

A38 Derby Junctions

TR010022

Volume 6

6.1 Environmental Statement
Chapter 17 – Abbreviations and
Glossary

Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

April 2019

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and
Procedure) Regulations 2009**

A38 Derby Junctions
Development Consent Order 202[]

**6.1 Environmental Statement
Chapter 17 Abbreviations and Glossary**

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Glossary

| Term | Description |
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| Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) | Above the mean sea level at Newlyn in Cornwall calculated between 1915 and 1921, taken as a reference point for the height data on Ordnance Survey maps. |
| Affected Road Network (ARN) | Parts of the road network which are identified as likely to be affected by changes in air quality as a result of a development project. |
| Aggregate | Granular material (e.g. sand and gravel or crushed rock) that can be used for building and/or civil engineering purposes (e.g. for concrete production). |
| Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) | The system devised and introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to classify agricultural land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. Land is graded between 1 (excellent quality) to 5 (very poor quality), with grade 3 subdivided into agricultural subgrades 3a and 3b. |
| Air quality action plan | A plan that must be compiled by a local authority if they declare an air quality management area. |
| Air quality dispersion modelling | An advanced dispersion model used to model the air quality impact of projects. |
| Air quality exceedance | Where pollutant concentrations exceed an air quality standard. |
| Air quality limit value | A maximum pollutant concentration to be achieved in the atmosphere, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances. Limit values are defined in European Union Directives and implemented in United Kingdom legislation. |
| Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) | If a local authority identifies any locations within its boundaries where the air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare the area as an air quality management area. The local authority is subsequently required to put together a local air quality action plan. |
| Air quality objective | Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient pollutant concentration to be achieved. The objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants. |
| Alluvial deposits | Natural materials deposited within and adjacent to rivers. |
| Ambient noise | A sound that is totally encompassing in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources near and far. |
| Ancient woodland | Land that has been continually wooded since at least the year 1600AD. |
| Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) | A measure used in transportation engineering and is the number of vehicles that will use a new or improved road on an average day. |
| Annual Average Weekday Traffic | The average 24-hour traffic volume occurring on weekdays throughout a full year. |
| Ambient noise | The total sound in a certain situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far. |
| Amenity | The relative pleasantness of a journey, or the ability of communities to achieve enjoyment and/or quality of life. |

| Term | Description |
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| Annual Average Weekly Traffic | Traffic data obtained by calculating weekly traffic flows and then calculating the annual average. Often used in predicting noise levels and air quality, usually in conjunction with other parameters such as average vehicle speed and percentage heavy vehicles. |
| Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) | Flood frequency is expressed in terms of an annual exceedance probability, which is the inverse of the annual maximum return period. For example, the 100-year flood (a flood likely to occur once every 100 years) can be expressed as the 1% AEP flood, which has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any year. |
| Appropriate Assessment | An assessment of the effects of a plan or project on the Natura 2000 network of European sites of nature conservation significance. The assessment focuses on the plan or project's implications for the site and any potential adverse impacts on its integrity. |
| Aquifer | An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand or silt). |
| A-Road | A type of road prefixed with the letter 'A'. These are the busiest and most direct main roads, apart from motorways, and can be of different standard. |
| Attenuation pond | A pond designed to hold back water and release it at a controlled flow rate. |
| At-grade junction | An intersection of highways where the crossing is at the same level. |
| Baseline conditions | 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. |
| Base year | Reflects the year which the data has been collected. |
| Basic noise level | A measure of source noise at a reference distance of 10m from the nearside carriageway edge. |
| Bedrock | Rock that underlies loose deposits such as soil or alluvium. |
| Below ground level (bgl) | Term used to differentiate below ground from above ground. |
| Best and most versatile land | Land defined as grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification. This land is considered the most flexible, productive and efficient and is most capable of delivering crops for food and non-food uses. |
| Biodiversity | The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, landscape, ecosystem, habitat, communities, species, populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels. |
| Borehole | A hole bored into the ground, usually as part of investigations, typically to test the depth and quality of soil, rock and groundwater. A borehole can also be used to dewater the ground. |
| Bridge deck | The component of a bridge superstructure that directly supports the road surface and traffic. |
| British Standards Institution (BSI) | A group which produces British Standards across industry sectors and which is formally designated as the National Standards Body for the UK. |
| Buffer | Specified area or distance surrounding a site or feature of interest. |
| Built heritage | A structure or building of historic value. These structures are visible above ground level. |

| Term | Description |
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| Bund | An embankment structure. |
| Bypass | The diversion of a major road to carry traffic around a built up area, constructed to improve the journey of through traffic and/or improve the environmental conditions along the original route. |
| Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CRTN) | A technical memorandum that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic. |
| Carbon footprint | The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular policy or development. |
| Carriageway | The width of a highway that can be used by motorised vehicles and non-motorised users, formed by a number of lanes. |
| Catchment | A drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea. |
| Chainage | The distance of any point along a road, measured along the road centreline from a chosen origin or start point. |
| Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv) | A professional qualification obtained by knowledgeable, experienced, competent and committed environmental professionals. |
| Climate | The climate can be described simply as the 'average weather', typically looked at over a period of 30 years. It can include temperature, rainfall, snow cover, or any other weather characteristic. |
| Climate change | This refers to a change in the state of the climate, which can be identified by changes in average climate characteristics which persist for an extended period, typically decades or longer. |
| Combined effect | A type of cumulative effect which occurs when different types of activity combine to have an effect on a specific receptor or resource. |
| Committed development | A development that has full or outline planning permission, or is allocated in an adopted development plan. |
| Compensation (environmental) | Mitigation measures applied where nothing can be done to reduce an environmental impact or effect. An example is habitat and species relocation. |
| Competent expert(s) | The terms used in the EIA Regulations to describe a suitably qualified and experienced person (or persons) responsible for the preparation of the Environmental Statement, either whole or in part. |
| Compulsory acquisition | The acquisition of land (or rights over land) without the owner's consent, but in return for compensation. |
| Congestion | A situation where the volume of traffic is too great for the road, causing vehicles to slow down or stop, often caused by bottlenecks, traffic incidents and junction design. |
| Conservation area | An area designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest and with a character or appearance which is desirable to preserve or enhance. |
| Construction and demolition waste | Consists of unwanted material produced directly or indirectly as a result of the construction phase. |
| Construction compound | Construction compounds will generally act as the points of entry to the worksites from the public highway. They may also be used for major stockpiling of materials such as top soil, and to facilitate transfer of materials to and from the site. |

| Term | Description |
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| Construction Design and Management (CDM) Regulations 2015 | The Construction (Design & Management) Regulations (CDM 2015) are the main set of regulations for managing the health, safety and welfare of construction projects. |
| Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) | A plan prepared by a contractor which sets out how a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area and the protocols to be followed in implementing these measures, in accordance with environmental commitments. |
| Construction plant | Portable construction machinery and equipment. |
| Contractor | A general term used to describe an individual or company appointed by a developer to construct or manage a project at a certain price or rate. |
| Controlled waters | Rivers, streams, estuaries, lakes, canals, ditches, ponds and groundwater as far out as the UK territorial limit. The statutory definition is provided in section 104 (1) of the Water Resources Act 1991 and section 30A (d) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. |
| County Wildlife Sites (CWS) | County Wildlife Sites designation is non-statutory, but is recognition of a site's high value for wildlife, with many sites being of county and often regional or national importance. They often support characteristic or threatened species and habitats included in Local and National Biodiversity Action Plans. |
| Culvert | A tunnel (pipe or box shaped) that carries a stream or open drain under a road or railway. |
| Cumulative effects (or impact) | Effects upon the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions. Each impact by itself may not be significant but can become a significant effect when combined with other impacts. |
| Cutting | An earthwork to establish the road foundations (along with embankments), where the road is cut into the landscape, providing potential for visual screening and noise attenuation. |
| Cycle lane | A lane reserved exclusively for the use of bicycles. |
| Decibel (dB) | The scale used to measure noise is the decibel scale which extends from 0 to 140 decibels, corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level. |
| Delay | For pedestrians, this is the increase in the 'person-minutes' of the journey times of pedestrians and other non-motorised travellers. For traffic, this is the increase in journey times for drivers and passengers. |
| Department for Transport (DfT) | Government department responsible for the transport network in England, and for aspects of the transport network in the devolved administrations. |
| Deposition (dust) | The vertical passage of a substance (e.g. dust) to a surface or the ground. |
| Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) | A series of 15 volumes that provide standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the United Kingdom, and, with some amendments, the Republic of Ireland. |
| Design-development | The process in which technical specialists (engineers and environmentalists) refine the design for the various elements of a development project. |
| Detailed assessment | Method applied to gain an in-depth appreciation of the beneficial and adverse consequences of the project and to inform project decisions. Detailed Assessments are likely to require detailed field surveys and/or quantified modelling techniques. |

| Term | Description |
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| Determination | The formal judgement as to whether a project requires statutory Environmental Impact Assessment or not. |
| Development Consent Order (DCO) | The means of applying for consent to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). NSIPs include, for example, major energy and transport projects. |
| Diffusion tube monitoring | Diffusion tubes are a pollutant specific method of monitoring and measuring different pollutants, including measuring oxides of nitrogen (NOx). Diffusion tubes passively absorb the pollutant to which they are exposed in each place over a period, generally 2-4 weeks, and the tube is then returned to the laboratory for analysis. |
| Digital terrain model | A digital terrain model is a 3D representation of a terrain's surface. |
| Directive | Legal obligations imposed on European member states by the European Union. |
| Disbenefit | A disadvantage or loss resulting from something. |
| Diverge | The point where two streams of traffic split and go in different directions. |
| Do-Nothing (DN) scenario | The Do Nothing forecasting scenario is simply the existing network without modification in the Opening/Design Year. |
| Do-Minimum (DM) scenario | The Do-Minimum forecast scenario in the Opening/Design Year is the base road and traffic network against which alternative improvements can be assessed. In many cases, the definition of the Do-Minimum is straightforward; it is simply the Do-Nothing scenario. However, 1 or more of the following 4 cases may arise, in which the 'Do-Minimum' differs from the 'Do-Nothing': i) The case where works will be carried out regardless of whether or not the Do-Something scheme is built. ii) The case where the existing network may be improved to form a 'Do-Minimum' scheme which can be tested as an alternative to carrying out major Do-Something improvements. iii) The case where traffic conditions can be improved without significant capital expenditure. iv) The case where the area covered by the modelled network includes road proposals other than the one under immediate consideration. |
| Do-Something (DS) scenario | The Do-Something forecast scenario is the road proposal under consideration in the Opening/Design Year. |
| Driver stress | The adverse mental and physiological effects experienced by a driver traversing a road network. |
| Dumb-bell | A type of grade-separated junction which takes the form of a roundabout either side of a major road, linked by a bridge. |
| Dust | All airborne particulate matter. |
| Earthworks | The removal or placement of soils and rocks such as in cuttings, embankments and environmental mitigation, including the in-situ improvement of soils/rocks to achieve the desired properties. |
| Ecosystem | Biological community of interacting organisms (e.g. plants and animals) and their environment. |
| 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 (or change) to the importance, value or sensitivity of the receptor or resource, in accordance with defined significance criteria. |
| Embankment | Artificially raised ground, commonly made of earth material, such as stone, on which the carriageway is laid. |

| Term | Description |
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| Embedded mitigation | Mitigation measures incorporated (embedded) into the design of a development project, for example earthworks to visually screen traffic movements in available views. |
| Emission factor toolkit | Tool used to assist local authorities in carrying out Review and Assessment of local air quality as part of their duties under the Environmental Act 1995. |
| Enabling works | Enabling works are preparations to make a building site ready for construction. It covers activities from site preparation, creation of access routes, and the installation of facilities like security fencing, ramps, and placing of signs. |
| Enhancement | A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project. |
| Envirocheck | A provider of environmental data, reports and risk solutions for use in site-based assessments. |
| Environmental/Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) | Supports compliance with legislation and planning conditions but also provides advice and guidance throughout construction. |
| Environmental assessment | A method and process by which information about environmental effects is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making. |
| Environmental Health Officer (EHO) | A local authority officer with responsibilities for protecting public health through the administration and enforcement of environmental health legislation. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) | A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making. For certain projects, EIA is a statutory requirement. |
| Environmental effect | The consequence of an action (impact) upon the environment such as the decline of a breeding bird population as a result of the removal of hedgerows and trees. |
| Environmental impact | The change in the environment from a development such as the removal of a hedgerow. |
| Environmental masterplan | Plan which illustrates the mitigation measures integrated into the design of the Scheme. |
| Environmental Quality Standard (EQS) | Standards that have been developed with the aim to meet the requirements of the WFD Directive. |
| Environmental Statement (ES) | A document produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA. |
| European Economic Area (EEA) | The European Economic Area (EEA) was established via the EEA Agreement, an international agreement which allows for the extension of the EU's single market to non-EU member parties. |
| European Protected Species | Species of plants and animals (not birds) which are protected by European law. |

| Term | Description |
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| European site | The generic term used to describe the following designated sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). • Sites that are in the process of designation as SACs and SPAs - these are known as proposed SACs (pSACs), candidate SACs (cSACs), potential SPAs (pSPAs) and Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), depending on the type of designation and point of progression through the designation process. • Ramsar Sites. |
| Examining Authority | A panel of inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State who are responsible for examining Development Consent Order applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects. |
| Excavated material | Largely natural soil and rock material that is removed from the ground during construction. |
| Exchange land | Mitigation land which is not smaller in area and is equally advantageous to the users of land taken by a development project. |
| False cutting | A means of screening the road from the surrounding landscape. |
| Farm viability assessment | An assessment which establishes the current operational and economic conditions of agricultural businesses and how a development project could affect their future viability. |
| Fill | Material used to artificially raise the existing ground levels. |
| Find spot | A term used to describe the location at which an archaeological find was discovered. |
| Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) | The process of assessing potential flood risk to a site and identifying whether there are any flooding or surface water management issues that may warrant further consideration or may affect the feasibility of a development. |
| Flood Zone | Flood Zone definitions are set out in the National Planning Policy Guidance. Used to create a flood map for planning risk. There are 3 flood zones which refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences. |
| Flood Zone 1 | Flood Zone 1: land outside the floodplain. There is little or no risk of flooding in this zone. |
| Flood Zone 2 | Flood Zone 2: the area of the floodplain where there is a low to medium flood risk. |
| Flood Zone 3 | Flood Zone 3: the area of the floodplain where there is a high risk of flooding. |
| Floodplain | Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows or would flow in times of flood, but for defences in place. |
| Fluvial | A term that relates to rivers and streams and the processes that occur within them. |
| Fugitive dust | Visible emissions of dust that does not come from a definable point source, for example a smoke stack. Typical examples would include stored piles of soil, dry bare earth on construction sites or haul roads etc. |
| Future baseline | The situation and conditions that would prevail should a proposed development not proceed. Predicted impacts are compared against this theoretical scenario. |
| Gantry | A bridge-like overhead structure with a platform supporting equipment such as a crane, signals, or cameras. |

| Term | Description |
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| Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) | Locally designated sites of importance for geodiversity. |
| Geomorphology | The study of landforms and the processes which create them. |
| Geophysical survey | A process involving ground-based physical sensing techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits. |
| Grade-separated junction | A type of junction where the major route (or routes) through the junction do not stop and do not cross any other road on the level. Movements to other roads are made using slip roads and bridges. |
| Green belt | A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. |
| Greenhouse gases | Atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapour that absorb and emit infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds. |
| Ground investigation (GI) | An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land contamination purposes. |
| Ground-borne vibration | Vibration generated by an event such as the pass-by vehicles in a tunnel, propagated through the ground or structure (i.e. not the air) into a receiving building. |
| Groundwater | All water which is below the surface of the ground and within the permanently saturated zone. |
| Groundwater source protection zone (SPZ) | Areas defined by the Environment Agency which show the risk from contamination/pollution to groundwater that is extracted for drinking water. |
| Habitat | The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism. |
| Habitat of principal importance | Habitats in England identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and which are regarded as having biodiversity conservation priorities. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) | A Habitat Regulations Assessment is required where a project may have significant effects on a site by affecting its function to support protected habitats or species. Its purpose is to assess the implications of the proposal in respect of the site's ' <i>conservation objectives</i> '. The assessment is undertaken by the competent authority, in this case the Secretary of State. |
| Handover Environmental Management Plan (HEMP) | A package of information that is handed over to those responsible for the future management and operation of the highway. |
| Haul road | A temporary road provided within a contractor's site area to allow for the movement of construction material, construction machinery and/or construction labour around the site. |
| Heavy goods vehicle (HGV) | A commercial carrier vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of more than 3.5 tonnes. |
| Hectare | A metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres. |
| Heritage asset | A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape of historic value. |
| Highways Agency Drainage Data Management System (HADDMS) | Management system used to store technical information about the location and condition of drainage infrastructure on the network. |

| Term | Description |
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| Highways Agency Water Risk Assessment Tool (HAWRAT) | A spreadsheet based application used to determine whether highway runoff is likely to have an ecological impact on surface watercourses. |
| Highways England | The government agency responsible for the operation, maintenance and improvement of England's trunk roads and motorways. |
| Historic Environmental Record (HER) | A record of all known archaeological finds and features and historic buildings and historic /landscape features, relating to all periods from the earliest human activity to the present day; maintained by each County and Unitary Authority in the United Kingdom. |
| Hot rolled asphalt | A common type of road surfacing comprising a dense mixture of mineral aggregate, sand and bitumen. |
| Hydrogeology | The nature, distribution and movement of groundwater in soils and rocks, including in aquifers. |
| Impact | Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact). |
| Important hedgerow | A hedgerow that is at least 30 years old and which meets certain criteria relating to its particular archaeological, historical, wildlife and landscape value. |
| Inert waste | Defined in Article 2(e) of EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) as waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inert waste does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health. • The total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water and/or groundwater. |
| Interchange | A term used to describe a grade separated junction that provides free flow from one mainline to another. |
| Interim Advice Note (IAN) | Guidance notes issued by Highways England which incorporate amendments or additions to the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. |
| Invasive species | Non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed. |
| Junction | A place where two roads meet, regardless of design or layout. |
| Key characteristics (landscape) | The combination of elements that are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place. |
| Landscape character area (LCA) | Areas of landscape that have a broadly consistent pattern of topography, land use and vegetation cover. |
| Land take | Land required for the Scheme |
| Lane | A section of carriageway marked out for the use of traffic, and typically intended for use in one direction. |
| Laydown area | An area used for the temporary storage of construction equipment and supplies. |
| Light goods vehicle | A motor vehicle used to carry goods with a total mass of up to 3.5 tonnes. |
| Link | A section of road between two junctions. |

| Term | Description |
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| Listed building | A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II, with Grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building. |
| Local Air Quality Management | A key part in the UK Government's and the Devolved Administrations' strategies to achieve the air quality objectives. |
| Local Area Model | Traffic model which is used to test the impact of the Scheme on the local road network. |
| Local Biodiversity Action Plan | A plan that identifies threatened species and habitats and seeks to protect and restore biological systems. |
| Local Geological Site | Non-statutory geological sites considered worthy of protection for their earth science or landscape importance. Formerly known as Regionally Important Geological Sites. |
| Local Nature Reserves (LNR) | Local Nature Reserves are a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. |
| Local planning authority | The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions. |
| Local Wildlife Site (LWS) | Non-statutory sites of nature conservation value that have been designated 'locally'. These sites are referred to differently between counties with common terms including site of importance for nature conservation, county wildlife site, site of biological importance, site of local importance and sites of metropolitan importance. |
| Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) | The lowest concentration or amount of a substance found by experiment or observation that causes an adverse alteration of morphology, function, capacity, growth, development, or lifespan of a target organism distinguished from normal organisms of the same species under defined conditions of exposure. |
| Low-noise surfacing | See thin surface course. |
| Made ground | Land where natural and undisturbed soils have largely been replaced by man-made or artificial materials. It may be composed of a variety of materials including imported natural soils and rocks with or without residues of industrial processes (such as ash) or demolition material (such as crushed brick or concrete). |
| Main river | A river maintained directly by the Environment Agency. They are generally larger arterial watercourses. |
| Mainline | The carriageway carrying the main flow of traffic, generally traffic passing straight through a junction or interchange. |
| Merge | The point where two different traffic flows come together and continue as one. |
| Mitigation | Measures including any process, activity, or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for negative environmental impacts or effects of a development. |
| Modelling | The process of estimating changes within an area of interest under a specific set of conditions. |
| 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. |

| Term | Description |
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| Multi-Agency Geographic Information Service (MAGIC) | A website which provides geographic information about the natural environment. |
| National Character Area (NCA) | Areas of England defined by their unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history and cultural and economic activity. |
| National Cycle Network | A national cycling route network of the United Kingdom, which was established to encourage cycling throughout Britain, as well as for the purposes of bicycle touring. |
| National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) | A planning framework which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. |
| National Policy Statement (NPS) for England | Statements prepared and designated by the Secretary of State under the Planning Act 2008, which establish national policy for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, including energy, transport and water, waste water and waste and against which applications for Development Consent Orders are assessed. |
| National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN) | A statement setting out the need for, and Government's policies to deliver, the development of nationally significant infrastructure projects on the national road and rail networks in England. |
| National speed limit | The default speed limit which applies to roads without any posted limit, this being 60mph on single carriageway roads and 70mph on dual carriageways and motorways. |
| National Vegetation Classification (NVC) | A comprehensive classification and description of the plant communities of Britain, administered by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. |
| Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) | Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (" <i>NSIP</i> ") are 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). |
| Natura 2000 | A network of core breeding and resting sites for rare and threatened species, and some rare natural habitat types which are protected in their own right. |
| Nitrate vulnerable zone | Areas covering 62% of England designated as a result of the EU's Nitrates Directive in order to reduce the level of nitrates in surface and groundwater. Farmers with land in nitrate vulnerable zones have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture. |
| No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) | The no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) denotes the level of exposure of an organism, found by experiment or observation, at which there is no biologically or statistically significant increase in the frequency or severity of any adverse effects (e.g. alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development or life span) in the exposed population when compared to its appropriate control. |
| Noise barrier | A solid construction that reduces unwanted sound. It may take many forms including: engineering cutting; retaining wall; noise fence barrier; landscape earthworks; a 'low level' barrier on a viaduct; a parapet barrier on a viaduct; or any combination of these measures. Also called an attenuation barrier. |

| Term | Description |
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| Noise Important Area | Areas identified with respect to noise from major roads and from roads within agglomerations where 'the 1% of the population that are affected by the highest noise levels from major roads' are located according to the results of the strategic noise mapping. |
| Noise sensitive receptor | These comprise mainly residential buildings, but also include educational buildings, hospitals and places of worship. |
| Non-hazardous waste | Any waste not defined as 'hazardous' under Directive 91/689/EEC. Examples include soils from ground/site clearance and demolition wastes. |
| Non-motorised users (NMU) | A collective term used to describe pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians (horse riders). |
| Non-Technical Summary (NTS) | Information for the non-specialist reader to enable them to understand the main predicted environmental effects of the proposal without reference to the main Environmental Statement. |
| Operational | The functioning of a project on completion of construction. |
| Ordinary watercourse | Ordinary watercourses include every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows and which does not form part of a main river. |
| Ordnance Survey (OS) | The national mapping agency for the UK. |
| Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) | The OEMP (Appendix 2.1 [TR010022/APP/6.3]) identifies environmental mitigation measures and has been used to inform the EIA. It defines those environmental commitments and actions which will be implemented (within the REAC). It includes a brief scheme description, identifies the roles and responsibilities of those who will be responsible for managing and reporting the construction phase environmental aspects. The OEMP will be used as a basis for the contractor's development of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Handover Environmental Management Plan (HEMP). |
| Overbridge | A bridge crossing over a transport corridor (e.g. a highway). |
| Parapet | A parapet is a barrier which is an extension of the wall at the edge of a roof, terrace, balcony, walkway or other structure. |
| Particulate matter (PM) | Discrete particles in ambient air, with diameters ranging between nanometres (billionths of a metre) to micrometres (millionths of a metre). |
| Pathways | The routes by which pollutants are transmitted through air, water, soils, plants and organisms to their receptors. |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | Protective clothing, helmets, goggles, or other garments or equipment designed to protect the wearer's body from injury or infection. |
| Phase 1 habitat survey | A habitat classification and field survey technique to record semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats. |
| Photomontage | Inserting an image of a proposed development onto a photograph for the purposes of creating an illustrative representation of potential changes to existing views. |
| Planning Inspectorate | An executive agency with responsibilities for planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, local plan examinations and other planning-related casework in England and Wales. |

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Planning Statement | A document prepared by applicants which provides background and technical information on a development project, the purpose being to inform determination of a planning application by demonstrating its compliance with relevant planning policy. |
| Pollution prevention guidance (PPG) | A series of guidance notes produced by the Environment Agency to advise industry and the public on legal responsibilities and good environmental practice. |
| Potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS) | An area being considered against defined nature conservation value criteria. This criteria takes into account the most important, distinctive and threatened species and habitats. If considered suitable pLWS are confirmed as LWS. See Local Wildlife Site. |
| Preferred option | The chosen design option that most successfully achieves the project objectives and becomes subject to further design and assessment. |
| Preferred Route Announcement (PRA) | An announcement made by Highways England following the selection of a preferred option or solution for a given road project. |
| Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) | Preliminary Environmental Information is defined in the EIA Regulations as: <i>'information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 (information for inclusion in environmental statements) which –</i> (a) <i>has been compiled by the applicant; and</i> (b) <i>is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development).'</i> |
| Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) | A report that compiles and presents the Preliminary Environmental Information gathered for a development project. |
| Preliminary Sources Study Report (PSSR) | Reports the geotechnical implications for the feasibility of all project options. |
| Principal aquifer | 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 major aquifer. |
| Project Control Framework (PCF) | A joint Department for Transport and Highways England approach to developing, delivering and managing major road projects. |
| Protected species | Species of wild plants, birds and animals which are afforded protection through legislative provisions. |
| Public right of way (PRoW) | A highway where the public has the right to walk. It can be a footpath (used for walking), a bridleway (used for walking, riding a horse and cycling), or a byway that is open to all traffic (including motor vehicles). |
| Ramsar (site) | Wetland sites that are of international importance, as designated under Article 2(1) of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Ramsar (Iran), 2 February 1971. UN Treaty Series No. 14583. |
| Receptor | A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that has the potential to be affected by a project. |

| Term | Description |
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| Record of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) | The REAC forms part of the Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP), (refer to Appendix 2.1 [TR010022/APP/6.3]) and defines the environmental actions and commitments which have been identified and developed to mitigate the Scheme's environmental effects. The actions and commitments contained within the REAC are considered embedded mitigation and as such are considered to be in place within the ES assessments. |
| Remediation | The process of removing a pollution linkage (i.e. by removing one or more of the elements in a source-pathway-receptor linkage) in contaminated land in order to render an acceptable risk. Usually this involves a degree of removal of contaminants and/or blockage of pathways. |
| Residual effect | The predicted consequential change on the environment from the impacts of a development after mitigation. |
| 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. |
| Restoration (ecological) | The re-establishment of a damaged or degraded system or habitat to a level similar to its original condition. |
| Riparian | Relating to or situated on the banks of a river. |
| Risk assessment | An assessment of the probability of a hazard occurring that could result in an impact. |
| River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) | River basin management plans (RBMPs) set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment. |
| Road Investment Strategy (RIS) | A document which sets out a long-term vision for England's motorways and major roads, outlining how smooth, smart and sustainable roads will be achieved through investment over a five year period (2015 - 2020). |
| Rochdale Envelope | An approach to consenting and environmental impact assessment, named after a UK planning law case, which allows the promoters of development projects to broadly define their schemes within agreed parameters to retain flexibility of design. |
| Roundabout | A circular, one-way junction at which other roads meet and terminate. |
| Runoff | The flow of water over the ground surface. |
| Scheduled monument | A ' <i>nationally important</i> ' archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change and included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. The protection given to scheduled monuments is given under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. |
| Scheme | All works associated with the A38 Derby junctions scheme. |
| Scoping | The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the Environmental Impact Assessment 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. |
| Scoping Opinion | The written opinion of the relevant authority, following a request from the applicant for planning permission, as to the information to be provided in an Environmental Statement. |

| Term | Description |
|---|--|
| Scoping Report | A report which records the outcomes of the scoping process and is typically submitted as part of a formal request for a Scoping Opinion. |
| Screening | The formal process undertaken to determine whether it is necessary to carry out a statutory Environmental Impact Assessment and publish an Environmental Statement in accordance with the EIA Regulations. |
| Secondary A aquifer | These are 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 aquifer | These are 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. |
| Secretary of State (SoS) | The cabinet minister who (among other things) acts as decision-maker on all national infrastructure applications for development consent. |
| Setting (cultural heritage) | The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset and may affect the ability to appreciate it. |
| Severance (land) | The splitting of a land holding into more than one part, for example through the introduction of a new section of road. |
| Severance (non-motorised users) | The perceived separation of residents from facilities and services they use within their community caused by new or improved roads, or by changes in traffic flows. |
| Significance (of effect) | A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by generic significance criteria or criteria specific to an environmental topic. |
| Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) | The level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur. |
| Simple assessment | Initial, brief assessment activity based on the assembly of data and information that is readily available, to fulfil one of the following functions: |
| Site of Biological Importance | A non-statutory designation used by some local planning authorities to protect locally valued sites of biological diversity described as local wildlife sites by the UK Government. |
| Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) | Sites designated by local authorities for the purpose of conserving wildlife. |
| Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) | Area of land notified by Natural England under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest due to its flora, fauna or geological or physiological features. |
| Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) | A plan that is used to outline how a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on waste production and handling on the environment and surrounding area. |
| Slip road | A connector road within a junction between a mainline carriageway and the local highway network, or vice versa, which meets the local highway network at-grade. |

| Term | Description |
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| Sound power level | The sound power level of a source is a measurement of the total acoustic power it radiates. The sound power level is an intrinsic characteristic of a source (analogous to its volume or mass), which is not affected by the environment within which the source is located. |
| Sound pressure level | The parameter by which sound levels are measured in air. It is measured in decibels. The threshold of hearing has been set at 0dB, while the threshold of pain is approximately 120dB. Normal speech is approximately 60dB at a distance of 1 metre and a change of 3dB in a time varying sound signal is commonly regarded as being just detectable. A change of 10dB is subjectively twice, or half, as loud. |
| Source Protection Zone (SPZ) | Source Protection Zones ("SPZ") show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution to groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public water supplies. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. SPZs can comprise of up to three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment). A fourth zone of special interest can also occasionally be applied to a groundwater source. |
| Span | The horizontal distance between two supports of a structure (e.g. piers of a bridge or viaduct). |
| Spatial scope | The geographic area over which environmental impacts and effects could occur as a result of a development project. |
| Special Area of Conservation (SAC) | Sites designated under EU legislation for the protection of habitats and species considered to be of European interest. |
| Species of Principal Importance | Habitats and species of principal importance in England. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. |
| Stakeholder | An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a development project. |
| Standard mitigation | Measures comprising standard techniques and activities which are implemented during the construction of a development project to protect the environment and/or mitigate adverse effects, for example the covering of exposed materials to reduce dust emissions. |
| Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) | To be included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, sites must be deemed to be of ' <i>outstanding universal value</i> '. OUV is ' <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> '. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value shall be the basis for the future protection and management of the property. |
| Statutory consultee | Organisations and bodies, defined by statute, which must be consulted on relevant planning matters. |
| Strategic road network (SRN) | The network of motorways and trunk roads in England. |
| 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). |
| Superficial deposit | A geological deposit that was laid down during the Quaternary period. Such deposits were largely formed by river, marine or glacial processes but can also include wind-blown deposits known as loess. |

| Term | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Surface water | Waters including rivers, lakes, loughs, reservoirs, canals, streams, ditches, coastal waters and estuaries. |
| Sustainable drainage systems (SuDs) | Measures designed to control surface runoff close to its source, including management practices and control measures such as storage tanks, basins, swales, ponds and lakes. Sustainable drainage systems allow a gradual release of water and thereby reduce the potential for downstream flooding. |
| Swale | A low or hollow place, especially a marshy depression between ridges. |
| Temporal scope | The duration of time over which environmental impacts and effects could occur as a result of a development project. |
| Thin surface course | A generic term used to describe a type of road surfacing which has a high stone content, laid at a thickness of less than 50mm. It is applied to reduce the noise resulting from the interaction of vehicle tyres with the road. Also known as low-noise surfacing. |
| Trackout | The transportation of dust and dirt from construction sites onto the road network. |
| Traffic | The total volume of vehicle traffic on a road flowing past a certain point over a year, divided by 365 days. |
| Transboundary effects | The term used to describe the significant environmental effects of a development project which extend beyond the boundary of the European Economic Area State within which it would be implemented. |
| Translocation | The transporting and release of species or habitats from one location to another. For example, if an area of land is required permanently for a new development, species can be moved from that site to a suitable alternative location. |
| Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG) | Guidance produced by the Department for Transport for undertaking transportation studies, appraisals and modelling. Also referred to as WebTAG. |
| Tree Preservation Order (TPO) | An order made by a local planning authority, under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, in respect of trees or woodlands. The principal effect of a tree preservation order is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees without the local planning authority's consent. |
| Trial trenching (cultural heritage) | A method of on-site archaeological investigation where trenches are dug at intervals across a site to identify any archaeological remains. |
| Trunk road | A road operated and maintained in England by Highways England. |
| Two-way trips | A person trip is a one-way journey by one person by any mode of transport, including walking, cycling, privately operated motor vehicles, or any public transport modes. A vehicle trip is a one-way journey by a single privately-operated motor vehicle regardless of the number of persons in the vehicle. Two-way trips refer to the total number of vehicle movements in both directions (i.e. with 200 westbound vehicles and 100 eastbound, there would be 300 two-way trips) |
| Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level | Extensive and regular changes in behaviour and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress or physiological effects, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory. |
| Underbridge (or underpass) | A bridge crossing under a transport corridor (e.g. a highway). |

| Term | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Unexploded ordnance (UXO) | Explosives that did not explode when deployed and thus still pose a risk of detonation. |
| Unitary Development Plan (UDP) | A statutory document that sets out the council's planning policies for development, conservation, regeneration and environmental improvement activity. |
| Upgrade | Refers to the physical improvement of a road, through widening of the carriageway or rebuilding a junction. |
| Utilities | The term utilities can also refer to the set of services provided by these organisations consumed by the public: Coal, electricity, natural gas, water, sewage, telephone, and transportation. Broadband internet services (both fixed-line and mobile) are increasingly being included within the definition. |
| Vehicle movement | A journey made by a vehicle. This can either be a one way or two way trip. |
| Vehicle restraint systems | System installed on a road to provide a level of containment for an errant vehicle such as a safety barrier. |
| Viewpoint | A place from which something can be viewed. |
| VISSIM | A type of computer simulation software used in transportation assessments to model how traffic would interact on a given area of the road network. |
| Visual amenity | The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area. |
| Visual receptor | People who may have a view of a proposed development during construction or operation. |
| Water Framework Directive (WFD) | The Water Framework Directive (WFD) introduced a new system for monitoring and classifying the quality of surface and ground waters. The Directive requires that Environmental Objectives be set for all surface waters and groundwater to enable them to achieve Good Ecological Potential/Status by a defined date. |
| World Heritage Site (WHS) | A site inscribed by UNESCO because of its Outstanding Universal Value under the terms of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. |
| Worst-case assumption (or scenario) | An assumption adopted within an environmental impact assessment which identifies a scenario or parameter that would likely result in the maximum environmental effect (termed the worst-case). This is typically applied where uncertainty exists over the detail of a particular development component or approach to project delivery, for which a basis of assessment is needed. |
| Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) | A Written Scheme of Investigation outlines known and potential archaeological features and deposits or built heritage elements on a site and suggests a structure for exploring them using the latest, most appropriate and cost-effective archaeological techniques. |
| Zone of Influence (Zol) | The area for the assessment of combined effects. Zols are variable depending on the environmental factor being discussed. |
| Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) | A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which the Scheme is theoretically visible. |

Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|--|
| AA | Appropriate Assessment |
| AADT | Annual Average Daily Traffic |
| ACM | Asbestos Containing Materials |
| ADMS | Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System |
| AEP | Annual Exceedance Probability |
| AIES | Assessment of Implications on European Sites |
| ALARP | As Low As Reasonably Practicable |
| ALC | Agricultural Land Classification |
| AMES | Areas of Multiple Sensitivity |
| AMS | Archaeological Mitigation Strategy |
| AOD | Above Ordinance Datum |
| AONB | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty |
| APIS | Air Pollution Information System |
| AQAP | Air Quality Action Plan |
| AQMA | Air Quality Management Area |
| AQS | Air Quality Strategy |
| ASR | Annual Status Report |
| BAP | Biodiversity Action Plan |
| BAT | Best Available Technique |
| BCT | Bat Conservation Trust |
| BEIS | Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy |
| BGS | British Geological Survey |
| BGL | Below Ground Level |
| BHA | Building Height Attribute |
| BNL | Basic Noise Level |
| BOCC | Birds of Conservation Concern |
| BOD | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| BPM | Best Practicable Means |
| BS | British Standard |
| BSS | Basic Safety Standards |
| CA | Conservation Area |
| CAS | Chemical Abstract Service |
| CAZ | Clean Air Zone |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| CCRA | Climate Change Risk Assessment |
| CDW | Construction Demolition Waste |
| CEA | Cumulative Effects Assessment |
| CEMP | Construction Environmental Management Plan |
| CEnv | Chartered Environmentalist |
| CH ₄ | Methane |
| CIEEM | Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management |
| CL:AIRE | Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments |
| CNS | Central Nervous System |
| CO ₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| CoCP | Code of Construction Practice |
| COMAH | Control of Major Accident Hazards |
| CoPA | Control of Pollution Act |
| COSHH | Control of Substances Hazardous to Health |
| CP | Core Principles |
| CRM | Community Relations Manager |
| CRTN | Calculation of Road Traffic Noise |
| CRoW Act | Countyside and Rights of Way Act |
| CS | Characteristic Situation |
| CSci | Chartered Scientist |
| CSM | Conceptual Site Model |
| CSR | Client Scheme Requirements |
| CWS | County Wildlife Site |
| D | Statutory Designated Asset (Heritage) |
| DAS | Discretionary Advice Service |
| dB | Decibel |
| DBtG | Derbyshire Bat Group |
| DCC | Derby County Council |
| DCiC | Derby City Council |
| DCIM | Derby Integrated Catchment Model |
| DCLG | Department for Communities and Local Government |
| DCMS | Department for Culture Media and Sport |
| DCO | Development Consent Order |
| dDCO | Draft Development Consent Order |
| Defra | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| DfT | Department for Transport |
| DM | Do Minimum |
| DMG | Derbyshire Mammal Group |
| DMRB | Design Manual for Roads and Bridges |
| DNES | Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Entomological Society |
| DoWCoP | Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice |
| DQRA | Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment |
| DS | Do Something |
| DTM | Digital Terrain Model |
| DU | Duration |
| DVMWHS | Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site |
| DVMWHSP | Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Partnership |
| DWS | Drinking Water Standards |
| DWT | Derbyshire Wildlife Trust |
| EBC | Erewash Borough Council |
| EC | Extent |
| EclA | Ecological Impact Assessment |
| ECoW | Ecological Clerk of Works |
| EEA | European Economic Area |
| EEA | European Economic Association |
| EFT | Emission Factor Toolkit |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EM | Environmental Manager |
| EMF | Electromagnetic Fields |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| EMS | Environmental Mitigation Schedule |
| END | Environmental Noise Directive |
| EnvIS | Highways England Environmental Information System |
| EPS | European Protected Species |
| EPSML | European Protected Species Mitigation License |
| EQS | Environmental Quality Standards |
| ES | Environmental Statement |
| EU | European Union |
| EULV | EU Limit Values |
| EV | Electric Vehicle |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| ExA | Examining Authority |
| EWC | European Waste Catalogue |
| FAD | Further Archaeological Design |
| FEH | Flood Estimation Handbook |
| FEP | Flood Estimation Points |
| FRA | Flood Risk Assessment |
| GAC | Generic Assessment Criteria |
| GCN | Great Crested Newt |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GI | Green Infrastructure |
| GIR | Ground Investigation Report |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GLVIA | Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| GPs | General Practitioners |
| GPP | Guidance for Pollution Prevention |
| GPU | Graphics Processing Unit |
| GQA | General Quality Assessment |
| GSV | Gas Screening Value |
| GVZ | Groundwater Vulnerability Zone |
| ha | Hectare |
| HAPMS | Highways England Pavement Management System |
| HAWRAT | Highways Agency Water Risk Assessment Tool |
| HADDMS | Highways England's Drainage Data Management System |
| HAGIS | Highways Agency Geographical Information System |
| HFCs | Hydrofluorocarbons |
| HDV | Heavy Duty Vehicles |
| HEBAP | Highways England Biodiversity Action Plan |
| HECCC | Highways England Customer Contact Centre |
| HEMP | Handover Environmental Management Plan |
| HER | Historic Environmental Record |
| HGV | Heavy Goods Vehicle |
| HIA | Heritage Impact Assessment |
| HLC | Historic Landscape Characterisation |
| HMP | Heritage Management Plan |
| HMWB | Heavily Modified Water Body |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| HPI | Habitat of Principal Importance |
| HRA | Habitats Regulations Assessment |
| HSWA | Health and Safety at Work etc. Act |
| HWRCs | Household Waste recycling Centres |
| IAN | Interim Advice Note |
| IAQM | Institute of Air Quality Management |
| ICCI | In-combination Climate Change Impact |
| ICM | Integrated Catchment Model |
| ICNIRP | International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection |
| ICOMOS | International Council on Monuments and Sites |
| ICRP | International Commission on Radiological Protection |
| ID | Identification |
| IDB | Internal Drainage Board |
| IEMA | Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment |
| IROPI | Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest |
| IRZ | Impact Risk Zones |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| JNCC | Joint Nature Conservation Committee |
| JSNA | Joint Strategic Needs Assessments |
| km | Kilometre |
| KM | Kingsway/Markeaton junctions |
| L _{A10} | A-weighted, sound level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period |
| L _{A10,18h} | A-weighted, arithmetic average of each 1 hour L _{A10} level over the 18 hour period 06:00-00:00 |
| L _{A90} | A-weighted, sound level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period |
| L _{Aeq} | A-weighted, equivalent sound level over the measurement period |
| L _{AFmax} | A-weighted, maximum sound level over the measurement period, measured on 'fast' response |
| LAA | Local Aggregate Assessment |
| LAQM | Local Air Quality Management |
| LAQM.TG | Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance |
| LBAP | Local Biodiversity Action Plan |
| LCA | Landscape Character Area |
| LCLIP | Local Climate Impacts Profile |
| LCT | Landscape Character Type |
| LE | Little Eaton |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|--|
| LEL | Lower Explosion Limit |
| LGS | Local Geological Sites |
| LiDAR | Light Detection and Ranging |
| LLCA | Local Landscape Character Area |
| LLFA | Lead Local Flood Authority |
| LNR | Local Nature Reserve |
| LOAEL | Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level |
| LoNI | Letters of No Impediment |
| LT | Long Term |
| LTCA | Local Townscape Character Area |
| LTT | Long Term Trends |
| LV | Limit Value |
| LVIA | Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| LWS | Local Wildlife Site |
| L_w | Sound Power Level |
| m | Metres |
| MCA | Mineral Consultation Areas |
| MCV | Moisture Condition Value |
| MCHW | Manual of Contract Document for Highways Works |
| MCIEEM | Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management |
| MHCLG | Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government |
| MIOA | Member of the institute of Acoustics |
| MMP | Materials Management Plan |
| MOD | Ministry of Defence |
| MOE | Margin of Exposure |
| MOLA | Museum of London Archaeology |
| MSA | Mineral Safeguarding Areas |
| MT | Motorised Travellers |
| NCA | National Character Areas |
| NCR | National Cycle Route |
| ND | Non-Designated Asset (Heritage) |
| NDBC | Notts and Derby Bus Company |
| NE | Natural England |
| NERC | Natural Environment and Rural Communities |
| NGET | National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| NHS | National Health Service |
| NGG | National Grid Gas PLC |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| NF ₃ | Nitrogen Trifluoride |
| NHLE | National Heritage List for England |
| NIA | Noise Important Area |
| NIR | Noise Insulation Regulations |
| NIRS | National Incident Reporting System |
| NMU | Non-motorised Users |
| NNL | No-net Loss |
| NNR | National Nature Reserve |
| NOEL | No Observed Effect Level |
| NO _x | Nitrogen Oxide |
| NO ₂ | Nitrogen Dioxide |
| NPPF | National Planning Policy Framework |
| NPS | National Policy Statement |
| NPSE | Noise Policy Statement for England |
| NPSNN | National Policy Statement for National Networks |
| NRMM | Non-Road Mobile Machinery |
| NSER | No Significant Effects Report |
| NSIP | Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project |
| NTS | Non-technical Summary |
| NVC | National Vegetation Classification |
| NVZ | Nitrate Vulnerable Zone |
| OEL | Occupational Exposure Limit |
| OEMP | Outline Environmental Management Plan (Appendix 2.1 [TR010022/APP/6.3]) |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |
| OUV | Outstanding Universal Value |
| OWSI | Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation |
| PA 2008 | Planning Act 2008 |
| PAS | Portable Antiquities Scheme |
| PCF | Project Control Framework |
| PCM | Pollution Climate Mapping |
| PEC | Pedestrians, Equestrians and Cyclists |
| PEIR | Preliminary Environmental Information Report |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|---|
| PFCs | Perfluorocarbons |
| PHE | Public Health England |
| PLWS | Potential Local Wildlife Sites |
| PM | Particulate Matter |
| PO | Probability of Occurring |
| PRA | Preferred Route Announcement |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PPG | Planning Practice Guidance |
| PPG-N | Planning Practice Guidance on Noise |
| PPS | Planning Policy Statement |
| PPV | Peak Particle Velocity |
| PRA | Preferred Route Announcement |
| PROPWET | Proportion of time soils are WET |
| PRoW | Public Right of Way |
| pSAC | Possible Special Area of Conservation |
| pSPA | Potential Special Protection Area |
| PSS | Preliminary Sources Study |
| RBD | River Basin Districts |
| RBMP | River Basin Management Plan |
| RBS | Road Based Study |
| RCP | Representative Concentration Pathways |
| RDB | Red Data Book |
| RE | Reversibility |
| REAC | Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments |
| RHS | River Habitat Survey |
| RIGS | Regionally Important Geological Sites |
| RIS | Road Investment Strategy |
| RMSE | Root Mean Square Error |
| RPA | Root Protection Area |
| RR | Regional Cycle Route |
| RTM | Remedial Target Methodology |
| RTV | Remedial Target Value |
| RV | Representative Viewpoint |
| SAAR | Standard Average Annual Rainfall |
| SAC | Special Area of Conservation |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| SAM | Scheduled Ancient Monument |
| SAR | Standardised Admissions Ratio |
| SCI | Sites of Community Importance |
| SDDC | South Derbyshire District Council |
| SF ₆ | Sulphur hexafluoride |
| SFAIRP | So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable |
| SFRA | Strategic Flood Risk Assessment |
| SI | Statutory Instrument |
| SIR | Standardised Incidence Ratio |
| SLA | Special Landscape Area |
| SLM | Sound Level Meter |
| SM | Scheduled Monument |
| SMP | Sewerage Management Plan |
| SMR | Standardised Mortality Ratio |
| SNRHW | Selected Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste |
| SOAEL | Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level |
| SoCC | Statement of Community Consultation |
| SoCG | Statement of Common Ground |
| SoS | Secretary of State |
| SOUV | Statement of Outstanding Universal Value |
| SPA | Special Protection Area |
| SPI | Species of Principal Importance |
| SPT | Standard Penetration Tests |
| SPZ | Source Protection Zones |
| SQI | Species Quality Index |
| SRN | Strategic Road Network |
| SSSI | Sites of Special Scientific Interest |
| SSWSI | Site Specific Written Scheme(s) of Investigation |
| ST | Short-term |
| STW | Severn Trent Water |
| SuDS | Sustainable Drainage Systems |
| SWMP | Site Waste Management Plan |
| SZ | Size |
| TAG | Transport Analysis Guidance |
| TF | Timing and Frequency |

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| TIN | Technical Information Note |
| TMP | Traffic Management Plan (Appendix 2.3 [TR010022/APP/6.3]) |
| TPH | Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons |
| TPO | Tree Preservation Order |
| TRL | Transport Research Laboratory |
| UEL | Upper Explosion Limit |
| UID | Unique Identity Number |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UKCP18 | UK Climate Projections 2018 |
| ULSD | Ultra-low Sulphur Diesel |
| UNECE | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| VLLW | Very Low Level Waste |
| VP | Viewpoints |
| VR | Visual Receptor |
| WAC | Waste Acceptance Criteria |
| WBCSD | World Business Council for Sustainable Development |
| WFD | Water Framework Directive |
| WG | Weather Generator |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| WHS | World Heritage Site |
| WPZ | Water Protection Zone |
| WRAP | Waste & Resources Action Programme |
| WRI | World Resources Institute |
| WSS | Water Soluble Sulphate |
| ZoI | Zones of Influence |
| ZTV | Zone of Theoretical Visibility |
| 4CBG | Four Countries' Biodiversity Group |