

**M54 to M6 Link Road**

**TR010054**

**Volume 6**

**6.1 Environmental Statement**

**Chapter 17 – Glossary and  
Abbreviations**

Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

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

January 2020

Infrastructure Planning

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**M54 to M6 Link Road  
Development Consent Order 202[ ]**

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**6.1 Environmental Statement  
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## 17 Glossary and Abbreviations

### 17.1 Glossary

Term	Description
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 bridge	A bridge that replaces a pre-existing private road, path or right of access when a major transport route is built across it.
Affected Road Network (ARN)	Parts of the road network which are identified as likely to be affected by changes in air quality as a result of a development project.
Aggregate	Granular material (e.g. sand and gravel or crushed rock) that can be used for building and/or civil engineering purposes (e.g. for concrete production).
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	The system devised and introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to classify agricultural land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. Land is graded between 1 (excellent quality) to 5 (very poor quality), with grade 3 subdivided into agricultural subgrades 3a and 3b.
Air quality action plan	A plan that must be compiled by a local authority if they declare an air quality management area.
Air quality exceedance	Where pollutant concentrations exceed an air quality standard.
Air quality limit value	A maximum pollutant concentration to be achieved in the atmosphere, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances. Limit values are defined in European Union Directives and implemented in United Kingdom legislation.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	If a local authority identifies any locations within its boundaries where the air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare the area as an air quality management area. The local authority is subsequently required to put together a local air quality action plan.
Air quality objective	Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient pollutant concentration to be achieved. The objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants.
Alluvial deposits	Natural materials deposited within and adjacent to rivers.
Ambient noise	A sound that is totally encompassing in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.
Ancient woodland	Land that has been continually wooded since at least the year 1600AD.
Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	A measure used in transportation engineering and is the number of vehicles that will use a new or improved road on an average day.
Annual Average Weekday Traffic	The average 24-hour traffic volume occurring on weekdays throughout a full year.
Amenity	The relative pleasantness of a journey, or the ability of communities to achieve enjoyment and/ or quality of life.
Annual Average Weekly Traffic	Traffic data obtained by calculating weekly traffic flows and then calculating the annual average. Often used in predicting noise levels and air quality, usually in conjunction with other parameters such as average vehicle speed and percentage heavy vehicles.

Term	Description
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.
Aquifer	An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand or silt).
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.
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.
Artesian properties	Confined groundwater body under positive pressure characterised by groundwater rise during the drilling of boreholes until hydrostatic equilibrium is reached.
Attenuation pond	A pond designed to hold back water and release it at a controlled flow rate.
At-grade junction	An intersection of highways where the crossing is at the same level.
Baseline conditions	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the project together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the project.
Base year	Reflects the year which the data has been collected.
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	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, landscape, ecosystem, habitat, communities, species, populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
Biodiversity Alert Site	Biodiversity Alert Sites are sites of local rather than County importance within Staffordshire. These sites have some nature conservation value and have the potential to be of 'substantive nature conservation value' through appropriate management. This designation helps target land management advice to bring new sites into the local designation system in Staffordshire.
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.
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
British Standards Institution (BSI)	A group which produces British Standards across industry sectors and which is formally designated as the National Standards Body for the UK.
Buffer	Specified area or distance surrounding a site or feature of interest.
Built heritage	A structure or building of historic value. These structures are visible above ground level.
Bund	An embankment structure.

Term	Description
Buried archaeology (or buried heritage)	An archaeological asset beneath ground level, which may include earthworks.
Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CRTN)	A technical memorandum that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic.
Cantilever gantry	A bridge-like overhead structure with a platform supporting equipment such as a crane, signals, or cameras, and is supported by only one upright support.
Carbon footprint	The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular policy or development.
Carriageway	The width of a highway that can be used by motorised vehicles and non-motorised users, formed by a number of lanes.
Catchment	A drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea.
Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv)	A professional qualification obtained by knowledgeable, experienced, competent and committed environmental professionals.
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane
Climate	The climate can be described simply as the 'average weather', typically looked at over a period of 30 years. It can include temperature, rainfall, snow cover, or any other weather characteristic.
Climate change	This refers to a change in the state of the climate, which can be identified by changes in average climate characteristics which persist for an extended period, typically decades or longer.
Combined effect	A type of cumulative effect which occurs when different types of activity combine to have an effect on a specific receptor or resource.
Committed development	A development that has full or outline planning permission, or is allocated in an adopted development plan.
Compensation (environmental)	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.
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.
Conceptual Site Model	Method used to manage identification of the various types of risk relating to contaminated land. The conceptual site model includes: categorisation of sources of contamination; categorisation of potential receptors; and identification of potential contamination pathways (i.e. linking sources to receptors).
Conservation area	An area designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest and with a character or appearance which is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Construction and demolition waste	Consists of unwanted material produced directly or indirectly as a result of the construction phase.

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



Term	Description
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 Consent Order (DCO)	The means of applying for consent to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). NSIPs include, for example, major energy and transport projects.
Diffusion tube monitoring	Diffusion tubes are a pollutant specific method of monitoring and measuring different pollutants, including measuring oxides of nitrogen (NOx). Diffusion tubes passively absorb the pollutant to which they are exposed in each place over a period, generally 2-4 weeks, and the tube is then returned to the laboratory for analysis.
Directive	Legal obligations imposed on European member states by the European Union.
Diverge	The point where two streams of traffic split and go in different directions.
Do-Nothing (DN) scenario	The Do Nothing forecasting scenario is simply the existing network without modification in the Opening/ Design Year.
Do-Minimum (DM) scenario	The Do-Minimum forecast scenario in the Opening/ Design Year is the base road and traffic network against which alternative improvements can be assessed. In many cases, the definition of the Do-Minimum is straightforward; it is simply the Do-Nothing scenario. However, 1 or more of the following 4 cases may arise, in which the 'Do-Minimum' differs from the 'Do-Nothing': i) The case where works will be carried out regardless of whether or not the Do-Something scheme is built. ii) The case where the existing network may be improved to form a 'Do-Minimum' scheme which can be tested as an alternative to carrying out major Do-Something improvements. iii) The case where traffic conditions can be improved without significant capital expenditure. iv) The case where the area covered by the modelled network includes road proposals other than the one under immediate consideration.
Do-Something (DS) scenario	The Do-Something forecast scenario is the road proposal under consideration in the Opening/ Design Year.
Dumb-bell	A type of grade-separated junction which takes the form of a roundabout either side of a major road, linked by a bridge.
Dust	All airborne particulate matter.
Earthworks	The removal or placement of soils and rocks such as in cuttings, embankments and environmental mitigation, including the in-situ improvement of soils/rocks to achieve the desired properties.
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).
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.

Term	Description
Embankment	Artificially raised ground, commonly made of earth material, such as stone, on which the carriageway is laid.
Embedded mitigation	Design measures which are integrated into a project for the purpose of minimising environmental effects.
Emission factor toolkit	Tool used to assist local authorities in carrying out Review and Assessment of local air quality as part of their duties under the Environmental Act 1995.
Enabling works	Enabling works are preparations to make a building site ready for construction. It covers activities from site preparation, creation of access routes, and the installation of facilities like security fencing, ramps, and placing of signs.
Enhancement	A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
Envirocheck	A provider of environmental data, reports and risk solutions for use in site-based assessments.
Environmental/ Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Supports compliance with legislation and planning conditions but also provides advice and guidance throughout construction.
Environmental assessment	A method and process by which information about environmental effects is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making.
Environmental Health (department)	A department within a local authority with responsibilities for protecting public health through the administration and enforcement of environmental health legislation.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making. For certain projects, EIA is a statutory requirement.
Environmental masterplan	Plan which illustrates the mitigation measures integrated into the design of the Scheme.
Environmental Quality Standard (EQS)	Standards that have been developed with the aim to meet the requirements of the WFD Directive.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A document produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA.
Essential Mitigation	Mitigation critical for the delivery of a project which can be acquired through statutory powers.
European Economic Area (EEA)	The European Economic Area (EEA) was established via the EEA Agreement, an international agreement which allows for the extension of the EU's single market to non-EU member parties.
European Protected Species	Species of plants and animals (not birds) which are protected by European law.
Examining Authority	A panel of inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State who are responsible for examining Development Consent Order applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects.
Excavated material	Largely natural soil and rock material that is removed from the ground during construction.
False cutting	A means of screening the road from the surrounding landscape.
Fill	Material used to artificially raise the existing ground levels.



Term	Description
Find spot	A term used to describe the location at which an archaeological find was discovered.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	The process of assessing potential flood risk to a site and identifying whether there are any flooding or surface water management issues that may warrant further consideration or may affect the feasibility of a development.
Flood Zone	Flood Zone definitions are set out in the National Planning Policy Guidance. Used to create a flood map for planning risk. There are 3 flood zones which refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences.
Flood Zone 1	Flood Zone 1: land outside the floodplain. There is little or no risk of flooding in this zone;
Flood Zone 2	Flood Zone 2: the area of the floodplain where there is a low to medium flood risk; 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.
Future baseline	The situation and conditions that would prevail should a proposed development not proceed. Predicted impacts are compared against this theoretical scenario.
Gantry	A bridge-like overhead structure with a platform supporting equipment such as a crane, signals, or cameras.
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.
Ghost Island	An area of the carriageway suitably marked to separate lanes of traffic travelling in the same direction on both merge and diverge layouts. The purpose of the ghost island at a merge is to separate the points of entry of two slip road traffic lanes. At a diverge it is to separate the points of exit to a slip road.
Grade-separated junction	A type of junction where the major route (or routes) through the junction do not stop and do not cross any other road on the level. Movements to other roads are made using slip roads and bridges.
Green belt	A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped.
Greenhouse gases	Atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapour that absorb and emit infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds.
Ground investigation (GI)	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land contamination purposes.

Term	Description
Ground-borne vibration	Vibration generated by an event such as the pass-by vehicles in a tunnel, propagated through the ground or structure (i.e. not the air) into a receiving building.
Groundwater	All water which is below the surface of the ground and within the permanently saturated zone.
Groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	Areas defined by the Environment Agency which show the risk from contamination/pollution to groundwater that is extracted for drinking water.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
Habitat of principal importance	Habitats in England identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and which are regarded as having biodiversity conservation priorities.
Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A Habitat Regulations Assessment is required where a project may have significant effects on a site by affecting its function to support protected habitats or species. Its purpose is to assess the implications of the proposal in respect of the site's 'conservation objectives'. The assessment is undertaken by the competent authority, in this case the Secretary of State.
Handover Environmental Management Plan (HEMP)	A package of information that is handed over to those responsible for the future management and operation of the highway.
Haul road	A temporary road provided within a contractor's site area to allow for the movement of construction material, construction machinery and/or construction labour around the site.
Heavy goods vehicle	A commercial carrier vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of more than 3.5 tonnes.
Hectare	A metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape of historic value.
Highways Agency Drainage Data Management System (HADDMS)	Management system used to store technical information about the location and condition of drainage infrastructure on the network.
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.
Highways England	The government agency responsible for the operation, maintenance and improvement of England's trunk roads and motorways.
Historic England	Executive non-departmental public body created under section 32 of the National Heritage Act 1983 to secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England; promote the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas situated in England; and promote the public's enjoyment of, and advance their knowledge of, ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England and their preservation.
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.

Term	Description
Hot rolled asphalt	A common type of road surfacing comprising a dense mixture of mineral aggregate, sand and bitumen.
Hydrogeology	The nature, distribution and movement of groundwater in soils and rocks, including in aquifers.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Imperceptible change in annual mean NO <sub>2</sub> concentrations	DMRB IAN 174/13 defines the predicted magnitude of change in concentration into bands of which imperceptible is the smallest (less than 0.4 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ).
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>
Interim Advice Note (IAN)	Guidance notes issued by Highways England which incorporate amendments or additions to the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges.
International designated 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>
Invasive species	Non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed.
Junction	A place where two roads meet, regardless of design or layout.
Key characteristics (landscape)	The combination of elements that are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Landscape character area (LCA)	Areas of landscape that have a broadly consistent pattern of topography, land use and vegetation cover.
Land take	Land required for the Scheme
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	A key part in the UK Government's and the Devolved Administrations' strategies to achieve the air quality objectives.

Term	Description
Local Area Model	Traffic model which is used to test the impact of the Scheme on the local road network.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	A plan that identifies threatened species and habitats and seeks to protect and restore biological systems.
Local Geological Site	Non-statutory geological sites considered worthy of protection for their earth science or landscape importance. Formerly known as Regionally Important Geological Sites.
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	A statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local planning authority	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Non-statutory sites of nature conservation value that have been designated 'locally'. These sites are referred to differently between counties with common terms including site of importance for nature conservation, county wildlife site, site of biological importance, site of local importance and sites of metropolitan importance.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	The lowest concentration or amount of a substance found by experiment or observation that causes an adverse alteration of morphology, function, capacity, growth, development, or lifespan of a target organism distinguished from normal organisms of the same species under defined conditions of exposure.
Low noise surfacing	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.
Made ground	Land where natural and undisturbed soils have largely been replaced by man-made or artificial materials. It may be composed of a variety of materials including imported natural soils and rocks with or without residues of industrial processes (such as ash) or demolition material (such as crushed brick or concrete).
Main river	A river maintained directly by the Environment Agency. They are generally larger arterial watercourses.
Mainline	The carriageway carrying the main flow of traffic, generally traffic passing straight through a junction or interchange.
Material assets	Construction materials and products (from primary (natural assets), recycled or secondary and renewable sources) and built assets such as landfill capacity and mineral safeguard sites and/or peat resources.
Merge	The point where two different traffic flows come together and continue as one.
Mineral safeguarding areas	Areas defined by mineral planning authorities with known mineral resources that are of identified economic or conservation value.
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.

Term	Description
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.
Multi-Agency Geographic Information Service (MAGIC)	A website which provides geographic information about the natural environment.
National Character Area (NCA)	Areas of England defined by their unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history and cultural and economic activity.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	A planning framework which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
National Policy Statement (NPS) for England	Statements prepared and designated by the Secretary of State under the Planning Act 2008, which establish national policy for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, including energy, transport and water, waste water and waste and against which applications for Development Consent Orders are assessed.
National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN)	A statement setting out the need for, and Government's policies to deliver, the development of nationally significant infrastructure projects on the national road and rail networks in England.
National speed limit	The default speed limit which applies to roads without any posted limit, this being 60mph on single carriageway roads and 70mph on dual carriageways and motorways.
National Vegetation Classification (NVC)	A comprehensive classification and description of the plant communities of Britain, administered by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects ("NSIP") are large scale developments such as certain new harbours, power generating stations (including wind farms), highways developments and electricity transmission lines, which require a type of consent known as 'development consent' under procedures governed by the Planning Act 2008 (and amended by the Localism Act 2011).
Natura 2000	A network of core breeding and resting sites for rare and threatened species, and some rare natural habitat types which are protected in their own right.
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.
No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL)	The no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) denotes the level of exposure of an organism, found by experiment or observation, at which there is no biologically or statistically significant increase in the frequency or severity of any adverse effects (e.g. alteration of morphology, functional capacity, growth, development or life span) in the exposed population when compared to its appropriate control.



Term	Description
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	Areas identified with respect to noise from major roads and from roads within agglomerations where 'the 1% of the population that are affected by the highest noise levels from major roads' are located according to the results of the strategic noise mapping.
Noise sensitive receptor	These comprise mainly residential buildings, but also include educational buildings, hospitals and places of worship.
Non-hazardous waste	Any waste not defined as 'hazardous' under Directive 91/689/EEC. Examples include soils from ground/site clearance and demolition wastes.
Non-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.
Notable species	Notable species are taken as principal species for the conservation of biodiversity listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; any species listed in an IUCN Red Data Book; and any other species listed under the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan.
Operational	The functioning of a project on completion of construction.
Ordinary watercourse	Ordinary watercourses include every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows and which does not form part of a main river.
Ordnance Survey (OS)	The national mapping agency for the UK.
Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP)	The OEMP identifies environmental mitigation measures and has been used to inform the EIA. It defines those environmental commitments and actions which will be implemented (within the REAC). It includes a brief scheme description, identifies the roles and responsibilities of those who will be responsible for managing and reporting the construction phase environmental aspects. The OEMP will be used as a basis for the contractor's development of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Handover Environmental Management Plan (HEMP).
Overbridge	A bridge crossing over a transport corridor (e.g. a highway).
Particulate matter (PM)	Discrete particles in ambient air, with diameters ranging between nanometres (billionths of a metre) to micrometres (millionths of a metre).
Pathways	The routes by which pollutants are transmitted through air, water, soils, plants and organisms to their receptors.
Phase 1 habitat survey	A habitat classification and field survey technique to record semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats.
Photomontage	Inserting an image of a proposed development onto a photograph for the purposes of creating an illustrative representation of potential changes to existing views.
Planning Inspectorate	An executive agency with responsibilities for planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, local plan examinations and other planning-related casework in England and Wales.
Pollution prevention guidance (PPG)	A series of guidance notes produced by the Environment Agency to advise industry and the public on legal responsibilities and good environmental practice.



Term	Description
Portal gantry	A bridge-like overhead structure with a platform supporting equipment such as a crane, signals, or cameras, and is supported by only two or multiple upright supports.
Preferred option	The chosen design option that most successfully achieves the project objectives and becomes subject to further design and assessment.
Preferred Route Announcement (PRA)	An announcement made by Highways England following the selection of a preferred option or solution for a given road project.
Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)	Preliminary Environmental Information is defined in the EIA Regulations as: <i>'information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 (information for inclusion in environmental statements) which –</i> (a) <i>has been compiled by the applicant; and</i> (b) <i>is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development).'</i>
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	A report that compiles and presents the Preliminary Environmental Information gathered for a development project.
Preliminary Sources Study Report (PSSR)	Reports the geotechnical implications for the feasibility of all project options.
Principal aquifer	These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/ or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/ or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.
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.
Project Control Framework (PCF)	A joint Department for Transport and Highways England approach to developing, delivering and managing major road projects.
Protected species	Species of wild plants, birds and animals which are afforded protection through legislative provisions.
Public right of way (PRoW)	A highway where the public has the right to walk. It can be a footpath (used for walking), a bridleway (used for walking, riding a horse and cycling), or a byway that is open to all traffic (including motor vehicles).
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.
Record of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC)	The REAC forms part of the Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) and defines the environmental actions and commitments which have been identified and developed to mitigate the Scheme's environmental effects. The actions and commitments contained within the REAC are considered embedded mitigation and as such are considered to be in place within the ES assessments.

Term	Description
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.
Representative concentration pathways (RCP)	UK Climate Projections 2018 uses a range of possible scenarios, classified as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), to inform differing future emission trends. These RCPs "... specify the concentrations of greenhouse gases that will result in total radiative forcing increasing by a target amount by 2100, relative to preindustrial levels."
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.
Riparian	Relating to or situated on the banks of a river.
Risk assessment	An assessment of the probability of a hazard occurring that could result in an impact.
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	River basin management plans (RBMPs) set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment.
Road Investment Strategy (RIS)	A document which sets out a long-term vision for England's motorways and major roads, outlining how smooth, smart and sustainable roads will be achieved through investment over a five year period (2015 - 2020).
Rochdale Envelope	An approach to consenting and environmental impact assessment, named after a UK planning law case, which allows the promoters of development projects to broadly define their schemes within agreed parameters to retain flexibility of design.
Rotary bored piling	Bored piles are installed by boring a hole, removing the arisings and filling the hole with concrete. The bore consists of a screw-type auger pm a piling rig which augers directly into the ground.
Roundabout	A circular, one-way junction at which other roads meet and terminate.
Runoff	The flow of water over the ground surface.
Scheduled monument	A ' <i>nationally important</i> ' archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change and included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. The protection given to scheduled monuments is given under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Scheme	All works associated with the M54 to M6 Link Road scheme.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be not significant.
Scoping Opinion	The written opinion of the relevant authority, following a request from the applicant for planning permission, as to the information to be provided in an Environmental Statement.
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.

Term	Description
Screening	The formal process undertaken to determine whether it is necessary to carry out a statutory Environmental Impact Assessment and publish an Environmental Statement in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
Secondary A aquifer	These are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.
Secondary B aquifer	These are predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.
Secretary of State (SoS)	The cabinet minister who (among other things) acts as decision-maker on all national infrastructure applications for development consent.
Setting (cultural heritage)	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset and may affect the ability to appreciate it.
Severance (land)	The splitting of a land holding into more than one part, for example through the introduction of a new section of road.
Severance (non-motorised users)	The perceived separation of residents from facilities and services they use within their community caused by new or improved roads, or by changes in traffic flows.
Significance (of effect)	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by generic significance criteria or criteria specific to an environmental topic.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	The level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
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 (SWMP)	A plan that is used to outline how a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on waste production and handling on the environment and surrounding area.
Slip road	A connector road within a junction between a mainline carriageway and the local highway network, or vice versa, which meets the local highway network at-grade.
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.

Term	Description
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.
Species of Principal Importance	Habitats and species of principal importance in England. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.
Stakeholder	An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a development project.
Statutory consultee	Organisations and bodies, defined by statute, which must be consulted on relevant planning matters.
Strategic road network (SRN)	The network of motorways and trunk roads in England.
Study area	The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur).
Superficial deposit	A geological deposit that was laid down during the Quaternary period. Such deposits were largely formed by river, marine or glacial processes but can also include wind-blown deposits known as loess.
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	The duration of time over which environmental impacts and effects could occur as a result of a development project.
Traffic	The total volume of vehicle traffic on a road flowing past a certain point over a year, divided by 365 days.
Transboundary effects	The term used to describe the significant environmental effects of a development project which extend beyond the boundary of the European Economic Area State within which it would be implemented.
Translocation	The transporting and release of species or habitats from one location to another. For example, if an area of land is required permanently for a new development, species can be moved from that site to a suitable alternative location.
Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG)	Guidance produced by the Department for Transport for undertaking transportation studies, appraisals and modelling. Also referred to as WebTAG.

Term	Description
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.
Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress or physiological effects, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory.
Underbridge (or underpass)	A bridge crossing under a transport corridor (e.g. a highway).
Unexploded ordnance (UXO)	Explosives that did not explode when deployed and thus still pose a risk of detonation.
Utilities	The term utilities can also refer to the set of services provided by these organisations consumed by the public: Coal, electricity, natural gas, water, sewage, telephone, and transportation. Broadband internet services (both fixed-line and mobile) are increasingly being included within the definition.
Vehicle movement	A journey made by a vehicle. This can either be a one way or two way trip.
Vehicle restraint systems	System installed on a road to provide a level of containment for an errant vehicle such as a safety barrier.
Viewpoint	A place from which something can be viewed.
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.
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.
World Heritage Site (WHS)	A site inscribed by UNESCO because of its Outstanding Universal Value under the terms of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.
Worst-case assumption (or scenario)	An assumption adopted within an environmental impact assessment which identifies a scenario or parameter that would likely result in the maximum environmental effect (termed the worst-case). This is typically applied where uncertainty exists over the detail of a particular development component or approach to project delivery, for which a basis of assessment is needed.
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	A Written Scheme of Investigation outlines known and potential archaeological features and deposits or built heritage elements on a site and suggests a structure for exploring them using the latest, most appropriate and cost-effective archaeological techniques.

Term	Description
Zone of Influence (Zoi)	The area for the assessment of combined effects. Zois are variable depending on the environmental factor being discussed.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which the Scheme is theoretically visible.



## 17.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AMP	Archaeological Management Plan
AMS	Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
AOD	Above Ordinance Datum
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
ARN	Affected Road Network
ASPT	Average Score Per Taxa
ASR	Annual Status Report
ASStGWF	Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding
BAI	Bat Activity Indices
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BAS	Biodiversity Alert Site
BAT	Best Available Technique
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BEIS	Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BGS	British Geological Survey
BGL	Below Ground Level
BH	Borehole
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BOCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BS	British Standard
BW	Bridleway
CCC	Committee on Climate Change
CCR	Climate Change Risk
CDW	Construction Demolition Waste
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CEnv	Chartered Environmentalist
CERC	Cambridge Environment Research Consultants
CFMPs	Catchment Flood Management Plans

Abbreviation	Description
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane
CHE	Chief Highway Engineer
C & I	Commercial and Industrial
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CRM	Community Relations Manager
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CRoW Act	Countryside and Rights of Way Act
CS	Characteristic Situation
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CWC	City of Wolverhampton Council
dB	Decibel
DCO	Development Consent Order
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DM	Do-Minimum
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DS	Do-Something
EC	European Commission
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
eDNA	Environmental DNA
EEA	European Economic Association
EFT	Emission Factor Toolkit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Mitigation Schedule
EPS	European Protected Species
EPSML	European Protected Species Mitigation License
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
EV	Electric vehicle
FCS	Favourable Conservation Status
FP	Footpath
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FSHECZ	Featherstone Historic Environment Character Zones
GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria
GCN	Great Crested Newt

Abbreviation	Description
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GI	Ground Investigation
GIR	Ground Investigation Report
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems
GWHECZ	Great Wyrley Historic Environment Character Zones
ha	Hectare
HADDMS	Highways England's Drainage Data Management System
HEWRAT	Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicles
HECZ	Historic Environment Character Zones
HEMP	Handover Environmental Management Plan
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLA	Historic Landscape Area
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
HPI	Habitat of Principal Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSA	Habitat Suitability Assessment
HVS	Hydrodynamic Vortex Flow Separators
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICCI	In-combination Climate Change Impact
ICE	The Inventory of Carbon and Energy
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IEF	Important Ecological Feature
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
km	Kilometre
LA <sub>10</sub>	A-weighted, sound level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period
LA <sub>10,18h</sub>	A-weighted, arithmetic average of each 1 hour LA <sub>10</sub> level over the 18 hour period 06:00-00:00
L <sub>Aeq</sub>	A-weighted, equivalent sound level over the measurement period
LAM	Local Area Model
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LAQM.TG	Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCLIP	Local Climate Impacts Profile

Abbreviation	Description
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEMP	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNCS	Local Nature Conservation Site
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level
LoNI	Letters of No Impediment
LV	Limit Value
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	Metres
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
M-BAT	Metal Bioavailability Assessment Tool
MCIEEM	Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
MMP	Materials Management Plan
MRTM	Midlands Regional Transport Model
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NCA	National Character Areas
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
N <sub>2</sub> O	Nitrous Oxide
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NPSNN	National Policy Statement for National Networks
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
OEMP	Outline Environmental Management Plan
OS	Ordnance Survey
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008
PAS [2080]	Publicly Available Specification [2080]

Abbreviation	Description
PBRA	Preliminary Bat Roost Potential
PCF	Project Control Framework
PCM	Pollution Climate Mapping
PEC	Pedestrians, Equestrians and Cyclists
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
PM	Particulate Matter
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PRA	Preferred Route Announcement
PRoW	Public Right of Way
pSAC	Possible Special Area of Conservation
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
PSI	Proportion of Sediment -sensitive Invertebrates
PSSR	Preliminary Sources Study Report
PWS	Private Water Supply
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Sites
RIS	Road Investment Strategy
RPA	Root Protection Area
RTM	Regional Transport Model
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SM	Scheduled Monument
SBAP	Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan
SBI	Site of Biological Importance
SCC	Staffordshire County Council
SCI	Sites of Community Importance
SERC	Staffordshire Ecological Record Centre
SF <sub>6</sub>	Sulphur hexafluoride
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance to Nature Conservation
SNRHW	Selected Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SPZ	Source Protection Zones

Abbreviation	Description
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSDC	South Staffordshire District Council
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TAG	Transport Analysis Guidance
tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TF	Timing and Frequency
TN	Target Note
TP	Trial pit
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TRA	Traffic Reliability Area
TWh	Tera watt hour
uFMfSW	Updated Flood Map for Surface Water
UK	United Kingdom
UKCIP	UK Climate Impacts Programme
UKCP18	UK Climate Projections 2018
WebTAG	Web based Transport Analysis Guidance
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WFDa	Water Framework Directive assessment
WRAP	Waste & Resources Action Programme
WRI	World Resources Institute
ZoI	Zones of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence

Units	
dB	decibels
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
mph	Miles per hour
MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
TWh	Tera Watt hours
µm	Micrometer