



Airports Commission

Glossary

November 2014

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Term	Definition
2R	Second Runway
AC	The Airports Commission
ACDM	Airport Collaborative Decision Making
ACI	Airports Council International
ACL	Airport Coordination Limited. An independent, not for profit company, governed by a number of UK airlines responsible for slot allocation, schedules facilitation and data collection at a number of UK airports
ACNUSA	The French Noise Authority translated to Airport Pollution Control Authority
ADRM	Airport Development Reference Manual. Published by IATA
AEF	Aviation Environment Federation
Aero revenue	The part of an airport's revenue derived from a number of charges levied on airlines
Agglomeration	Refers to the concentration of economic activity over an area
AGL	Aeronautical ground lighting. Any light specifically provided as an aid to air navigation other than a light displayed on an aircraft, including lights specifically provided at an aerodrome as an aid to the movement and control of aircraft and of those vehicles which operate on the movement area
AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
Airline alliance	An airline alliance is an agreement between two or more airlines to cooperate: it may range from marketing agreements through code sharing and joint ventures to mergers. The three global airline alliances are Star Alliance, Sky Team, and oneworld which provide a global network of destinations for passengers
Almshouse	A house devoted to the shelter of the poor and endowed by a benefactor for this use
AMS	Amsterdam Schiphol Airport (IATA code)
Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plant	A site where biodegradable material is placed in an enclosed vessel and broken down in controlled conditions in the absence of oxygen. Outputs are typically a digestate and biogas
Ancient Woodland	Land that has had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600AD
ANCON	The UK Civil Aircraft Noise Contour Model (ANCON) is the mathematical model used by the CAA to produce annual aircraft noise contours depicting the magnitude and extent of the aircraft noise around Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted. It is also used to produce noise exposure forecasts for use in airport planning
Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	The chance of a flood of a particular magnitude being equalled or exceeded in any one year. For example, the 1% AEP event has a 1 in 100 chance of being exceeded in any year
AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AoN	Demand scenario <i>assessment of need</i>
APD	Air Passenger Duty
APP	Approach Surface. An imaginary inclined surface extending in the line of approach of an aircraft to a runway which should be kept free of obstacles to ensure safe operations
Apron	A defined area on an aerodrome provided for the standing of aircraft and for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, the loading and unloading of cargo, fuelling, and for parking

Term	Definition
Aquifer	An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, or silt) from which groundwater can be extracted
Arrival holding	The practice of holding a flight in an airborne stack, waiting to land
ASAS	Airport Surface Access Strategy
ASDA	Accelerate-stop distance available. The distance from the point on the runway at which the aeroplane can commence its take-off run to the nearest point in the direction of takeoff at which the aeroplane cannot roll over the surface of the aerodrome and be brought to rest in an emergency without the risk of accident
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATFM	Air Transport Flow Management
ATM	Air Transport Movements. Landings or take offs of aircraft engaged in the transport of passengers or freight on commercial terms
ATM Demand Model	Part of NAPAM which calculates the number and size (seats) of ATMs needed to serve the demand allocated to the route
BA	British Airways
BAA	British Airports Authority Limited, now Heathrow Airport Holdings Limited
BAP	Biodiversity Action plan
Bankable	Implies sufficient collateral, future cash flow, and high probability of success which is likely to be acceptable to institutional lenders for financing
Base/'Do Minimum'	Specifically the option of adding no new runway capacity as assessed in the Interim Report
Baseflow	Proportion of stream flow that comes from the sum of deep subsurface flow and delayed shallow subsurface flow
BCC	British Chamber of Commerce
Belly hold freight	Refers to cargo on passenger services
Bilateral agreements	An agreement which two nations sign to allow international commercial air transport services between their territories on a reciprocal basis
Biomass boiler	Biological material from plant matter e.g. wood is used as a fuel to heat a boiler
Block hours	The industry standard measure of aircraft utilisation
BML	Brighton Main Line
BRIC	Grouping acronym that refers to the countries of Brazil, Russia, India and China
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
Business aviation	Refers to dedicated business jets
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAGR	Compound annual growth rate
CAP	Civil Aviation Publication
Capacity constrained	Modelling case where passenger and ATM demand must fit available future capacity where no significant additional runway or terminal capacity is added
Capacity unconstrained	Modelling case where passenger and ATM demand is not limited by runway or terminal capacity
Capex	Capital expenditure
Capex facility	Loan instrument used to fund the capital expenditure of a company
Capital markets	Financial markets trading long term debt instruments (those that mature in more than one year – i.e. bonds)

Term	Definition
Carbon-capped forecast	Modelling scenarios where CO ₂ emissions in 2050 are limited to 2005 levels through higher carbon prices
Carbon-traded forecast	Modelling scenario where CO ₂ emissions are part of an emissions trading scheme, but not limited to any target
Catalytic	Effects generated by the attraction, retention or expansion of economic activity resulting from the increased connectivity
CAT	ICAO ILS category with a Runway Visual Range of at least 1,800 feet, and Decision Height of greater than 200ft
CAT II	ICAO ILS category with a Runway Visual Range of at least 1,200 feet, and Decision Height of between 200ft and 100ft
CAT III	ICAO ILS category with a Runway Visual Range of 700 ft, 150ft or zero respectively (for CAT III a, b or c), and Decision Height of less than 100ft
Causewayed Enclosure	A Neolithic (4000 – 2200 BC) monument comprising an irregularly circular enclosing ditch, interrupted by frequent causeways, and often accompanied by an internal bank, also causewayed
CCC	UK Committee on Climate Change
CDG	Paris Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport (IATA code)
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium modelling
Charter airlines	These airlines provide charter aircraft specifically for the holidays they sell and/or respond to ad-hoc demand as opposed to providing a year round schedule
Chest Tomb	A tomb designed in the form of a cist or stone box placed over a burial. Its outward form often reproduces the features of the classical sarcophagus or medieval effigy base
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
Circular economy	A process for keeping resources in use for as long as possible, extracting the maximum value from resources whilst in use, then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of their service life
CIVETS	Grouping acronym that refers to the countries of Colombia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa
Class A bonds	Bonds where the holder has priority over the issuer's income and assets as compared with Class B bonds, or other lower ranking debt. Class A bonds are 'senior' to Class B and other 'junior' bonds and are considered lower risk
Class B bonds	Bonds where the holder has lower priority over the issuer's income and assets as compared with Class A bonds. These bonds are 'junior' or 'subordinated' to Class A bonds and are considered higher risk
Clustering	A geographic concentration of related businesses, suppliers, and associated institutions
COPI	Construction Output Price Index. Published by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
Coffer dam	A watertight enclosure pumped dry to permit construction work below the waterline
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ equivalent emissions
Core	Capital expenditure. Investment in the airport irrespective of investment in the additional runway works
Core Strategy	A core strategy document is the key compulsory local development document specified in United Kingdom planning law. Every other local development document is built on the principles it sets out, regarding the development and use of land in a local planning authority's area

Term	Definition
CPI	Consumer Prices Index published by the Office for National Statistics
Critical drainage area	Area which has a high potential risk of storm water flooding
Crop / Soil Mark	Crop marks are traces of buried archaeological remains, caused by the different rates of growth and ripening of crops where they are affected by changes in soil density or the presence of concentrations of stone. Soil marks are created when ploughing reveals patterns of differently colored or stonier soil. Both types are usually detected by aerial photography
Crown Post Barn	A barn with timber roof construction including crown post trusses, commonly dated to between the 13th and 14th centuries AD
CTA	Central Terminal Area (of Heathrow Airport)
CUTE	Common User Terminal Equipment
Dark skies	Skies which are the least influenced by light pollution from street lights and other sources of lighting
DCV	Destination Coded Vehicle
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
De-icer	De-icer is a fluid based on propylene glycol. De-icing on the ground is usually done by spraying the aircraft
Demand Allocation Routine	Part of NAPAM which models the impact of future UK airport capacity constraints on air transport movements and passengers at the UK and four foreign hub airports
Deposition	Laying down of part, or all, of the sediment load of a stream on the bed, banks or floodplain. Mostly occurs as high flows recede. The process forms various sediment features such as bars, berms and floodplain deposits
Designated Heritage Assets	Assets protected by statutory designation such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas
DfT	Department for Transport
Diffuse source pollution	Primarily associated with run-off and other discharges related to different land uses such as agriculture and forestry, from transport infrastructure, septic tanks associated with rural dwellings and from spreading of industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes to land
Direct	Effects which are connected explicitly to the airport itself e.g. its staff
Do-minimum	The base case with no capacity expansion
Do-something	The scheme case with proposed airport capacity expansion
DPI	Departure Planning Information
DTM	Digital Terrain Elevation Model
DXB	Dubai International Airport (IATA code)
EAC	Electrification Access Charge
EASA	European Aviation Safety Agency
EAT	End Around Taxiway
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization
EBITDA margin	EBITDA as a percentage of total revenues
EC	European Commission
EC4T	Electric Current for Traction

Term	Definition
Ecological status	For example, surface waters are classified as being of good ecological status when each of the quality elements representing indicators of ecological quality of the water body are classified as being good or high. The quality elements fall into three categories, i) biological quality elements, ii) chemical and physicochemical quality elements and iii) hydro morphological quality element
EEA	European Economic Area
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIB loan	Loan provided by European Investment Bank
Elements (of a landscape / townscape)	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as; trees, hedges and buildings
Emissions	In a climate change context, emissions refer to the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors and aerosols into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time
Energy from Waste (EfW) plant	Processing facilities, primarily incineration, whereby energy may be recovered from waste. The resultant energy can be used to create power, heat or combined heat and power
Energy recovery	Recovery of useful energy in the form of heat and/or power from burning waste or other combustible materials. Generally applied to incineration, but can also include the combustion of landfill gas and gas produced during anaerobic digestion
ENR	Extended Northern Runway (applicable to the Heathrow Extended Northern Runway scheme)
Equity syndication process	The selling of an equity stake to multiple other investors
ERCD	The Environmental Research and Consultancy Department of the CAA, which estimates the noise exposures around London airports (Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted) on behalf of the Department for Transport
Erosion	Removal of sediment or bedrock from the bed or banks of the channel by flowing water. Process mostly occurs during high flows and flood events. Forms various river features such as scour holes and steep outer banks
EU	European Union
EU ETS	EU Emissions Trading System
Eurocommercial paper	Short term debt (less than 1 year) issued by a borrower and denominated in a currency other than the one in which the company operates. For example, if Gatwick or Heathrow issued short term debt in US dollars
European airports	Classified as the airports located in the European Economic Area (EEA), including for this purpose Croatia, Switzerland and the dependent territories of EEA States
Euro medium term note	Medium term debt issued by a borrower and denominated in a currency other than the one in which the company operates. For example, if Gatwick or Heathrow issued medium term debt in US dollars
Ex ante	In the context of airport regulation relates to the determination of price controls, based on forecasted or intended expenditure, rather than actual expenditure
Excess demand	In an airport context, a situation in which the market demand for flights from a particular airport is greater than the market supply, thus causing higher ticket prices
FALP	Further Alterations to the London Plan
FAS	Future Airspace Strategy. a plan for UK airspace until 2030 whose vision is to provide “Safe, efficient airspace, that has the capacity to meet reasonable demand, balances the needs of all users and mitigates the impact of aviation on the environment”
F&B	Food and beverage

Term	Definition
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
Feeder traffic	Feeder traffic comprises connections at particular airports which 'feed' or connect passengers onto onward flights. These onward flights are therefore supported by higher passenger volumes than otherwise would be the case
Feedstock (of waste)	Supply of suitable waste material for a waste facility
FFO to total debt ratio	A ratio used by credit rating agencies to assess a company's financial risk. The lower the ratio, the higher the company's leverage and the higher the risk that it would not be able to repay its debts from its operating income
Fifth freedoms	Fifth freedoms allow an airline permitted to operate a service between that airline's home country and the UK, also to pick up passengers on the arrival of that service in the UK and carry them on to a third country (and on returning from that third country to drop off passengers whose destination is the UK before continuing on back to its home country). An example might be a flight which originated in Dubai, stopped at Manchester to pick up and drop off passengers, and then continued to New York
Filter drain	Perforated pipe in a trench backfilled with granulated material
Financial covenants	Financial conditions in a loan agreement agreed between the lenders and the borrower
Financial leverage	Measurement of the ratio of debt to debt plus equity
Floodplain	Flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river, stretching from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley and (under natural conditions) experiences flooding in periods of high river/stream flow
Flood Zones (fluvial flooding)	There are three flood zones defined by the Environment Agency based on extent of river flooding for different annual probability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone 1 – Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding • Zone 2 – Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding • Zone 3 – Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding
FRA	Frankfurt Airport (IATA code)
Freight forwarders	Freight forwarders provide a link between freight customers and those with air freight capacity, typically full service scheduled airlines which provide cargo capacity on passenger services, known as 'bellyhold'
Freighters	Dedicated cargo aircraft ie without fare paying passengers. Also known as integrated air freighters
FTEs	Full time equivalent (employees)
Full service carriers	The full service carrier business model is based on sustaining global route networks. As such, full service carriers are based at one or more hub airports where their passengers can connect between a variety of flights. Traditionally network airlines were national carriers. Most of them are members of one of the three global airline alliances. Full service carriers are also known as network airlines in this consultation
Fully independent operations	Fully independent operations occur when there is no interdependence between the use of runways at an airport with more than one runway
Funds from operations (FFO)	Earnings from net operating income plus depreciation, amortization, deferred income taxes and other noncash items added back
GAL	Gatwick Airport Limited, promoter of Gatwick Airport Second Runway option
GDP	Gross Domestic Product (National Income)
General aviation	General aviation (GA) can be defined as a civil aircraft operation that is not a commercial air transport flight operating to a schedule. General aviation flights range from gliders and powered parachutes to corporate jet flights

Term	Definition
GEX	Gatwick Express
GF	Demand scenario <i>global fragmentation</i>
GG	Demand scenario <i>global growth</i>
GHG	Greenhouse gas emissions
GIG	Geo Information Group Categories
GIP	Global Infrastructure Partners. The largest shareholder of Gatwick Airport Limited and London City Airport amongst others
Grandfather rights	Grandfather rights refer to the rights of an airline to retain a series of airport slots on the basis of historic precedence. This historic precedence is determined if the slots have been operated at least 80% of the time during the period allocated in the previous equivalent season. Historic slots may not be withdrawn from an airline to accommodate new entrants or any other category of aircraft operator. Confiscation of slots for any reason other than proven intentional slot misuse is not permitted
Greenfield runoff	Surface water runoff regime from a rural area before development
Ground holding	The practice of holding a flight on the ground, ready to depart
GTP	Global Temperature-change Potential
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HA	Highways Agency
ha	Hectares
HAL	Heathrow Airport Limited, the promoter of the Heathrow Airport North West Runway option
Hall House	A house consisting of a public hall with private living accommodation attached. Built from the medieval period onwards
Hazardous waste	Waste (or the substances it contains) that is considered harmful to humans or the environment. Examples of hazardous waste include solvents, asbestos
Heathrow Opportunity Area	An area identified in the current London Plan (2011) capable of accommodating a proportion of 12,000 new jobs and over 9,000 new homes
HEX	Heathrow Express
HHL	Heathrow Hub Limited, the promoter of the Heathrow Airport Extended Northern Runway option
Historic landfills	Landfill sites that are no longer accepting waste
HMRC	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
Holding stacks	A holding stack is a fixed circling pattern in which aircraft fly whilst they wait to land. When airports are busy, there can be a buildup of aeroplanes waiting to land. Aircraft will sometimes circle around in the stack until air traffic controllers are able to fit them into the landing pattern
HS1	High Speed One
HS2	High Speed Two
Hub-and-spoke network	In hub-and-spoke networks, airlines and alliances route their traffic through one or more key airports ('hubs'), with feeder traffic from other airports in the network (the 'spokes') supplementing local origin and destination traffic at the hubs
Hydrological features	Streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, ditches
Hydrology	Overarching topic description for looking at the nature of streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, ditches

Term	Definition
I to I	International to International interliners i.e. passengers who are transferring via a UK airport with their origin and destination outside the UK
IAG	International Airlines Group. IAG is the holding company of British Airways and Iberia
IATA	International Air Transport Association airline trade body
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation. An agency of the United Nations establishing safe principles and fostering the planning and development of airports of member states
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILS	The Instrument Landing System (ILS) is a standard system for navigation of aircraft on final approach for landing
IMF	International Monetary Fund
Indirect	Effects generated by the activities of the airport's supply chain
Induced	Effects generated by activities related to those directly or indirectly associated with the airport
INM	The Integrated Noise Model (INM) is a computer model that evaluates aircraft noise impacts in the vicinity of airports. The INM can output either noise contours for an area or noise level at pre-selected locations. The noise output can be exposure-based, maximum-level-based, or time-based
Integrated air freighters	Integrated air freight companies are dedicated logistics companies, such as FedEx, DHL, and UPS, that offer a complete end-to-end express delivery service and typically control the entire logistics chain from collection to delivery
International-interliners	Passengers starting or finishing their journey in the UK but using a foreign hub
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IROPI	Imperative reasons of overriding public interest
Islamic Bonds	A Bond that structured in such a way as to generate returns to investors without infringing Islamic law (Sharia law)
Isochrone	An isochrone is a line on a map or diagram connecting places from which it takes the same time to travel to a certain point
JFK	John F Kennedy Airport – New York (IATA code)
Junior leverage ratio (Heathrow)	In the context of Heathrow's funding covenants, this relates to the total debt (Class A bonds plus senior debt and Class B bonds plus any junior debt issued by the borrower group, ranking pari passu with the class B bonds) as a percentage of the regulatory asset base (RAB)
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	A set of defined indicators used to measure performance against
L_{Aeq}	L_{Aeq} is the noise measure used to describe the average sound level experienced over a period of time resulting in a single decibel value. This approach is used beyond aviation to measure most environmental noise exposure. L_{Aeq} is most commonly used with the A-weighted scale, expressed as L_{Aeq} . The A-weighted sound level is the most widely used to quantify sound from all modes of transport. When considering L_{Aeq} , it is always necessary to quote the time period over which the L_{Aeq} applies. UK airports produce noise contours showing locations of equal noise exposure over 16 hours (L_{Aeq} 16H) in effect presenting the average sound level experienced within certain areas around the airport between the hours of 07:00 and 23:00. Historically, UK policy has been to use 57 L_{Aeq} 16H as the level of daytime noise marking the approximate onset of significant community annoyance and this value has influenced the production of annual contour maps at many airports. Measurements are always in decibels (dB), though these are not stated. Thus 57dB L_{Aeq} is written 57 L_{Aeq} throughout
LAMP	London Airspace Management Programme. Part of the FAS deployment plan

Term	Definition
Landscape character	A distinct, recognizable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse
Landscape character areas	Single unique areas that are discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type
Landscape character assessment	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	The study of how a proposed scheme is likely to change landscape quality and visual amenity
Landscape features	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, trees, hedges and buildings
Larame	A term in the DfT model referring to the relationships between passenger demand, aircraft size and load factors, and flight frequency that have been derived statistically from historical data
LAs	Local Authorities
LCC	Low-cost carrier
LCK	Demand scenario <i>low-cost is king</i>
LCY	London City Airport (IATA code)
LDA	Landing Distance Available. The distance from the point on the runway above which the aeroplane can commence its landing to the nearest point in the direction of landing at which the surface of the aerodrome is incapable of bearing the weight of the aeroplane under normal operating conditions or at which there is an obstacle capable of affecting the safety of the aeroplane
LDC	Less Developed Country
LDEN	LDEN is the 24-hr Leq calculated for an annual period, but with a 5 decibel weighting for evening and a 10 decibel weighting for night to reflect people's greater sensitivity to noise within these periods
LGW	Gatwick Airport (IATA code)
LGW 2R	Gatwick Airport Second Runway, the option promoted by Gatwick Airport Limited
LHR	Heathrow Airport (IATA code)
LHR ENR	Heathrow Airport Extended Northern Runway, the option promoted by Heathrow Hub Limited
LHR NWR	Heathrow Airport North West Runway, the option promoted by Heathrow Airport Limited
Liquidity facility	A credit line provided by a bank to an entity in order to provide it with liquidity
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	A local planning authority (LPA) is the local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the United Kingdom
London 2-2-2 system	A theoretical model where London is served by a two runway Heathrow, a two runway Stansted and a two runway Gatwick
London airport system	For the purposes of this consultation, the London airport system refers to the following airports: Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Luton and London City
Long-haul	For the purposes of this report, 'long-haul' depicts a destination (or route) to or from a country that is not listed as part of the group of countries defined as 'Western Europe' (or 'short-haul')

Term	Definition
Long-term options	Long-term options are those which involve the substantial development of a new or existing airport site. This includes the delivery of any surface access links or other infrastructure required to ensure that the new airport capacity can be utilized
Low-cost carrier	Low-cost carriers apply a business model that relies on reducing operating costs (for example, by using dense economy-only seating, not providing free in-flight meals, facilitating connections to other flights, discouraging carriage of hold baggage) to provide passengers with relatively cheap tickets. The model has so far been very successful on short-haul routes
LTN	Luton Airport (IATA code)
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Areas
LTMA	London Terminal Maneuvering Area (also known as London terminal airspace in this report). This airspace contains the arrival and departure routes for the five major civil airports in the London area: Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Luton and London City
LVP	Low Visibility Procedures. Operational procedures to enable safe operation when surface visibility has reduced below that defined for Category I (as above)
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
Made ground	A term used to describe deposition of soil material (by man) of unknown composition. Soil will have been 'tipped' rather than placed by engineering methods and may contain potential contaminants
MAG	Manchester Airports Group
Manor House	The principal house of a manor or village
MARS	Multi-aircraft ramp system. The layout of an apron area whereby a single stand can be used in a number of configurations (for example to park either one wide-bodied aircraft or two narrow-bodied)
Materials Management Plan (MMP)	Describes the quantities of different material which will be generated on site, methods of management and potential end use of the material
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	A facility for the sorting of mixed recyclable materials into separate material streams
MCT	Minimum Connecting Time. The minimum time needed to transfer passengers and their bags from one flight to another
Medium-term options	Medium-term options are those which do not require the provision of additional runways or terminals, but which may need more than five years to deliver (for example, measures requiring significant planning approvals to be obtained or improvements in surface access infrastructure serving an existing airport)
Mid distance	2-3km away from the proposed scheme
MLS	The Microwave Landing System (MLS) is an all-weather precision guidance system making aircraft landings possible at more locations and providing flexibility in approach paths
Moated Site	A house, garden or other feature surrounded by a wide ditch, usually filled with water. These types of features are usually moated for status rather than defensive reasons
Moderate status	WFD term denoting a moderate deviation from the 'reference condition' in a water body, for biological, chemical and morphological elements
Monte Carlo analysis	A method of forecasting where inputs are randomly varied within a distribution to calculate the probability of a particular outcome
Morphology	Describes the physical form and condition of a water body, for example the width, depth and wetted perimeter of a river channel, the structure and condition of the river bed and banks

Term	Definition
Movement cap	Movement caps at airports set a limit on the number of air transport movements allowed on an annual basis. Heathrow Airport has a movement cap of 480,000 which was set as a condition of the Terminal Five planning consent in 2001
MPPA	Million passengers per annum
Mt	Million tonnes
MtCO ₂ e	Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
MTOW	Maximum Take-off Weight. The maximum weight at take-off that the aircraft is certified to operate safely
Multiplier	A factor of proportionality that assess how much a variable changes as a reaction to another variable
NAPAM	The DfT's National Air Passenger Allocation Model
NAPDM	The DfT's National Air Passenger Demand Model
Narrow-bodied jets	A narrow-body aircraft has a typical aircraft cabin width of 3 to 4 meters allowing for between 2 and 6 passengers to sit side by side. Narrow-body aircraft are commonly used for short-haul flights as their range will not allow transatlantic or transcontinental flights
NATS	NATS Holdings, formerly National Air Traffic Services, is the main air navigation service provider in the UK including provision of en-route air traffic control services to all flights in the UK
Natura 2000 network	Natura 2000 is an EU wide network of natural protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. It is comprised of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated by Member States under the Habitats Directive, and also incorporates Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
NCEs	Non-CO ₂ emissions
NCIS	Noise Complaints and Information Service
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment & Rural Communities
Net additional capacity	Additional runway capacity over and above the level of runway capacity available today
Network airlines	The network airline business model is based on sustaining global route networks. As such, network airlines are based at one or more hub airports where their passengers can connect between a variety of flights. Traditionally network airlines were national carriers. Most of them are members of one of the three global airline alliances. Network airlines are also known as full service carriers in this consultation
NIC	Newly Industrialised Country
Night noise regime	The Government has historically set restrictions on the operation of aircraft at night at Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted. The restrictions are collectively known as the 'night flying regime' and have been based on: setting a limit on the overall number of night flights; placing restrictions on the noisiest aircraft types; and setting noise quotas which cap the amount of noise energy which can be emitted at night over the course of the regime
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ)	A NVZ is designated where land drains and contributes to the nitrate found in polluted waters
Noise contours	Noise contours are lines on a map showing where equal levels of noise are experienced

Term	Definition
Noise envelopes	The concept of a 'noise envelope' is one which would create a balance between aviation growth and noise reduction with the objective of incentivising airlines to introduce quieter aircraft whilst giving local communities more certainty about the levels of noise they may expect in the future. A noise envelope can be created through the introduction of a movement cap, a quota count system or by setting passenger number limits
Noise quota	Noise quotas form part of the Government's night noise regime. The noise quota caps the amount of noise energy which can be emitted at night over the course of the regime
Noise respite	The principle of noise respite is to provide defined periods of noise relief to people living directly under the flight path
Non-current borrowing	Long term borrowing (> 1 year)
Non-regulated airport bank debt	Bank debt raised to finance non-regulated airport activities (in the context of Heathrow Airport Holdings Limited, this relates to Glasgow, Aberdeen and Southampton airports)
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NPRs	Noise Preferential Routes. Paths known as Noise Preferential Routes (NPRs) are followed by aircraft departing airports in the London area. NPRs were set by the Department for Transport (DfT) in the 1960s and were designed to avoid overflight of built-up areas where possible
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIPs	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
NVQ Level 1	Qualifications equivalent to GCSE below grade C
NVQ Level 2	Qualifications equivalent GCSEs grades A*-C or equivalent
NVQ Level 4+	Qualifications equivalent to post-A level
NWR	North West Runway (applicable to the Heathrow North West Runway scheme)
OBR	Office for Budget Responsibility
Obstacle limitation surfaces	This refers to the definition of airspace around airports which must be maintained free from obstacles in order to ensure safe airport operations
OD market	Origin and destination markets are characterised by passenger demand for travelling to/from the city in which their air journey starts (the origin "O") and the city in which it ends (the destination "D")
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFZ	Obstacle free zone. A volume of airspace extending upwards and outwards from the runway which is kept clear of all obstructions except for minor specified items required for air navigation purposes
OLS	Obstacle limitation surface(s). A number of imaginary surfaces that define volumes of airspace, either within the aerodrome boundary or in the vicinity of the aerodrome, within which the presence of obstacles is either limited or their presence would impact the intended use of the runway and aerodrome(s)
ONS	Office for National Statistics
Open Skies agreement	Open Skies is an international policy concept that calls for the liberalisation of the international aviation industry – particularly commercial aviation – in order to create a free-market environment for the airline industry. The EU-U.S. Open Skies agreement is one of the most significant open skies agreements concluded in recent years
Organic waste	Waste derived from animal or plant matter
Pari Passu	A situation where two or more assets, securities, creditors or obligations are equally managed without any display of preference

Term	Definition
Passenger Airport Choice Model	Part of NAPAM that models how national passenger demand splits between the UK airports
Passenger-kilometres, passengers-km	The number of kilometres travelled by an aircraft multiplied by the number of passengers on board, sometimes referred to as RPK
PAX	Passengers
PaxIS	Passenger Intelligence Services, which in this context comes from ticket data obtained from IATA
Percentage of runoff	Fraction of rainfall that will actually enter a drainage system
Perched water	Downward percolating water may be intercepted, resulting in the formation of a saturated zone of limited areal extent
Performance based navigation	The PBN concept was developed by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and moves aviation away from the traditional use of aircraft navigating by ground based beacons to a system more reliant on airborne technologies utilising area navigation and global satellite navigation systems
PLANET	Rail model used by HS2 Ltd to forecast passenger flows
Planform	The shape of a river channel as viewed from the air (such as meandering or braided). Can also be used to describe the shape of an aircraft from above
PM2.5 & PM10	Concentrations of Particulate Matter for which the European Union has set limits
Point-to-point	Direct connection between two destinations
Pool	A topographic low point in the bed of a channel providing a relatively deep area of water
Predict and provide approach	An approach based on forecasting future demand and then meeting that demand no matter the cost
PRM	Passengers with reduced mobility
PSO	Public Service Obligation. In order to maintain appropriate scheduled air services on routes which are vital for the economic development of the region they serve, European Member States may impose PSOs on these routes
PSZ	Public Safety Zone. Areas of land at the end of runways, established at the busiest airports in the UK, within which certain planning restrictions apply intended to control the number of people on the ground at risk from an aircraft accident
PV	Present Value
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
QMED	The Median Annual Flood – the 50% (1 in 2) AEP flood event
Quality (condition) (of a landscape / townscape)	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements
Quinquennia	Five-year regulatory periods for which the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) sets the expected maximum revenue yield per passenger that may be levied by regulated airports under the Airport Act 1986 which has since been superseded by the Civil Aviation Act 2012
Quota count	At Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted, aircraft operating at night are classified according to a Quota Count (QC) classification system for landing and taking off. The QC classification system is based on the noise emitted by aircraft type and aircraft are given a QC value accordingly. Airports operating the system have a fixed quota for each of the summer and winter seasons which incentivises airlines to invest in quieter aircraft

Term	Definition
Q6	The sixth quinquennium of the UK's airport regulation, the first under the Civil Aviation Act 2012 where the period is allowed to vary from five years (at Heathrow running from 1st April 2014 to 31st December 2018, at Gatwick from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2021)
Q7	Quinquennium 7 (2019 to 2023). from 1 January 2019 at Heathrow and 1 April 2021 at Gatwick)
RAB	Regulated Asset Base is the historic efficient investment in regulated assets by the Regulated company, against which the company is allowed to earn a return
Ramsar designations	Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention
RAT	Rapid access taxiway. Allow aircraft to access the runway faster than conventional taxiways
RDE	Demand scenario <i>relative decline of Europe</i>
Reference condition	'High status' is defined as the biological, chemical and morphological conditions associated with no or very low human pressure. This is also called the 'reference condition' as it is the best status achievable – the benchmark. These reference conditions are type-specific, so they are different for different types of rivers, lakes or coastal waters so as to take into account the broad diversity of ecological regions in Europe
Regional airports	For the purposes of this report, 'regional airports' refers to the following airports modeled by NAPAM: Southampton, Norwich, Southend, Bristol, Cardiff, Bournemouth, Birmingham, East Midlands, Coventry, Manchester, Newcastle, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Durham Tees Valley, Doncaster – Sheffield, Humberside, Blackpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Prestwick, Inverness, Belfast International and Belfast City. This is consistent with the approach taken by the DfT aviation forecasts
Registered Parks and Gardens	A site included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in England. Most sites registered are, or were, the grounds of private houses. The Register, however, encompasses designed landscapes of many types including public parks, town squares and cemeteries
Regulated airport loans	Loan facilities raised from financial institutions to finance regulated airport activities
Reliever airports	The 'reliever airport' concept would see smaller airports and airfields in the vicinity of congested airports designated specific types of traffic, with a particular emphasis on business and general aviation, as well as smaller aircraft flying scheduled services
Re-meandering	Establishing a new or former course of a river channel, but accounting for a more natural channel length
Re-profiling	The reshaping of a river bank. May be a reflection of channel modification (impact) or restoration
RESA	Runway End Safety Area. An area defined along the extended runway centreline and adjacent to the end of the runway primarily intended to reduce the risk of damage to an aeroplane undershooting or overrunning the runway
Resilience	For the purposes of this report, resilience refers to the ability of an airport to be able to anticipate, absorb or recover from unforeseen events, whether they arise from late passengers or aircraft, or from extraneous events such as fog, low visibility, or strong winds
Residual waste	Waste that is not separated out for recycling or composting or sent for reprocessing
RET	Rapid Exit Taxiway. Angled taxiways which allow aircraft to exit the runway without having to slow fully thereby permitting greater runway utilisation

Term	Definition
Revolving credit facilities	Type of loan with repayment and re-borrowing flexibility
Riffle	A short, relatively shallow and coarse-bedded length of stream. It is a natural topographical high point in the bed of the channel and riffles commonly alternate with deeper pools
RIL	Runway Innovations Limited
Riparian zone (or area)	The riparian zone or riparian area is the interface between land and a stream or river. Plant habitats and communities along the river margins and banks are called riparian vegetation, characterised by hydrophilic plants. Riparian zones are significant because they have a role to play in soil conservation (e.g. from adjacent farmland), habitat diversity and their influence on fauna and aquatic ecosystems (including grassland, woodland and wetland). Other terms used are riparian woodland, riparian forest, riparian buffer zone or buffer strip. However the term riparian zone is used in this consultation to be a wider area and an adequate buffer strip may be many meters in width
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	A plan that must be produced for each River Basin District within a Member State in accordance with Article 13 of the WFD. The plan must include the information detailed in Annex VIII of the WFD. For this study this is the Thames River Basin Management Plan
RPI	Retail Prices Index. Published by the Office for National Statistics
RPK	Revenue Passenger Kilometer
Runway alternation	In this consultation, runway alternation refers to the practice at Heathrow airport whereby the designated landing runway is changed at 15:00 (so that the designated departure runway becomes the landing one) when the airport is operating during westerly operations, providing predictable periods of relief from the noise of landing aircraft for communities under the final approach tracks to the east of the airport
Sabre	Sabre Airline Solutions – travel transaction processing company
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAS	Scandinavian Airlines
Scarcity Rents	Due to excess demand. In an airport context, a situation in which the market demand for flights from a particular airport is greater than the market supply, thus causing higher ticket prices
Scheduled monuments	'Scheduling' is shorthand for the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection by being placed on a list, or 'schedule'. English Heritage takes the lead in identifying sites in England which should be placed on the schedule by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport
Scheme	One of three shortlisted proposals for runway expansion
SE	South East
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment. The SEA identifies the significant environmental effects that are likely to result from the implementation of the plan or alternative approaches to the plan
Seat-kilometres, seat-km	The number of kilometres travelled by an aircraft multiplied by the number of seats
Sediment regime	The nature of the dominant sediment processes that occur in a river
Sediment	Organic and inorganic material that has precipitated from water to accumulate on the floor or within the water column of a water body, watercourse or trap
Seeding	Seeding is the process whereby for specified years ATMs user input frequencies are used rather than being calculated within the model in response to demand and then being tested for viability

Term	Definition
SEN	Southend Airport. (IATA code)
Segregated mode	Under this model of airport operations, one runway is used for arrivals and the other for departures. Heathrow airport operates under segregated mode
Self connecting	Customers connecting from one flight to another at an airport without airlines facilitating such connections. (ie exiting to landside from the first flight, after collecting any hold baggage, and then immediately checking in for the second flight)
SERAS	South East and East of England Regional Air Services Study. One of the contributory studies to the 2003 Aviation White Paper
SES	Single European Sky
Shadow cost	The extra cost of flying required to reduce passenger demand from above an Airport's runway or terminal capacity, to a level that is back within capacity
Short-haul	For the purposes of this consultation, 'short-haul' has been defined in the same way as 'Western Europe' and comprises the following group of countries: Andorra; Austria; Belgium; Bosnia Herzegovina; Cape Verde; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Faroe Islands; Finland; France; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Greenland; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia; Malta; Republic of Moldova; Monaco; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; United Kingdom. This is consistent with the DfT's definition of 'Western Europe' as used in their aviation demand modelling
Short-term options	Short-term options are those which could be delivered without the provision of additional runways or terminals, within 5 years of the publication of our interim report in December 2013
SIDs	Standard Instrument Departure routes – the planned flight procedure followed by an aircraft immediately after take-off
Significant	'Large' or 'moderate' significance of effect scores
Sinuosity	River sinuosity can be defined as the length of the river divided by the length of the river valley. It is a description of a river's tendency not to follow a straight path
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	Sets out how different waste generated through construction activity will be effectively managed at all stages of a project – from design through to completion
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Slots	Airport slots are rights allocated to allow airlines and other aircraft operators to schedule a landing or departure at an airport during a specific time period. Slots are allocated to airports operating at 'Level 3 (coordinated)' which are defined as those where demand for airport infrastructure significantly exceed the airport's capacity
SMINC	Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause groundwater pollution in the area
SPA	A Special Protection Area (SPA) is an area of land, water or sea which has been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within the European Union
Special Area of Conservation	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Term	Definition
STAR	Standard Terminal Arrival Route. The planned flight procedure followed by an aircraft immediately before landing
STN	Stansted Airport (IATA code)
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
Suppression	The process whereby passengers respond to a shadow cost by deciding not to fly rather than using a 'less preferred' airport
Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)	A drain away or storage surface water solution that tries to replicate natural systems that with low environmental impact
Swale	A shallow, broad and vegetated channel designed to store and/or convey runoff and remove pollutants. Usually part of a SuDS strategy
SWLWB	South West London Water Bodies
Syphon	Where (a part of) the river passes underneath a rock obstruction
TDRs	Traffic Distribution Rules
TEAM	Tactically Enhanced Arrival Management. A practice seen at Heathrow where both runways are used to land aircraft when a set of trigger points have been reached, namely related to the level of delay experienced on arrival
TEE	Transport Economic Efficiency
Terminal passenger	A person joining or leaving an aircraft at a reporting airport, as part of an ATM
TfL	Transport for London
Theoretical maximum capacity	The maximum number of ATMs that can be scheduled safely
Thick routes	Thick routes are routes which are served, often by multiple airlines, at high frequencies. Examples of such thick routes are from London to New York, Hong Kong or Tokyo. These markets are served with direct connections both by the members of the airline alliances and by airlines specialising in targeting such premium markets (e.g. Virgin Atlantic)
TIM	Time In Mode
TOCS	Take Off Climb Surface. An imaginary inclined surface extending in the line of take-off of an aircraft from a runway which should be kept free of obstacles to ensure safe operations
TODA	Take Off Distance Available. The point on the runway at which the aeroplane can commence its take-off run to the nearest obstacle in the direction of take-off, or one and one half times the take-off run
Topography	The shape of the landscape and whether it is made up of hills, valleys, escarpments
TORA	Take Off Run Available. The distance from the point on the runway at which the aeroplane can commence its take-off run to the nearest point in the direction of take-off at which the surface of the aerodrome is incapable of bearing the weight of the aeroplane under normal operating conditions
Townscape	Built up areas such as towns and cities comprising of housing, offices, retail
Townscape character	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open space
Townscape character assessment	The study of the character and composition of the built environment
tph	Trains per hour
Transfer traffic	Passengers connecting between their origin airport and destination airport through an intermediate airport

Term	Definition
Tranquility	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape
TSGN	Thameslink, Southern and Great Northern train franchise
TTS	Tracked transit system
Two-stage channels	Two-stage channels incorporate berms or ledges that function as floodplains. However, in comparison to floodplains in natural streams, these are artificial features and their width is often small due to the confining geometry of a constructed channel
UK	United Kingdom
UKCP09	UK Climate Programme 2009
ULD	Universal load device
US	United States
Vectoring	Aircraft departing from airports are required to follow specific paths called Noise Preferential Routes (NPRs) up to an altitude of 4,000ft, unless directed otherwise by air traffic control. Vectoring is the practice whereby air traffic control turn aircraft off the NPR route once the aircraft has reached 4,000ft at any point along the NPR, or below 4,000ft for safety reasons
VFR	Visiting friends and relatives
VoT	Value of time
VTA	Variable track access
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings
Waste arisings	The amount of waste generated either historically, now or projected in the future
Waste hierarchy	The preferred order in which waste should be managed with prevention the most preferable, followed by reuse and recycling, and disposal with no energy recovery the least preferable option
Waste treatment facilities	Involves the physical, chemical or biological processing of waste to reduce the volume or harmfulness of the waste
Water body	Discrete section of a river, groundwater area, lake or coast that is a defined management unit under the WFD
Water column	A conceptual column of water from surface to bottom sediments
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	A substantial piece of EU water legislation that came into force in 2000, with the overarching objective to get all water bodies in Europe to attain Good or High Ecological Status. River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) have been created which set out measures and potential mitigation to ensure that water bodies in England and Wales achieve 'Good Ecological Status'
Waterscape	Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other
WE	Western Europe
WebTAG	Department for Transport appraisal guidance

Term	Definition
Western Europe	For the purposes of this consultation, 'Western Europe' has been defined in the same way as 'short-haul' and comprises the following group of countries: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom. This is consistent with the DfT's definition of 'Western Europe' as used in their aviation demands modelling
Westerly preference	Heathrow airport operates a 'westerly preference' which means that when there is a westerly wind aircraft make their final approach over London and departing aircraft depart over west London. During periods of light easterly winds (up to 5 knots), aircraft will often continue to land in a westerly direction making their final approach over London. The westerly preference was introduced in the 1960s to reduce numbers of aircraft taking off in an easterly direction over London, i.e. over the most heavily populated side of the airport
Wide-bodied jets	A wide-body aircraft has a typical aircraft cabin width of 5-6 metres allowing for between 7 and 10 passengers to sit side by side. The total capacity of a wide-body aircraft can be between 200 to 850 passengers
Woody debris	Woody debris comprises the logs, sticks, branches, and other wood falling into streams and rivers. This debris can influence the flow and shape of a stream channel
Yield	The total revenue raised by an airline, such as from sale of tickets and in-flight sales divided by an output measure
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible

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