

# A57 Link Roads TR010034

## 6.3 Environmental Statement Chapter 17 Glossary and Abbreviations

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



## Infrastructure Planning

### Planning Act 2008

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

#### A57 Link Roads Scheme

#### Development Consent Order 202[x]

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### 6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

### CHAPTER 17 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

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## 17. Glossary and abbreviations

### 17.1 Glossary

Table 17-1 Terms and definitions

Term	Definition
Above Ordnance Datum	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.
Access land	Land where the public have access either by legal right or by informal agreement.
Affected Road Network	The area within 200 metres of parts of the road network where roads meet a specified change in traffic or speed as the result of a transport scheme and for which assessment of air quality impacts is undertaken.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	The system devised and introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to classify agricultural land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. Land is graded between 1 (excellent quality) to 5 (very poor quality), with grade 3 subdivided into agricultural subgrades 3a and 3b.
Air Quality Action Plan	A plan that must be compiled by a local authority if they declare an air quality management area.
Air Quality 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.
Air Pollution Information System	A support tool for consultants, conservation and regulatory agencies, industry and local authorities for assessing the potential effects of air pollutants on habitats and species.
Air Quality Management Area	An area identified where the National Air Quality Strategy Objectives are not likely to be achieved. The Local Authority is required to produce a Local Air Quality Action Plan to plan how air quality in the area is to be improved
Air Quality Strategy	The UK Government's Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term.
Alluvial Deposits	Natural materials deposited within and adjacent to rivers.
Ambient noise	Totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time usually composite of sounds from many sources near and far.
Amenity value	The relative pleasantness of a journey - it relates, in particular, to the exposure of pedestrians and others to traffic.
Ancient Woodland	Land that is currently wooded and has been continually persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland.
Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	Forecast traffic flow expressed as 24 hour Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT), that is, forecast total annual traffic divided by 365.

Term	Definition
Annual Average Weekday Traffic (AAWT)	The average traffic flow occurring on weekdays over a full year. AAWT values for an 18-hour time period between 06:00 and 24:00 are used for calculations in the noise assessment.
Aquifer	An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand or silt).
Arable land	Land that is or can be used for growing crops.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	An area of countryside in England, Wales or Northern Ireland which has been designated for conservation due to its significant landscape value.
Artesian properties	Confined groundwater body under positive pressure characterised by groundwater rise during the drilling of boreholes until hydrostatic equilibrium is reached.
Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System Roads	A comprehensive software tool for investigating air pollution problems due to networks of roads that may be in combination with industrial sites.
A-weighting	A frequency-dependent weighting mechanism that best corresponds to the response of the human ear to sound. A-weighted sound levels are denoted as dB(A) or as the subscript letter 'A' in an appropriate parameter, for example, $L_{Aeq}$ .
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.
Baseline Study	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Base Year	An existing year used for air quality model verification for which air quality monitoring data is available.
Basic Noise Level	The reference noise emission at 10 metres from a given road link, calculated using the road link's stated traffic flow, speed and HGV percentage.
Bedrock	Rock that underlies loose deposits such as soil or alluvium.
Best and most versatile land	Land defined as grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification. This land is considered the most flexible, productive and efficient and is most capable of delivering crops for food and non-food uses.
Biodiversity	Biological diversity or species richness of living organisms present in representative communities and populations.
British Geological Survey	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
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.
Buffer	Specified area or distance surrounding a site or feature of interest.

Term	Definition
Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CRTN)	A technical memorandum that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic.
Carbon Dioxide	A primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities as well as natural sources.
Carbon footprint	The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular project or development
Catchment	A drainage/ basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea.
Characteristics	Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.
Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv)	A professional qualification obtained by knowledgeable, experienced, competent and committed environmental professionals.
Chartered Scientist (CSci)	A professional qualification obtained by knowledgeable, experienced, competent and committed scientists.
Clean Air Zone	A defined area where specific measures are identified to improve air quality to support attainment of limit values in the shortest timescales possible.
Climate	Climate is the description of weather over the long-term. It is typically defined as a summary of the mean and variability of meteorological variables over a period. The classical period for averaging these variables is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization.
Climate baseline/reference	The state against which climate change is measured. A baseline period is the historic period relative to which anomalies or future projections are compared <sup>[1]</sup> .
Climate change	Climate change refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g. by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer.
Climate impact	The impacts of climate change on metrological variables. These include warmer wetter winters, hotter drier summers and changes in the frequency of extreme weather events.
Community	Assemblage of interacting populations that occupy a given area.
Committed development	A development that has full or outline planning permission or is allocated in an adopted development plan.
Community Relations Manager (CRM)	Responsible for leading engagement with affected communities.
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.
Conceptual Site Model	Method used to manage identification of the various types of risk relating to contaminated land. The conceptual site model

<sup>[1]</sup> [https://archive.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-AnnexII\\_FINAL.pdf](https://archive.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-AnnexII_FINAL.pdf)

Term	Definition
	includes: categorisation of sources of contamination; categorisation of potential receptors; and identification of potential contamination pathways (i.e. linking sources to receptors).
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.
Consequences	The effects of climate impacts on natural and human systems, for example changes in sea level or reduced water availability. In this assessment consideration of consequences is focused on any type of damage to CPS assets, the environment around them or any interference to the operation of the M25 DBFO. Secondary consequences are also considered such as reduced performance (traffic delays) and repair costs.
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.
Construction, Demolition and Excavation	A term used to describe waste arisings from construction, demolition and excavation activities.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	A plan by the contractor describing how the environmental impacts of construction activities would be minimised and mitigated.
Continuous Monitoring Stations	An air quality monitoring station that houses analysers that continuously monitor the concentrations of air pollutants.
Construction plant	Construction machinery and equipment.
Countryside Rights of Way	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) regulates all Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and ensures access to them.
Culvert	A tunnel (pipe or box shaped) that carries a stream or open drain under a road or railway.
Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects are those that result from incremental changes caused by other present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the project. A cumulative effect can arise as the result of: a) the combined impact of a number of different environmental factors- specific impacts from a single project on a single receptor/resource; and/or b) 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	An earthwork to establish the road foundations (along with embankments), where the road is cut into the landscape, providing potential for visual screening and noise attenuation.
Decibel (dB)	The unit of measurement used for sound pressure levels. The decibel scale is logarithmic and includes the 'threshold of hearing' at zero decibels and the 'threshold of pain' at 130 decibels.

Term	Definition
	Typical sound levels lie within the range of 30 dB(A) (a quiet night-time level in a bedroom) to 90 dB(A) (at the kerbside of a busy road).
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Defra is the government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Defra is a ministerial department, supported by 33 agencies and public bodies.
Department for Transport	Government department responsible for the transport network in England, and for aspects of the transport network in the devolved administrations.
Deposition	The vertical passage of a substance (e.g. dust or nitrogen) to a surface or the ground.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	A series of standards that provide a manual system relating to the design, assessment, and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the United Kingdom and, with some amendments, the Republic of Ireland. The documents are structured according to the technical discipline and the asset lifecycle stage.
Design year	The 15th year after the Scheme opens.
Desk study	Assessment of a site usually incorporating a review of available site information, consultation with relevant bodies and a site visit.
Designated Landscape	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents
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.
Development	Any proposal that results in change to the landscape and/or visual environment.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	The means of applying for consent to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). NSIPs include, for example, major energy and transport projects.
Diffusion Tubes	Passive samplers which consist of small plastic tubes containing a chemical reagent to absorb the pollutant to be measured directly from the air.
Directive	Legal obligations imposed on European member states by the European Union.
Do-Minimum Scenario (DM)	The base situation where there are no modifications to the existing road network. May also refer to the minimum modifications, which will necessarily take place in the absence of a proposed scheme.
Do-Something Scenario (DS)	The situation following proposed modifications to the road network brought about as a result of the Proposed Scheme.
Dual Carriageway	Dual, all-purpose, two-lane carriageway.



Term	Definition
Dualling	The widening of an existing road in order to provide two carriageways in both directions.
Earthworks	Works created through the moving of quantities of soil or unformed rock. This includes 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.
Early Assessment and Sifting Tool	A decision support tool that has been developed to quickly summarise and present evidence on options in a clear and consistent format. It provides decision makers with relevant, high level, information to help them form an early view of how options perform and compare. The tool itself does not make recommendations and is not intended to be used for making final funding decisions
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, for example, trees, hedges and buildings.
Embankment	Artificially raised ground, commonly made of earth material, such as stone, on which the carriageway is laid.
Embedded mitigation	Project design principles adopted to avoid or prevent adverse environmental effects.
Emissions Factors Toolkit	Toolkit 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. In addition, the toolkit is used as the basis of emission assumption in future years when undertaking air quality modelling studies.
Enhancement	Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource of the site and its wider setting beyond its baseline condition.
Envirocheck	A provider of environmental data, reports and risk solutions for use in site-based assessments.
Environment Agency	A non-departmental public body with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	A plan which sets out how the Scheme 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.

Term	Definition
Environmental Quality Standard (EQS)	Standards that have been developed with the aim to meet the requirements of the WFD Directive.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A document produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA.
Essential mitigation	Measures required to reduce and if possible offset likely significant adverse environmental effects, in support of the reported significance of effects in the environmental assessment
Extreme weather or extreme climate events	Unusual (e.g. unseasonal) or severe weather that is at the extremes of the historical distribution for that area, for example rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile of probability.
Façade sound level	A measured or calculated sound level at a position of 1m in front of a building façade or other sound reflecting surface.
False cutting	A means of screening the road from the surrounding landscape.
Feature	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines OR a particular aspect of the project proposal
Field of View (FoV)	The horizontal angle of the view illustrated in a visualisation.
Flood Zone	Flood Zone definitions are set out in the National Planning Policy Guidance. Used to create a flood map for planning risk. There are 3 flood zones which refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences.
Flood Zone 2	Flood Zone 2: the area of the floodplain where there is a low to medium flood risk.
Flood Zone 3	Flood Zone 3: the area of the floodplain where there is a high risk of flooding.
Flood Risk Assessment	An assessment that determines the risk of flooding to a proposed project.
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.
Free-field sound level	A measured or calculated sound level at a location that is at least 3.5 metres away from reflective surfaces other than the ground.
Geomorphology	The study of landforms and the processes which create them.
Glacial Till	Till is unsorted and unstratified drift, generally over consolidated, deposited directly by and underneath a glacier without subsequent reworking by water from the glacier. It consists of a heterogenous mixture of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders varying widely in size and shape
Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service (GMAAS)	GMAAS provide advice across the county on all matters relating to archaeology and the planning process, including appropriate protection and recording measures on development sites. This advice is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012),

Term	Definition
Greater Manchester Combined Authority	A combined authority made up of the ten Greater Manchester local authorities and set up in 2011, became the country's first statutory 'supercouncil' with power to co-ordinate the region's regeneration, economy and transport priorities.
Greenbelt	NPPF para 133. The government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.
Green Infrastructure (GI)	Network of greenspaces and watercourses and water bodies that connect rural areas villages, towns and cities.
Greenhouse gases	Atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapour that absorb and emit infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds.
Groundwater	All water which is below the surface of the ground and within the permanently saturated zone.
Ground investigation (GI)	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land contamination purposes.
Groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	Areas defined by the Environment Agency which show the risk from contamination/pollution to groundwater that is extracted for drinking water.
Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3)	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
Habitats of Principal Importance	Under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, the Secretary of State is required to publish a list of habitats which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. Fifty-six habitats of principal importance are included on the S41 list. These are all the habitats in England that were identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and continue to be regarded as conservation priorities in the subsequent UK Post2010 Biodiversity Framework.
Habitats Regulation Assessment	A formal assessment of the implications of any new plans or projects which are capable of affecting the designated interest features of European Sites
Head Deposits	Head is poorly sorted and poorly stratified, angular rock debris and/or clayey hillwash and soil creep
Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV)	Defined in the DMRB as vehicles with a gross weight greater than 3.5 tonnes. Includes HGVs and buses and coaches.
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)	Defined in the DMRB as goods vehicles with a gross weight greater than 3.5 tonnes.
Highways England	The strategic highways company appointed by the Secretary of State to be highways authority for the roads for which he was previously the highway authority (i.e. the strategic road network).

Term	Definition
Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool (HEWRAT)	A spreadsheet-based application used to determine whether highway runoff is likely to have an ecological impact on surface watercourses.
Hydrogeology	The nature, distribution and movement of groundwater in soils and rocks, including in aquifers.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	Indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) are widely-used datasets within the UK to classify the relative deprivation (essentially a measure of poverty) of small areas. Multiple components of deprivation are weighted with different strengths and compiled into a single score of deprivation.
Indirect effects	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the Development Site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects. Also used to describe indirect landscape effects concerning perceptual characteristics and qualities of the landscape and indirect visual effects in relation to issues such as 'setting'.
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)	The worldwide alliance of environment and sustainability professionals.
Iterative design process	The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to growing understanding of environmental issues
Junction	A place where two roads meet, regardless of design or layout.
Joint Nature Conservation Committee	A public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
Kerbside	A site sampling within one metre of the kerb of a busy road.
L <sub>A10,T</sub>	The A-weighted sound level exceeded for 10% of the time during time period 'T'. The LA10,18h metric refers to the LA10 during the 18-hour time period between 06:00 and 00:00 that has been shown to have a reasonably good correlation with the community response to road traffic noise.
L <sub>A90,T</sub>	The A-weighted sound level exceed for 90% of the time during time period 'T'. This metric is often used to describe the background sound level.
L <sub>Aeq,T</sub>	The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level over the time period 'T'.
L <sub>Amax,T</sub>	The A-weighted maximum sound level during time period 'T'. This parameter is sometimes used for the assessment of occasional loud noises that affect the ambient noise environment but not the overall ambient sound level. Unless otherwise stated, measurements of L <sub>Amax,T</sub> were undertaken using a 'fast' sound level meter response.

Term	Definition
Land cover	The surface cover of the land usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
Landform	Combination of slope and elevation producing the shape and form of the land surface.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the impacts of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Areas (LCAs)	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment
Landscape Character Types (LCTs)	These are distinct types of landscapes that are usually homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
Landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right. An assessment of landscape effects deals with the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource. The concern here is with how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the landscape, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape and its distinctive character. (GLVIA3 2013, Para 5.1).
Landscape quality (condition)	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements
Landscape receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Land take	Land required for the Scheme
Light Duty Vehicle (LDV)	Defined in the DMRB as vehicles with a gross weight less than 3.5 tonnes. Includes cars vans and goods vehicles.

Term	Definition
Light Goods Vehicle (LGV)	Defined in the DMRB as vehicles with a gross weight less than 3.5 tonnes. Includes vans and goods vehicles
LiDAR	LiDAR is a method of measuring distances using laser light which can be used to make digital 3-D representations of the target
Limit Values	Refers to legally binding limits of airborne concentrations of chemical substances and represent conditions under which it is believed that adverse health effects would not occur in the majority of the population.
Link	A section of road between two junctions.
Listed Building	Building included on the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and afforded statutory protection.
L <sub>night</sub>	The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level during the 8-hour night-time period between 23:00 and 07:00.
Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance	A technical guidance document designed to support local authorities in carrying out their duties under the Environment Act 1995 and subsequent Regulations. These duties require local authorities to review and assess air quality in their area from time to time. In addition, the document provides tools and guidance for undertaking air quality modelling studies.
Local Geological Site	Non-statutory geological sites considered worthy of protection for their earth science or landscape importance. Formerly known as Regionally Important Geological Sites.
Local Landscape Character Area (LLCA)	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular larger landscape type.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.
Low noise road surface	A type of road surface that is laid to reduce noise generated by the interaction of tyres with the road. Frequently known as a thin surfacing system or lower noise surfacing.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This is the sound level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)	Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.
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 (of effect)	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short term or long term in duration'.
Main river	A river maintained directly by the Environment Agency. They are generally larger arterial watercourses.

Term	Definition
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity, or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for negative environmental impacts or effects of a development.
Modelling	The process of estimating changes within an area of interest under a specific set of conditions.
Multi-Agency Geographic Information Service (MAGIC)	A website which provides geographic information about the natural environment.
National Cycle Network (NCN)	The National Cycle Network is a series of traffic-free paths and quiet, on-road cycling and walking routes, that connect to every major town and city.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	National Policy Statements are produced by government. They give reasons for the policy set out in the statement and must include an explanation of how the policy takes account of government policy relating to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.
Native	A species occurring naturally, in its normal geographic range.
Nature Improvement Areas	Areas of the country where partnerships have been set up to enhance the natural environment.
Nitrogen Oxide	Collective term for nitrogen dioxide and nitric oxide, released from the combustion of fuel and discharged by vehicles and power stations.
Nitrogen Dioxide	Formed by the oxidation of nitric oxide in ambient air.
Noise	Unwanted sound.
Noise barrier	A device that obstructs the direct transmission of unwanted sound between a sound source and sensitive receptors. Noise barriers tend to be either earthworks (such as cuttings or environmental bunds) or solid constructions, including acoustic fences and walls. Also referred to as environmental noise barriers.
Noise Important Area (NIA)	Areas identified by Defra 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.
No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)	This is the sound level at which there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life.
Non-motorised users (NMU)	Pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians.
Office for National Statistics (ONS)	Responsible for collecting and publishing statistics related to the economy, population and society at national, regional and local levels
Offsetting	The process of compensating for something with something else.
Open space	Any land laid out as public parks or used for the purpose of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground.

Term	Definition
Opening year	The first year the Scheme is in operation.
Operational	The functioning of a project on completion of construction.
Ordinary watercourse	Ordinary watercourses include every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dike, 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	A plan that sets out the mitigation needed to manage environmental effects associated with a development during the construction and operational phases.
Particulate Matter	Discrete particles in ambient air, with diameters ranging between nanometres (billionths of a metre) to micrometres (millionths of a metre).
Particulate Matter of 10 micrometres or less (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Very small solid particles present in engine exhausts, categorised on the basis of the size of the particles.
Particulate Matter of 2.5 micrometres or less (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Very small solid particles present in engine exhausts, categorised on the basis of the size of the particles.
Pastoral Farmland	Land that is or can be used by as pasture for grass or hay to feed animals such as sheep or cows.
Pathways	The routes by which pollutants are transmitted through air, water, soils, plants and organisms to their receptors.
Peak particle velocity (PPV)	Vibration level in mm/s representing the highest velocity of a vibrating element.
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of the Variation Development upon a photograph or series of photographs
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.
Pollution Climate Mapping	A collection of models designed to fulfil part of the United Kingdom's EU Directive (2008/50/EC) on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, requirements to report on the concentrations of particular pollutants in the atmosphere. There is one model per pollutant, each with two parts: a base year model and a projections model. The Pollution Climate Mapping model provides outputs on a 1x1 km grid of background conditions plus around 9,000 representative roadside values. The mapping is also used for scenario assessment and population exposure calculations to assist policy developments and provides model runs to support the writing of Time Extension Notification applications for PM <sub>10</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> .
Principal aquifer	These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/ or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage.



Term	Definition
	They may support water supply and/ or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.
Priority habitat	Priority habitats are taken as principal habitats for the conservation of biodiversity listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
PSYM	The Predictive System for Multimetrics, (pronounced sim) has been developed to provide a method for assessing the biological quality of still waters in England and Wales.
Public Health England (PHE)	An executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care in the United Kingdom that began operating on 1 April 2013. Its formation came as a result of the reorganisation of the National Health Service in England outlined in the Health and Social Care Act 2012.
Public Right of Way (PRoW)	A public right of way is a defined route which has been used by the general public for at least 20 years and which links two public places
Qualitative	Qualitative research is a scientific method of observation to gather non numerical data.
Quantitative	Quantitative data is any data that is in a numerical form such as statistics or percentages.
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.
Reference year	A term used for air quality modelling tools referring to the initial year on which forecasts are based for subsequent years
Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	locally designated sites of importance for geodiversity.
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.
Residual impacts	Residual impact means the environmental impact after the provision of mitigation measures, if any.
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.
Riparian	Relating to or situated on the banks of a river.

Term	Definition
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 Terrace Deposits	River Terrace Deposits consist of alluvium forming one of a series of level surfaces in a stream or river valley, produced as the dissected remnants of earlier abandoned floodplains. Sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat.
Road Investment Strategy (RIS)	The RIS aims to improve connectivity, safety, air quality and road user satisfaction, boost the economy whilst reducing noise and negative environmental impacts all of which will have an impact on local communities and people.
Runoff	The flow of water over the ground surface.
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.
Screening	The formal process undertaken to determine whether it is necessary to carry out a statutory Environmental Impact Assessment and publish an Environmental Statement in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
Secondary A aquifer	These are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.
Secondary B aquifer	These are predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.
Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer	Assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value or importance of the receptor.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the 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.

Term	Definition
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.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Source Protection Zones ("SPZ") show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution to groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public water supplies. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. SPZs can comprise of up to three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment). A fourth zone of special interest can also occasionally be applied to a groundwater source.
Span	The horizontal distance between two supports of a structure (e.g. piers of a bridge or viaduct).
Spatial	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.
Special Landscape Areas (SLA)	A local authority landscape designation.
Speed Band	A range of categories for which speed outputs from the traffic model are grouped into to describe their emissions.
Stakeholder	An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a development project.
Study area	The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur).
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.
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific Variation Development without undue negative consequences.
Sustainability	The principle that the environment should be protected in such a condition and to such a degree that ensures new development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
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.
Traffic Reliability Area	The traffic scoping criteria is only be applied to the area covered by the traffic model, that the competent expert for traffic has identified as reliable for inclusion in an environmental assessment and is referred to as the traffic reliability area.

Term	Definition
Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG)	Guidance produced by the Department for Transport for undertaking transportation studies, appraisals and modelling. Also referred to as WebTAG.
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Unexploded ordnance (UXO)	Explosives that did not explode when deployed and thus still pose a risk of detonation.
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	A multilateral platform, facilitates greater economic integration and co-operation among its 56 Member States and promotes sustainable development and economic prosperity.
Urban Background	An urban location distanced from sources and therefore broadly representative of citywide background conditions, e.g. urban residential areas.
Urban Traffic	Sites in an urban area at least 25 metres from the edge of major junctions and no more than 10 metres from the kerbside.
Viewpoints	<p>Selected for illustration of the visual effects fall broadly into three groups:</p> <p>Representative Viewpoints: selected to represent the experience of different types of visual receptor, where larger numbers of viewpoints cannot all be included individually and where the significant effects are unlikely to differ – for example certain points may be chosen to represent the view of users of particular public footpaths and bridle ways;</p> <p>Specific Viewpoints: chosen because they are key and sometimes promoted viewpoints within the landscape, including for example specific local visitor attractions, such as landscapes with statutory landscape designations or viewpoints with particular cultural landscape associations.</p> <p>Illustrative Viewpoints: chosen specifically to demonstrate a particular effect or specific issues, which might, for example, be the restricted visibility at certain locations. (GLVIA3 2013, Para 6.19)</p>
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 effect	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual Receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development.
$V_{res}$	Resultant peak particle velocity from a construction activity that generates vibration.
Vulnerability	The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity

Term	Definition
	to cope and adapt. <sup>[2]</sup> For example, some receptors have a certain level of inert adaptive capacity, i.e. the ability to absorb and recover from the consequences of climate impacts themselves.
Waste	Waste is defined as per the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) as "any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard."
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	The Water Framework Directive (WFD) introduced a new system for monitoring and classifying the quality of surface and ground waters. The Directive requires that Environmental Objectives be set for all surface waters and groundwater to enable them to achieve Good Ecological Potential/ Status by a defined date.
Weather	Weather is the current state of the atmosphere. It describes, for example, its temperature, moisture content and pressure.
Wider health determinants	Wider determinants, also known as social determinants, are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people's health. Such factors are influenced by the local, national and international distribution of power and resources which shape the conditions of daily life.
World Health Organisation (WHO)	The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. The WHO Constitution, which establishes the agency's governing structure and principles, states its main objective as "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health".
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretical visible.

<sup>[2]</sup> [https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/AR5\\_SYR\\_FINAL\\_Annexes.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Annexes.pdf)

## 17.2 Abbreviations

**Table 17-2 Abbreviations and descriptions**

Abbreviation	Description
A/HMWB	Artificial/Heavily Modified Water Body
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AA-EQS	Annual Average Environmental Quality Standard
AAWT	Average Annual Weekday Traffic
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System
AIEMA	Associate Member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
ARN	Affected Road Network
ASR	Annual Summary Report
ASSI	Areas of Special Scientific Interest
AStGWF	Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding
AW	Ancient Woodland
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BS	British Standard
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CAZ	Clean Air Zone
CCC	Committee on Climate Change
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CDM	Construction (Design and Management)

Abbreviation	Description
CDW	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
CEng	Chartered Engineer
CEnv	Chartered Environmentalist
CFMPs	Catchment Flood Management Plans
CGeog	Chartered Geographer
CGeol	Chartered Geologist
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLP	Classification, Labelling and Packaging
CMS	Continuous Monitoring Stations
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COMAH	Control Of Major Accident Hazard
CoP	Code of Practice
CPM	Convection-Permitting Model
CPOs	Compulsory Purchase Orders
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CS	Characteristic Situation
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
CSci	Chartered Scientist
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CWEM	Chartered Water and Environmental Manager
CWSs	County Wildlife Sites
DAS	Discretionary Advice Service
dB	Decibel
DBRC	Derbyshire Biological Records Centre
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DDC	Derbyshire District Council
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DM	Do Minimum
DMFY	Do Minimum Future Year (traffic scenario)
DMOY	Do Minimum Opening Year (traffic scenario)

Abbreviation	Description
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DoW	Definition of Waste
DoW CoP	Definition of Waste Code of Practice
DP	Dark Peak
DPWF	Dark Peak Western Fringe
DS	Do Something
DSFY	Do Something Future Year (traffic scenario)
DSOY	Do Something Opening Year (traffic scenario)
DT	Diffusion Tubes
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DWS	Drinking Water Standards
EA	Environment Agency
EAST	Early Assessment and Sifting Tool
EC	European Community
eDNA	environmental DNA
EEA	European Economic Area
EEC	European Economic Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPS	European Protected Species
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
ES	Environmental Statement
ESR	Environmental Scoping Report
EU	European Union
EurGeol	European Geologist
EZOI	Ecological Zone of Influence
FCSA	Flood Compensatory Storage Area
FFS	Full Frame Sensor
FGS	Fellow of the Geological Society
FIOA	Fellow of the Institute of Acoustics
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
F-RGS	Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society
GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GGBS	Ground granulated blast-furnace slag



Abbreviation	Description
GHG	Greenhouse Gase
GI	Ground Investigation
GIR	Ground Investigation Report
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GM	Greater Manchester
GM BAP	Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan
GMCA	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
GMLRC	Greater Manchester Local Record Centre
GMMC	Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire
GMRC	Greater Manchester Records Centre
GMSF	Greater Manchester Spatial Framework
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GradIEMA	Graduate Member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
GW	Groundwater
GWDE	Groundwater locally supports Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HAWRAT	Highways Agency Water Risk Assessment Tool
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HE	Highways England
HEWRAT	Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool
HGV	Heavy goods vehicle
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HMWBs	Heavily Modified Water Bodies
HPBC	High Peak Borough Council
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HWCN	Hazardous Waste Consignment Note
IAQM	Member of the Institute of Air Quality Management
ICE	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
IDB	Internal Drainage Boards
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IES	Member of the Institution of Environmental Science
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone

Abbreviation	Description
KB	Kerbside
km	Kilometres
km/h	Kilometres per hour
LA	Landscape Architect
LAQM	Local Air Quality Monitoring
LAQM.TG	Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LCT	Landscape Character Types
LDV	Light Duty Vehicles
LEMP	Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
LERC	Local Environmental Record Centre
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LITS	Longdendale Integrated Transport Strategy
LLCA	Local Landscape Character Area
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authorities
LNCS	Local Nature Conservation Sites
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LPA	Local Planning Authorities
LSE	Likely Significant Effects
LTT	Long Term Trends
LTTE6	Long Term Trend Euro 6
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Sites
m	Metres
m/s	Metres per second
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for Countryside
M-BAT	Metal Bioavailability Assessment Tool
MBC	Metropolitan Borough Council
MCIRWM	Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Resource and Waste Management
MCIWEM	Member of the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management
MDL	Method Detection Limit

Abbreviation	Description
MIEMA	Full Member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
MIOA	Member of the Institute of Acoustics
mm/s	Millimetres per second
MMP	Materials Management Plan
MoRPh	Modular River Physical Habitat
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
NCA	National Character Area
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
NIA	Noise Important Area
NIR	Noise Insulation Regulations
NML	Noise Monitoring Location
NN	National Networks
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPS NN	National Policy Statement for National Networks
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NSIP	National Significant Infrastructure Project
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OL	Open Land
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PAS (2080)	Publicly Available Specification (2080)
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCF	Project Control Framework
PCLs	Potential Contaminant Linkages
PCM	Pollution Climate Mapping
PCSM	Preliminary Conceptual Site Model
PDNP	Peak District National Park
PDNPA	Peak District National Park Authority
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Abbreviation	Description
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PM	Particulate Matter
PMW	Precautionary Methods of Working
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance
PPM	Parts per million
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRA	Preferred Route Announcement
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
pSAC	Possible Special Area of Conservation
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Areas
PSSR	Preliminary Sources Study Report
PSYM	Predictive System for Multimetrics
QP	Qualified Person
RBMPs	River Basin Management Plans
RCP	Relative Concentration Pathway
RCS	River Corridor Survey
RD	Roadside
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments
RIGS	Regionally Important Geology Sites
RIS	Roads Investment Strategy
RIS 2	Road Investment Strategy 2
RoFSW	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water
RoGEP	Registered Ground Engineering Professional
RRS	Road Restraint Systems
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SBI	Site of Biological Importance
SCC	Sheffield City Council
SCI	Sites of Community Importance
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SI	Statutory Instrument
SINC	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
LLCA	Scheme Level Landscape Character Area
SLNCI	Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance
SLTCA	Scheme Level Townscape Character Area

Abbreviation	Description
SMBC	Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council
SNCI	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SRP	Soil Resource Plan
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
T	Tonne
TAG	Transport Analysis Guidance
tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TIN	Technical Information Note
TMBC	Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
t-min	Minimum Temperature
TP	Trial Pit
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TPI	Targeted Programme of Improvements
TPO	Tree Preservation Orders
TPU	Trans-Pennine Upgrade
TSCS	Thin Surface Course System
UB	Urban Background
UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projections
UKTAG	UK Technical Advisory Group
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UT	Urban Traffic
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VMS	Variable Message Signs
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria

Abbreviation	Description
WC	Wetness Class
WCH	Walking, Cycling and Horse Riding
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WTN	Waste Transfer Note
Zol	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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