

**M42 Junction 6 Improvement  
Scheme Number TR010027  
Volume 6  
6.1 Environmental Statement  
Chapter 18 – Glossary**

Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

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

January 2019

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

M42 Junction 6 Improvement  
Development Consent Order 202[ ]

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**6.1 Environmental Statement  
Chapter 18 Glossary**

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## 18. Glossary

### 18.1. Glossary of terms and abbreviations

18.1.1. **Table 18.1** provides full definitions of technical terms, abbreviations and acronyms used in this Environmental Statement.

**Table 18.1 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations**

| Term                                    | Abbreviation or Acronym | Definition   |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 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.   |
| Accommodation works                     |                         | Works undertaken to accommodate the needs of land owners affected by a development project, such as the provision of new means of access, fencing and walls.   |
| Additive effects                        |                         | A type of cumulative effect which occurs when similar types of activity have an effect on a single environmental resource or receptor at the same time and in a similar way.   |
| 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 handback                   |                         | The returning of earthwork slopes to full agricultural use.  |
| 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                 | AQAP                    | A plan that must be compiled by a local authority if they declare an air quality management area.  |
| Air Quality Dispersion Modelling System | ADMS                    | An advanced dispersion model used to model the air quality impact of projects.   |
| Air quality exceedance                  |                         | Where pollutant concentrations exceed an air quality standard.   |

| <b>Term</b>                    | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 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.  |
| Amenity                        |                                | The benefits of enjoyment and well-being which are gained from a resource in line with its intended function. Amenity may be affected by a combination of factors such as: sound, noise and vibration; dust/air quality; traffic/congestion; and visual impacts.   |
| Ancient woodland               |                                | Land that has been continually wooded since at least the year 1600AD.  |
| Anno Domini                    | AD                             | The term used to describe a division of time that falls within the Christian era.  |
| Annual Average Daily Traffic   | AADT                           | The total volume of vehicle traffic on a road flowing past a certain point over a year, divided by 365 days.   |
| Annual Average Weekday Traffic | AAWT                           | The average 24-hour traffic volume occurring on weekdays throughout a full year.   |
| 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. |
| Anthropogenic                  |                                | Relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature   |
| APFP Regulations               |                                | The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.   |

| <b>Term</b>                        | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 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).  |
| Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty | AONB                           | Land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act). It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty.   |
| 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.  |
| Arborist                           |                                | An arborist is a professional in the practice of arboriculture, which is the cultivation, management, and study of individual trees, shrubs, vines, and other perennial woody plants in dendrology and horticulture.  |
| Assemblage                         |                                | A group of species found in the same location.  |
| At-grade                           |                                | On the same level. For example, when a road is on the current ground level.   |
| Average Score Per Taxa             | ASPT                           | The BMWP (see BMWP) score divided by the number of scoring taxa in the sample.  |
| 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.   |
| Basic Noise Level                  | BNL                            | 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                 |                                | Term used to differentiate below ground from above ground.  |
| Best and most versatile land       | BMV                            | 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.   |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand          | BOD                            | The amount of dissolved oxygen needed (i.e. demanded) by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period.  |

| <b>Term</b>                             | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Biodiversity                            |                                | The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.  |
| Biological Monitoring Working Party     | BMWP                           | A procedure for measuring water quality using families of macroinvertebrates as biological indicators.   |
| 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.         |
| Bottleneck                              |                                | A junction or section of road that has lower traffic capacity than the road either side, which causes congestion.  |
| British Geological Survey               | BGS                            | A body which aims to advance geoscientific knowledge of the United Kingdom landmass and its continental shelf by means of systematic surveying, monitoring and research                            |
| British Standard                        | BS                             | Standard produced by the British Standards Institution.  |
| British Standards Institution           |                                | 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.  |
| Building Research Establishment         | BRE                            |  |
| Built heritage                          |                                | A structure or building of historic value. These structures are visible above ground level.  |
| Bund                                    |                                | An embankment which acts as a visual or noise screen, or acts as a barrier to control the spillage of fluids.  |
| Buried archaeology (or buried heritage) |                                | An archaeological asset beneath ground level, which may include earthworks.  |
| 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.  |
| Camber                                  |                                | The sloped surface of the carriageway, which is designed to allow rainwater to run off easily.   |
| Canals and Rivers Trust                 | CRT                            | Organisation responsible for canals, rivers, docks and reservoirs in England and Wales.  |

| <b>Term</b>   | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| CAP 772   |                                | Provides guidance to assist aerodrome operators in establishing and maintaining an effective Bird Control Management Plan (BCMP), including the measures necessary to assess the birdstrike risk at the aerodrome, and the identification of appropriate action to minimise that risk. |
| Carbon footprint  |                                | The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular policy or development.   |
| Carbon monoxide   |                                | A pollutant gas generated by combustion sources. At very high concentrations it can be a dangerous asphyxiant.   |
| 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                                  |                                | A professional qualification obtained by knowledgeable, experienced, competent and committed environmental professionals.  |
| Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management | CIEEM                          | The leading professional membership body representing and supporting ecologists and environmental managers in the UK, Ireland and abroad.  |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand                                      | COD                            | An indicative measure of the amount of oxygen that can be consumed by reactions in a measured solution.  |
| Circa   |                                | Meaning approximately, often used in a historic context in reference to a date.  |
| Clay  |                                | An inorganic component of soil derived from the weathering of rock and comprising particles less than 0.002mm in equivalent diameter.  |
| 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.  |

| <b>Term</b>                       | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 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.   |
| Combined Heat Plant               | CHP                            | The use of a heat engine or power station to generate electricity and useful heat at the same time.   |
| 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.  |
| Conceptual site model             | CSM                            | The conceptual site model is a written and/or illustrative representation of the physical, chemical and biological processes that control the transport, migration and actual/potential impacts of contamination (in soil, air, ground water, surface water and/or sediments) to human and/or ecological receptors. |
| 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.   |
| Connectivity                      |                                | A measure of the availability of the habitats needed for a particular species to move through a given area.   |
| 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.   |
| Conservation status               |                                | The state of a species or habitat including for example, extent, abundance, distribution and their trends.  |
| Construction and Demolition Waste | CDW                            | 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.   |

| <b>Term</b>   | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015 | CDM                            | 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.   |
| Crenelate   |                                | A crenelated wall has gaps in the top or openings through which to fire at attackers, most common in castles.   |
| Cropmark  |                                | Cropmarks are a means through which sub-surface archaeological, natural and recent features may be visible from the air or a vantage point on higher ground or a temporary platform.  |
| Crotal  |                                | Types of small bells or rattles.  |
| Culvert   |                                | A tunnel (pipe or box shaped) that carries a stream or open drain under a road or railway.  |
| Cumulative effect (or impact)                       |                                | A cumulative impact (or effect) may arise as the result of: the combined impact of a number of different environmental topic-specific impacts from a single environmental impact assessment project on a single receptor/resource; and the combined impact of a number of different projects within the vicinity (in combination with the environmental impact assessment project) on a single receptor/resource. |
| Cutting (road)                                      |                                | Excavation of earth material to lower the ground level on which a road would be positioned, in order to help to reduce noise and/or visual impact.  |
| Cycle lane  |                                | A lane reserved exclusively for the use of bicycles.  |

| <b>Term</b>   | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 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.   |
| Decision-maker  |                                | The Secretary of State (in England).   |
| Decommission  |                                | Withdraw something from service.   |
| Definitive Map  |                                | A record of Public Rights of Way in England and Wales, maintained by local authorities.  |
| 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 Communities and Local Government         | DCLG                           | A former government department (now the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government).  |
| Department for Environment, Foods & Rural Affairs       | Defra                          | The Government department responsible for policy and regulations on environmental, food and rural issues. The department's priorities are to grow the rural economy, improve the environment and safeguard animal and plant health.                            |
| Department for Transport                                | DfT                            | The national government body responsible for transport in Britain, and therefore in overall control of the road network. It is mainly responsible for policy decisions, and its responsibilities are carried out by a range of agencies and local authorities. |
| Department for Transport's Transport Analysis Framework | TAG                            | Highways England's framework for options appraisal.  |
| Deposition (dust)                                       |                                | The vertical passage of a substance (e.g. dust) to a surface or the ground.  |
| Deposition (sediment)                                   |                                | The laying down of part, or all, of the sediment load of a stream on the bed, banks or floodplain which forms various sediment features such as bars, berms and floodplain deposits.   |
| 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).                      |

| <b>Term</b>               | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 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. |
| Determination             |                                | The formal judgement as to whether a project requires statutory Environmental Impact Assessment or not.  |
| Development Consent Order | DCO                            | The consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project required under the Planning Act 2008.  |
| Development plan          |                                | Documentation which seeks to guide development and planning in a local authority area for a set period of time.  |
| Diffusion tube            |                                | Passive devices used in air quality monitoring to measure weekly or monthly average pollutant concentrations.  |
| Digital Terrain Model     | DTM                            | 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.   |
| Displacement              |                                | Loss of local economic activity as a direct consequence of a proposed development.   |
| Dissolved Oxygen          | DO                             | The amount of gaseous oxygen dissolved in water.   |
| Diverge                   |                                | The point where two streams of traffic split and go in different directions.   |
| Do Minimum                |                                | The conditions that would persist in the absence of the implementation of a construction or improvement project, but given that maintenance on the road network is ongoing.  |
| Do Nothing                |                                | The conditions that would persist in the absence of the implementation of a construction or improvement project.   |
| Do Something              |                                | The conditions that would occur as a consequence the implementation of a construction or improvement project.  |
| Drift geology             |                                | Materials of glacial origin including sediments and large rocks derived from erosion, transportation and deposition by glaciers.   |

| <b>Term</b>                       | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Driver stress                     |                                | The adverse mental and physiological effects experienced by a driver traversing a road network. Factors influencing the level of stress include road layout and geometry, surface riding characteristics, junction frequency, and speed and flow.  |
| 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.   |
| Early Assessment and Sifting Tool | EAST                           | A Department for Transport tool developed to quickly summarise and present evidence on options in a clear and consistent format, to provide decision-makers with comparative evidence on how they perform.   |
| 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.   |
| Ecclesiastical                    |                                | Relates to the Christian church or its clergy.   |
| Ecological Impact Assessment      | EclA                           | The process of identifying, quantifying and evaluating the potential impacts of defined actions on ecosystems or their components.   |
| Ecological potential              |                                | Surface waters identified as Heavily Modified Water Bodies or Artificial Water Bodies must achieve 'good ecological potential' (good potential is a recognition that changes to morphology could make Good Ecological Status very difficult to achieve).   |
| Ecological status                 |                                | The state of a water body, derived from a number of factors, including: the abundance of aquatic flora and fauna, nutrient availability, salinity, temperature and chemical pollution levels.  |
| Ecosite                           |                                | A non-statutory ecological designated site.  |
| 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. |
| Elements                          |                                | Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as trees, hedges and buildings.   |

| <b>Term</b>                              | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Embankment                               |                                | Artificially raised ground, commonly made of earth material, such as stone, on which the carriageway is laid.   |
| Embedded mitigation                      |                                | Mitigation measures incorporated (embedded) into the design of a development project, for example earthworks to visually screen traffic movements in available views.   |
| Emergency Refuge Area                    | ERA                            | Area designed for stranded vehicles on busy roads.  |
| Emission Factor Toolkit                  | EFT                            | Tool used to assist 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. |
| Enclosure                                |                                | Enclosure (sometimes inclosure) was the legal process in England of consolidating (enclosing) small landholdings into larger farms.   |
| 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.   |
| Environment Agency                       | EA                             | Government agency established to protect and improve the environment and contribute to sustainable development in England. Responsibilities include: water quality and resources, flooding and coastal risk management and contaminated land. |
| Environment Noise Directive              | END                            | The Assessment and Management of Noise Directive 2002/49/EC.  |
| 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                            | The statutory process through which the likely significant effects of a development project on the environment are identified and assessed.   |

| <b>Term</b>                                 | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Environmental Impact Assessment Directive   | EIA Directive                  | Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.   |
| Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations | EIA Regulations                | The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.  |
| 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 which reports the EIA process, produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations.  |
| Erosion                                     |                                | The removal of sediment or bedrock from the bed or banks of a channel by flowing water occurring mostly during high flows and flood events. Forms various river features such as scour holes and steep outer banks.  |
| 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                  | EPS                            | Species of plants and animals (not birds) which are protected by European law.   |
| European site                               |                                | The generic term used to describe the following designated sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs);</li> <li>• 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; and</li> <li>• Ramsar Sites.</li> </ul> |
| European Union                              | EU                             | An economic and political union of 28 countries which operates an internal (or single) market which allows the free movement of goods, capital, services and people between member states.   |

| <b>Term</b>               | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Evaluation                |                                | The determination of the significance of effects. Evaluation involves making judgements as to the value of the receptor/resource that is being affected and the consequences of the effect on the receptor/resource based on the magnitude of the impact. |
| Examining Authority       | ExA                            | 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.   |
| 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.   |
| Fieldscape                |                                | A landscape made up of fields.  |
| 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 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; and   |
| 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.   |
| Ford                      |                                | A shallow water crossing.   |
| Formation (geological)    |                                | A group of related rock strata with some common properties.   |

| <b>Term</b>                           | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Fragmentation (ecological)            |                                | The breaking up of a habitat, ecosystem or land use types into smaller parcels.   |
| Free-flow link                        |                                | A section of road on a junction that links two roads and enables traffic to move without stopping.  |
| 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.  |
| Gaelic Athletic Association           | GAA                            | Ireland's largest sporting association responsible for promoting Gaelic games such as hurling, football, handball and rounders.   |
| Gantry                                |                                | A bridge-like overhead structure with a platform supporting equipment such as a crane, signals, or cameras.   |
| 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.                              |
| Glacial deposit                       |                                | Natural materials laid down during the ice ages (Quaternary period).  |
| Grade-separated                       |                                | 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 sliproads and bridges.                  |
| Great Crested Newt                    | GCN                            |   |
| 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                      | GHG                            | 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.   |

| <b>Term</b>                            | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Ground investigation                   |                                | 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     |                                | Areas defined by the Environment Agency which show the risk from contamination/pollution to groundwater that is extracted for drinking water.   |
| Gyratory                               |                                | A generalised term used to describe a large roundabout.   |
| Habitat                                |                                | The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.   |
| Habitat of principal importance        | HPI                            | Habitats in England identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and which are regarded as having biodiversity conservation priorities.  |
| 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.   |
| Hard shoulder                          |                                | An auxiliary lane on the left of the carriageway which is set aside for stopped vehicles and emergency services, to ensure the main running lanes remain free from obstruction.                             |
| Hardcore                               |                                | Material used for infill e.g. broken bricks, stone or concrete which are hard, inert and don't readily deteriorate or absorb water. Often used to raise land levels and serve as a solid base for building. |
| 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.                            |
| Headwaters                             |                                | The source of a river.  |
| Heavy Duty Vehicle                     | HDV                            | See Heavy Goods Vehicle.  |
| Heavy Goods Vehicle                    | HGV                            | A commercial carrier vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of more than 3.5 tonnes.   |
| Hectare                                | ha                             | A metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres.   |

| <b>Term</b>                                     | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Heritage asset                                  |                                | A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape of historic value.   |
| High Speed Two                                  | HS2                            | A planned high-speed railway which will link London to Birmingham, the East Midland, Leeds and Manchester.  |
| 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.   |
| 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                                | HE                             | The government agency responsible for the operation, maintenance and improvement of England's trunk roads and motorways.  |
| Highways England Early Assessment Sifting Tool  | HE EAST                        |   |
| Historic England                                |                                | Executive non-departmental public body created under section 32 of the National Heritage Act 1983 to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England;</li> <li>b) promote the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas situated in England; and</li> <li>c) promote the public's enjoyment of, and advance their knowledge of, ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England and their preservation.</li> </ul> |
| Historic England Good Practice Advice           | GPA                            | Historic England guidance which assists in establishing the significance of heritage assets and their setting.  |
| 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.  |
| Hoarding  |                                | A temporary fence erected around a construction site in order to visually screen and/or contain activities.   |
| Holloway  |                                | A sunken path.  |
| 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.   |

| <b>Term</b>  | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 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"> <li>• 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; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> |
| In-situ preservation (cultural heritage)             |                                | Preserving archaeological remains in their original position.  |
| Institute of Air Quality Management                  | IAQM                           | The professional body for air quality practitioners.   |
| Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment | IEMA                           | The professional body for environmental practitioners.   |
| 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.  |
| Inter-project  |                                | A term used to describe the combination of effects resulting from different development projects, when considered together.  |
| Intra-project  |                                | A term used to describe the combination of effects resulting from a single development project.  |
| Invasive species                                     |                                | Non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed.   |
| Island   |                                | A raised area designed to deflect or divide traffic, or to make it easier for pedestrians to cross the road.   |

| <b>Term</b>                     | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Jaguar Land Rover               | JLR                            | A car manufacturer based in Birmingham.  |
| 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.                                |
| Kilometre                       | km                             | A unit of measurement.   |
| Land use                        |                                | What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.   |
| Landform                        |                                | The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.  |
| Landscape character area        | LCA                            | Areas of landscape that have a broadly consistent pattern of topography, land use and vegetation cover.  |
| Landtake                        |                                | The extent of land required temporarily or permanently to construct and operate a development project.   |
| Lane                            |                                | A section of carriageway marked out for the use of traffic, and typically intended for use in one direction.   |
| Lay-by                          |                                | A small paved area at the side of the road which allows vehicles to pull off the lane and park.  |
| Laydown area                    |                                | An area used for the temporary storage of construction equipment and supplies.   |
| Lead Local Flood Authority      | LLFA                           | Authority responsible for developing, maintaining and applying a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas and for maintaining a register of flood risk assets.                              |
| Light goods vehicle             |                                | A motor vehicle used to carry goods with a total mass of up to 3.5 tonnes.   |
| Limits of deviation             |                                |  |
| Link                            |                                | A section of road between two junctions.   |
| 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    | LAQM                           | A key part in the UK Government's and the Devolved Administrations' strategies to achieve the air quality objectives.  |

| <b>Term</b>                            | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Local Area Model                       | LAM                            | Traffic model which is used to test the impact of the Scheme on the local road network.  |
| Local Biodiversity Action Plan         | LBAP                           | A plan that identifies threatened species and habitats and seeks to protect and restore biological systems.  |
| Local Geological Site                  | LGS                            | 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 (LNRs) 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 Observable 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.   |
| Lucam                                  |                                | A structure in the roof of a mill that projects out from the building to allow the hoist to winch up sacks clear of the mill and give protection from the weather.   |
| Lynchet                                |                                | A ridge or ledge formed along the downhill side of a plot by ploughing in ancient times.   |
| 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).                |
| Magnitude                              |                                | The size of something.   |
| Main River                             |                                | A river maintained directly by the Environment Agency. They are generally larger arterial watercourses.  |

| <b>Term</b>  | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Mainline   |                                | The carriageway carrying the main flow of traffic, generally traffic passing straight through a junction or interchange.  |
| Materials Management Plan                            | MMP                            | A mechanism by which those who are developing a site can comply with Environment Agency regulations for excavated ground materials.   |
| Materials Recovery Facility                          | MRF                            | A specialised plant that receives separates and prepares recyclable materials for marketing to end-user manufacturers.  |
| Mean Trophic Rank                                    | MTR                            | Procedure to assess the trophic status of rivers.   |
| Merge  |                                | The point where two different traffic flows come together and continue as one.  |
| Metapopulation                                       |                                | A group of spatially separated populations of the same species which interact at some level.  |
| Metre  | m                              | A unit of measurement.  |
| Microgram  | µg                             | One millionth of a gram.  |
| Micron   | µm                             | One millionth of a metre.   |
| Mineral safeguarding areas                           |                                | Areas defined by mineral planning authorities with known mineral resources that are of identified economic or conservation value.   |
| Mitigation   |                                | Measures intended to avoid, reduce and, where possible, remedy significant adverse environmental effects.   |
| 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. |
| Motorway   |                                | A special type of road reserved for motorised traffic only, the numbers of which are prefixed with the letter 'M'.  |
| Motorway Incident Detection and Automatic Signalling | MIDAS                          | Technology which comprises inductive loops to inform motorway control centres of the current average traffic flow speed and the setting of advisory speed limits.   |
| Motorway Service Area                                | MSA                            | Motorway facilities where drivers can stop to use welfare facilities, refuel the vehicles, rest, eat and drink.   |
| Movements (traffic)                                  |                                | A movement is one of the turns or changes in direction that a junction allows.  |

| <b>Term</b>                                     | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Multi-Agency Geographic Information Service     | MAGIC                          | A website which provides geographic information about the natural environment.   |
| National Character Area                         |                                | Areas of England defined by their unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history and cultural an 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 Exhibition Centre                      | NEC                            | An exhibition centre located in Solihull, near Junction 6 of the M42 motorway adjacent to Birmingham Airport and Birmingham International Railway Station.   |
| National Heritage List for England              | NHLE                           | A database of designated heritage assets.  |
| National Incident Reporting System              | NIRS                           |  |
| National Motorcycle Museum                      | NMM                            | Recognised as the finest and largest British motorcycle museum in the world, located in Birmingham.  |
| 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 Planning Practice Guidance             | NPPG                           |  |
| National Policy Statement for England           | NPSE                           | 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.   |

| <b>Term</b>                                   | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project | NSIP                           | A type of project listed in the Planning Act 2008, which must be consented by a Development Consent Order.  |
| 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.   |
| Natural England                               |                                | Executive non-departmental public body constituted under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (section 2(1)) to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.  |
| 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.  |
| Nitrogen dioxide                              | NO <sub>2</sub>                | A gas produced when fuels are burned and is often present in motor vehicle and boiler exhaust fumes. It is an irritant to the respiratory system.   |
| Nitrogen oxides                               | NO <sub>x</sub>                | A group of chemical compounds consisting only of nitrogen and oxygen which may be interconverted in the atmosphere. The principal oxides of nitrogen are nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide.   |
| No Observed Effect Level                      | NOEL                           | 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.   |
| Noise Important Area                          | NIA                            | 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.   |

| <b>Term</b>  | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b>        | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Noise Insulation Regulations                       | NIR                                   | Noise Insulation Regulations 1975 made under Part II of the Land Compensation Act 1973.   |
| Noise Sensitive Receptor                           | NSR                                   | 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 Construction Environmental Management Plan | Outline CEMP                          | A framework document which sets out the matters that the contractor will need to include in their Construction Environmental Management Plan.   |
| Outline Environmental Management Plan              | OEMP                                  | A framework document which sets out the matters that the contractor will need to include in their Environmental Management Plan.  |
| Overbridge   |                                       | A bridge crossing over a transport corridor (e.g. a highway).   |
| Overseeing Organisation                            |                                       | Highways England.   |
| Palstave   |                                       | A type of early bronze axe.   |
| 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 <sub>10</sub> or PM <sub>2.5</sub> | 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.  |

| <b>Term</b>                                 | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 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 Act 2008                           | PA 2008                        | An Act of Parliament in the UK intended to speed up the process of approving major new infrastructure projects.   |
| 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.  |
| 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.            |
| Policy Responsive Integrated Strategy Model | PRISM                          |   |
| Pollution Climate Mapping                   | PCM                            | A collection of models designed to fulfil part of the UK's EU Directive (2008/50/EC) requirements to report on the concentrations of particular pollutants in the atmosphere.   |
| Pollution prevention guidance               |                                | 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.  |

| <b>Term</b>                                       | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Preliminary Environmental Information             | PEI                            | The information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations that has been reasonably compiled by the applicant, and is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a development project.                     |
| Preliminary Environmental Information Report      |                                | 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.   |
| Private Means of Access                           | PMA                            |   |
| Private Water Supply                              | PWS                            | A private water supply which is not provided by a water company.  |
| Project Control Framework                         | PCF                            | A joint Department for Transport and Highways England approach to developing, delivering and managing major road projects.  |
| The Scheme  |                                | The M42 Junction 6 Improvement scheme.  |
| 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 potential to be affected by a project.  |
| Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments | REAC                           | Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments which is based on mitigation as defined in the Environmental Statement.   |
| Register of Historic Battlefields                 |                                | Historic England's non-statutory register which identifies important English battlefields. Its purpose is to offer them protection and to encourage a greater understanding of their significance.  |

| <b>Term</b>                            | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Register of Historic Parks and Gardens |                                | Historic England's non-statutory register which identifies over 1,600 sites of historic interest in England assessed to be of national importance. Its purpose is to offer them protection and to encourage a greater understanding of their significance.                          |
| 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.   |
| River Macrophyte Nutrient Index        | RMNI                           |   |
| 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.  |

| <b>Term</b>        | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Sand               |                                | Soil particles from 0.06mm-2.0mm in equivalent diameter. Fine sand particles are from 0.06mm-0.2mm; medium sand from 0.2mm-0.6mm; and coarse sand from 0.6mm-2.0mm.   |
| Scheduled Monument | SWMP                           | Nationally significant heritage assets protected by the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.  |
| 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.  |
| 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 aquifer  |                                | There are two types of secondary aquifer designations:<br><br>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; and<br><br>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. |
| Secretary of State |                                | The cabinet minister who (among other things) acts as decision-maker on all national infrastructure applications for development consent.   |
| Sediment           |                                | Organic and inorganic material that has precipitated from water to accumulate on the floor of a water body, watercourse or trap.  |

| <b>Term</b>                                | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 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.  |
| Sewage Treatment Works                     | STW                            | Sewage treatment is the process of removing contaminants from municipal wastewater, containing mainly household sewage plus some industrial wastewater.  |
| Side Road Network                          |                                | The network of minor roads which connect to busier or more important road.   |
| 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.   |
| Silt                                       |                                | Soil particles from 0.002mm to less than 0.06mm in equivalent diameter.  |
| 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              | SBI                            | 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                 |                                | 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.   |

| <b>Term</b>                           | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Site-won                              |                                | Material derived from a construction site rather than being imported.   |
| 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.   |
| Smart Motorway                        |                                | A technology-driven approach to the use of motorways to increase capacity and relieve congestion, while maintaining safety.   |
| Soil                                  |                                | The upper layer of the earth's crust, in which plants grow. It consists of weathered rock, organic matter, air spaces and water. Descriptions usually identify the relevant characteristics of its (usually) horizontal layers in terms of their significance for soil characteristics and crop growth, usually to a depth of 1.2m.   |
| Soil compaction                       |                                | The removal of pore spaces within soil structures and drainage channels between soil structures. This inhibits root penetration and the movement of air and water in soil.  |
| Soil erosion                          |                                | The detachment and movement of soil by the action of water and/or wind.   |
| Soil resource                         |                                | The textures, structures and volume of different qualities of topsoil and subsoil that have a potential for beneficial reuse.   |
| Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council | SMBC                           | The local authority within whose jurisdiction the proposed scheme would be implemented.   |
| 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                            | Zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs from potential contamination.   |
| Span                                  |                                | The horizontal distance between two supports of a structure (e.g. piers of a bridge or viaduct).  |

| <b>Term</b>                          | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 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      | SPI                            | 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.   |
| Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Wastes | SNRHW                          |   |
| Stakeholder                          |                                | An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a development project.  |
| Standard Annual Average Rainfall     | SAAR                           |   |
| 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.   |
| 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).  |
| Subsoil                              |                                | Weathered soil layer extending between the natural topsoil and the unweathered basal layer (geological parent material) below, or similar material on which topsoil can be spread. Subsoil has lower organic matter and plant nutrient content than topsoil. In most cases topsoil requires a subsoil to perform one or a number of natural soil functions. |

| <b>Term</b>                  | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Sulphur dioxide              |                                | A gas primarily arising from anthropogenic activities and more specifically combustion of fuels containing sulphur and sulphur compounds. Sulphur dioxide is emitted in negligible quantities during the combustion of natural gas but generally at higher concentrations for liquid fuels which have a higher sulphur content. |
| 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.  |
| 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.   |
| Tenement                     |                                | A multi-occupancy building.   |
|                              |                                | 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.   |
| Thin Surface Course          | TSC                            | 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.   |
| Till                         |                                | Unsorted glacial sediment deposited directly by a glacier.  |
| T-junction                   |                                | A simple three-way junction, where one road ends on another.  |
| Topsoil                      |                                | Upper layer of a soil profile, usually darker in colour (because of its higher organic matter content) and more fertile than subsoil, and which is a product of natural biological and environmental processes.   |

| <b>Term</b>                         | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Total suspended solids              | TSS                            | The dry-weight of suspended particles, that are not dissolved, in a sample of water that can be trapped by a filter that is analysed using a filtration apparatus.  |
| Trackout                            |                                | The transportation of dust and dirt from construction sites onto the road network.  |
| Traffic                             | AADT                           | 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.   |
| Transect Survey                     |                                | A path along which one counts and records occurrences of the species of study (e.g. plants).  |
| 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.   |
| Transport Research Laboratory       | TRL                            |   |
| 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.  |
| Trophic Diatom Index                | TDI                            | The trophic diatom index is a new index developed in response to the monitoring needs of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive.  |
| Trunk road                          |                                | A road operated and maintained in England by Highways England.  |

| Term                              | Abbreviation or Acronym | Definition   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 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) |
| UK Central                        | UKC                     | A growth plan comprising the development of homes, commercial space and transport infrastructure in the area surrounding the proposed HS2 interchange in Solihull.   |
| Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level | UAEL                    | 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.  |
| Unclassified                      |                         | A road which has no number.  |
| Underbridge (or underpass)        |                         | A bridge crossing under a transport corridor (e.g. a highway).   |
| Unexploded ordnance               |                         | Explosives that did not explode when deployed and thus still pose a risk of detonation.  |
| Unitary Development Plan          |                         | A statutory document that sets out the council's planning policies for development, conservation, regeneration and environmental improvement activity.   |
| Unproductive strata               |                         | Layers of rock or superficial deposits with low permeability or porosity that have a negligible significance for water supply.   |
| 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.   |
| Variable Messaging Systems        | VMS                     |  |
| Vehicle movement                  |                         | A journey made by a vehicle. This can either be a one way or two way trip.   |
| Viewpoint                         |                         | A place from which something can be viewed.  |

| <b>Term</b>                                | <b>Abbreviation or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 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.  |
| Warwickshire Biological Records Centre     | WBRC                           | Database records for ecological species and sites in Warwickshire.  |
| Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group | WGCG                           |   |
| Waste Acceptance Criteria                  | WAC                            |   |
| Water Framework Directive                  | WFD                            | A European Union Directive which commits member states to achieve good status of all waterbodies (both surface and groundwater), and also requires that no such waterbodies experience deterioration in status. Good status is a function of good ecological and good chemical status, defined by a number of elements.   |
| -  | WebTAG                         | See Transport Analysis Guidance.  |
| Wetness class                              |                                | Soil wetness is classified according to the depth and duration of waterlogging in the soil profile. Six wetness classes are identified, ranging from 'very well drained' to 'very poorly drained'.  |
| 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 Schemes of Investigation           | WSI                            | Documents which set out the approach to undertaking archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works.  |
| Zone of Influence                          | ZOI                            | The temporal and spatial influence of a development project.  |

| <b>Term</b>                       | <b>Abbreviation<br/>or Acronym</b> | <b>Definition</b>  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Zone of theoretical<br>visibility | ZTV                                | The likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a<br>development project, usually shown as an area on a map. |