

Consultation Glossary

- **Active Travel** - means making journeys by physically active means, like walking or cycling.
- **Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)** - If a local authority identifies any locations within its boundaries where the air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare the area as an air quality management area. The local authority is subsequently required to put together a local air quality action plan.
- **Air Quality** refers to the condition of the air around us. Pollution is often a cause of poor air quality. Air Quality Management Area is a location where pollutants in the air exceed those stated within the National Air Quality Strategy for England and Wales.
- **Amenity** - The relative pleasantness of a journey, or the ability of communities to achieve enjoyment and/ or quality of life.
- **Ancient woodland** - Land that has been continually wooded since at least the year 1600AD.
- **Attenuation pond** - A pond designed to hold back water and release it at a controlled flow rate.
- **Bailrigg Garden Village** - In 2017, proposals for a major new settlement at Bailrigg to the south of the city near Lancaster University were granted 'garden village status' by the government. This will be a major mixed-use development which focuses on the delivery of over 3,500 dwellings alongside employment and economic growth opportunities.
- **Biodiversity** - The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.
- **Bund** - An embankment structure.
- **Buried archaeology (or buried heritage)** - An archaeological asset beneath ground level, which may include earthworks.
- **Bus Gate** - refers to short section of street in which only buses and other authorised vehicles can go through. Often there are warning signs of the bus gate restriction ahead, and again, at the point where the restriction starts.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Climate Change Emergency** - is a response to climate change where a specific area has set a target to make their actions be carbon-neutral by 2030. This is the target Lancaster City Council have adopted.

- **Committed development** - A development that has full or outline planning permission, or is allocated in an adopted development plan.
- **Construction compound** - Construction compounds will generally act as the points of entry to the worksites from the public highway. They may also be used for major stockpiling of materials such as top soil, and to facilitate transfer of materials to and from the site.
- **Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)** - A plan prepared by a contractor which sets out how a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area and the protocols to be followed in implementing these measures, in accordance with environmental commitments.
- **Construction plant** - Portable construction machinery and equipment.
- **Contractor** - A general term used to describe an individual or company appointed by a developer to construct or manage a project at a certain price or rate.
- **Culvert** - A tunnel (pipe or box shaped) that carries a stream or open drain under a road or railway.
- **Cumulative effects (or impact)** - Effects upon the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions. Each impact by itself may not be significant but can become a significant effect when combined with other impacts.
- **Cutting** - An earthwork to establish the road foundations (along with embankments), where the road is cut into the landscape, providing potential for visual screening and noise attenuation.
- **Cycle lane** - A lane reserved exclusively for the use of bicycles.
- **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.
- **Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)** - A series of 15 volumes that provide standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the United Kingdom, and, with some amendments, the Republic of Ireland.
- **Designated Sites** – nature conservation sites and areas of countryside can be ‘designated’, which means they have special status as protected areas because of their natural and cultural importance. Designations include:
 - National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
 - Marine Conservation Zones
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - Special Areas of Conservation
 - Special Protection Areas
 - Ramsar wetland sites

- **Development Plan Documents (DPD)** - these are the suite of documents that form a Local Plan and set out the spatial planning and development policies for specific local authority areas. A DPD for Lancaster South is currently in preparation (the Lancaster South Area Action Plan).
- **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.
- **Ecosystem** - Biological community of interacting organisms (e.g. plants and animals) and their environment. Effect Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect'), which is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact (or change) to the importance, value or sensitivity of the receptor or resource, in accordance with defined significance criteria.
- **Embankment** - Artificially raised ground, commonly made of earth material, such as stone, on which the carriageway is laid.
- **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.
- **Enhancement** - A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
- **Environmental Constraints** - A limiting factor for development of the project resulting from the surroundings and conditions of the site.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** - A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making. For certain projects, EIA is a statutory requirement. Environmental masterplan Plan which illustrates the mitigation measures integrated into the design of the Scheme.
- **Environmental Statement (ES)** - A document produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA.
- **Environmental/ Ecological Clerk of Works (ECow)** - Supports compliance with legislation and planning conditions but also provides advice and guidance throughout construction.
- **European Protected Species** - Species of plants and animals (not birds) which are protected by European law.
- **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 development.
- **Flood Zone** - Flood Zone definitions are set out in the National Planning Policy Guidance. Used to create a flood map for planning risk. There are 3 flood zones which refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences. Flood Zone 1 Flood Zone 1: land outside the floodplain. There is little or no risk of flooding in this zone; Flood Zone 2 Flood Zone 2: the area of the floodplain where there is a low to medium flood risk;

and Flood Zone 3 Flood Zone 3: the area of the floodplain where there is a high risk of flooding.

- **Floodplain** - Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows or would flow in times of flood, but for defences in place.
- **Fluvial** - A term that relates to rivers and streams and the processes that occur within them.
- **Geodiversity** - The variety of earth materials, forms and processes that constitute and shape the Earth, either the whole or a specific part of it.
- **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)** - Computer based framework that provides the ability to capture and analyse spatial and geographic data.
- **Green Belt** – an official designation for areas of land that have been selected by the local authority to contain urban areas and preventing them from joining together. Lancaster has a large area of Green Belt to the north between Morecambe and Carnforth.
- **Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)** - A Habitat Regulations Assessment is required where a project may have significant effects on a site by affecting its function to support protected habitats or species. Its purpose is to assess the implications of the proposal in respect of the site's 'conservation objectives'. The assessment is undertaken by the competent authority, in this case the Secretary of State.
- **Haul road** - A temporary road provided within a contractor's site area to allow for the movement of construction material, construction machinery and/or construction labour around the site.
- **Heavy goods vehicle** - A commercial carrier vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of more than 3.5 tonnes.
- **Hectare** - A metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres.
- **Heritage** - is a broad concept and includes the natural as well as the cultural environment. It encompasses landscapes, historic places, sites and built environments, as well as bio-diversity, collections, past and continuing cultural practices, knowledge and living experiences
- **Highway Authority** - is an organisation legally responsible for looking after the highway network (roads, footways and cycle ways) in an area and which has certain legal powers as a result. In Lancashire, the County Council is the highways authority for most roads in the county.
- **Historic England** - Executive non-departmental public body created under section 32 of the National Heritage Act 1983 to 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.
- **Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF)** - is a competitive national government fund that awards areas with the greatest housing need, to support infrastructure projects that will unlock major housing development. In March 2020, the Government announced the prospect for

the HIF to provide a funding mechanism for delivering measures to support the delivery of the Bailrigg Garden Village

- **Important hedgerow** - A hedgerow that is at least 30 years old and which meets certain criteria relating to its particular archaeological, historical, wildlife and landscape value.
- **Infrastructure** - the basic facilities needed for society to function, such as roads, railways, communications systems, electricity, gas and water supplies, and public buildings including schools.
- **Invasive species** - Non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed.
- **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.
- **Local Nature Reserves (LNR)** - A statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
- **Local Plan** - The key compulsory local development document specified in United Kingdom planning law. It sets out the vision, objectives, strategy and policies that will manage development and use of land in an area. Lancaster City Council have recently had their Local Plan adopted, the plan covers the period 2011 – 2031.
- **Local Planning Authority (LPA)** - The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.
- **Mineral safeguarding areas** - Areas defined by mineral planning authorities with known mineral resources that are of identified economic or conservation value.
- **Mitigation** - Measures including any process, activity, or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for negative environmental impacts or effects of a development.
- **National Highways** - The government agency responsible for the operation, maintenance and improvement of England's trunk roads and motorways.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Park and Ride** - is a system for reducing urban traffic congestion in which drivers leave their cars in parking areas on the outskirts of a town or city and travel to the city centre on public transport.
- **Permitted Route** – roads along which construction traffic can travel, depending on the size of the vehicle.
- **Photomontage** - Inserting an image of a proposed development onto a photograph for the purposes of creating an illustrative representation of potential changes to existing views.

- **Preferred option** - The chosen design option that most successfully achieves the project objectives and becomes subject to further design and assessment.
- **Priority habitat** - Priority habitats are taken as principal habitats for the conservation of biodiversity listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
- **Protected species** - Species of wild plants, birds and animals which are afforded protection through legislative provisions.
- **Public right of way (PROW)** - A highway where the public has the right to walk. 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).
- **Ramsar (site)** - Wetland sites that are of international importance, as designated under Article 2(1) of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Ramsar (Iran), 2 February 1971. UN Treaty Series No. 14583.
- **Runoff** - The flow of water over the ground surface.
- **Scheduled monument** - A 'nationally important' archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change and included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. The protection given to scheduled monuments is given under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- **Scheme** - All works associated with the South Lancaster to M6 Road scheme.
- **Scoping Opinion** - The written opinion of the relevant authority, following a request from the applicant for planning permission, as to the information to be provided in an Environmental Statement.
- **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.
- **Site of Biological Importance (SBI)** - A non-statutory designation used by some local planning authorities to protect locally valued sites of biological diversity described as local wildlife sites by the UK Government.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Special Area of Conservation (SAC)** - Sites designated under EU legislation for the protection of habitats and species considered to be of European interest.
- **Stakeholder** - An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a development project. Statutory consultee Organisations and bodies, defined by statute, which must be consulted on relevant planning matters.

- **Surface water** - Waters including rivers, lakes, loughs, reservoirs, canals, streams, ditches, coastal waters and estuaries.
- **Sustainable** - in this document means something that 'meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' plans, policies and schemes sustainable means balancing environmental, social and economic issues.
- **Sustainable drainage systems (SuDs)** - Measures designed to control surface runoff close to its source, including management practices and control measures such as storage tanks, basins, swales, ponds and lakes. Sustainable drainage systems allow a gradual release of water and thereby reduce the potential for downstream flooding.
- **Sustainable Transport** - A mode of transport which has a lower level of environmental impact than travelling by a private vehicle. This includes walking, cycling, bus, train and tram.
- **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, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees without the local planning authority's consent.
- **Utilities** - The term utilities can also refer to the set of services provided by these organisations consumed by the public: Coal, electricity, natural gas, water, sewage, telephone, and transportation. Broadband internet services (both fixed-line and mobile) are increasingly being included within the definition.
- **Vehicle restraint systems** - System installed on a road to provide a level of containment for an errant vehicle such as a safety barrier.
- **Zone of Influence (Zoi)** - The area for the assessment of combined effects. ZoIs are variable depending on the environmental factor being discussed.
- **Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)** - A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which the Scheme is theoretically visible.