

PORTISHEAD BRANCH LINE PRELIMINARY
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT
VOLUME 2

CHAPTER 20

Glossary



CHAPTER 20

GLOSSARY

Term	Meaning
Accommodation Crossing	Privately operated crossings over or under railway lines to allow landowners access to land that would have been severed by the construction of the railway.
Aggregates	A broad category of coarse particulate material used in construction, including sand, gravel, crushed stone, slag, recycled concrete and geosynthetic aggregates. Aggregates are a component of composite materials such as concrete and asphalt concrete; the aggregate serves as reinforcement to add strength to the overall composite material.
Air Quality Management Area (“AQMA”)	Local planning authorities are required to designate Air Quality Management Areas where there is a risk that the air quality objectives will not be met by the deadlines determined in the legislation and prepare a Local Air Quality Management Plan to improve air quality.
Air Quality Strategy	The Air Quality Strategy contains standards, objectives and measures for improving ambient air quality.
Alluvium	Unconsolidated clay, silt, and sand deposited by freshwater typically in the lower reaches of a river valley, often producing fertile soil.
Annual Average Daily Traffic	The total volume of vehicle traffic on a motorway or road for a year divided by 365 days.
Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provides data on levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for UK employees by sex and full-time/part-time status in all industries and occupations.
the Applicant	The party that submits a planning application. For the Portishead Branch Line (MetroWest Phase 1) DCO Scheme, the applicant is North Somerset District Council, on behalf of the four West of England Councils.
Approximated Social Grade	The approximated social grade is a socio-economic classification system produced by the Office for National Statistics (“ONS”), based on six categories (A, B, C1, C2, D and E). It applies to every Household Reference Persons (“HRP”) aged 16 to 64.
Asbestos	A naturally occurring mineral that is hazardous to human health.
Ashton Junction	Ashton Junction is the existing junction located in south Bristol on the Portbury Freight Line forming the eastern end of the existing single track line through to Portbury Dock, located approximately 1 km west of Parson Street Junction.
Assessment	A process by which information about effects of a proposed plan, project or intervention is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making.

Term	Meaning
Associated Development works	<p>Work for which consent is sought in the DCO but which does not form part of the NSIP. For the Portishead Branch Lined DCO Scheme the Associated Development works include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new railway station at Portishead; • car parks, pedestrian / cycle / highway infrastructure at Portishead including re-alignment of Quays Avenue and a new footbridge near Trinity Primary School; • re-opening the former Pill station (southern platform) including demolition of the existing station house for a new station forecourt. The station works at Pill also include a separate main car park, pedestrian / cycle and highway infrastructure; • new permanent maintenance compounds from Portishead to Pill Junction; • temporary construction compounds between Portishead and Ashton Junction, located at Sheepway and [Pill station Car Park]; • works to upgrade the existing Portbury Freight Line from Royal Portbury Dock to Ashton Junction, to enable operation of both passenger train and freight train services; • associated works to pedestrian /cycle /highway infrastructure including modifications to the NCN26; • A new pedestrian/cycle ramp to connect Ashton Vale Road with Ashton Road; • At Ashton Vale Road: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Extension of the left turn lane on Winterstoke Road, and II. Provision of the pedestrian ramp from Ashton Vale Road to Ashton Road • Alterations to the public right of way network at Barons Close south of Ashton Vale Road. Closure of the Barons Close (Container Crossing) pedestrian level crossing, in Ashton • Fencing, signals, PSPs, GSMR masts and other associated rail infrastructure • Street furniture, traffic signals and associated highway works
Avon Gorge Special Area of Conservation (“SAC”)	<p>The Special Area of Conservation which covers the Avon Gorge Woodlands in the Avon Gorge.</p>
Bath and North East Somerset Council	<p>B&NES Council</p>
Ballast	<p>Track ballast forms the trackbed upon which railway sleepers are laid. It is used to bear the load from the railroad sleepers, to facilitate drainage of water, and also to keep down vegetation that might interfere with the track structure. This also serves to hold the track in place as the trains roll by. It is typically made of crushed stone.</p>
Bristol City Council	<p>BCC</p>

Term	Meaning
Bristol Area Signalling Renewal and Enhancement (“BASRE”)	A Network Rail funded scheme to renew rail signalling in the Bristol area, separate to the MetroWest programme
Best Practicable Means	Best practicable means refers to the permitted use of a methodology, approach or equipment having regard to the current state of technical knowledge, the local conditions and circumstances, the financial implications, the means to be employed, compatibility with any duty imposed by law, and compatible with safety and safe working conditions.
Best Practice	A method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that is used as a benchmark.
Biodiversity	The variety of life forms, the different plants animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form. Considered at three levels: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
Biodiversity Action Plan (“BAP”)	Plans that provide actions for targets for the conservation and enhancement of endangered and/or declining species and habitats. BAPs are prepared at different geographical scales – national, regional and local areas - or for the interests of the overseeing organisation such as Highways England’s BAP for their land holdings.
Bridleway	A right of way that the general public can use on foot and on horse.
Bristol Central Area Plan	The Bristol Central Area Plan is one of the suite of documents that make up the Bristol Local Plan and sets out planning policies for development in central Bristol.
Bristol to Exeter main line	The main railway line between Bristol Temple Meads and Exeter via Taunton.
Business Register and Employment Survey (“BRES”)	BRES is the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry. The survey collects employment information from businesses across the whole of the UK economy for each site that they operate. This allows the ONS to produce employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry split by full-time/part-time workers and whether the business is public/private.
Catchment	A drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea. The word is also used in other contexts, for example to mean the population in an area which is served by a city, town, or village.
Civic Amenity Site	A facility where the public can dispose of household waste and also often containing recycling points. Civic amenity sites are run by the local authority in a given area.
Claimant Count Register	The Claimant Count Register captures those individuals claiming Job Seekers Allowance (“JSA”) at a point in time. This register provides an indicator or proxy for workforce trends.
Climate Change	A large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns or average temperatures.
Clinical Waste	Wastes arising from medical practice including instruments, swabs and dressing, and human and animal tissue, body fluids, excretions, drugs, etc.

Term	Meaning
Commercial Waste	Waste arising from premises that are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding household and industrial waste (as defined in Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 75).
Conservation Areas	An area designated by local planning authorities for its architectural value and subject to statutory protection under the Planning Act 1990. Development within such areas, and affecting the settings of them, are subject to stringent planning controls.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (“CEMP”)	A plan developed prior to any construction works commencing on site, the primary purpose of which is to guide environmental management of implementation of a project.
Construction Traffic Management Plan (“CTMP”)	A plan which outlines the specific transport impacts arising from the construction works and provides a framework for addressing these impacts. The document sets out the principles that will be followed to manage construction traffic during the works.
Consultation	A process by which regulatory authorities, statutory and non-statutory bodies, and the general public are approached for information and opinions regarding a development proposal.
Consultation Draft (Planning context)	A Consultation Draft is often the name referred to a first or second draft of a planning policy document published for consultation.
Core Strategy (Planning context)	A Core Strategy is one of a suite of documents that makes up part of the Local Plan and sets out the overall approach for development planning in a Local Planning authority's administrative area.
Cultural Heritage	Encompasses the qualities and attributes of places, having regard to aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. The cultural heritage resource includes archaeology, historic structures, historic landscapes (including designed parks and gardens) and historic townscapes. This resource can include environmental evidence such as palaeo-environmental material.
Cultural Heritage Designations	Notable sites, areas, buildings or structures protected by planning or other laws. Can be applied at local, regional national and international level. This can include scheduled monuments, listed buildings, locally listed buildings, conservation areas, registered battlefields, registered historic parks and gardens and world heritage sites.
Culvert	A covered channel or pipe designed to prevent the obstruction of a watercourse or drainage path by an artificial construction.
Cumulative Impacts	Combined impacts resulting from multiple related sources.
“the Portishead Branch Line (MetroWest Phase 1) DCO” Scheme or “the DCO Scheme”	The scheme to deliver the railway infrastructure, rail stations, car parks, pedestrian /cycle /highway infrastructure and maintenance compounds required to restore passenger services on the Portishead Branch Line.

Term	Meaning
Defence of Britain assets	A cultural heritage asset, which was created to defend the country from foreign invasion.
Definitive Map	A legal document maintained by local authorities that records where rights of ways are located.
Delivery Strategy (Planning context)	Identifies the means of delivering a Council's vision, objectives and spatial strategy for different parts of the authority.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges ("DMRB")	DMRB is a series of documents that provide standards, advice notes and other guidance relating to the design, assessment and operation of strategic roads in the UK.
Designations	Notable sites, areas, buildings or structures protected by planning or other laws. Designations can be applied at the international, national, regional and local level.
Desk-Based Study/ Assessment/ Exercise	A review of secondary information/resources i.e. studies of historical maps and written text.
Determination Date (Planning context)	Date given for when a decision will be made on a planning application.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	This is the means of obtaining permission for developments, such as energy, transport, water and waste schemes that are categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects under the Planning Act 2008.
Disused Railway	The former railway line between Portishead and Portbury Dock Junction
Economic Activity	Economic activity is an indicator of labour market participation, capturing all individuals who are either in employment or unemployed but actively seeking employment.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect'). For example, land clearing during construction results in habitat loss (impact), the effect of which is the significance of the habitat loss on the ecological resource. In EIA studies, it is determined by combining the magnitude of the impact and the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria.
Embodied Carbon	The embodied carbon of a building is the CO ₂ produced during the manufacture of materials, their transport and assembly on site, maintenance and replacement, disassembly and decomposition.
Emerging Plans (Planning context)	Draft planning documents that have not been formally adopted.
Enhancement	A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
Enterprise Zone	An area in which government incentives such as tax concessions and simplified planning permissions are offered to encourage business investment.

Term	Meaning
Environmental Assessment	A method and a process by which information about environmental effects is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making. Assessment processes include Strategic Environmental Assessment, Assessment of Implications on European Sites and Environmental Impact Assessment.
Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”)	A process by which the impact of certain planned projects on the environment is assessed before a formal decision on an application for planning-related consents can be made.
Environmental Scoping Report	A report documenting the process of identifying the content and extent of the environmental information to be submitted to the competent authority under the EIA procedure.
Environmental Statement (“ES”)	A document produced to support a planning application for development that is subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, which sets out the likely impacts on the environment arising from the proposed development.
Equalities Impact Assessment	A process designed to ensure that a policy, project or scheme does not discriminate against any disadvantaged or vulnerable people.
Existing Freight Line	The part of the Portishead Branch Line between Portbury Dock Junction and Parson Street Junction, being part of the national rail network managed by NRIL
Filton Four Track	The reinstatement of two additional railway tracks from Bristol Temple Meads to Filton to increase rail capacity in the Bristol area.
Flood Zone 2	Medium probability flood zone with land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding (1%-0.1%) or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5%-0.1%) in a year.
Flood Zone 3a	High probability flood zone with land assessed having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from sea (>0.5%) in any year.
Flood Zone 3b	Functional floodplain with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year, or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood.
Forest of Avon	The Forest of Avon is one of 12 Community Forests in England. The initiative intends to form an asset for local people to enjoy and benefit from, as well as off-setting climate change.
Freight Operating Company (“FOC”)	Companies that are licenced to operate freight trains on the national rail network.
Greater Bristol Area Transport Study (“GBATS”)	GBATS is a strategic transport demand model of the greater Bristol area and includes both highways and public transport.
Geology	The scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth.
Geological Strata	In geology and related fields, a stratum (plural: strata) is a layer of sedimentary rock or soil with internally consistent characteristics that distinguish it from other layers.

Term	Meaning
Green Belt	This is a designation designed to prevent urban sprawl by maintaining the openness of land and preventing inappropriate development that would conflict with this purpose, unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated that the benefits from development would outweigh the harm caused.
Greenhouse Effect	Natural process by which the atmosphere traps some of the sun's energy, warming the earth.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Emissions of gases which trap heat in the atmosphere. The primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.
Green Infrastructure	A network of natural and semi-natural features that provide an ecological framework for social, economic and environmental health.
Governance for Railway Investment Projects ("GRIP")	GRIP is the Network Rail process to manage and control investment projects which enhance or renew the national rail network.
Great Western Main Line ("GWML")	The main line railway from London Paddington to the West Country.
Hazardous Waste	Waste is generally considered hazardous if it (or the material or substances it contains) are harmful to humans or the environment. Hazardous wastes are wastes that are toxic, ignitable, reactive or corrosive.
Health Impact Assessment ("HIA")	A combination of procedures, methods, and tools by which a policy, program, or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population.
Heavy Metals	Refers to any metallic chemical element that has a relatively high density and is toxic or poisonous at low concentrations. Examples of heavy metals include mercury, cadmium, arsenic, chromium, thallium and lead.
Historic Environment Record	A database developed and maintained by the local planning authorities to locate and detail archaeological sites, historic structures, artefact find spots and historic landscape areas. The data are based on a variety of sources, including, but not exclusive to, historic maps, historic archaeological work, documentary research and chance finds.
Historic Landscape Characterisation ("HLC")	HLC is a programme initiated by English Heritage to increase understanding of the wider designed landscape, beyond that of the planned parkland of the country estate. The HLC programme does not restrict itself to historic buildings, ornamental landscapes and purely "archaeological" features, but embraces other man made features such as hedges and managed woodland, historic field patterns, managed watercourses and areas of modern development. It is a useful tool for historical environment research and informs planning decisions.
Household Waste	Waste from domestic properties including waste from caravans, residential homes and premises forming part of an educational establishment and part of a hospital or nursing home.
Hydrocarbons	Compounds that contain only carbon atoms and hydrogen atoms obtained from crude oil by fractional distillation.

Term	Meaning
Hydrogeology	The branch of geology that deals with the occurrence, distribution, and effect of groundwater.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Indices of Multiple Deprivation (“IMD”)	The IMD is a government-run qualitative study into various areas of deprivation and disadvantage, based on criteria relating to Income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment.
Industrial Waste	Waste from a factory (within the meaning of the Factories Act 1961) or from any premises used for, or in connection with provision of public transport; public supply of gas, water, electricity or sewerage services; or provision to the public of postal or communication services.
Inert Waste	Waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations; also it 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.
Infrastructure	Refers to the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. It typically characterises technical structures such as roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, water supply, sewers, electrical grids and telecommunications etc.
Infrastructure Advisory Board	West of England Infrastructure Advisory Board. This board advises the Joint West of England Committee.
The Joint West of England Committee	Decision making board replacing the West of England Joint Transport Board (“JTB”).
JUNCTIONS (8 & 9)	JUNCTIONS is software that assesses the design and operation of junctions and roundabouts.
L_{A10,T}	Acoustic nomenclature indicating that the value is exceeded for 10% of the period (T) of interest. This is normally used to describe road traffic noise.
L_{A90,T}	Acoustic nomenclature indicating that the value is exceeded for 90% of the period (T) of interest. This is normally used to describe the background noise level.
L_{Aeq,T}	Acoustic nomenclature indicating that a value is expressed in terms of the Equivalent Continuous Sound Pressure Level, the notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time (T), would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A-weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period.
L_{Amax}	The maximum sound level is the highest time-weighted sound level measured during a period.
Landscape	Human perception of the land contained by knowledge, cultural associations and identity with a place. Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third Edition defines landscape as “an area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”.

Term	Meaning
Landscape Character	The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape and how this is perceived by people. Character reflects combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and settlement pattern, inferring a sense of place.
Landscape Character Area	Landscape Character Areas are broadly similar areas of land defined by unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries.
LINSIG	LINSIG is software that assesses the design and operation of signal controlled junctions.
Listed Building	A structure which is protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to protect its architectural and historic interest. The levels of statutory protection are set at Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II. Historic England directly handles applications and inquiries for Grade I and II* listed structures, while local planning authorities handle planning inquiries for Grade II designations.
Loamy	Soil composed of a mixture of sand, clay, silt, and organic matter.
Local Air Quality Management	All local authorities regularly review and assess air quality in their areas to determine whether or not air quality objectives are being achieved.
Local Green Space	A designation used to provide special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities.
Locally Listed Buildings	Otherwise known as a 'local list' or 'local register' these are buildings, or structures, designated by the local planning authority as having some architectural, aesthetic or historic merit. They are not statutorily protected, but often have protection provided through local planning policy.
Local Nature Reserve	Places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local Plan	A document which sets planning policies in a local authority's area.
Local Transport Plan	A strategic document published by local authorities or a group of local authorities to maintain and improve transport in their respective areas.
Main River	Defined in the Water Resources Act 1991 (section 113) as a watercourse shown as such on a main river map. Main river maps are held by Defra.
Major Development	Definition as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010, meaning development which involves one or more of the following: the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits; waste development; the provision of dwelling houses where the number of to be provided is 10 or more; or the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more; the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.

Term	Meaning
the MetroWest Programme	<p>The MetroWest Programme comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the MetroWest Phase 1 project; • the MetroWest Phase 2 project; • a range of station re-opening/new station projects; and • smaller scale enhancements projects for the West of England local rail network.
the MetroWest Phase 1 project or the Project	<p>The MetroWest Phase 1 project comprises the delivery of infrastructure and passenger train operations to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a half hourly service for the Severn Beach line (hourly for St. Andrews Road station and Severn Beach station); • a half hourly service for Keynsham and Oldfield Park stations on the Bath Spa to Bristol line; and • an hourly service (or an hourly service plus) for a reopened Portishead Branch Line with stations at Portishead and Pill. <p>The Project is being led by North Somerset Council on behalf of the four West of England Councils, as a third party promoted rail project, funded by the Councils and the WofE LEP.</p>
Mitigation	Measures intended to avoid, reduce, remedy and compensate for significant adverse environmental effects.
Microprocessor Optimised Vehicle Actuation (MOVA)	MOVA comprises both hardware and software which responds to live traffic volumes to adjust and optimise the timing of traffic signal phases to make best use of the available capacity.
Modelling: GBATS4 MOIRA TEMPRO LINSIG VISSIM RailSys WEBTAG	<p>A range of modelling tools have been used to inform the scheme development. These models include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'GBATS4': The greater Bristol area transport model that covers the city of Bristol, the urban and southern part of South Gloucestershire and immediate surrounding areas in Bath and North East Somerset and North Somerset. - 'MOIRA': Rail demand modelling to ascertain anticipated patronage - 'TEMPRO': National Trip End Model forecasts - 'LINSIG': model traffic signals and their effect on traffic capacities and queuing - 'VISSIM': multi-modal traffic flow simulation software package - 'RailSys': Railway industry train pathing modelling software used to identify infrastructure requirements and production of train timetables. - 'WEBTAG': DfT's web-based multimodal guidance on appraising transport projects and proposals.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP")	Major infrastructure developments in England and Wales identified in the Planning Act 2008, which require a type of consent known as a development consent order and are granted permission by the Secretary of State.
Network Rail (or "NRIL")	Network Rail Infrastructure Limited

Term	Meaning
National Forest Inventory Woodland	A Forestry Commission record of the woodlands and forests of Great Britain.
National Monuments Record	The body within Historic England which develops and maintains the national database of historic environment assets, and the acquisition and conservation of historic documents.
National Nature Reserve (“NNR”)	National nature reserves are designated by Natural England as key places for wildlife and natural features in England.
National Policy Statement for National Networks (“NPSNN”)	National networks national policy statement: road and rail infrastructure, Rail network , and Road network and traffic Published 17 December 2014. The NPS sets out the need and government policies for nationally significant infrastructure rail and road projects for England.
National Planning Policy Framework (“NPPF”)	The NPPF set out the Government’s planning policies for England. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.
National Planning Practice Guidance	A web based resource intended to assist practitioners which brings together planning practice guidance in England.
National Policy Statements	National Policy Statements are produced by Government and include the Government’s objectives for the development of nationally significant infrastructure projects in a particular sector. They give reasons for the policy set out in the statement and include an explanation of how the policy takes account of Government policy.
Natural Area	Biogeographic zones which reflect the geological foundation, the natural systems and processes and the wildlife in different parts of England.
Natural resources (or material resources)	Stocks of materials that exist in the natural environment that are both scarce and economically useful in production or consumption, either in their raw state or after a minimal amount of processing (e.g. aggregates).
NCN26 and NCN41	National Cycle Networks, designated by Sustrans.
Neighbourhood Development Plans	These are local community plans which sit within the framework of a local authority’s Local Plan and provide communities with the power to set the priorities for local development in their area.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (“NVZ”)	A NVZ is designated where surface or groundwater exceeds prescribed water quality standard for nitrate.
Nomis	Nomis is a service offered by the Office for National Statistics (“ONS”), providing free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources.
Non-Biodegradable	A substance or chemical that is non-biodegradable cannot be changed to a harmless natural state by the action of bacteria, and may therefore damage the environment.
Non-Hazardous Waste	Waste that is not classified as hazardous waste or inert waste.
Non Motorised User (“NMU”)	A collective term to describe pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians.

Term	Meaning
Non-Registered Park and Garden	Also known as Unregistered Park and Garden, these are areas designated by local planning authorities, which are not on the Registered Park and Garden register, but is deemed to have local value.
Non-Statutory Designations	Sites and areas designated under the local planning system but which do not have statutory protection.
North Somerset District Council	North Somerset District Council
North Somerset Replacement Local Plan	This is North Somerset’s adopted Local Plan which includes detailed policies for regulating development across North Somerset where they have been saved by a Secretary of State Direction. Some policies have been replaced by the adopted Core Strategy.
NSIP works	The NSIP works comprises a 5.45 km section of railway from a new station at Portishead to Portbury Dock Junction, connection onto the existing Portbury Freight Line with a new junction (Pill Junction), near Pill Viaduct.
Occupation Crossing	Privately operated crossings over or under railway lines to allow landowners access to their land
Occupational Structure	The occupational structure is informed by responses to the 2011 Census and provides an aggregate distribution of occupations in society, classified according to skill level, economic function, or social status.
Ordinary Watercourse	Defined in the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 as “a watercourse that does not form part of a main river”
Ordnance Survey (“OS”)	Mapping agency of the British Isles.
Parson Street Junction	Parson Street Junction is an existing junction located in south Bristol connecting the Portbury Freight Line with the Bristol to Exeter main line.
PD Works or General Permitted Development works	<p>Works for which planning consent is already provided by statutory instrument rather than requiring express planning permission, through Permitted Development Rights. The General Permitted Development (“PD”) works for MetroWest include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedminster Down Relief Line (partial re-instatement of a disused track on the Bristol to Exeter railway north east of Parson Street junction); • Works at Liberty Lane freight depot; • removal of interlock between existing signals at Holesmouth Junction on the Severn Beach line to allow for the increase in trains movements; and • Bathampton Turnback – new sets of points to allow reversal of trains at Bathampton, to the east of Bath.

Term	Meaning
Permitted Development Rights	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 consolidates, for England, the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 and the 22 instruments that have amended the 1995 Order. Under this Order, the Secretary of State grants planning permission for different types of development in specified circumstances. These permissions are usually subject to certain limitations and conditions, including in some cases a condition that a developer applies to a local planning authority for a determination as to whether their prior approval is required for certain impacts before the development can begin.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	Recognised standard methodology for collating information on the habitat structure of a particular site.
Pill Junction	Pill Junction is a proposed junction between Pill Viaduct and Pill Tunnel where the track from Portishead will connect onto the existing Portbury Freight Line, with a section of parallel tracks running through Pill. Pill Junction will form the western end of the single track section of line, through the Avon Gorge to Ashton Junction.
PM10	Particulate matter smaller than about 10 micrometers.
POD Line	POD Line is how Network Rail refers to the whole line from Parson Street Junction up to Portishead.
Pollution	An increase of matter or energy to a level considered harmful to living organisms or their environment.
Portbury Dock Junction	Portbury Dock Junction is located west of Pill where the Portbury Freight Spur diverges from the route of the Disused Railway to Portishead. The junction is not in operational use and the Portbury Freight Line is formed of plain track at this location.
Portbury Freight Spur or PYR	The Freight Spur is a section of 500 metres of railway from Portbury Dock Junction to Royal Portbury Dock, owned by Bristol Port Company. The Spur forms part of the Portbury Freight Line.
Portbury Freight Line	The Portbury Freight Line is the existing operational freight line from Royal Portbury Dock to Parson Street Junction.
Portbury Wharf Nature Reserve	Portbury Wharf Nature Reserve is a 116 acre nature reserve created and maintained by North Somerset Council to provide a green buffer between the port and the Ashlands housing development on the eastern fringe of Portishead.
Planning Inspectorate	The Planning Inspectorate is an executive agency of the Department for Communities and Local Government responsible for deciding on final outcomes of planning appeals, public examination of local development plans and planning applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects.
Planning Policies: NPS NPPF NPPG SPD NDP	The MetroWest programme (and elements of) has been included in local planning frameworks and alongside national policies including National Policy Statements, National Planning Policy Framework, National Planning Practice Guidance, Supplementary Planning Documents, Neighbourhood Development Plans.

Term	Meaning
Portishead Branch Line	The 13.7 km section of railway, from Portishead, North Somerset, to Parson Street Junction in south Bristol. It comprises the Disused Railway and the Existing Freight Line
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (“PEI Report”)	The PEI Report is produced by the applicant to inform the statutory consultations on the likely significant environmental effects of the Scheme, so far as available to date.
Principal and Secondary Aquifers and Unproductive strata	<p>These are designations that the Environment Agency use to identify water bearing strata from which groundwater can be extracted and reflect the importance of aquifers in terms of groundwater as a resource (drinking water supply) but also their role in supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems.</p> <p>The designations may be applied both to bedrock (solid consolidated strata, such as sandstone and limestone) or to unconsolidated drift (or superficial) deposits (such as sands and gravels).</p> <p>Principal Aquifers: are layers of bedrock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale.</p> <p>Secondary Aquifers: include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary aquifers are subdivided into two types:</p> <p>Secondary A: Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.</p> <p>Secondary B: Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.</p> <p>Unproductive Strata: These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.</p>
Principal Superficial Aquifer	These are layers of drift (superficial) deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.
Principal Supply Points (“PSP”)	A power connection for railway signalling equipment.
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	Public rights of way are paths on which the public have a legally protected right to pass and re-pass.
Ramsar site	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Rail Demand Model (“RDM”)	RDM is a demand transport model for the rail network.
Receptor	A defined individual environmental feature such as people, fauna and flora, land, air, water, that has potential to be affected by a project.

Term	Meaning
Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	The Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England currently identifies, nationally, over 1,600 sites assessed to be of particular significance. The sites are graded I, II* and II, I and are subject to protection within planning policies.
Regulatory Authority	A public authority or government agency responsible for exercising autonomous authority over some area of human activity in a regulatory or supervisory capacity.
Relocatable Equipment Building (“REB”)	For signalling and other rail equipment.
Residential Employment Profile	Based on the 2011 Census, the residential employment profile provides employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry for the residents of an area.
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.
Restricted Byway	Is a track or path that is a public highway but with specified restrictions on vehicles.
River Avon Tow Path	The route runs parallel to the River Avon from the M5 Avonmouth bridge to Ashton and is included as part of NCN (Sustrans National Cycle Network) route 41.
Scheduled Monuments	Scheduling is the designation evolved specifically for sites of an archaeological character. It is the UK’s oldest form of heritage protection, dating from the 1882 Ancient Monuments Act. More recently, scheduling derives its authority from the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979. Scheduling is the selection of nationally important archaeological sites.
Scenario	A defined situation or series of events.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed a study. Environmental scoping defines the brief for the environmental impact assessment of a proposed development. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be not significant.
Secretary of State (“SoS”)	A Cabinet Minister in charge of a Government Department.
Sensitivity	The extent to which the receiving environment can accept and accommodate change without experiencing adverse effects.
Site Allocations	Site specific proposals for new development which ensure that sufficient land is available and in appropriate locations to meet the growth targets set out in the Local Plan.
Site Allocations and Development Management Policies	A document which identifies site specific proposals for new development and the policies required to manage and deliver development.
Sites and Policies Plan	A document which identifies site specific proposals for new development and the policies required to manage and deliver development.

Term	Meaning
Site of Nature Conservation Interest	A place designated by local authorities in England of substantive local nature conservation and value.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (“SSSI”)	A conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom. SSSIs are the basic building block of site-based nature conservation legislation and most other legal nature/geological conservation designations in Great Britain are based upon them.
South Gloucestershire Council	SGC
Source Protection Zone (“SPZ”)	The Environment Agency has defined SPZs around some 2000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk.
Source Protection Zones – Inner Zone	Defined as the 50 day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. This source has a minimum radius of 50 metres.
Source Protection Zones – Outer Zone	Defined by a 400 day travel time from a point below the water table. The previous methodology gave an option to define SPZs as the minimum recharge area required to support 25 per cent of the protected yield. This option is no longer available in defining new SPZs and instead this zone has a minimum radius of 250 or 500 metres around the source, depending on the size of the abstraction.
Spatial Strategy	This is a strategy included within a Local Plan or Core Strategy which details how a local authority intends to distribute and manage development and achieve the aspirations set out in its Spatial Vision
Spatial Vision	This details a local authority’s aspirations and intentions for future development over a plan’s life time.
Special Area of Conservation (“SAC”)	Protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds).
Special Protection Area (“SPA”)	Protected sites designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Under the Directive, Member States have a duty to safeguard the habitats of migratory birds and certain particularly threatened birds.
Statement of Community Consultation (“SoCC”)	A document required as part of the pre application consultation process that applicants for DCOs must engage in. The SOCC outlines how an applicant will consult on its proposal during the pre-application stages of the DCO process.
Statutory designation	Any site or asset which is legally protected through legislation.
Statutory Development Plan	This is a document or suite of documents that set out the local authority’s policies and proposals for development and use of land in their area, and is used by local authorities when determining planning applications to guide and inform decisions.

Term	Meaning
Statutory Organisations	Any principal council for the area where the land is situated, Natural England, English Heritage, the Environment Agency; and any other public authority which has environmental responsibilities and which the Secretary of State considers likely to have an interest in the project.
Strategic Objectives	These are objectives set out in a Local Plan or Core Strategy which identify how the plan's Spatial Strategy and Vision will be delivered and how spatial planning issues will be addressed.
Strategies: JSP JTS JLTP3 SEP	The MetroWest Phase 1 project is included within the WofE regional strategies and planning documents including the Joint Spatial Plan, Joint Transport Study, Joint Local Transport Plan 3 and Strategic Economic Plan.
Structure Plan	A Structure Plan is a strategic land use planning document prepared by a local planning authority. Most Structure Plans and their policies have been revoked following the Localism Act 2011, unless saved by a Secretary of State Direction.
Supplementary Planning Guidance	These are documents which provide greater detail and clarity on specific issues or policies within a Local Plan.
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable Drainage Systems ("SuDS")	An approach to surface water management that combines a sequence of management practices and control structures designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable fashion than some conventional techniques.
Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone ("TQEZ")	TQEZ is the development area surrounding Bristol Temple Meads station
Total Catchment Zone	The area around a source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source.
Traffic Regulation Order	A legal document made by a local authority under its powers as a highway authority to support any enforceable traffic or highways measures.
Train Operating Company ("TOC")	Companies that operate the passenger trains on the national rail network.
Tranquillity	As defined in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third Edition, tranquillity relates to a sense of quiet and calm, and is an important asset of landscape.
Transport Appraisal Guidance ("TAG")	TAG is guidance published by the Department for Transport on the process and methodology to be followed for transport projects.
Transport Assessment ("TA")	A document that is submitted in support of planning applications that assess the transport impacts arising from new developments.

Term	Meaning
Trinity Primary School Footbridge	The proposed pedestrian and cycling bridge that would link Galingale Way to Tansy Lane next to Trinity Primary School in Portishead
Unemployment Rate	The unemployment rate measures the number of economically active but unemployed individuals as a proportion of the population aged between 16 and 74.
Visual Amenity	As defined in 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment': Third Edition, visual amenity is the overall pleasantness of a view providing an attractive setting for activities of people.
Visual Receptor	A defined place from where it is possible to obtain a view of the proposals normally defined where people are likely to be rather than where they potentially could be.
Waste	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.
Waste Core Strategy	A Waste Core Strategy is one of a suite of documents that makes up part of a County Council Local Plan and sets out the overall approach for planning waste development in the authority.
Waste Local Plan	A Waste Local Plan is one of a suite of documents that makes up part of a County Council Local Plan and sets out the overall approach for planning waste development in the authority.
Watercourse	Includes all rivers and streams and all ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dikes, sluices, sewers (other than public sewers within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991) and passages, through which water flows.
Water Protection Zone ("WPZ")	These zones will be a regulatory mechanism to address diffuse water pollution and hydro-morphological damage that will lead to failure of WFD objectives. A WPZ will be a defined geographical area in which the Environment Agency will have additional powers to protect water by using measures to manage or prohibit activities which cause or could cause damage or pollution of water. WPZs are currently being trialled in several locations in England.
'the four West of England Councils' or 'the WofE Councils'	The four WofE Councils are Bath and North East Somerset (B&NES), Bristol City Council ("BCC"), North Somerset District Council ("NSDC") and South Gloucestershire District Council ("SGD").
WofE Local Enterprise Partnership ("WofE LEP")	The West of England Local Enterprise Partnership
West of England Combined Authority ("WECA")	WECA is in control of strategic transport, housing and adult skills for Bristol, B&NES and South Gloucestershire but not North Somerset. Its political leader is the Metro Mayor.
Workplace Employment Profile	Based on the BRES, the workplace employment profile provides employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry for the workforce in an area.