

**M4 JUNCTIONS 3 TO 12 SMART MOTORWAY****HIGHWAYS ENGLAND****GLOSSARY**

Term	Meaning
Abutment	The sub-structure at the end of a bridge. Abutments provide vertical and lateral support for the super-structure.
Active Traffic Management ("ATM")	ATM (also known as managed lanes, smart lanes, managed/smart motorways) is a method of increasing peak capacity and smoothing traffic flows on busy major highways. Techniques include variable speed limits, hard-shoulder running and ramp-metering controlled by overhead variable message signs. In the UK, the Active Traffic Management scheme was piloted on the M42. The technology and lessons learned from the ATM Pilot now form the basis for the implementation of Managed Motorways.
Air Quality Management Area ("AQMA")	An area of land where air quality levels breach the national limits and require action to improve. In areas where National Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved, the LPA must declare an Air Quality Management Area.
Annual Average Daily Traffic ("AADT")	The total volume of vehicle traffic of a motorway or road for a year divided by 365 days.
Appraisal	A process (with methodologies that differ to those of environmental assessment) that looks at the worth of a course of action.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty ("AONB")	An area of countryside considered to have significant landscape value.
Assessment	A process by which information about effects of a proposed plan, project or intervention is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making.
Associated Development	Development which is associated with the principal development in relation to a NSIP. The Secretary of State decides whether development is associated development. Associated development can include development in England and in water adjacent to England.

Term	Meaning
Bank Seat Abutment	Smaller than a full height abutment. It sits at the top of the approach embankment and results in a bridge with a more open aspect, but with a longer deck.
Baseline Environment	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the project together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the project.
Best Practicable Means	The best practicable environmental option - defined in the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and Environmental Protection Act 1990 as measures which are 'reasonably practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to financial implications'.
Biodiversity	The variety of life forms, the different plants animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the eco-systems 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. Can cover UK, regional or local areas or the interests of the overseeing organisation.
Borrow Pit	An area where engineering fill material is extracted for use at another location, for example as part of the Scheme embankments.
Catchment	A drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea or the population region which is served by a city, town, or village.
Compensation	Measures taken to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects that cannot be mitigated, or for which mitigation cannot entirely eliminate.
Construction Environmental Management Plan ("CEMP")	A site specific plan developed to ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during the construction phase of a project. Developed prior to any works commencing on site, the primary purpose of a CEMP is to guide environmental management of implementation of the project, as required by the overseeing organisation.

Term	Meaning
Consultation	A process by which regulatory authorities, statutory and non-statutory bodies are approached for information and opinions regarding a development proposal.
Controlled Motorways	The dynamic management of traffic in the designated running lanes (either in 3 or 4 lane operation using variable mandatory speed limits).
Coplanar surfaces	Surfaces that are in alignment with each other i.e. surfaces in hard shoulder areas slope in the same direction as the main carriageway.
Countryside	The rural environment and its associated communities.
Cultural Heritage	Encompasses the qualities and attributes of places that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs ("DEFRA")	A UK Government department with responsibilities for uncultivated land and semi-natural areas in England and Wales.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges ("DMRB")	A set of documents that provide a comprehensive manual system which accommodates all current standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads (including motorways).
Designations	Notable sites, areas, buildings or structures protected by planning or other laws. Can be applied at Local, Regional, National and International level.
Desk Study	A review of secondary information/resources (i.e. studies of historical maps and written text).
Development Consent Order ("DCO")	The means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as nationally significant infrastructure projects.
Diffusion Tubes	Passive gas collection (e.g. NO <sub>2</sub> ) devices consisting of a small tube containing a chemical absorbent. Diffusion tubes are used to determine relatively long period average concentrations, typically weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

Term	Meaning
Diversity	Where a variety of qualities or characteristics occurs.
Dynamic Hard Shoulder	The controlled use of the hard shoulder during times of heavy congestion or during incident management.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the "significance of effect"), which is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact to the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria. 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.
Emission Factor Toolkit	The Emission Factor Toolkit Guidance allows users to calculate emissions of nitrogen oxides ("NO <sub>x</sub> "), Particulate Matter PM <sub>10</sub> and PM <sub>2.5</sub> , hydrocarbons, and carbon dioxide ("CO <sub>2</sub> ").
Emissions Standard	The maximum amount or pollution concentration allowed to be released from a specific source.
Enhancement	A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
Environment	Our physical surroundings, including land, air and water.
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 Assessment Report	Documents the findings of an Environmental Assessment.
Environmental Bund	A structure that securely stores tanks or barrels within the construction site. It is designed to prevent oil, fuel or chemicals from escaping into the surrounding landscape if the storage tank or barrels leak or burst.

Term	Meaning
Feature	A prominent, eye-catching element.
Environmental Designation	A defined area which is protected by legislation that is threatened by change from manmade and natural influences (e.g. Ramsar sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Special Areas of Conservation).
Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA")	A statutory process by which the environmental impact of certain planned projects must be assessed through an EIA before a formal decision to proceed can be made. The process involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended), including the publication of an Environmental Statement.
Flood Zones	Flood Zones refer to the probability of river and sea flooding. They are shown on the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea), available on the Environment Agency's web site.
Flood Zone 1	Flood Zone 1 comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding.
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 land having assessed as having an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year, or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood.
Full Height Abutment	An abutment that sits at the back of the under-road verge and acts as a retaining wall to hold back the earthworks fill material of the bridge approach embankments.

Term	Meaning
Gantry	Commonly constructed above high traffic roads, a gantry is a traffic sign and/or signal assembly on which signs/signals are mounted on an overhead support. Gantries in the UK display exit (junction) numbers, distances to junctions/exits (1 mile, 1/2 mile, 1/4 mile, 1/3 mile, 3/4 mile, 2/3 mile) and destinations reached, and if necessary, what lane to use for them.
Geodiversity	The diversity of rocks, fossils, minerals and soils, land-forms and geological processes that constitute the topography, landscape and the underlying structure of the Earth.
Geology	The scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the Earth.
Ground Investigation	To obtain information on the physical properties of soil and rock around a site.
Habitats Regulations	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, known as the Habitats Directive, was transposed in the UK by the Habitats Regulations 1994 (as amended).
Hard Shoulder	A paved strip beside a motorway, usually only used for stopping in emergencies, but often used as a running lane in Managed Motorways schemes.
Hot Rolled Asphalt	A gap-graded blend of mineral aggregate (stone), sand, filler and bitumen used extensively for surfacing major roads. It is predominantly a sand based bituminous mix with a wide range of surfacing uses from rural and national roads to car parks and urban streets.
Hydrogeology	The branch of geology that deals with the occurrence, distribution, and effect of ground water.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action (e.g. land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact)).
Improvement	The carrying out of any act under powers conferred by Part V of the Highways Act 1980.

Term	Meaning
Intelligent Transport Systems	Advanced applications which, without embodying intelligence as such, aim to provide innovative services relating to different modes of transport and traffic management and enable various users to be better informed and make safer, more coordinated, and 'smarter' use of transport networks.
Interface	A point at which independent systems or diverse groups interact (i.e. the meeting of two roads at a junction or roundabout).
LA10,18h	The arithmetic average of the values of L10 hourly dB(A) for each of the eighteen one-hour periods between 0600 and 2400 hours.
Landscape	Human perception of the land contained by knowledge, cultural associations and identity with a place.
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	Areas that are 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, making them a good decision making framework for the natural environment.
Lane 1	The nearside lane.
Lane Gain	From outside the Scheme, where the left hand lane of the entry slip road becomes lane 1 of the motorway.
Lane Drop	Where Lane 1 diverges from the motorway into the exit slip road.
Legislation	A law or set of laws proposed by a government and given force/made official by a parliament.

Term	Meaning
Listed Building	A structure which has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest to protect its architectural and historic interest.
Managed Motorways	A "tool-box" of systems and technologies which facilitates the dynamic control of traffic for congestion and incident management, allowing road space to be managed in different ways for varying conditions to maximise capacity.
Methodology	The specific approach and techniques used for a given study.
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity, or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for negative environmental impacts or effects of a development.
Mitigation Measures	Methods employed to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for significant adverse impacts of development proposals.
Monitoring	A continuing assessment of the performance of the project, including mitigation measures. This determines if effects occur as predicted or if operations remain within acceptable limits, and if mitigation measures are as effective as predicted.
National Planning Policy Framework ("NPPF")	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the UK 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.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project(s) ("NSIP")	Large scale developments such as certain new harbours, power generating stations (including wind farms), highways developments and electricity transmission lines, which require a type of consent known as 'development consent' under procedures governed by the Planning Act 2008 (and amended by the Localism Act 2011).
Network Occupancy Criteria	The time stipulated for the onset of traffic management up until the complete removal of the traffic management system. The times vary from road to road dependent upon traffic volumes.



Term	Meaning
Noise Barrier	An exterior structure designed to protect inhabitants of sensitive land use areas from noise pollution.
Non-coplanar	Surfaces that are not in alignment with each other i.e. surfaces in hard shoulder areas slope in the opposite direction as the main carriageway.
Operational	The functioning of a project on completion of construction.
Ordnance Survey ("OS")	Digital mapping agency of the British Isles.
Perception	The psychology of seeing and attaching value and/or meaning to something.
Pier	An intermediate element of the sub-structure required on multispan bridges. A pier usually consists of a column, a group of columns or a wall.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	Recognised standard methodology for collating information on the habitat structure of a particular site.
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter smaller than about 10 micrometers.
Pollution	An increase of matter or energy to a level considered harmful to living organisms or their environment.
Preliminary Design	The design on which the application for development consent is based.

Term	Meaning
Principal Secondary Aquifers	<p>These 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers;</li> <li>• 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. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.</li> <li>• Secondary Undifferentiated - has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.</li> </ul>
Principal Superficial Aquifer	<p>These are layers of rock 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. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as a major aquifer.</p>
Programme	<p>A series of steps that have been identified or series of projects that are linked by dependency.</p>
Public Rights of Way ("PRoW")	<p>Public rights of way are paths upon which the public have a legally protected right to pass and re-pass.</p>
Ramsar site	<p>Wetlands of international importance.</p>
Receptor	<p>A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that has potential to be affected by a project.</p>

Term	Meaning
Registered Parks and Gardens	Parks and gardens listed on a register that includes sites of particular historic importance and of special historic interest in England. The main purposes of the register is to celebrate designed landscapes of note and to encourage appropriate protection.
Regulations	Official rules or acts to control something, generally made in relation to legislation.
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.
Scenario	A picture of a possible future.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the EIA process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be not significant.
Secondary A Aquifers	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. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.
Secondary B Aquifers	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. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.
Sensitivity	The extent to which the receiving environment can accept and accommodate change without experiencing adverse effects.
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.

Term	Meaning
Source Protection Zones – Outer Zone	Source Protection Zones ("SPZs") are defined by a 400 day travel time from a point below the water table. The previous accepted methodology gave an option to define SPZs as the minimum recharge area required to support 25% 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.
Statutory	Related to legislation or prescribed in law or regulation.
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 that has environmental responsibilities and which the Secretary of State considers likely to have an interest in the project.
Study Area	The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur). This may vary between the topic areas.
Super structure	The deck and parapets of a bridge.
Sub structure	The columns and other supports on which the super-structure rests.
Technique	A specified working practice.
Through Junction Running ("TJR")	Managed motorways operational regime which allow drivers using the hard shoulder approaching a junction to remain on the hard shoulder through the junction.
Total Catchment Zone	The area around a source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source.
Traffic Modelling/Forecasting	The process used to estimate the number of vehicles using a specific section of road or defined network of roads.

## ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Meaning
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ADS	Advance Direction Signs
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability. 1% CC AEP means 1 in 100 or greater Annual Exceedance Probability of river flooding levels with climate change allowance adjustment
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
ALR	All Lane Running
AMI	Advanced Motorway Indicators
AMSTMFS	Advanced Motorway Signalling and Traffic Management Feasibility Study
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas
ASC	Asset Support Contract
ATM	Active Traffic Management
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BDA	Bridge Deck unit Access (Drainage term)
BDO	Bridge Deck unit Outlet (Drainage term)
BGS	British Geological Survey
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BS	British Standard
CCDs	Cross Carriageway Ducts
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation

Term	Meaning
CDM	Construction, Design and Management
CEEQUAL	Civil Engineering Environmental Quality Assessment and Award Scheme
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CH	Chainage
CHE	Chief Highway Engineer
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated land: applications in real environments – an organisation dedicated to raise awareness of practical sustainable remediation technologies.
CM	Controlled Motorways
CR	Central Reserve
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
cSAC	candidate Special Area of Conservation ( <i>also see pSAC</i> )
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CWS	County Wildlife Site
DCO	Development Consent Order
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DMSO	Demonstration of meeting safety objective
DP	Delivery Partner (Contractor)
DQRA	Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment
EA	Environment Agency
EAR	Environmental Assessment Report

Term	Meaning
EAV	External Aspect Verification Cameras
EB	Eastbound
EC	European Commission
EDR	Engineering and Design Report
EH	English Heritage
EI	Electrical Interface
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
END	Environment Noise Directive
EOC	Explosive ordnance clearance
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations
EPS	European Protected Species
ERA	Emergency Refuge Area
ERT	Emergency Roadside Telephone
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FWI	Fatal Weighted Injury
FY	Future Year
GA	General Arrangement
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDMS	Geotechnical Data Management System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

Term	Meaning
GI	Ground Investigation
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
GQRA	Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment
GVA	Gross Value Added
H&S	Health and Safety
HA	Highways Agency – the Applicant. Note that the Highways Agency became Highways England from 1 April 2015
HADDMS	Highways Agency Drainage Data Management System
HADECS	Highways Agency Digital Enforcement Camera System
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HE	Highways England – the Applicant
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HIB	Highways Investment Board
HRA	Hot Rolled Asphalt
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HSR	Hard Shoulder Running
IAN	Interim Advice Note
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDM	Integrated Demand Management
IEEM	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
ITS	Intelligent Transport System
J or Jct	Junction



Term	Meaning
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
KDA	Combined Kerb and Drainage unit Access point
KDU	Combined Kerb and Drainage unit Access point
KDO	Combined Kerb and Drainage unit Outlet
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LDA	Linear Drain Access
LDO	Linear Drain Outlet
LEA	Local Economic Assessment
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LGR	Large Goods Vehicle
LIR	Local Impact Report
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
Lp	Drainage length for slot drains
LTT	Long Term Trend
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Sites
MAC	Managing Agent Contractor
MAGIC	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MIDAS	Motorway Incident Detection and Automatic Signalling
MM-ALR	Managed Motorway Controlled All Lane Running
MMP	Materials Management Plan

Term	Meaning
MP	Marker Posts
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPI	Material Project Information
MRSS	Maintenance and Repair Strategy Statement
MS3	Message Sign Mark 3
MS4	Motorway Signals Mark 4
MSA	Motorway Service Area
MSP	Maintenance Service Provider
NCA	National Character Area
NCN	National Cycle Network
NDD	Network Delivery and Development Directorate
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMU	Non-Motorised Users
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NN NPS	National Policy Statement for National Networks
NOMIS	National Online Manpower Information System
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NSCRG	National Safety Control Review Group
NSIP	National Significant Infrastructure Project
NTM	National Transport Model
NUTS	Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Term	Meaning
ONS	Office of National Statistics
ORBIT	London Orbital multi modal study
ORR	On-Road Resource
OS	Ordnance Survey
OY	Opening Year
PCF	Project Control Framework
PEI Report	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PIA	Personal Injury Accident
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
POPs	Police Observation Platforms
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines - EA guidance and advice on the law and good environmental practice
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
pSAC	possible Special Area of Conservation ( <i>also see cSAC</i> )
PSCRG	Project Safety Control Review Group
pSPA	potential Special Protection Area
PSSR	Preliminary Sources Study Report
PTZ	Pan, Tilt and Zoom (type of CCTV camera)
RA	Regeneration Area
RCB	Rigid Concrete Barrier
RCC	Regional Control Centre
RBD	River Basin District
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan

Term	Meaning
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RPSG	Roads Programme Steering Group
RQO	River Quality Objective
RSA	Road Safety Audit
s61 or Section 61	Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (which sets out procedures seeking and obtaining local authority consent to measures for the control of noise and vibration on construction sites)
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Sites of Community Importance
SDI	Social and Distributional Impacts
SER	Socio-Economic Report
SFAIRP	So far as is reasonably practicable
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SGAR	Stage Gate Assessment Review
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLR	Single Lens Reflex
SM	Smart Motorway
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPECS	Speed Check Cameras
SPZ	Source Protection Zone (drainage) or Simplified Planning Zone (planning)
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Term	Meaning
SuDS	Sustainable drainage systems
SWARMMS	London to South West and South Wales multi-modal study
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TechMAC	Technology Managing Agent Contractor
TEE	Transport Economic Efficiency
TJR	Through Junction Running
TM	Traffic Management (in the context of this application, this is the traffic management associated with the construction work for the Scheme)
TTM	Temporary Traffic Management (in the context of this application, this is the temporary traffic management associated with the future maintenance and operation of the motorway)
TTWA	Travel to Work Area
TMWG	Traffic management working group
TN	Target Notes
TO	Traffic Officer
TPO	Tree Protection Order
TSC(S)	Thin Surface Course (System)
TTM	Temporary Traffic Management
TTRO	Temporary Traffic Regulation Order
TTWA	Travel To Work Areas
TVMMS	Thames Valley Multi Modal Study
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VED	Visual Effects Drawing
VES	Visual Effects Schedule

Term	Meaning
VMS	Variable Message Sign
VMSL	Variable Mandatory Speed Limits
VPD	Vehicles per day
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria
WB	Westbound
WebTAG	Web based Transport Analysis Guidance
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Plan
WSE	Waste Strategy for England
WSI	Written Scheme of investigation (a programme for archaeological investigation works)
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence