 6 Modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights** – amends relevant compulsory acquisition legislation to ensure that it can apply to the DCO (particularly in relation to compensation provisions in connection with land and rights compulsorily acquired under the DCO).
- **Schedule 7 Land of which temporary possession may be taken** – sets out the land which the Applicant is seeking to possess temporarily for the purpose of constructing the Scheme.
- **Schedule 8 Hedgerows and Trees** – sets out those trees that are subject to tree preservation orders and hedgerows that may be impacted by the Scheme.
- **Schedule 9 Protective provisions** – includes provisions to protect the interests of various bodies in the context of the Scheme (e.g., statutory undertakers).
- **Schedule 10 Documents to be certified** – lists the documents that will be certified by the Secretary of State for Transport after development consent is granted.

7.1.2 The Explanatory Memorandum (**TR010065/APP/3.2**) to the draft DCO explains the purpose and effect of each provision in the draft order including why it is considered necessary.

7.1.3 The Consents and Agreements Position Statement (**TR010065/APP/3.3**) sets out the intended strategy for obtaining the consents and associated agreements needed to implement the Scheme.

7.1.4 The DCO Validation Report (**TR010065/APP/3.4**) is provided at the request of the Inspectorate to demonstrate compatibility with the relevant Statutory Instrument template. All DCOs must be made in the form of a Statutory Instrument because they include legislative provisions and powers to amend or exclude other statutory provisions.

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 (**TR010065/APP/4.1**), Funding Statement (**TR010065/APP/4.2**) and Book of Reference (**TR010065/APP/4.3**) as explained below.
- 8.1.2 Statement of Reasons (**TR010065/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 Funding Statement (**TR010065/APP/4.2**) explains how the Scheme, including any compulsory purchase acquisition, would be funded.
- 8.1.4 Book of Reference (**TR010065/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 within Categories 1 and 2 defined as set out 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 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 and addresses of 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 draft DCO (**TR010065/APP/3.1**).
 - 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 the application is being made.

9 Volume 5: Consultation Report

9.1.1 The Consultation Report (**TR010065/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 Scheme has been amended to reflect comments received.

9.1.2 A range of annexes that support the report are provided in the Consultation Report Annexes (**TR010065/APP/5.2**) and are listed in Table 9.1 below.

Table 9.1: Consultation Report Annexes

| Annex Letter | Annex Name |
|---------------------|---|
| A | Options consultation materials |
| B | The Infrastructure Planning (EIA Regulations) 2017: Regulation 8(1) letter to the Planning Inspectorate and acknowledgement |
| C | Copy of the draft SoCC and emails provided to local authorities |
| D | Response from local authorities to the draft SoCC consultation |
| E | Published SoCC |
| F | Cuttings of published section 47 notice |
| G | List of prescribed consultees identified and consulted |
| H | Section 42 letters and consultation information |
| I | Section 46 letter and the enclosures sent to the Planning Inspectorate |
| J | Section 47 consultation material |
| K | Section 48 cuttings of newspaper notices |
| L | Targeted (non-statutory consultation letters and materials |
| M | Targeted statutory consultation letters and materials letters and materials |
| N | Tables evidencing regard had to consultation responses (in accordance with section 49 of the 2008 Act) |

10 Volume 6: Environmental Statement and Related 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 (ES) **(TR010065/APP/6.1)** reports the findings of the EIA.

10.1.2 The ES **(TR010065/APP/6.1)** also provides general information on the Scheme including context, description of the Scheme and its construction, main alternatives considered, the consultation process that was part of the EIA and technical information on a range of topics. This chapter provides an overview of the structure of the document to assist with navigation.

10.1.3 The ES includes the following Chapters:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: The 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 the Water Environment
- Chapter 14: Climate
- Chapter 15: Combined and Cumulative Effects
- Chapter 16: Summary
- Chapter 17: Glossary and Abbreviations

10.1.4 The ES is accompanied by a series of figures which support the findings of the EIA. These are provided in the ES Figures **(TR010065/APP/6.2)** and are listed in Table 10.1 below.

Table 10.1: ES Figures

| Figure Number | Figure Name |
|---------------|--|
| 1.1 | Scheme Order Limits |
| 2.1 | Scheme Location Plan |
| 2.2 | Environmental Constraints Plan |
| 2.3 | Environmental Masterplan |
| 2.4 | Locations of Temporary Works Areas Required During |

| | |
|------|---|
| | Construction |
| 5.1 | Air Quality Receptors |
| 5.2 | Air Quality Constraints |
| 5.3 | Air Quality Construction Dust Buffer |
| 5.4 | Air Quality Affected Road Network |
| 5.5 | Air Quality Summary of Traffic Data |
| 5.6 | Air Quality Monitoring Locations |
| 6.1 | Order Limits and Heritage Study Area |
| 6.2 | Heritage Survey Areas |
| 6.3 | Heritage assets with Significant Effects (Construction and Operation) |
| 7.1 | Published Regional Character Areas and Policy Zones |
| 7.2 | Landscape Character Areas |
| 7.3 | Zone of Theoretical Visibility |
| 7.4 | Visual Receptor Location Plan (CAD) |
| 7.5 | Visual Impacts Plan (CAD) |
| 8.1 | General Survey Area for Most Ecological Receptors |
| 8.2 | Nitrogen Sensitive Ecological Receptors |
| 8.3 | Badger Roadkill Data within 2km of the Order Limits |
| 8.4 | Compensation Planting for Loss of Local Wildlife Site Habitats |
| 8.5 | Land Access Constraints |
| 9.1 | Topography |
| 9.2 | Potential Sources of contamination |
| 9.3 | Superficial Deposits |
| 9.4 | Bedrock Geology |
| 9.5 | Aquifer Designation Superficial Deposits |
| 9.6 | Aquifer Designation Bedrock Geology |
| 10.1 | Material Assets and Waste Management First Study Area |
| 10.2 | Material Assets and Waste Management Second Study Area |
| 11.1 | Operational Noise Study Area |
| 11.2 | Construction Noise Study Area |
| 11.3 | Noise Important Areas NIAs |
| 11.4 | Noise Monitoring Locations |

| | |
|-------|---|
| 11.5 | Noise levels in the Do Minimum Opening Year |
| 11.6 | Noise levels in the Do Minimum Design Year |
| 11.7 | Noise levels in the Do Something Opening Year |
| 11.8 | Noise levels in the Do Something Design Year |
| 11.9 | Short-term Noise Change |
| 11.10 | Long-term Noise Change |
| 11.11 | Construction Noise and Vibration Assessment Locations |
| 12.1 | Local Impact Area |
| 12.2 | Wider Impact Area |
| 12.3 | Residential Properties within Local Impact Area |
| 12.4 | Community Land and Assets within Local Impact Area |
| 12.5 | Businesses within the Local Impact Area |
| 12.6 | Agricultural Land Plan |
| 12.7 | Open Space and Outdoor Recreational Facilities within the Local Impact Area |
| 13.1 | Surface Water Plan |
| 13.2 | River Waterbody Catchments |
| 13.3 | Flooding Constraints |
| 13.4 | Groundwater Constraints |
| 15.1 | Zones of Influence |
| 15.2 | NAP 2A Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence |
| 15.3 | NUA/E/3 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence |
| 15.4 | NUA/Ho/4 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence |
| 15.5 | NUA/MU/1 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence |
| 15.6 | NUA/E/2 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence |
| 15.7 | NUA/MU/3 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence |
| 15.8 | 21/02408/FULM Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence |
| 15.9 | Great North Road Solar Park Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence |

10.1.5 The ES (**TR0100/APP/6.1**) is accompanied by a series of Appendices which support the findings of the EIA. These are provided in the ES Appendices (**TR010065/APP/6.3**) and are listed in Table 10.2 below.

Table 10.2: ES Appendices

| Appendix Number | Appendix Name |
|-----------------|---|
| 4.1 | Scoping Opinion Schedule of Comments and Responses |
| 4.2 | Assessment of Major Accidents and Natural Disasters |
| 4.3 | Record of Environmental Engagement |
| 5.1 | Air Quality Receptor Results |
| 5.2 | SATURN Traffic Data Report |
| 5.3 | Air Quality Monitoring Report |
| 5.4 | Air Quality Model Verification Report |
| 6.1 | Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment |
| 6.2 | Assessment of Heritage Value |
| 6.3 | Assessment of Cultural Heritage Effects During Construction of the Scheme |
| 6.4 | Assessment of Cultural Heritage Effects During Operation of the Scheme |
| 7.1 | Landscape Character Policy Zone Descriptions |
| 7.2 | Visual Baseline and Impact Schedules |
| 7.3 | Key Visual Receptor Photographs and Photomontages |
| 7.4 | Arboricultural Impact Assessment |
| 8.1 | Extended Phase 1 Habitat Technical Report |
| 8.2 | National Vegetation Classification Technical Report |
| 8.3 | Bat Technical Report |
| 8.4 | Confidential Barn Owl Technical Report |
| 8.5 | Breeding Bird Technical Report |
| 8.6 | Wintering Bird Technical Report |

| | |
|------|---|
| 8.7 | Great Crested Newt Technical Report |
| 8.8 | Invertebrate (Aquatic) Technical Report |
| 8.9 | Invertebrate (Terrestrial) Technical Report |
| 8.10 | Confidential Otter Technical Report |
| 8.11 | Reptile Technical Report |
| 8.12 | Water Vole Technical Report |
| 8.13 | River Physical Habitat Technical Report |
| 8.14 | Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Report |
| 8.15 | Confidential Badger Technical Report |
| 9.1 | A46 Newark Northern Bypass Preliminary Sources Study Report |
| 9.2 | Contaminated Land Risk Assessment |
| 9.3 | Agricultural Land Classification Report |
| 9.4 | Soil Nutrient Survey Report |
| 11.1 | Construction Activities and Plant for Noise Assessment |
| 11.2 | Baseline Noise Survey Results |
| 12.1 | Walker, Cyclist and Horse-rider (WCH) Survey Results |
| 12.2 | Population and Human Health Supplementary Information |
| 13.1 | Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment |
| 13.2 | Flood Risk Assessment |
| 13.3 | HEWRAT Assessment |
| 13.4 | Drainage Strategy Report |
| 13.5 | Surface Water Quality Monitoring Report |
| 15.1 | Email Correspondence with the Local Planning Authorities |
| 15.2 | Assessment of Cumulative Effects for Construction and Operation |

10.1.6 The First Iteration Environmental Management Plan (EMP) **(TR010065/APP/6.5)** has been prepared in respect of the Scheme. This sets out the practices and standards to be applied in the construction of the Scheme. The key aims of the First Iteration 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. It also includes Table 3 the Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) which sets out mitigation measures proposed in the ES (**TR010065/APP/6.1**) and indicates which requirements address the mitigation, or how it has been embedded in the Scheme design.

- 10.1.7 To demonstrate the Scheme's compliance with the Habitat Regulations and document the Habitat Regulations Assessment process that has been undertaken, a Habitat Regulations Assessment: (**TR010065/APP/6.6**) has been included in the application.
- 10.1.8 The Statement relating to Statutory Nuisance (**TR010065/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 Scheme would engage one or more of those matters. Where any matters may be potentially engaged, this statement sets out its proposals for mitigating or limiting them.
- 10.1.9 The Archaeological Management Plan (**TR010065/APP/6.8**) includes the scope, guiding principles and methods for the planning and implementation of essential archaeological mitigation for each site identified following analysis of the results of desk-based research and analysis of aerial photographs geophysical surveys and trial trench evaluation undertaken as part of the Scheme.
- 10.1.10 The Pre-Commencement Plan (**TR010065/APP/6.9**) identifies those preliminary works surveys and checks that are necessary to ensure that any pre-commencement operations undertaken by the Principal Contractor, for example vegetation clearance, demolition and construction compound set up, do not contravene the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or any other relevant legislation.
- 10.1.11 The Scoping Opinion (**TR010065/APP/6.10**) (dated 21 October 2022) provides the Secretary of State's written opinion as to topics to be assessed in the ES (**TR010065/APP/6.1**).

11 Volume 7: Other Documents

- 11.1.1 A range of additional documents have been submitted with the 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 (**TR010065/APP/7.1**) sets out the need for the Scheme, planning rationale, the Scheme objectives, options and alternatives considered and an explanation of the scheme development over time. It also demonstrates how the Scheme complies with the NPSNN and other relevant policy documents.
- 11.1.3 The National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN) Accordance Tables (**TR010065/APP/7.2**) sets out how the Scheme meets its objectives and how it accords with government policy in the NPSNN.
- 11.1.4 The draft NPSNN Accordance Tables (**TR010065/APP/7.3**) sets out how the Scheme meets its objectives and how it accords with government policy in the draft NPSNN.
- 11.1.5 The Transport Assessment Report (**TR010065/APP/7.4**) assesses the impact of the scheme on elements of the strategic and local highway network, road safety, and local sustainable modes of transport.
- 11.1.6 The Scheme Design Report (**TR010065/APP/7.5**) describes the preliminary design and integration of the Scheme into its surrounding landscape and context. The report sets out the background to the Scheme and the Project's approach to and development of good design on a Project-wide, regional and local basis. It also describes the main alternatives to the design which were considered and how the design evolved in response to public and stakeholder consultation and the reasons for selecting the proposed design.
- 11.1.7 The Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) Screening, Analysis and Monitoring (**TR010065/APP/7.6**) sets out an equality impact screening and assessment of the scheme.
- 11.1.8 The Outline Traffic Management Plan (**TR010065/APP/7.7**) describes the temporary traffic management processes that will be followed for the safe and efficient construction phases of the Scheme.

12 Glossary and Abbreviations

12.1.1 Abbreviations and definitions used in the DCO application for the Scheme.

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| A | | |
| 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. |
| Access | | The means by which to approach or enter land, property and assets. |
| Additional mitigation | | Mitigation measures which are over and above any embedded and standard mitigation measures, and which are required to further reduce the significance of an environmental effect |
| Address Base data | | An Ordnance Survey data product which enables property information to be linked to addresses on a map. |
| 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. These comprise all roads that trigger the traffic screening criteria and adjoining roads within 200m. |
| Aggregate | | Granular material (for example sand and gravel or crushed rock) that can be used for building and/or civil engineering purposes (for example for concrete production). |
| Agricultural Land Classification | ALC | The system devised and introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to classify agricultural land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. Land is graded between 1 (excellent quality) to 5 |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| | | (very poor quality), with grade 3 subdivided into agricultural subgrades 3a and 3b. |
| Agricultural land holding | | Land and associated infrastructure for the purpose of agricultural production. |
| Air quality action plan | | A plan that must be compiled by a local authority if they declare an air quality management area. |
| Air Quality Dispersion Modelling System | ADMS | An advanced dispersion model used to model the air quality impact of projects. |
| Air quality exceedance | | Where pollutant concentrations exceed an air quality standard. |
| Air quality limit value | | A maximum pollutant concentration to be achieved in the atmosphere, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances. Limit values are defined in United Kingdom legislation. |
| 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 | | 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 Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants. |
| Air quality threshold | | Generic term to represent the relevant pollutant averaging period and concentration value described by the air quality strategy objectives or UK limit values. |
| Alluvial deposits | | Natural materials deposited within and adjacent to rivers. |
| Alternatives | | Different modes, design options and variations considered during project development that have potential to fulfil the project |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | objectives. |
| Ambient noise | | Ambient noise is the total sound in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far. |
| Amenity | | The benefits of enjoyment and well-being which are gained from a resource in line with its intended function. Amenity may be affected by a combination of factors such as: sound, noise and vibration; dust/air quality; traffic/congestion; and visual impacts. |
| Ancient woodland | | Any area that has been continually wooded since at least 1600 AD and have developed irreplaceable, complex ecosystems. |
| Annual Average Daily Traffic | AADT | The total volume of vehicle traffic on a road flowing past a certain point over a year, divided by 365 days. |
| Annual Average Weekday Traffic | AAWT | The average 24-hour traffic volume occurring on weekdays throughout a full year. |
| Anthropogenic | | Relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature |
| Appropriate Assessment | | The assessment of the impact on the integrity of the National Site Network of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. |
| Aquifer | | An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand or silt). |
| Arisings | | Construction, demolition, excavation and other arisings generated from within a project boundary, during both construction, and operation and maintenance phases. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 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. |
| Arborist | | An arborist is a professional in the practice of arboriculture, which is the cultivation, management, and study of individual trees, shrubs, vines, and other perennial woody plants in dendrology and horticulture. |
| Assemblage | | A group of species found in the same location. |
| At-grade | | On the same level. For example, when a road is on the current ground level. |
| Attenuation pond | | Part of a drainage system that is used for temporarily storing and attenuating flood waters (can also be referred to as an attenuation basin). |
| Avoidance | | The first stage in the mitigation hierarchy in which measures are assessed in advance of minimisation of impacts, and which are certain. |
| A-weighting | | In addition to its non-linear amplitude response, the human ear has a non-linear frequency response; it is less sensitive at low and high frequencies and most sensitive in the mid-range frequencies. |
| B | | |
| Baseline conditions | | The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the project together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the project. |
| Base year (traffic data) | | The outputs of the traffic model coinciding with the year the traffic data was collected. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Basic Noise Level | BNL | A measure of source noise. |
| Bedrock | | Rock that underlies loose deposits such as soil or alluvium. |
| Below ground level | BGL | Term used to differentiate below ground from above ground. |
| Best and most versatile land | BMV | 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 variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part of. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. |
| Biodiversity Net Gain | BNG | An approach that aims to leave biodiversity within the natural environment in a measurably better state than its condition prior to implementation of a project. |
| Biodiversity offsetting | | A system used predominantly by planning authorities and developers to fully compensate for biodiversity impacts associated with economic development, through the planning process. In some circumstances, biodiversity offsets are designed to result in an overall biodiversity gain. |
| 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. |
| Borrow Pit | | An excavated area where material has been dug for use as fill at another location. |
| Bridleway | | A highway over which the public have the following, but no other, |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | rights of way, that is to say, a right of way on foot and a right of way on horseback or leading a horse |
| British Geological Survey | BGS | 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 Standard | BS | Standard produced by the British Standards Institution. |
| British Standards Institution | | 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 which acts as a visual or noise screen or acts as a barrier to control the spillage of fluids. |
| Buried archaeology (or buried heritage) | | An archaeological asset beneath ground level, which may include earthworks. |
| Businesses | | Land and buildings for the purpose of commercial/industrial enterprise. |
| Bypass | | The diversion of a major road to carry traffic around a built up area, constructed to improve the journey of through traffic and/or improve the environmental conditions along the original route. |
| Byway | | A track, often rural, which is too small to be called a road but which may be open to use by all vehicular traffic or have restrictions on use by non-mechanically propelled vehicles. |
| C | | |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Calculation of Road Traffic Noise | CRTN | A technical memorandum that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic. |
| Carbon budgets | | UK greenhouse gas targets over defined periods of time |
| Carbon emissions | | Shorthand for emissions of any of the seven greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. |
| Carbon footprint | | The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular policy or development. |
| Catchment | | A drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea. |
| Catchment abstraction management strategy | | A process in which the Environment Agency assesses the availability of water resources for each river catchment, produces a strategy and feeds into investigations to identify failing water quality. |
| Celcius | °C | A scale of temperature |
| Chainage | | The distance of any point along a road, measured along the road centreline from a chosen origin or start point. |
| Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management | CIEEM | The leading professional membership body representing and supporting ecologists and environmental managers in the UK, Ireland and abroad. |
| Clay | | An inorganic component of soil derived from the weathering of rock and comprising particles less than 0.002mm in equivalent diameter. |
| Climate | | Long-term weather conditions prevailing over a region. |
| 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 |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Climate resilience | | The ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climatic events, trends or disturbances. |
| Closed-circuit Television | CCTV | A type of video surveillance. |
| 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. |
| Committed development | | A development that has full or outline planning permission or is allocated in an adopted development plan. |
| Community | | A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common. |
| Community facilities | | Facilities designed for the use and benefit to the local population, for example village greens, village halls, and healthcare and education facilities. |
| Compensation (environmental) | | Offsetting measures applied where nothing can be done to reduce an environmental impact or effect. |
| 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. |
| Connectivity | | A measure of the availability of the habitats needed for a particular species to move through a given area. |
| Conservation (ecology) | | A series of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora at a favourable status. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| 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. |
| Conservation status | | The sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that can affect its long-term natural. |
| Construction and Demolition Waste | CDW | Consists of unwanted material produced directly or indirectly as a result of the construction phase. |
| Construction compound | | Construction compounds 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 topsoil, be used to facilitate transfer of materials, and accommodate offices and welfare facilities. |
| Construction materials | | Primary, recycled / secondary and renewable sources of materials required for constructing a project. |
| Construction noise assessment | | An assessment which compares predicted noise levels from construction tasks to ambient noise levels at nearby noise sensitive receptors. |
| Construction plant | | Portable construction machinery and equipment. |
| Construction Traffic Management Plan | | A plan which identifies clear controls on routes, vehicle types, vehicle frequency, vehicle quality and hours of site operation. |
| Construction vibration assessment | | An assessment of magnitude of predicted vibration from construction activities. |
| Consultation Report | | A report which summarises all consultation responses received and explains how the applicant of a Nationally Significant |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | Infrastructure Project has had regard to those responses. |
| 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. |
| Controlled waters | | Rivers, streams, estuaries, lakes, canals, ditches, ponds and groundwater as far out as the UK territorial limit. The statutory definition is provided in section 104 (1) of the Water Resources Act 1991 and section 30A (d) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. |
| Cropmark | | Cropmarks are a means through which sub-surface archaeological, natural and recent features may be visible from the air or a vantage point on higher ground or a temporary platform. |
| Cultural heritage | | Historic monuments, historic groups of buildings and/or historic sites. |
| Cultural heritage resource | | A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. |
| Culvert | | A tunnel (pipe or box shaped) that carries a stream or open drain under a road or railway. |
| Cumulative effect (or impact) | | A cumulative impact (or effect) may arise as the result of a. the combined impact of: number of different environmental topic-specific impacts from a single environmental impact assessment project on a single receptor/resource; and the combined impact of a number of different projects within the vicinity (in combination with the environmental impact assessment |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | project) on a single receptor/resource. |
| Cut-fill balance | | Where the amount of material obtained from earthwork cuttings broadly matches the amount of fill material required to form embankments, thereby minimising the amount of material needed to be imported into, or exported from, a construction site. |
| Cutting (earthwork) | | 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. |
| Cycleway | | A road, route, or path intended for use by people on bicycles. |
| D | | |
| 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. |
| Decision-maker | | The Secretary of State for Transport (in England). |
| Decommission | | The act of ceasing operation of an asset to a non-active status. |
| Definitive Map | | A record of Public Rights of Way in England and Wales, maintained by local authorities. |
| Delay | | For pedestrians, this is the increase in the 'personminutes' of the journey times of pedestrians and other non-motorised travelers. For traffic, this is the increase in journey times for drivers and passengers. |
| Department for Environment, Foods and Rural Affairs | Defra | The Government department responsible for policy and regulations on environmental, food and rural issues. The department's priorities are to grow the rural economy, improve the environment and safeguard animal and plant health. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Department for Transport | DfT | The national Government body responsible for transport in Britain, and therefore in overall control of the road network. It is mainly responsible for policy decisions, and its responsibilities are carried out by a range of agencies and local authorities. |
| Department for Transport's Transport Analysis Framework | TAG | A framework for options appraisal used by National Highways. |
| Deposition (dust) | | The vertical passage of a substance (for example dust) to a surface or the ground. |
| Deposition (sediment) | | The laying down of part, or all, of the sediment load of a stream on the bed, banks or floodplain which forms various sediment features such as bars, berms and floodplain deposits. |
| Designated habitats | | Internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological conservation importance on protected species and on habitats and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity. |
| 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 development | | The process in which technical specialists (for example engineers and environmentalists) refine the design for the various elements of a development project. |
| Detailed assessment | | Detailed field surveys and/or quantified modelling techniques to understand complex environmental effects. |
| Development Consent | DCO | The consent for a Nationally |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Order | | Significant Infrastructure Project required under the Planning Act 2008. |
| Development plan | | Documentation which seeks to guide development and planning in a local authority area for a set period of time. |
| 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. |
| Diffusion tube | | Passive devices used in air quality monitoring to measure weekly or monthly average pollutant concentrations. |
| Directive | | Legal obligations imposed on European member states by the European Union. Directives have now been transposed to UK legislation since leaving the European Union. |
| Discharge consent | | A consent or permit to discharge effluent that could harm the environment. |
| Displacement | | Loss of local economic activity as a direct consequence of a proposed development. |
| Disposal | | Any operation which is not recovery, even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy. |
| Diverge | | The point where two streams of traffic split and go in different directions. |
| Diversion route | | A set of approved routes to follow in the case of closure of motorways and/or major A-roads. |
| Diverted route / walkers, cyclists and horseriders route | | An approved route to follow in the case of closure of, or alteration to, a public right of way. |
| Do-Minimum | DM | The conditions that would persist in the absence of the |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | implementation of a construction or improvement project but on the basis that maintenance on the road network is ongoing. |
| Do-Something | DS | The conditions that would occur as a consequence the implementation of a construction or improvement project. |
| Drinking Water Safeguard Zone | | Designated areas in which the use of certain substances must be carefully managed to prevent the pollution of raw water sources that are used to provide drinking water. |
| Dust | | All airborne particulate matter. |
| E | | |
| Early Assessment and Sifting Tool | EAST | A Department for Transport tool developed to quickly summarise and present evidence on options in a clear and consistent format, to provide decision-makers with comparative evidence on how they perform. |
| Earth bund | | A bund constructed to provide noise or landscape mitigation. |
| 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. |
| East Coast Main Line | ECML | A 393-mile long major railway between London and Edinburgh via Peterborough, Doncaster, York, Darlington, Durham and Newcastle. |
| Ecological feature | | Habitats, species or ecosystems. |
| Ecological Impact Assessment | EclA | The process of identifying, quantifying and evaluating the potential impacts of defined actions on ecosystems or their components. |
| Ecological status | | The state of a water body, derived from a number of factors, including: the abundance of |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | aquatic flora and fauna, nutrient availability, salinity, temperature and chemical pollution levels. |
| Ecosystem | | Biological community of interacting organisms (for example plants and animals) and their environment. |
| Effect | | Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect'). |
| Electric vehicles | | A vehicle which uses one or more electric motors for propulsion. |
| Elements | | Parts of environmental factors. For example, listed buildings are part of cultural heritage. |
| Embankment | | Artificially raised ground, commonly made of earth material, such as stone, on which the carriageway is laid. |
| Embedded mitigation | | Design measures which are integrated into a project for the purpose of minimising environmental effects. |
| Embodied carbon | | Carbon emissions associated with energy consumption and chemical processes during the extraction, transport and/or manufacture of construction materials or products. |
| Emission Factor | EFT | A tool used to assist local authorities in carrying out a review and assessment of local air quality as part of their duties under the Environmental Act 1995. |
| Enabling works | | Enabling works are preparations to make a building site ready for construction. It covers activities from site preparation, creation of access routes, and the installation of facilities like security fencing, ramps, and placing of signs. |
| Enclosure | | Enclosure (sometimes inclosure) was the legal process in England of consolidating (enclosing) small landholdings into larger farms. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Enhancement | | A beneficial measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project. |
| Envirocheck | | A provider of environmental data, reports and risk solutions for use in site-based assessments. |
| Environment Agency | EA | Government agency established to protect and improve the environment and contribute to sustainable development in England. Responsibilities include water quality and resources, flooding and coastal risk management and contaminated land. |
| Environment Noise Directive | END | The Assessment and Management of Noise Directive 2002/49/EC. |
| Environmental (or Ecological) Clerk of Works | ECoW | An individual that supports compliance with legislation and planning conditions or requirements, and also provides advice and guidance throughout construction. |
| Environmental assessment | | A process by which information about environmental effects is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making. |
| Environmental DNA | eDNA | DNA that is collected from a range of environmental samples including soil and water, rather than being directly sampled from a plant or animal. |
| Environmental factors | | Population and human health; biodiversity; land, soil, water, air and climate; material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape; and the interaction between these factors. |
| Environmental Health Officer | EHO | A local authority officer with responsibilities for protecting public health through the administration and enforcement of environmental health legislation. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | Can also be referred to as an Environmental Protection Officer. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment | EIA | The statutory process through which the likely significant effects of a development project on the environment are identified and assessed. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment Directive | EIA Directive | Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations | EIA Regulations | The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. |
| Environmental Management Plan | EMP | A site specific plan developed to ensure that a project is implemented in an environmentally sustainable manner where all contractors and subcontractors, including consultants, understand the environmental constraints within the site. |
| Environmental Masterplan | | Plan which illustrates the mitigation measures integrated into the design of the Scheme. |
| Environmental Quality Standard | EQS | The maximum permissible concentration of a potentially hazardous chemical. |
| Environmental Statement | ES | A statutory document which reports the EIA process, produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations. |
| Erosion | | The removal of sediment or bedrock from the bed or banks of a channel by flowing water occurring mostly during high flows and flood events. Forms various river features such as scour holes and steep outer banks. |
| Essential mitigation | | Mitigation critical for the delivery |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | of a project which can be acquired through statutory powers. |
| European Commission | EC | An executive branch of the European Union. |
| European Economic Area | EEA | The European Economic Area (EEA) was established via the EEA Agreement, an international agreement which allows for the extension of the EU's single market to non-EU member parties. |
| European Protected Species | EPS | Species of plants and animals (not birds) which are protected by European law, and now transposed to UK Law. |
| European Union | EU | An economic and political union of 28 countries which operates an internal (or single) market which allows the free movement of goods, capital, services and people between member states. |
| Evaluation | | The determination of the significance of effects. Evaluation involves making judgements as to the value of the receptor/resource that is being affected and the consequences of the effect on the receptor/resource based on the magnitude of the impact. |
| Examining Authority | ExA | A panel of inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State who are responsible for examining Development Consent Order applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. |
| Excavated material | | Largely natural soil and rock material that is removed from the ground during construction. |
| Extreme weather | | A weather event which is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern. |
| F | | |
| Façade noise level | | Sound level that is determined 1 metre (m) in front of a window or door in a façade. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Fauna | | The animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period. |
| Features | | Particularly prominent, eye-catching elements or characteristic components such as tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines. |
| Fill | | Material used to artificially raise the existing ground levels. |
| Find spot | | A term used to describe the location at which an archaeological find was discovered. |
| First Iteration Environmental Management Plan | | The first iteration of the Environmental Management Plan produced during the design stage for the preferred option. |
| Flood Alleviation Scheme | FAS | |
| Flood Compensation Area | FCA | |
| Flood risk | | A combination of the probability (likelihood or chance) of a flood event happening, and the consequences (impact) if it occurred. |
| Flood Risk Assessment | FRA | The process of assessing potential flood risk to a site and identifying whether there are any flooding or surface water management issues that may warrant further consideration or may affect the feasibility of a project. |
| Flood Zone 1 | | Land outside the floodplain where there is little or no risk of flooding. |
| Flood Zone 2 | | The area of the floodplain where there is a low to medium flood risk. |
| 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. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Fluvial | | A term that relates to rivers and streams and the processes that occur within them. |
| Formation (geological) | | A group of related rock strata with some common properties. |
| Fragmentation (ecological) | | The breaking up of a habitat, ecosystem or land use types into smaller parcels. |
| Free-field sound level | | The sound level, which is measured or calculated, in the open, without any reflections from nearby surfaces except the ground. |
| Future baseline | | The likely evolution of the current state of the environment without implementation of the project. |
| Future year | | A year between the opening year and the fifteenth year of operation of a project. |
| G | | |
| Geology | | The physical structure, substance and history of the earth (rocks and minerals). |
| Geomorphology | | The structure, origin, and development of the topographical features of the earth's surface. |
| 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. |
| Grade separated | | A type of junction where the major route (or routes) through the junction do not stop and do not cross any other road on the level. Movements to other roads are made using sliproads and bridges. |
| Great Crested Newt | GCN | A newt in the family Salamandridae, found across Europe and parts of Asia, which are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. |
| Green Belt | | A designation for land around |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. |
| Greenhouse gases | GHG | Atmospheric gases 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. |
| Groundwater | | Water found underground in porous geological strata and soils. |
| Groundwater body | | A distinct volume of groundwater within an aquifer or aquifers |
| Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems | GWDTE | Wetlands which depend on groundwater flows or chemistries. |
| Groundwater source protection zone | | Areas defined by the Environment Agency which show the risk from contamination/pollution to groundwater that is extracted for drinking water. |
| H | | |
| Habitat | | The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs. Often used in the wider sense referring to major assemblages of plants and animals found together. |
| Habitat of principal importance | HPI | Habitats in England identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and which are regarded as having biodiversity conservation priorities. |
| Habitats Regulations Assessment | HRA | An assessment of projects (or plans) potentially affecting European Sites in the UK, required under the Habitats Directive and Regulations. Also known as an assessment of implications on European Sites. |
| Habitat Suitability Index | HSI | A numerical index that represents the capacity of a given habitat to |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | support a selected species. |
| Handover Environmental Management Plan | HEMP | |
| 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. |
| Hazardous waste | | Any waste that displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III of the Waste Directive. |
| Health determinants | | Personal, social, economic and environmental factors which determine the health status of individuals and communities. |
| Heavy Duty Vehicle | HDV | See Heavy Goods Vehicle. |
| Heavy Goods Vehicle | HGV | A commercial carrier vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of more than 3.5 tonnes. |
| Hectare | ha | 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. |
| Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool | HEWRAT | A tool which determines whether the catchments in which they operate are particularly exposed to water risk, as well as to better understand the nature of risk in specific catchments. |
| Highways England | | The Government agency responsible for the operation, maintenance and improvement of England's trunk roads and motorways. Now known as National Highways. |
| Historic | | Associated with past human activity. |
| Historic England | | Executive non-departmental public body created under section 32 of the National Heritage Act 1983 to: |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England; promote the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas situated in England; and promote the public's enjoyment of, and advance their knowledge of, ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England and their preservation. |
| Historic England Good Practice Advice | | Historic England guidance which assists in establishing the significance of heritage assets and their setting. |
| 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. |
| Hoarding | | A temporary fence erected around a construction site in order to visually screen and/or contain activities. |
| Hot rolled asphalt | | A common type of road surfacing comprising a dense mixture of mineral aggregate, sand and bitumen. |
| Human health | | A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity |
| Health outcome | | The health status of an individual, group or population, attributable to a planned intervention. |
| Health profile | | Statistical picture of the baseline health conditions and trends within an area. |
| Hydrology | | The scientific study of the movement, distribution, and |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| | | quality of water on Earth and other planets, including the water cycle, water resources and environmental watershed sustainability. |
| Hydrogeology | | The nature, distribution and movement of groundwater in soils and rocks, including in aquifers. |
| I | | |
| Impact | | Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact). |
| Inert waste | | Waste: that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations; that does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or 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; and where its total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater. |
| Institute of Air Quality Management | IAQM | The professional body for air quality practitioners. |
| Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment | IEMA | A professional body for practitioners working in the fields of environmental management and assessment. |
| Integrity (ecological) | | The coherence of a site's ecological structure and function, across its whole area, which enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it [is or] was classified. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Internal Drainage Board | IDB | A public body that manage water levels in an area, known as an internal drainage district, where there is a special need for drainage. IDBs undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district. |
| Inspectorate | | See Planning Inspectorate. |
| Intervention | | Types or groups of highways works, for example online options, designed to meet a series of project objectives. |
| Invasive species/ Invasive Non-Native Species | INSS | Non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed. |
| Island | | A raised area designed to deflect or divide traffic, or to make it easier for pedestrians to cross the road. |
| J | | |
| Journey length | | The physical length of a journey. |
| Junction | | A place where two roads meet, regardless of design or layout. |
| K | | |
| 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. |
| Kilometre | km | A unit of measurement. |
| L | | |
| LA10 | | The A-weighted sound level, in dB, that is exceeded 10% of the measurement period. |
| LA10,18hr | | The noise level, in dB, that is exceeded 10% of the time between 0600 and 2400. |
| LAeq | | The equivalent continuous sound level (LAeq) is the level of a notional steady sound, which at a given position and over a defined |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | period of time, would have the same A- weighted acoustic energy as the fluctuating noise. |
| LAm _{ax} | | The maximum A-weighted level measured during a given time period. |
| L _{night} | | A facade noise index derived from the LA _{10,18hr} using the TRL conversion method PR/SE/451/02. |
| L _{night,outside} | | For the purpose of night-time noise assessment, the L _{night,outside} is the equivalent continuous sound level LA _{eq,8hr} for the period 23:00 to 07:00 hours assessed outside a dwelling and is free-field. |
| 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. |
| Landfill capacity | | The known, forecast or estimated remaining landfill void space, either regionally or nationally. |
| Landform | | The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes. |
| Landscape | | An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors |
| Landscape character | | A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse. |
| Landscape character area | LCA | Areas of landscape that have a broadly consistent pattern of topography, land use and vegetation cover. |
| Landscape character assessment | | Process of identifying and describing variation in character of |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | the landscape - the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive - to assist in managing change in the landscape. |
| Landscape character type | | Distinct types of relatively homogeneous landscape, generic in nature but which share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetics attributes. |
| Landscape elements | | Individual parts of the landscape include physical influences (geology, soils, landform, drainage, and water bodies); land cover (different types of vegetation, patterns, and types of tree cover); and human influences (land use and management, character of settlements of buildings, and pattern and type of fields and enclosure). |
| Landscape quality (or condition) | | Measure of the physical state of the landscape based on judgements, which can include typical character represented in individual areas, integrity of the landscape, and condition of individual elements. |
| Landscape receptor | | Defined aspect of the landscape resource that potentially could be affected by the project. |
| Landscape resource | | Natural and physical attribute, for example soils and vegetation. |
| Landscape sensitivity | | Applied to specific landscape receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change proposed and the value related to the receptor. |
| Land take | | The extent of land required temporarily or permanently to |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | construct and operate a project. |
| Lane | | A section of carriageway marked out for the use of traffic, and typically intended for use in one direction. |
| Lead Local Flood Authority | LLFA | Authority responsible for developing, maintaining and applying a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas and for maintaining a register of flood risk assets. |
| LiDAR | | An airborne mapping technique which accurately measures the height of the terrain and surface objects on the ground, through the use of a scanning laser that measures the distance between the aircraft and the ground. |
| Light goods vehicle | LGV | A motor vehicle used to carry goods with a total mass of up to 3.5 tonnes. |
| Limits of deviation | LoD | The maximum lateral and vertical extents within which a highway project can be built. |
| Link | | A section of road between two junctions. |
| Listed building | | A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II, with Grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building. |
| Lithology | | The study of the general physical characteristics of rocks. |
| Local Air Quality Management | LAQM | A key part in the UK Government's and the Devolved Administrations' strategies to achieve the air quality objectives. |
| Local authority (also local planning authority) | | The body officially responsible for all the public services and facilities in a particular area, and which is empowered by law to exercise planning functions. |
| Local Biodiversity Action Plan | LBAP | A plan that identifies threatened species and habitats and seeks to |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | protect and restore biological systems. |
| Local Geological Site | LGS | Non-statutory geological sites considered worthy of protection for their earth science or landscape importance. Formerly known as Regionally Important Geological Sites. |
| Local Nature Reserve | LNR | A statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. |
| Local Wildlife Site | LWS | 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. |
| M | | |
| Macrophyte | | A plant (especially a marine plant) large enough to be visible to the naked eye. |
| Made ground | | Land where natural and undisturbed soils have largely been replaced by man-made or artificial materials. It may be composed of a variety of materials including imported natural soils and rocks with or without residues of industrial processes (such as ash) or demolition material (such as crushed brick or concrete). |
| Magnitude | | The size of something. |
| Main River | | A river maintained directly by the Environment Agency. They are generally larger arterial watercourses. |
| Maintenance | | Activities which do not change the nature of the asset. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Marine Conservation Zone | MCZ | Marine Conservation Zones are areas that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species. |
| Marine Protection Area | MPA | Marine Protected Areas involve the protective management of natural areas according to pre-defined management objectives. They can be conserved for a number of reasons including economic resources, biodiversity conservation, and species protection. |
| MasterMap | | A source of highly-detailed geographic data of Great Britain, provided by Ordnance Survey. |
| Materials Management Plan | MMP | A mechanism by which those who are developing a site can comply with Environment Agency regulations for excavated ground materials. |
| Merge | | The point where two different traffic flows come together and continue as one. |
| Met Office | | The United Kingdom's national weather service. |
| Methane | | The main constituent of natural gas, and the second most important greenhouse gas. |
| Metre | M | A unit of measurement. |
| Micron | µm | One millionth of a metre. |
| Mineral safeguarding areas | MSA | Areas defined by mineral planning authorities with known mineral resources that are of identified economic or conservation value. |
| Mineral site | | Operational sites or sites identified within strategic planning documents for the extraction of minerals. |
| 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 |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | under a specific set of conditions. |
| Monitoring | | An 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 | | A special type of road reserved for motorised traffic only, the numbers of which are prefixed with the letter 'M'. |
| Movement (traffic) | | A movement is one of the turns or changes in direction that a junction allows. |
| Multi-Agency Geographic Information Service | MAGIC | A website which provides geographic information about the natural environment. |
| N | | |
| National Character Area | | Areas of England defined by their unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history and cultural an economic activity. |
| National Cycle Network | NCN | A national cycling route network of the United Kingdom, which was established to encourage cycling throughout Britain, as well as for the purposes of bicycle touring. |
| National Heritage List for England | NHLE | A database of designated heritage assets. |
| National Nature Reserve | | National Nature Reserves were established to protect some of our most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research. |
| National Park | | A large area of land which is protected by the Government because of its natural beauty, plants or animals, and which the public can usually visit. |
| National Planning Policy Framework | NPPF | A planning framework which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| National Policy Statement for England | NPSE | Statements prepared and designated by the Secretary of State under the Planning Act 2008, which establish national policy for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, including energy, transport and water, waste water and waste and against which applications for Development Consent Orders are assessed. |
| National Policy Statement for National Networks | NPSNN | A statement setting out the need for, and the Government's policies to deliver, the development of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects on the national road and rail networks in England. |
| National Vegetation Classification | NVC | A comprehensive classification and description of the plant communities of Britain, administered by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. |
| Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project | NSIP | A type of project listed in the Planning Act 2008, which must be consented by a Development Consent Order. |
| Natura 2000 | | A network of core breeding and resting sites for rare and threatened species, and some rare natural habitat types which are protected in their own right. |
| Natural England | NE | Executive non-departmental public body constituted under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (section 2(1)) to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. |
| Net GHG emissions | | The difference in greenhouse gas emissions between the do-minimum and do-something |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | scenarios taking into consideration carbon reduction measures (i.e., mitigation measures). |
| Newark and Sherwood District Council | | The local authority within whose jurisdiction the Scheme would be implemented. |
| Nitrate vulnerable zone | NVZ | Areas covering 62% of England designated as a result of the EU's Nitrates Directive in order to reduce the level of nitrates in surface and groundwater. Farmers with land in nitrate vulnerable zones have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture. |
| Nitrogen dioxide | NO ₂ | A gas produced when fuels are burned and is often present in motor vehicle and boiler exhaust fumes. It is an irritant to the respiratory system. |
| Nitrogen oxides | NO _x | A group of chemical compounds consisting only of nitrogen and oxygen which may be interconverted in the atmosphere. The principal oxides of nitrogen are nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide. |
| No Observed Adverse Effect Level | NOAEL | The no-observed-adverse-effect level denotes the level of exposure of an organism, found by experiment or observation, at which there is no biologically or statistically significant increase in the frequency or severity of any adverse effects (for example alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development or life span) in the exposed population when compared to its appropriate control. |
| Noise | | Unwanted sound. |
| Noise barrier | | Fence placed between a road and a noise sensitive receptor to |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | reduce noise levels. Includes all elements of the fence (posts and fixings, as well as panels). |
| Noise Important Area | NIA | Areas identified with respect to noise from major roads and from roads within agglomerations where 'the 1% of the population that are affected by the highest noise levels from major roads' are located according to the results of the strategic noise mapping. |
| Noise Insulation Regulations | NIR | Noise Insulation Regulations 1975 made under Part II of the Land Compensation Act 1973. |
| Noise mapping | | The production of computer software generated maps showing how the predicted levels of outdoor noise vary with location. |
| Noise monitoring | | The measurement of noise levels. |
| Noise Sensitive Receptor | | Receptors which are potentially sensitive to noise. These comprise mainly residential buildings, but also include educational buildings, hospitals and places of worship. |
| Non-hazardous waste | | Waste that is neither classified as inert nor hazardous. |
| Non-statutory public consultation | | Engagement with members of the public, local groups or stakeholders which is not determined or governed by statutory requirements. |
| 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. |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | | The county authority within whose jurisdiction the scheme would be implemented. |
| O | | |
| Offline | | Highway development on land under non-highway use, for example a new dual carriageway |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | constructed on agricultural land. |
| Online | | Highway development proposed along, or on the line of, an existing road, for example road widening. |
| Open Mosaic Habitat | OMH | |
| Operational | | The functioning of a project on completion of construction. |
| Operational GHG emissions | | Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the operation and maintenance of the asset, and users of the asset. |
| Order Limits | | The extent of the area within which the Scheme may be carried out. |
| 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. |
| Outfalls | | The place where a river, drain or sewer empties into the sea, a river, or a lake. |
| Overbridge | | A bridge crossing over a transport corridor (for example a highway). |
| Overseeing Organisation | | The following organisations or their successors: Highways England (in England). Transport Scotland (in Scotland). The Welsh Government (in Wales). Department for Infrastructure (in Northern Ireland). |
| P | | |
| Particulate matter | PM10 or PM2.5 | 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 |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | their receptors. |
| Peak flood level | | The highest stage (largest discharge) reached during a particular flood at a given point on a river. |
| Phase 1 habitat survey | | A habitat classification and field survey technique to record semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats. |
| Planning Act 2008 | PA 2008 | An Act of Parliament in the UK intended to speed up the process of approving major new infrastructure projects. |
| Planning Inspectorate | | An executive agency with responsibilities for planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, local plan examinations and other planning-related casework in England and Wales. |
| Planning Practice Guidance | PPG | A series of guidance documents which support the content of the National Planning Policy Framework. |
| Plans and programmes | | Documents which are: subject to preparation and/or adoption by an authority at national, regional or local level or which are prepared by an authority for adoption, through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government; and required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions. |
| Pollutant concentrations | | Concentrations of pollutants normally reported as micrograms per cubic metre of air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). |
| Pollution Climate Mapping | PCM | A collection of models designed to fulfil part of the UK's EU Directive (2008/50/EC) requirements to report on the concentrations of particular pollutants in the atmosphere. |
| Pollution prevention guidance | | A series of guidance notes produced by the Environment |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | Agency to advise industry and the public on legal responsibilities and good environmental practice. |
| Population | | All individuals located in a particular location (this can be local, regional or at a national scale). |
| Preferred option | | The chosen design option that most successfully achieves the project objectives and becomes subject to further design and assessment. |
| Preferred Route Announcement | PRA | An announcement made by Highways England following the selection of a preferred option or solution for a given road project. |
| Preliminary Environmental Information | PEI | The information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations that has been reasonably compiled by the applicant and is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a project. |
| Preliminary Environmental Information Report | PEI Report | A report that compiles and presents the Preliminary Environmental Information gathered for a project. |
| Priority habitats (and species) | | Species and habitats defined as: listed as a national priority for conservation (such as those listed as habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity); listed as a local priority for conservation, for example in the relevant local Biodiversity Action Plan; Red Listed using International Union for the Conservation of Nature criteria or, where a more recent assessment of the taxonomic group has not yet been undertaken, listed in a Red Data Book; listed as Near Threatened or |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | Amber Listed; listed as a Nationally Rare or Nationally Scarce species or listed as a Nationally Notable species where a more recent assessment of the taxonomic group has not yet been undertaken; and/or endemic to a country or geographic location. |
| Principal Aquifer | | Aquifers previously designated as major aquifer |
| Private Means of Access | PMA | |
| Private property | | Land, buildings and infrastructure for the purpose of residential use. |
| Project | | Construction works, installations, schemes, or interventions (in the natural surroundings and landscape) including those involving the extraction of mineral resources. |
| Project Control Framework | PCF | A joint Department for Transport and National Highways approach to developing, delivering and managing major road projects. |
| Protected species | | Species of wild plants, birds and animals which are afforded protection through legislative provisions. |
| Public right of way | PRoW | A highway where the public has the right to pass. It can be a footpath (used for walking), a bridleway (used for walking, riding a horse and cycling), or a byway that is open to all traffic (including motor vehicles). |
| R | | |
| Ramsar | | Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention. |
| Reach | | A stretch of a river used in the assessment of river water quality. |
| Reasonable alternatives | | Different project design, technology, location, size and scale solutions considered by the developer. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Receptor | | A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that has potential to be affected by a project. |
| Recovery (waste) | | Any operation, the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy. |
| Recycling | | Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. |
| Remediation (contaminated land) | | 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 Pathway | RCP | A greenhouse gas concentration (not emissions) trajectory adopted by the IPCC for its fifth Assessment Report in 2014 |
| Resilience | | The capacity of a project (or lack thereof) to withstand the adverse effects of climate change. |
| 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. |
| Restoration (ecological) | | The re-establishment of a damaged or degraded system or habitat to a level similar to its |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | original condition. |
| Re-use | | Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived. |
| Riparian | | Relating to or situated on the banks of a river. |
| Risk assessment | | An assessment of the probability of a hazard occurring that could result in an impact. |
| River Basin Management Plan | RBMP | A regional plan that sets out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment and fulfil the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. |
| River Habitat Survey | RHS | A system for assessing the character and habitat quality of rivers based on their physical structure. |
| Road Investment Strategy 2 | RIS2 | A document which sets a long-term strategic vision for the network. With that vision in mind, it then: specifies the performance standards Highways England must meet; lists planned enhancement schemes we expect to be built; and states the funding that we will make available during the second Road Period (RP2), covering the financial years 2020/21 to 2024/25. |
| Root Protection Area | RPA | |
| Roundabout | | A circular, one-way junction at which other roads meet and terminate. |
| Runoff | | The flow of water over the ground surface. |
| Routine runoff | | The normal runoff from roads including any contaminants washed off the surface in rainfall events which can result in either acute or chronic impacts. |
| S | | |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Sand | | Soil particles from 0.06mm-2.0mm in equivalent diameter. Fine sand particles are from 0.06mm-0.2mm; medium sand from 0.2mm-0.6mm; and coarse sand from 0.6mm-2.0mm. |
| Scheduled Monument | SM | Nationally significant heritage assets protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. |
| Scoping | | The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be not significant. |
| Scoping Opinion | | The written opinion of the relevant authority, following a request from the applicant as to the information to be provided in an 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. |
| Second Iteration Environmental Management Plan | | The second iteration of the Environmental Management Plan, which is refined for the construction stage of the consented project and prepared in advance of construction. |
| Secretary of State for Transport | | The cabinet minister who (among other things) acts as decision- |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | maker on all national infrastructure applications for development consent. |
| Sediment | | Organic and inorganic material that has precipitated from water to accumulate on the floor of a water body, watercourse or trap. |
| Sense of place | | The essential character and spirit of an area. |
| Sensitive receptor | | Can include residential properties, gardens, schools, hospitals, care homes, public open spaces, and public access. |
| Sensitivity | | Term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to specific type of change proposed and the value related to that receptor. |
| Sett (badger) | | Any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger. |
| Setting (cultural heritage) | | The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. |
| Setting (landscape) | | Contribution of the surroundings to the appearance of an area or feature and the interrelationship of the area or feature to the wider context and sense of place. |
| 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 (walkers, cyclists and horse riders) | | The extent to which members of communities are able (or not able) to move around their community and access services/facilities. |
| Sewage Treatment Works | STW | Sewage treatment is the process of removing contaminants from municipal wastewater, containing mainly household sewage plus some industrial wastewater. |
| Short-term (noise) | | Noise change based on parallel assessment year (for example dominant opening year against |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | do- something opening year scenario). |
| Significance (of effect) | | A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by generic significance criteria or criteria specific to an environmental topic. |
| Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level | SOAEL | The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur. |
| Silt | | Soil particles from 0.002mm to less than 0.06mm in equivalent diameter. |
| Siltation | | The process of blocking something with sand or soil. |
| Simple Assessment | | The collection and assessment of data and information that is readily available to reach an understanding of the likely environmental effects of a project. This informs the final design or need for further detailed assessment. |
| Site investigation | | An exploratory site investigation, including field reconnaissance, field and laboratory work, designed to prove the basis of the conceptual site model, as established within the preliminary risk assessment / desk study. |
| Site of Importance for Nature Conservation | SINC | Sites designated by local authorities for the purpose of conserving wildlife. |
| Site of Special Scientific Interest | SSSI | Area of land notified by Natural England under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest due to its flora, fauna or geological or physiological features. |
| Site Waste Management Plan | SWMP | A plan that is used to outline how a construction project would avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on waste production and handling on the environment and surrounding area. |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| Site-won | | Material derived from a construction site rather than being imported. |
| Slip road | | A connector road within a junction between a mainline carriageway and the local highway network, or vice versa, which meets the local highway network at-grade. |
| Soil | | An assemblage of mineral particles and/or organic matter which includes variable amounts of water and air (and sometimes other gases). |
| Soils Management Plan | SMP | |
| Soil resource | | The textures, structures and volume of different qualities of topsoil and subsoil that have a potential for beneficial reuse. |
| Sound pressure level | | The parameter by which sound levels are measured in air. It is measured in decibels. The threshold of hearing has been set at 0dB, while the threshold of pain is approximately 120dB. Normal speech is approximately 60dB at a distance of 1 metre and a change of 3dB in a time varying sound signal is commonly regarded as being just detectable. A change of 10dB is subjectively twice, or half, as loud. |
| Source Protection Zone | SPZ | Zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs from potential contamination. |
| Span | | The horizontal distance between two supports of a structure (for example piers of a bridge or viaduct). |
| Special Area of Conservation | SAC | Sites designated under EU legislation for the protection of habitats and species considered to be of European interest. |
| Species of Principal | SPI | Habitats and species of principal |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Importance | | importance in England. Section 41 of the Act 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. |
| Speed band | | A range of categories for which outputs from the traffic model are grouped into to describe their emissions. |
| Speed pivoting | | An adjustment made, where required, to modelled traffic speeds on individual road links to better reflect observed speeds. |
| Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste | SNRHW | A type of waste that can potentially include a range of monolithic solid waste (these being wastes in large blocky form) or granular solid wastes produced by treatment plants. |
| Stakeholder | | An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a project. |
| Standard mitigation | | Measures comprising standard techniques and activities which are implemented during the construction of a project to protect the environment and/or mitigate adverse effects, for example the covering of exposed materials to reduce dust emissions. |
| Statement of Community Consultation | SoCC | A document detailing how an applicant of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project intends to undertake consultation on its proposals. |
| Statutory consultation | | Engagement with stakeholders determined or governed by statutory requirements. |
| Statutory consultee | | Organisations and bodies, defined by statute, which must be consulted on relevant planning matters. |
| Statutory undertaker | | Companies and agencies with legal rights to carry out certain types of development and/or |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | highways works. |
| Strategic housing site | | Large scale sites/land allocated in local planning policy for the provision of residential land use. |
| Strategic employment site | | Large scale sites/land allocated in local planning policy for the provision of employment land use. |
| Strategic road network | SRN | The network of motorways and trunk roads in England. |
| Sterilise | | Substantially constrain / prevent existing and potential future use and extraction of materials. |
| Study area | | The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e., extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur). |
| Subsoil | | Weathered soil layer extending between the natural topsoil and the unweathered basal layer (geological parent material) below, or similar material on which topsoil can be spread. Subsoil has lower organic matter and plant nutrient content than topsoil. In most cases topsoil requires a subsoil to perform one or a number of natural soil functions. |
| 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. |
| Surface water (or surface water body) | | Waters including rivers, lakes, loughs, reservoirs, canals, streams, ditches, coastal waters and estuaries. |
| Susceptibility (landscape) | | Ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed change without negative consequences. |
| Sustainable | | Development that meets the |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| development | | needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. |
| Sustainable drainage system | SuDS | Techniques for managing water runoff to reduce the quantity, and increase the quality, of surface water that drains from a development. |
| Sustrans | | A UK charity which aims to make it easier for people to walk and cycle, and which promotes the National Cycle Network. |
| Swale | | A low or hollow place, especially a marshy depression between ridges. |
| T | | |
| Temporal scope | | The duration of time over which environmental impacts and effects could occur as a result of a project. |
| The Scheme | | The A446 Newark Bypass. |
| Thin surface course system | | A generic term used to describe a type of road surfacing which has a high stone content, laid at a thickness of less than 50mm. It is applied to reduce the noise resulting from the interaction of vehicle tyres with the road. Also known as low-noise surfacing. |
| Third Iteration Environmental Management Plan | | The third iteration of the Environmental Management Plan is refined at the end of the construction stage to support future management and operation of the consented project. |
| Till | | Unsorted glacial sediment deposited directly by a glacier. |
| Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent | tCO ₂ e | A measure that allows the different greenhouse gases to be compared on a like-for-like basis relative to one unit of CO ₂ . |
| Topsoil | | Natural topsoil or manufactured topsoil, usually covering the top 25cm in which plants can grow |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | healthily. |
| Townscape | | The landscape within the built-up area, including the buildings, urban open spaces, including green spaces and the relationship between buildings and between buildings and open spaces. |
| Transect Survey | | A path along which one counts and records occurrences of the species of study (for example plants). |
| 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 produced by the Department for Transport for undertaking transportation studies, appraisals and modelling. Also referred to as WebTAG. |
| Transport Research Laboratory | TRL | An independent company which offers consultancy and research advice on transportation to the public and private sector. |
| Tree Preservation Order | TPO | An order made by a local planning authority, under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, in respect of trees or woodlands. The principal effect of a tree preservation order is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, willful damage or willful destruction of trees without the local planning authority's consent. |
| 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. |
| Trunk road | | A road operated and maintained |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | in England by Highways England. |
| U | | |
| UK Biodiversity Action Plan | UKBAP | The UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity. |
| UK Climate Projections | UKCP | The name given to the UK Climate Projections. |
| Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level | UAEL | Extensive and regular changes in behaviour and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress or physiological effects, for example regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, including auditory and non-auditory. |
| Underpass (or underbridge) | | A bridge crossing under a transport corridor (for example a highway). |
| Unexploded ordnance | UXO | Explosives that did not explode when deployed and thus still pose a risk of detonation. |
| Unproductive strata | | Layers of rock or superficial deposits with low permeability or porosity that have a negligible significance for water supply. |
| Upgrade | | Refers to the physical improvement of a road, through widening of the carriageway or rebuilding a junction. |
| Utilities | | The term utilities refers to the set of services provided by these organisations consumed by the public: Coal, electricity, natural gas, water, sewage, telephone, and transportation. Broadband internet services (both fixed- line and mobile) are increasingly being included within the definition. |
| V | | |
| Value (landscape) | | Relative value or importance of a landscape's quality, special qualities including perceptual aspects such as scenic beauty, |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | tranquility, or wildness, cultural associations or other conservation issues. |
| Variable Message Sign | VMS | |
| Vehicle movement | | A journey made by a vehicle. This can either be a one way or two way trip. |
| Veteran tree | | Veteran trees are trees which have features of ancientness but at a younger age. These features include missing branches, hollow trunks and habitat features more commonly associated with ancient trees. |
| Vibration | | A to-and-fro motion which oscillates about a fixed equilibrium position. |
| Viewpoint | | A place from which something can be viewed. |
| Visual amenity | | Overall enjoyment of a particular area, surroundings, or views in terms of people's activities - living, recreating, travelling through, visiting, or working. |
| Visual envelope | | An area from which a project can be visible |
| Visual receptor | | Individuals and/or defined groups of people who potentially could be affected by a project. |
| Visual sensitivity | | Visual experience, be it sensitivity to light or visual clutter. |
| Vulnerability (climate) | | The degree to which a system/asset is exposed and resilient to adverse effects of climate change. |
| Vulnerable Engineering | VE | |
| W | | |
| Walkers, cyclists and horse riders | WCH | A collective term used to describe pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians. |
| Waste | | Any substance or object which the holder disposes or intends / is required to dispose. |
| Water Framework Directive | WFD | A European Union Directive which commits member states to |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
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| | | achieve good status of all waterbodies (both surface and groundwater), and also requires that no such waterbodies experience deterioration in status. Good status is a function of good ecological and good chemical status, defined by a number of elements. |
| Water Framework Directive Assessment | | Assessment to identify how the project has the potential to affect each of the water body's quality/quantity elements and whether it could lead to non-compliance with the Water Framework Directive. |
| - | TAG | See Transport Analysis Guidance. |
| World Health Organisation | WHO | An agency of the United Nations whose role is to direct and coordinate international health within the United Nations system and to lead partners in global health responses. |
| World Heritage Site | | World Heritage is the designation for places on Earth that are of outstanding universal value to humanity and as such, have been inscribed on the World Heritage List to be protected for future generations to appreciate and enjoy. |
| Worst-case assumption (or scenario) | | An assumption adopted within an Environmental Impact Assessment which identifies a scenario or parameter that would likely result in the maximum environmental effect (termed the worst-case). This is typically applied where uncertainty exists over the detail of a particular project component or approach to project delivery, for which a basis of assessment is needed. |
| Written Schemes of Investigation | WSI | Documents which set out the approach to undertaking |

| Term | Acronym or abbreviation | Definition |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works. |
| Z | | |
| Zone of Influence | Zol | The geographic area (or timescale) over which existing environmental conditions are likely to be influenced by change. |
| Zone of visual influence | | The area within which a project can have an influence or effect on visual amenity. |
| Zone of theoretical visibility | ZTV | Map produced (usually digitally) to specific criteria to illustrate the area(s) from which a project can theoretically be visual. |

A Application Document Tracker

- Submitted at Application

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---|--|--|----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Volume 1 – Application Form | | | | | |
| 1.1 | | Covering Letter and Schedule of Compliance with Section 55 | 1 | N | |
| 1.2 | | Application Form | 1 | N | |
| 1.3 | | Introduction to the Application | 1 | N | |
| 1.4 | | Electronic Index | 1 | N | |
| Volume 2 – Plans / Drawings and Sections | | | | | |
| 2.1 | | Location Plan | 1 | N | |
| 2.2 | | Land Plans | 1 | Y | |
| 2.3 | | Works Plans | 1 | Y | |
| 2.4 | | Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans | 1 | Y | |
| 2.5 | | General Arrangement Plans | 1 | N | |
| 2.6 | | Engineering Plans and Sections | 1 | Y | |
| 2.7 | | Traffic Regulation Measures Plans | 1 | Y | |
| 2.8 | | Permanent Speed Limit Plans | 1 | Y | |
| 2.9 | | Classification of Road Plans | 1 | Y | |
| 2.10 | | Utilities Works Plans | 1 | Y | |
| 2.11 | | Crown Land Plans | 1 | Y | |
| 2.12 | | Special Category Land Plans | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Volume 3 – Draft Development Consent Order | | | | | |
| 3.1 | | Draft Development Consent Order | 1 | N | |
| 3.2 | | Explanatory Memorandum | 1 | N | |
| 3.3 | | Consents and Agreements Position Statement | 1 | N | |
| 3.4 | | DCO Validation Report | 1 | N | |
| Volume 4 – Compulsory Acquisition Information | | | | | |
| 4.1 | | Statement of Reasons | 1 | N | |
| 4.2 | | Funding Statement | 1 | N | |
| 4.3 | | Book of Reference | 1 | Y | |
| Volume 5 – Reports / Statements | | | | | |
| 5.1 | | Consultation Report | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex A - Options consultation material | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex B - The Infrastructure Planning (EIA Regulations) 2017: Regulation 8(1) letter to the Planning Inspectorate and acknowledgement | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex C - Copy of the draft SoCC and emails provided to local authorities | 1 | N | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex D - Responses from local authorities to the draft SoCC consultation | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex E - Published SoCC | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex F - Cuttings of published section 47 notice | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex G - List of prescribed consultees identified and consulted | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex H - Section 42 letters and consultation information | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex I - Section 46 letter and enclosures sent to the Planning Inspectorate | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex J - Section 47 consultation material | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex K - Section 48 cuttings of newspaper notices | 1 | N | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---|--|--|----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex L - Targeted non-statutory consultation letters and materials | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex M - Targeted statutory consultation letter and materials | 1 | N | |
| 5.2 | | Consultation Report - Annex N - Tables evidencing regard had to consultation responses (in accordance with section 49 of the 2008 Act) | 1 | N | |
| Volume 6 – Environmental Impact Assessment Information | | | | | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 1 Introduction | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 2 The Scheme | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 3 Assessment of Alternatives | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 4 Environmental Assessment Methodology | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 5 Air Quality | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 8 Biodiversity | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 9 Geology and Soils | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 10 Material Assets and Waste | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 12 Population and Human Health | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 13 Road Drainage and Water Environment | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 14 Climate | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 15 Combined and Cumulative Effects | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 16 Summary | 1 | Y | |
| 6.1 | | Environmental Statement Chapter 17 Glossary and Abbreviations | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 1.1 - Scheme Order Limits Plan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 2.1 - Scheme Location Plan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 2.2 - Environmental Constraints Plan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 2.3 - Environmental Masterplan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 2.4 - Locations of Temporary Works Areas Required During Construction | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 5.1 - Air Quality Receptors | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 5.2 - Air Quality Constraints | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 5.3 - Air Quality Construction Dust Buffer | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 5.4 - Air Quality Affected Road Network | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 5.5 - Air Quality Summary of Traffic Data | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 5.6 - Air Quality Monitoring Locations | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 6.1 - Order Limits and Heritage Study Areas | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 6.2 - Heritage Survey Areas | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 6.3 - Heritage Assets with Significant Effects (construction and operation) | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 7.1 - Published Regional Character Areas and Policy Zones | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 7.2 - Landscape Character Areas | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 7.3 - Zone of Theoretical Visibility | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 7.4 - Visual Receptor Location Plan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 7.5 - Visual Impacts Plan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 8.1 - General Survey Area for Most Ecological Receptors | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 8.2 - Nitrogen Sensitive Ecological Receptors | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 8.3 - Badger Roadkill Data within 2km of the Order Limits | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 8.4 - Compensation Planting for Loss of Local Wildlife Site Habitats | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 8.5 - Land Access Constraints | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 9.1 - Topography | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 9.2 - Potential sources of contamination | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 9.3 - Superficial Deposits | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 9.4 - Bedrock Geology | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 9.5 - Aquifer Designation - Superficial Deposits | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 9.6 - Aquifer Designation - Bedrock | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 10.1 - Material Assets And Waste Management First Study Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 10.2 - Material Assets And Waste Management Second Study Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.1 - Operational Noise Study Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.2 - Construction Noise Study Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.3 - Noise Important Areas NIAs | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.4 - Noise Monitoring Locations | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.5 - Noise levels in the Do Minimum Opening Year | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.6 - Noise levels in the Do Minimum Design Year | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.7 - Noise levels in the Do Something Opening Year | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.8 - Noise levels in the Do Something Design Year | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.9 - Short-term Noise Change | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.10 - Long-term Noise Change | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 11.11 - Construction Noise and Vibration Assessment Locations | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 12.1 - Local Impact Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 12.2 - Wider Impact Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 12.3 - Residential Properties within the Local Impact Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 12.4 - Community Resources in the Local Impact Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 12.5 - Businesses within the Local Impact Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 12.6 - Agricultural Land Plan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 12.7 - Open Space and Outdoor Recreational Facilities within the Local Impact Area | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 13.1 - Surface Water Constraints | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 13.2 - River Waterbody Catchments | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 13.3 - Flooding Constraints | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 13.4 - Groundwater Constraints | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 15.1 - Zones of Influence | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 15.2 - NAP 2A Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 15.3 - NUA/E/3 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 15.4 - NUA/Ho/4 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 15.5 - NUA/MU/1 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 15.6 - NUA/E/2 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 15.7 - NUA/MU/3 Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence | 1 | Y | |
| 6.2 | | Environmental Statement Figure 15.8 - 21/02408/FULM Proposed Development and Proposed Scheme with Relevant Zones of Influence | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 4.1 - Scoping Opinion Schedule of Comments and Responses | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 4.2 - Assessment of Major Accidents and Natural Disasters | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 4.3 - Record of Environmental Engagement | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 5.1 - Local Air Quality Receptor Results | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 5.2 - SATURN Traffic Data Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 5.3 - Local Air Quality Monitoring Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 5.4 - Air Quality Model Verification Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 6.1 - Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 6.2 - Assessment of Heritage Value | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 6.3 - Assessment of Cultural Heritage Effects using Construction of the Scheme | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 6.4 - Assessment of Cultural Heritage Effects during Operation of the Scheme | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 7.1 - Landscape Character Policy Zone Descriptions | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 7.2 - Visual Baseline and Impact Schedules | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 7.3 - Key Visual Receptor Photographs and Photomontages | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 7.4 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.1 - Extended Phase 1 Habitat Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.2 - National Vegetation Classification Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.3 - Bat Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.4 - Confidential Barn Owl Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.5 - Breeding Bird Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.6 - Wintering Bird Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.7 - Great Crested Newt Technical Report | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.8 - Invertebrate (Aquatic) Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.9 - Invertebrate (Terrestrial) Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.10 - Confidential Otter Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.11 - Reptile Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.12 - Water Vole Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.13 - River Physical Habitat Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.14 - Biodiversity Net Gain Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 8.15 - Confidential Badger Technical Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 9.1 - A46 Newark Northern Bypass Preliminary Sources Study Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 9.2 - Contaminated Land Risk Assessment | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 9.3 - Agricultural Land Classification Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 9.4 - Soil Nutrient Survey Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 11.1 - Construction Activities and Plant for Noise Assessment | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 11.2 - Baseline Noise Survey Results | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 12.1 - Walker Cyclist and Horse-rider (WCH) Survey Results | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 12.2 - Population and Human Health Supplementary Information | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 13.1 - Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 13.2 - Flood Risk Assessment | 1 | Y | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 13.3 - HEWRAT Assessment | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 13.4 - Drainage Strategy Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 13.5 - Surface Water Quality Monitoring Report | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 15.1 - Email Correspondence with the Local Planning Authorities | 1 | Y | |
| 6.3 | | Environmental Statement Appendix 15.2 - Assessment of Cumulative Effects for Construction and Operation | 1 | Y | |
| 6.4 | | Environmental Statement Non-technical Summary | 1 | N | |
| 6.5 | | First Iteration Environmental Management Plan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.6 | | Habitats Regulations Assessment | 1 | N | |
| 6.7 | | Statement Relating to Statutory Nuisances | 1 | N | |
| 6.8 | | Archaeological Management Plan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.9 | | Pre-Commencement Plan | 1 | Y | |
| 6.10 | | Scoping Opinion | 1 | N | |

| Application Document Reference | Examination Document Library Reference | Name of Document | Version Number | Document to be Certified (Y/N) | Examination Deadline / Submission Date |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Volume 7 – Other Documents | | | | | |
| 7.1 | | Case for the Scheme | 1 | N | |
| 7.2 | | National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) Accordance Tables | 1 | N | |
| 7.3 | | Draft National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) Accordance Tables | 1 | N | |
| 7.4 | | Transport Assessment Report | 1 | N | |
| 7.5 | | Scheme Design Report Annex A Design Principles | 1 1 | N Y | |
| 7.6 | | Equality Impact Assessment | 1 | N | |
| 7.7 | | Outline Traffic Management Plan | 1 | Y | |