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# List of abbreviations

Artificial Waterbody (AWB)  
Basic Noise Level (BNL)  
Below Ground Level (bgl)  
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)  
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)  
Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)  
Control of Pollution Act (CoPA)  
Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW)  
Environment Agency (EA)  
Environmental Action Plan (EAP)  
Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW)  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)  
Environmental Statement (ES)  
Internal Drainage Board (IDB)  
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)  
King's Sedgemoor Drain (KSD)  
Landscape Masterplan (LMP)  
Landscape Maintenance and Management Plan (LMMP)  
Natural Character Area (NCA)  
Natural England (NE)  
Secretary of State (SoS)  
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)  
Somerset Rivers Authority (SRA)  
Sound Exposure Level (SEL)  
Southwest Heritage Trust (SWHT)  
Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)  
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)  
Special Protection Area (SPA)  
Somerset Rivers Authority (SRA)  
River Basin District (RBD)  
Water Framework Directive (WFD)

# Glossary

Agricultural Land classification	A series of six grades classifying soil in terms of its suitability for agriculture, from 1 (excellent) to 5 (very poor)
Baseline	A description of the present state of the environment with the consideration of how the environment will change in the future in the absence of the plan/programme/project as a result of natural events and other human activities.
Baseline studies/survey	Collection of information about the environment which is likely to be affected by the project
Basic Noise Level (BNL)	
Birds Directive	Europe is home to more than 500 wild bird species. But at least 32 % of the EU's bird species are currently not in a good conservation status. The Birds Directive aims to protect all of the 500 wild bird species naturally occurring in the European Union.
Catchment	A surface water catchment is the total area that drains into a river. A groundwater catchment is the total area that supplies the groundwater part of the river flow.
Character area	An area of land with distinctive landscape features resulting from an interaction of wildlife, landforms, geology, land use and human activity as defined by the Countryside Agency.
Conservation Area	An area designated under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 to protect its architectural or historic character.
Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000	This Act applies to England and Wales and has five parts: - Access to the countryside Public rights of way and road traffic Nature conservation and wildlife protection Areas of outstanding natural beauty Miscellaneous and Supplementary This act increases the protection of SSSIs. Environment Agency plans/programmes/projects must gain consent for works in or near SSSIs using a CRoW form.
Countryside Character Areas	Sub-divisions of England into areas with similar landscape character as categorised by the Countryside Agency. These are used when assessing the impact of a plan/programme/project on its local landscape.

Cumulative Impacts	The combined impacts of several projects within an area, which individually are not significant, but together amount to a significant impact.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	The government department responsible for flood management policy in England
Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA)	An assessment of the potential effects of a proposed development on species, habitats and sites that are of value to conservation or protected by national and/or international legislation.
Historic England	Government statutory advisor on the historic environment, funded jointly by the government and by revenue from properties and members.
Environmental Action Plan (EAP)	A standalone report or section within another environmental impact assessment document which ensures that constraints, objectives and targets set in the main Environmental Report/Statement are actually carried out on the ground. Actions are separated into those to be carried out before, during and after construction.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	“EIA is an assessment process applied to both new development proposals and changes or extensions to existing developments that are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The EIA process ensures that potential effects on the environment are considered, including natural resources such as water, air and soil; conservation of species and habitats; and community issues such as visual effects and impacts on the population. EIA provides a mechanism by which the interaction of environmental effects resulting from development can be predicted, allowing them to be avoided or reduced through the development of mitigation measures. As such, it is a critical part of the decision-making process.” <a href="http://www.iema.net/eiareport">www.iema.net/eiareport</a>
Environmental Statement (ES)	The document produced to describe the environmental impact assessment process where statutory environmental impact assessment is required.
Floodline	Environment Agency flood warning system, accessible by telephone or internet and updated every 15 minutes
Geographical Information Systems (GIS)	A computer-based system for capturing, storing, integrating, manipulating, analysing and displaying data spatially.
General Permitted Development Order (GPDO)	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (as amended) sets out what may

	be built without needing planning permission. Part 13 applies specifically to the Environment Agency
Habitats Directive	EC Directive (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna. Implemented (with the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)) in the UK as the Conservation (Natural habitats and wild flora and fauna) Regulations (1994). This establishes a system of protection of certain flora, fauna and habitats considered to be of International or European conservation importance. Sites are designated as Special areas of conservation (SACs), special protection areas (SPAs) and/or Ramsar sites. Any developments in or close to these designated areas are subject to the Habitat Regulations for approval of Natural England Together these sites are referred to as the Natura 2000 network.
Higher level scheme	See ESS
Indicative landscape plan (ILP)	Overlay of existing environment and scheme proposals to highlight environmental constraints and opportunities including designated sites and landscape character.
Land Drainage Regulations	The Environmental Impact Assessment (Land Drainage Improvement Works) Regulations 1999 SI 1783) (As Amended) apply to improvement works to land drainage infrastructure undertaken by land drainage bodies, including the Environment Agency. Such works are <a href="#">permitted development</a> and therefore not subject to the Town and Country Planning EIA requirements.
Landscape Character Assessments	Landscape character assessment (LCA) is the process of identifying and describing variation in character of the landscape. LCA documents identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive by mapping and describing character types and areas.
Local Nature Partnerships	Local Nature Partnerships were one of the key proposals made in the June 2011 <a href="#">Natural Environment White Paper</a> . Their purpose is to bring a diverse range of individuals, businesses and organisations together to create a vision and plan of action about how the natural environment can be taken into account in decision making in that area.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Nature reserves designated under the National Parks and Countryside Act (1949) for locally important wildlife or geological features. They are controlled by local authorities in liaison with Natural England
Mitigation measures	Actions that are taken to minimise, prevent or compensate for adverse effects of the development.



National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Nature reserves designated under the National Parks and Countryside Act (1949) for nationally important wildlife or geological features (these may be the best examples in the country). They are controlled by Natural England
Natural England	Natural England is an Executive Non-departmental Public Body responsible to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Their purpose is to protect and improve England's natural environment and encourage people to enjoy and get involved in their surroundings. Their aim is to create a better natural environment that covers all of our urban, country and coastal landscapes, along with all of the animals, plants and other organisms that live with us.
Ramsar site	Wetland site of international importance listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance under the Conservation of Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar) Convention 1973.
Registered battlefield	Battlefield sites listed on the Register of Historic Battlefields maintained by Historic England. These assets have a high level of protection in planning policy.
River Sowy and King's Sedgemoor Drain Enhancements Scheme: Phase 1	Phase 1 of the full River Sowy and King's Sedgemoor Drain Enhancements Scheme. Works proposed under this Phase 1 are the subject of this ES and will increase the capacity of the KSD between Parchey Bridge and the confluence with the Sowy to up to 27m <sup>3</sup> /s and the Sowy between the confluence with the KSD and the A372 Beer Wall to up to 24m <sup>3</sup> /s. Minor bank restoration works only are proposed to the Sowy between the A372 Beer Wall and Monk's Leaze Clyce.
Full River Sowy and King's Sedgemoor Drain Enhancements Scheme	The full River Sowy and King's Sedgemoor Drain Enhancements Scheme will increase the capacity of the KSD between Parchey Bridge and the confluence with the Sowy to 27m <sup>3</sup> /s and the Sowy between Monk's Leaze Clyce and the confluence with the KSD to 24m <sup>3</sup> /s. In addition, the operational procedures for Monk's Leaze Clyce will be altered to allow more water to be diverted from the Parrett into the Sowy/KSD system under certain conditions.
Riparian	Area of land or habitat adjacent to rivers and streams
Scheduled monument	Nationally important historic sites, buildings or monuments identified by Historic England and designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Any work affecting a scheduled monument must gain consent from Historic England under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

Scoping	The process of deciding the scope or level of detail of an EIA/ SEA. During this stage the key environmental issues (likely significant effects) of a project/strategy are identified so that the rest of the process can focus on these issues. Issues may result from the proposal itself or from sensitivities of the site.
Sound Exposure Level *(SEL)	Defined as the constant sound level which has the same amount of energy in one second as the original noise event, in this case the car passage.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Nationally important sites designated for their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) and the Countryside Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000).
Special Area for Conservation (SAC)	Sites of European importance for habitats and non-bird species. Above mean low water mark they are also SSSIs.
Special Protection Area (SPA) and proposed Special Protection Area (pSPA)	An area designated for rare or vulnerable birds, or migratory birds and their habitats, classified under Article 4 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC). They are also SSSIs. Proposed sites receive the same protection as fully protected sites
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	EC Directive (2000/60/EC) on integrated river basin management. The WFD sets out environmental objectives for water status based on ecological and chemical parameters, common monitoring and assessment strategies, arrangements for river basin administration and planning and a programme of measures in order to meet the objectives.
Water level management plan (WLMP)	A plan that sets out water level management requirements in a defined floodplain area (usually an SSSI) which is designed to reconcile different needs for drainage.