

## Glossary

<b>Accommodation bridges</b>	Originally for local landowner's cattle and horse-drawn traffic, often capable of heavier loads: eventually to be given weight limits.
<b>Air draught</b>	The height between the top limit of the standard vessel and the lowest clearance on a waterway. This dimension is given for each waterway in the <b>Boater's Guide</b> .
<b>APCO</b>	Association of Pleasure Craft Owners.
<b>BMIF</b>	British Marine Industries Federation.
<b>BWB</b>	British Waterways Board.
<b>Backhoe</b>	A hydraulically operated scoop or trenching implement mounted at the rear of a tractor.
<b>Boater</b>	A leisure user of a vessel (hired or owned).
<b>Boater's Guide</b>	<i>A Boater's Guide to the Waterways</i> . A manual of information on the dimensions and facilities of every <b>BWB</b> waterway and made available to <b>boaters</b> .
<b>Bridge hole</b>	The <b>canal</b> area immediately under and on either side of a bridge, usually much narrower than the rest of the canal and misused for the jettisoning of detritus, especially in urban areas.
<b>Bywash</b>	The channel by which the surplus water not required for <b>lock</b> operation is transferred past the <b>lock</b> : sometimes an open channel, often a small tunnel.
<b>Canal</b>	An artificial waterway with still or very slow-flowing water.
<b>Canalized river</b>	A river modified in such a way as to assist navigation, eg by bank stabilization; by installing locks/weirs.
<b>Certificate</b>	An authorization for houseboats, comparable to a <b>licence</b> for cruising boats.
<b>Commercial waterway</b>	A waterway maintained to the appropriate standards for freight traffic.
<b>Cruising waterway</b>	A waterway maintained to the appropriate standards for leisure boat use.
<b>Customers Charter</b>	A booklet, <i>Caring for Britain's Waterways</i> , published by BWB in August 1993 in line with the Government's 'Citizens Charter'.
<b>DoE</b>	Department of the Environment.
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Transport.
<b>Dredger</b>	A purpose-built vessel for <b>dredging</b> or a standard vessel with dredging equipment mounted on it. Various mechanisms are used including bucket chain, suction equipment and clam grab.

<b>Dredging</b>	Excavating material from below water level to maintain or achieve a defined depth of water. Also used loosely to refer to the removal of any underwater obstacles to navigation. Performed either by a <b>dredger</b> or from the bank using a dragline or <b>backhoe</b> .
<b>Dredging tip</b>	A licensed site for spoil from dredging subject to new controls under the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
<b>ERDF</b>	European Regional Development Fund.
<b>Feeder</b>	A channel used for supplying water to a <b>canal</b> from a reservoir or other source. Parts of some otherwise obsolete canals are retained for this purpose.
<b>Fraenkel Report</b>	A report <i>The Waterways of the British Waterways Board: A Study of Operating and Maintenance Costs</i> undertaken by Peter Fraenkel and Partners for the DoE in 1974/75.
<b>Hopper</b>	A barge used for collecting and transporting materials on waterways, eg dredged spoil, or the collection and removal of floating and submerged rubbish.
<b>IBS</b>	Integrated Business Strategy.
<b>IWA</b>	Inland Waterways Association.
<b>IWAAC</b>	Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council.
<b>Lengthsman</b>	<b>BWB</b> employee responsible for a wide range of operational and maintenance duties on a specified length of waterway.
<b>Licence</b>	The permit giving cruising boats which meet specific conditions access to all parts of the <b>BWB network</b> .
<b>Licence fee</b>	The cost of a licence which varies according to size of boat, to whether owned privately or by a hire firm, and whether powered or unpowered (see also <b>tolls</b> ).
<b>Lock</b>	Confined section of waterway at a point where the water level can be changed to raise or lower vessels by the use of sluiced gates.
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System.
<b>MMS</b>	Maintenance Management System.
<b>Mooring fees</b>	Fees charged to boat users and owners for mooring on <b>BWB</b> waterways. These fees vary according to length of boat, and the location and facilities of the mooring.
<b>Multi-use</b>	Description used by <b>BWB</b> in its accounts for a number of waterways which have a significant amount of commercial use. The other categories are leisure waterways and not fully navigable waterways.
<b>NABO</b>	National Association of Boat Owners.
<b>NCVQ</b>	National Council for Vocational Qualifications.

<b>NES</b>	New Earnings Survey.
<b>Network</b>	Used by <b>BWB</b> to describe its whole waterway system.
<b>NPV</b>	Net present value. The value of a future financial cost or benefit when converted to the present by means of a discount rate. Such conversion allows the comparison of financial flows occurring in different time periods.
<b>NRA</b>	National Rivers Authority.
<b>NVQ</b>	National Vocational Qualification.
<b>Out-turn prices</b>	Prices stated in historical cost terms without any adjustment for inflation.
<b>Paddles</b>	Plates or boards covering the orifices through which a <b>lock</b> is charged or discharged. Fitted with a rising stem to permit operation from the top of the <b>lock</b> gate or lockside, the mechanism is fitted either to the <b>lock</b> gates or to bypass channels connecting the <b>canal</b> to the <b>lock</b> chamber.
<b>PES</b>	Public Expenditure Survey.
<b>Piling</b>	A series of posts, usually of steel but sometimes of wood or concrete, driven into the ground to support or retain structures. Used to protect the banks of a <b>canal</b> from erosion.
<b>Profile</b>	The cross-section of a <b>canal</b> identifying the varying water depths and hence <b>dredging</b> requirements.
<b>RAIN system</b>	Renewal, Arrears, Investigation and Investment. A <b>BWB</b> system of appraising expenditure on those projects costing more than £20,000 but not subject to a full financial appraisal. The system allocates points to a project under a number of different headings and weighs the results to give an overall grading to the project.
<b>Remainder waterways</b>	A waterway which falls into neither the commercial nor cruising categories. <b>BWB</b> is required to manage them in the most economical way consistent with public health, amenity and safety.
<b>Ring</b>	A series of waterways constituting a navigable circular tour route.
<b>RMT</b>	National Union of Rail, Maritime and Transport Workers.
<b>Side pond</b>	A supplementary chamber next to a <b>lock</b> chamber into which some or all of the outflow from one <b>lock</b> in a flight is diverted to be used in refilling the next <b>lock</b> in the flight.
<b>Standard vessel</b>	Cross-section of the vertical vessel (craft profile) given in Navigational Standards used in determining maintained channel dimensions for each level of standard. Dimensions are proposed by the relevant Waterway Manager, approved by the Regional Manager and used, together with maximum vessel length, to specify the maximum craft dimensions for each waterway given in the <b>Boater's Guide</b> .
<b>SSSI</b>	Officially designated Site of Special Scientific Interest.
<b>Stop gate</b>	A structure to enable rapid control of loss of water in an emergency, eg a breach. Can take the form of a <b>lock</b> gate, a rising gate or <b>stop planks</b> .

<b>Stoppage</b>	Temporary closure of a length of waterway arising from natural conditions, planned maintenance, accident or vandalism.
<b>Stop planks</b>	Large timber baulks inserted into a groove in the <b>canal</b> bed prior to draining a section of <b>canal</b> .
<b>T-card</b>	T-shaped cards used as part of a <b>BWB</b> system for recording information relating to maintenance tasks which are awaiting attention or completion.
<b>Task element</b>	The smallest discrete portion of a task against which the use of labour and other resources are reported for planning, monitoring and control purposes.
<b>TEC</b>	Training and Enterprise Council.
<b>Tolls</b>	Charges made on commercial carriers for specific journeys through sections of the <b>BWB network</b> . The tolls are negotiated individually according to distances and size and nature of cargoes (see also <b>licence fees</b> ).
<b>Towpath</b>	Path alongside a <b>canal</b> or river, usually on one side only, sometimes on both sides, originally used for towing, now mainly for leisure and waterway maintenance.
<b>Track</b>	Term used by <b>BWB</b> to describe those parts of a waterway used for navigational purposes.
<b>Transpiration</b>	Water absorbed by vegetation and subsequently released to atmosphere. Where weed growth is not kept in check this can lead to a significant loss of water from the canal.
<b>TSSA</b>	Transport Salaried Staffs Association.
<b>TGWU</b>	Transport and General Workers Union.
<b>UNISON</b>	Trade union formed on 1 July 1993 amalgamating the National & Local Government Association (NALGO), the Confederation of Health Service Employees (COHSE), and the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE).
<b>Wage drift</b>	The propensity for wages and salaries to increase at a rate faster than agreed rates per unit of labour.
<b>Washlands</b>	An area of flood plain where water is stored in time of flood. Such an area may have structures to control the amount of water stored and the timing of its release.
<b>Waterway codes</b>	Information provided in free <b>BWB</b> booklets for Anglers, Boaters, Unpowered Boaters and Organised Parties respectively and in a Code for Boaters videotape.
<b>Waterway Manager</b>	Line manager responsible for a specific stretch or stretches of the <b>BWB network</b> , reporting to the Regional Manager. He or she has primary responsibility for managing all aspects of the waterway business for his or her allocated stretch.
<b>Wayleave</b>	A right of way that is rented, eg to an electricity company.
<b>Willow Grange</b>	The current <b>BWB</b> headquarters building at Watford.

**Winding hole**

An enlarged part of a **canal** sufficient to allow a canal boat to turn round. Expression said to be derived from the use of wind assistance to turn the vessel.