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17 Glossary and Abbreviations

17.1 Glossary

| Term | Definition |
|--|---|
| Abutment | A point where two structures meet, which support or anchor the end of a bridge. |
| Accommodation overpass/underpass /structure | A bridge under or over the A66 that serves an affected area of land or property, not considered a public highway. |
| Accommodation/access road or track | A new or altered access road or track serving an affected area of land or property, not considered a public highway. |
| Affected Road Network (ARN) | Those roads within the traffic reliability area which, in the opening year of the project, meet specific criteria set out in DMRB. |
| Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) | A relative measure of agricultural land quality in England and Wales. In practice, the ALC grades are defined by reference to the land's physical characteristics. The most productive and flexible land falls into Grades 1 & 2 and Subgrade, 3a and collectively comprises about one-third of the agricultural land in England and Wales. About half the land is of moderate quality in Subgrade 3b or poor quality in Grade 4. The remainder is very poor-quality land in Grade 5, which mostly occurs in the uplands. |
| Air quality exceedance | An instance of pollutant concentrations exceeding an air quality standard. |
| Air quality limit value | A maximum 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 UK legislation. |
| Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) | An area within a local authority boundary where the air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved. The local authority is required to declare the area as an air quality management area and to prepare a local air quality action plan. |
| Air quality objectives (AQO) | Policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient pollutant concentration to be achieved. The objectives are set out in the UK Government's <i>Air Quality Strategy</i> (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2007) ¹ for the key air pollutants. |
| Air quality standard | Air quality limit values and objectives. |
| Alluvial deposits | Natural materials deposited within and adjacent to rivers. |
| Alluvium | Loose, unconsolidated material comprising clay, silt, sand, gravel deposited by flowing water, typically in floodplain areas, which can contain layers of peat. |
| Ambient noise | The all-encompassing sound at a given location and time. It will generally include sound from many sources near and far. |

¹ Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (2008) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf [accessed 9 September 2021]

| Term | Definition |
|--|--|
| | Ambient noise can be quantified in terms of the equivalent continuous sound pressure level, $L_{pAeq,T}$. |
| Ancient woodland (AW) | Land that has been continually wooded since at least 1600 AD. |
| Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) | A map-based record of all ancient woodland in England and Wales over 2ha in area. |
| Appropriate Assessment | An assessment required by the Habitats Directive and Regulations where a project (or plan) would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects (part of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process). |
| Aquifer | An underground rock formation containing water, often used as a water source. |
| Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) | An area designated under Section 82(1) of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 for the purpose of conserving and enhancing its natural beauty. |
| Attenuation | The term used in drainage design to indicate a reduction in the rate of flow or flooding risk, for example, by means of a pond to hold back water. |
| Balancing pond | Part of a drainage system that is used to temporarily store, and thereby attenuate, the flow of surface water run-off. |
| Baseline | Existing environmental conditions present on, or near a site, against which future changes can be measured or predicted. |
| Bedrock | A term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water. Formerly known as 'solid' geology by British Geological Survey. |
| Best and most versatile (BMV) land | Land defined as grade 1, 2 or 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. |
| Best Practicable Means (BPM) | Defined in the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and Environmental Protection Act 1990. Used to describe measures that are 'reasonably practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to financial implications'. |
| Biodiversity | Biological diversity: The variety of life forms in a given area, includes all species of plants and animals, their genetic variation and the complex ecosystems of which they are part. |
| Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) | A nationally established programme that seeks to protect and restore threatened species, habitats and biological systems. |
| 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 or for a water supply. |
| Buildability advisors | Provide buildability advice on all aspects of construction and delivery and inputting into the scheme estimates. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|--|
| Conservation Area | Defined at Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as those parts of a local planning authority area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. |
| Cumulative effects | The combined residual effects of a project in its entirety (all schemes), and the combined effects with other projects. |
| Cutting | A section of road where the surrounding land is at a higher level and the ground has been dug away to put in the road. |
| Decibel (dB) | Measurement of noise on a logarithmic scale. The range of audible sound pressures is approximately 0 dB to 140 dB. A single dB figure is unhelpful as it describes the total amount of acoustic energy measured and does not take any account of the ear's ability to hear certain frequencies more readily than others. |
| Designer | The organisation commissioned to undertake the various stages of scheme preparation and supervision of construction. This includes specialise subconsultants brought in to advise on specific areas of assessment and mitigation. |
| Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) | The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) contains information about current standards relating to the design, assessment and operation of motorway and all-purpose trunk roads in the United Kingdom. |
| Design speed | The design speed is a tool used to determine geometric features of a new road design based on the anticipated vehicle speeds on the road. |
| Design Year | In the case of this scheme, 15 years after assumed opening. |
| Development Consent Order (DCO) | A Development Consent Order is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. This includes energy, transport, water and waste projects. |
| Do-Minimum (DM) | Future situation assuming no scheme is provided, but that maintenance is on-going. |
| Do-Nothing | The existing network without modification in the Opening Year/Design Year. |
| Do-Something (DS) | The road project under consideration in the Opening Year /Design Year |
| Draft DCO boundary | In this PEI Report the term "draft DCO boundary" is used to refer to the proposed draft DCO site boundary for the purpose of consultation. It includes the land anticipated at this stage likely to be required temporarily and/or permanently for the construction, operation and maintenance of the project. |
| Earthworks | The process of excavating or increasing level of soil. |
| Effect | Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect'). |
| Embedded mitigation | Design measures which are integrated into a project for the purpose of minimising environmental effects. |
| Engineering boundary | Land likely to be subject to some form of earthworks (as a minimum, removal of vegetation and topsoil) – shown using a blue boundary. |

| Term | Definition |
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| Enhancement | A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project. |
| Environment Agency | The Environment Agency is responsible for environmental protection and regulation in England and plays a central role in implementing the government's environmental strategy. The Environment Agency is the main body responsible for managing the regulation of major industry and waste, treatment of contaminated land, water quality and resources, fisheries, inland river, estuary and harbour navigations and conservation and ecology. They are also responsible for managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea. |
| Environmental Impact | Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial |
| Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) | <i>DMRBLA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring (DMRBLA 104)</i> (Highways England, 2020) ² defines EIA as: Statutory process consisting of: 1) preparation of an Environmental Statement 2) consultation 3) examination by the competent authority of the information contained within the Environmental Statement 4) the reasoned (justified or evidenced) conclusion by the competent authority on the significant effects of the project on the environment 5) the reasoned (justified or evidenced) decision by the competent authority to grant or refuse development consent |
| Environmental Management Plan (EMP) | Provides the framework for recording environmental risks, commitments and other environmental constraints and clearly identifies the structures and processes that will be used to manage and control these aspects. The EMP also seeks to ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislation, government policy objectives and scheme specific environmental objectives. It also provides the mechanism for monitoring, reviewing and auditing environmental performance and compliance. |
| Environmental Statement (ES) | A statutory report produced by the developer including: 1) a description of the project 2) a description of the likely significant effects of the project on the environment 3) a description of the features of the project and/or measures envisaged in order to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset likely significant adverse effects on the environment 4) a description of the reasonable alternatives 5) a non-technical summary 6) any additional information relevant to the characteristics of a project. |

² Highways England (2020) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring, available at: <https://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/prod/attachments/0f6e0b6a-d08e-4673-8691-cab564d4a60a?inline=true> [accessed 9 September 2021]

| Term | Definition |
|---|--|
| Equivalent Continuous Sound Level (L_{Aeq}) | A notional steady sound level which would cause the same A-weighted sound energy to be received as that due to the actual, possibly fluctuating, sound level over a given period of time. |
| Equivalent continuous sound level ($L_{A10,18h}$) | The arithmetic mean of the dB(A) noise levels exceeded for 10% of the time in each of the 18, one-hour periods between 0600 and 0000 on a typical weekday. |
| Floodplain | A floodplain or flood plain is an area of land adjacent to a stream or river which stretches from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and which experiences flooding during periods of high discharge. |
| Future baseline | An outline of the likely evolution of the current state of the environment without implementation of the project. |
| Flood Risk Assessment | An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be considered |
| Flood Zone 1 | Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding. |
| Flood Zone 2 | Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding. |
| Flood Zone 3 | Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding. |
| Greenhouse Gas (GHG) | A gas that contributes towards global warming by trapping heat given off from the earth's surface. Under the United Nations' Kyoto Protocol, the 6 GHG gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. |
| Groundwater | Groundwater is the water present beneath Earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations. |
| Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) | A HRA refers to the several distinct stages of Assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a habitats site before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it. |
| Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV) | As HGV with the inclusion of buses and coaches. |
| Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) | A goods vehicle over 3.5 tonnes, including rigid and articulated lorries. |
| Heritage Resources | Heritage Resources are those resources, both human and natural, created by activities from the past that remain to inform present and future societies of that past |
| Historic Environment | All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. |

| Term | Definition |
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| Historic Environment Record (HER) | Information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the archaeology and historic built environment of a defined geographic area. |
| Listed Building | Building or structure listed by the Secretary of State as being of 'special architectural or historic interest'. |
| Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) | A remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth. |
| Local Authority | An administrative body of local government. |
| Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) | This is the level of noise exposure above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected. |
| Materials Management Plan (MMP) | A Materials Management Plan is a mechanism by which those who are developing a site can comply with Environment Agency regulations for excavated ground materials. |
| National Cycle Network (NCN) | The National Cycle Network is a series of safe, traffic-free paths and quiet on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city. |
| National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) | The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England. |
| National Pond Survey (NPS) | National scheme to develop a classification of ponds in Britain based on the composition of their plant and macroinvertebrate communities. |
| 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). |
| Natural England | Natural England was established by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Their purpose is to help conserve, enhance and manage the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. |
| Nature Improvement Area | Nature Improvement Areas are areas of the country where partnerships have been set up to enhance the natural environment. Nature Improvement Areas embody an integrated, holistic approach that was signalled in Natural Environment White Paper (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2014) ³ and England Biodiversity Strategy (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2020) ⁴ , joining up objectives for biodiversity, water, soils, |

³ Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (2014) Natural Environment White Paper, available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/366526/newp-imp-update-oct-2014.pdf [accessed 9 September 2021]

⁴ Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (2020) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69446/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf [accessed 9 September 2021]

| Term | Definition |
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| | farming and the low-carbon economy to improve the functioning of ecosystems. |
| Noise Important Areas (NIA) | These areas provide a framework for the local management of the Important Areas. |
| NO_x | Oxides of Nitrogen – which encompasses all nitrogen species although mainly NO and NO ₂ . |
| Opening Year | In the case of the A66 project, assumed to be 2029. |
| Outline Environment Management Plan | An EMP at outline stage which will later be refined and expanded into a full EMP as more information becomes available and there is more certainty in terms of the proposed layout, construction methods, programme and the likely environmental effects. |
| Parish Council | A civil local authority in England, the lowest tier of local government. They are elected corporate bodies, have variable tax raising powers, and are responsible for areas known as civil parishes, serving in total 16 million people. |
| Planning Inspectorate (PINS) | Under the Localism Act 2011 the Planning Inspectorate is the agency responsible for operating the planning process for NSIPs. |
| PM₁₀ | Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less. |
| Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG) | Practical advice and guidance for the prevention of pollution during construction and demolition projects. The guidance explains what is required by law and describes good practice measures to reduce the risks of a pollution incident. |
| Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) | PEI is defined in the EIA Regulations as 'information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 (information for inclusion in environmental statements) which – (a) has been compiled by the applicant; and (b) is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development).' |
| 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. |
| Public Rights of Way (PRoW) | A way over which the public have a right to pass and repass. The route may be used on foot, on (or leading) a horse, on a pedal cycle or with a motor vehicle, depending on its status. Although the land may be owned by a private individual, the public may still gain access across that land along a specific route |
| Receptor | Environmental feature that has the potential to be adversely or beneficially affected by an impact of the project, e.g. local residents, wildlife and water bodies. |
| Residual impact | Effects on the environment that occur after mitigation of potential impacts has been implemented. |
| Road Investment Strategy (RIS) | The Road Investment Strategy outlines a long-term programme for England's motorways and major roads supported by stable funding needed to plan ahead. |

| Term | Definition |
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| Scheduled Monument | Historic building or site included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under the regime set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. |
| Scheme | This project comprises of eight individual schemes. Scheme names are (west to east): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M6 Junction 40 • M6 Junction 40 to Kemplay Bank • Penrith to Temple Sowerby • Temple Sowerby to Appleby - Crackenthorpe • Apreppleby to Brough • Bowes Bypass • Cross Lanes to Rokeby • Stephen Bank to Carkin Moor • A1(M) Junction 53 Scotch Corner |
| Scheme Assessment Report (SAR) | The main aims of the assessment reporting process are to permit consideration of the likely environmental, economic and traffic effects of alternative proposals, and to allow the public and statutory bodies to comment on proposals taking account of their environmental, economic and traffic implications |
| Scoping | The process of considering the information required for reaching a (reasoned) conclusion on the likely significant effects of a project on the environment. |
| Scoping Opinion | A written opinion of the relevant consenting authority, following a request from the applicant, as to the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement. |
| Secondary A Aquifer | 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. |
| Secondary B Aquifer | 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. |
| Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer | Has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. |
| Setting | DMRB LA 106 defines setting as the surroundings in which a cultural heritage resource is experienced. |
| Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) | This is the level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur. |
| Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) | A conservation designation denoting a protected area in the UK, designated due to special interest in its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. They are protected by law to conserve their wildlife or geology. |
| Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) | A management plan to encourage the effective management of materials and ensure waste is considered at all stages of a project - from design through to completion. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Source Protection Zone (SPZ) | Area of groundwater protected by the Environment Agency. |
| Special Area of Conservation (SAC) | A site designated under the Habitats Directive as internationally important sites for threatened habitats and species. Following the UK's exit from the European Union, SACs now form part of the UK's National Site Network. |
| Special Protection Area (SPA) | A site designated under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Following the UK's exit from the European Union, SACs now form part of the UK's National Site Network. |
| Stakeholder | An organisation or individual with a particular interest in the project. |
| Statutory consultees | Individuals or groups which are contacted and requested to provide information or comment on a scheme, legally recognised under statute. |
| Statutory Environmental Bodies (SEB) | Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England. |
| Study Area | The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed i.e. extending a distance from the DCO boundary in which significant environmental effects could occur (this may vary between the topic areas). |
| Superficial Deposits | The youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends back about 2.6 million years from the present. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock. |
| Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) | Drainage solutions that provide an alternative to the direct channelling of surface water through networks of pipes and sewers to nearby watercourses. |
| Unexploded ordnance (UXO) | Unexploded ordnance, unexploded bombs, or explosive remnants of war are explosive weapons that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation, sometimes many decades after they were used or discarded. |
| Waste hierarchy | The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. It gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then recovery, and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill). |
| Waste Local Plan | Provides further information in support of the implementation of waste planning policy. |
| Water Framework Directive (WFD) | The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (WFD) is a wide-ranging piece of European environmental legislation for the protection of water resources that is being transposed into UK Law. |
| World Health Organisation (WHO) | The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health. |
| World Heritage Site (WHS) | A World Heritage Site is a landmark or area with legal protection by an international convention administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). World Heritage Sites are |

| Term | Definition |
|--|--|
| | designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance. |
| Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) | A WSI is a planning document usually required by Planning Authorities as part of a pre-application process or as part of an archaeological planning condition. The WSI outlines the proposed archaeological works required to satisfy a particular planning condition. |
| Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) | The area within which a project may be visible and may influence the quality of views. The 'zone of visual influence' approximately covers all land from which the project is visible. It is limited by topographic features such as hill and valleys and by visual barriers such as woodland and buildings. |
| Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) | The zone from which the project is theoretically visible over 'bare earth.' |

17.2 Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | In full |
|--------------|---|
| AADT | Annual Average Daily Traffic |
| AAWT | Annual Average Weekly Traffic |
| AD | Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord) |
| ADMM | Asset Data Management Manual |
| ADMS | Advanced Dispersion Modelling System |
| AHLV | Areas of High Landscape Value |
| ALARP | As Low As Reasonably Practicable |
| ALC | Agricultural Land Classification |
| AMAA | Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Area |
| AN17 | Advice Note 17 |
| ANC | Association of Noise Consultants |
| AOD | Above Ordnance Datum |
| AONB | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty |
| AP | Aerial Photographic |
| ARG | Amphibian and Reptile Group |
| APIS | Air Pollution Information System |
| APHA | Animal and Plant Health Agency |
| AQMA | Air Quality Management Area |
| AQO | Air Quality Objective |
| ARN | Affected Road Network |
| ASR | Annual Status Report |
| AW | Ancient Woodland |
| AWI | Ancient Woodland Inventory |
| BAP | Biodiversity Action Plan |
| BAT | Best Available Techniques |
| BC | Before Christ |
| BCA | Broad Character Areas |
| BCT | Bat Conservation Trust |
| BEIS | Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy |
| BG | British Gypsum |
| BGL | Below Ground Level |

| Abbreviation | In full |
|------------------------------|---|
| BGS | British Geological Survey |
| BLT | Broad Landscape Types |
| BMV | Best and Most Versatile |
| BMX | Bicycle Moto Cross |
| BNG | Biodiversity Net Gain |
| BNL | Basic Noise Level |
| BoCC | Birds of Conservation Concern |
| BPM | Best Practicable Means |
| BRE | Building Research Establishment |
| BS | British Standard |
| BTO | British Trust for Ornithology |
| CA | Coal Authority |
| CAA | Civil Aviation Authority |
| CARG | Cumbria Amphibian and Reptile Group |
| CBDC | Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre |
| CCR | Climate Change Risk |
| CCS | Considerate Constructors Scheme |
| CD&E | Construction, Demolition and Excavation |
| CDW | Construction and Demolition Waste |
| CE | Circular Economy |
| CEA | Cumulative Effects Assessment |
| CEnv | Chartered Environmentalist |
| CERC | Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants Ltd |
| ch | Chainage |
| CHER | Cumbria's Historic Environment Record |
| CIfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| CIEEM | Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management |
| CIRIA | Construction Industry Research and Information Association |
| CL:AIRE | Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments |
| cm | Centimetre |
| CMS | Construction Method Statement |
| CO ₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| CO ₂ ^e | Carbon Dioxide Equivalent |
| CoCP | Code of Construction Practice |
| COPD | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease |
| CRTN | Calculation of Road Traffic Noise |
| CSAFI | Cranfield Soil and AgriFood Institute |
| CSci | Chartered Scientist |
| CSZ | Core Sustenance Zone |
| CUCAP | Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography |
| C.WEM | Chartered Water and Environmental Manager |
| CWS | County Wildlife Site |
| DBA | Desk-Based Assessment |
| DCMS | Department for Culture, Media and Sport |
| DCO | Development Consent Order |
| Defra | Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs |
| DfT | Department for Transport |
| DHER | Durham's Historic Environment Record |
| DM | Do-Minimum |
| DMP | Dust Management Plan |

| Abbreviation | In full |
|--------------|---|
| DMRB | Design Manual for Roads and Bridges |
| DoW CoP | Definition of Waste Code of Practice |
| DS | Do-Something |
| EAR | Environmental Assessment Report |
| ECI | Early Contractor Involvement |
| EcIA | Ecological Impact Assessment |
| ECoW | Ecological Clerk of Works |
| EDF | Environmental Designated Funds |
| EDI | Equality, diversity and inclusion |
| EDIT | Equality, Diversity and Inclusion sifting Tool |
| EDM | Energy Demand Model |
| EEA | European Economic Area |
| EFT | Emission Factor Toolkit |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMI | Environmental Management Information |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| END | Environmental Noise Directive |
| EnvIS | Environmental Information System |
| EPSL | European Protected Species Licensing |
| ERIC NE | Environmental Records Information Centre North East |
| ERT | Eden Rivers Trust |
| ES | Environmental Statement |
| ESCR | Earth Science Conservation Review |
| ESR | Environmental Scoping Report |
| EU | European Union |
| FCS | Favourable Conservation Status |
| FEP | Farm Environment Plan |
| FHT | Freshwater Habitats Trust |
| FISH | Forum on Information Standards in Heritage |
| FMD | Foot and Mouth Disease |
| FRA | Flood Risk Assessment |
| FRAP | Flood Risk Activity Permit |
| FSC | Forest Stewardship Council |
| FY | Future Year |
| GCN | Great Crested Newt |
| GCR | Geological Conservation Review |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GI | Ground Investigation |
| GIS | Geographical Information Systems |
| GLVIA3 | Guideline for Landscape and Visual Impacts Assessment 3 rd Edition |
| GPP | Guidance for Pollution Prevention |
| GWDTE | Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems |
| ha | Hectare |
| HAGDMS | Highways Agency Geotechnical Data Management System |
| HDV | Heavy Duty Vehicle |
| HEMP | Handover Environmental Management Plan |
| HER | Historic Environment Record |
| HEWRAT | Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool |
| HGV | Heavy Goods Vehicle |
| HLC | Historic Landscape Character |

| Abbreviation | In full |
|----------------|---|
| HLCA | Historic Landscape Character Area |
| HLS | Higher Level Stewardship |
| HRA | Habitats Regulations Assessment |
| HSI | Habitat Suitability Index |
| IAN | Interim Advice Note |
| IAQM | Institute of Air Quality Management |
| IEMA | Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment |
| IMD | Index of Multiple Deprivation |
| IOA | Institute of Acoustics |
| IPT | Integrated Project Team |
| IROPI | Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest |
| JNCC | Joint Nature Conservation Committee |
| km | Kilometre (Unit of Measurement) |
| km/hr | Kilometre per hour |
| LA | Local Authorities |
| LAA | Local Aggregates Assessments |
| LBAP | Local Biodiversity Action Plan |
| LCA | Landscape Character Assessment |
| LCRM | Land Contamination: Risk Management |
| LCU | Landscape Character Units |
| LDV | Light Duty Vehicles |
| LEMP | Landscape and Ecological Management Plan |
| LGAP | Local Geodiversity Action Plan |
| LGS | Local Geology or Geodiversity Site |
| LI | Landscape Institute |
| LiDAR | Light Detection and Ranging |
| LLFA | Lead Local Flood Authority |
| LNR | Local Nature Reserve |
| LOAEL | Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level |
| LoD | Limits of Deviation |
| LPA | Local Planning Authority |
| LSE | Likely Significant Effects |
| LSPA | Layer Super Output Areas |
| LV | Air Quality Directive Limit Value |
| LWS | Local Wildlife Site |
| m | Metres (Unit of Measurement) |
| m ² | Metres squared |
| m ³ | Cubic metres |
| MAFF | Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food |
| MAGIC | Multi-Agency Geographic Information for The Countryside |
| mBGL | Metres below ground level |
| MCIWEM | Member of the Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Managers |
| MD | Multiple Deprivation |
| MHCLG | Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government |
| MIEU | Major Infrastructure Environment Unit |
| mm | Millimetres |
| MMP | Materials Management Plan |
| MoD | Ministry of Defence |
| MOVA | Microprocessor Optimised Vehicle Actuation |
| mph | Miles per hour |

| Abbreviation | In full |
|---------------------|---|
| MRS | Metal Recycling Site |
| MSA | Mineral Safeguarding Areas |
| mt | million tonnes |
| MtCO ₂ e | Million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents |
| mtpa | million tonnes per annum |
| N | Nitrogen |
| NBN | National Biodiversity Network |
| NCA | National Character Areas |
| NCN | National Cycle Network |
| NEYEDC | North & East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre |
| NFU | National Farmers Union |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| NH ₃ | Ammonia |
| N/ha/year | Nitrogen per hectare per year |
| NHLE | National Heritage List England |
| NIA | Noise Important Area |
| NII | National Infrastructure Inspectorate |
| NIR | Noise Insulation Regulations |
| NMU | Non-Motorised Users |
| NNR | National Nature Reserve |
| NO ₂ | Nitrogen Dioxide |
| NOEL | No Observed Effect Level |
| NO _x | Oxides of Nitrogen |
| NPPF | National Planning Policy Framework |
| NPS | National Policy Statements |
| NPSE | Noise Policy Statement for England |
| NPSNN | National Policy Statement for National Networks |
| NSIP | Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project |
| NSRI | National Soil Resources Institute |
| NTP | Northern Trans-Pennine |
| NTPR | Northern Trans-Pennine Routes |
| NTS | Non-Technical Summary |
| NVC | National Vegetation Classification |
| NVMP | Noise and Vibration Management Plan |
| NYHER | North Yorkshire's Historic Environment Record |
| OBR | Office for Budget Responsibility |
| ONS | Office for National Statistics |
| OWC | Ordinary Watercourse Consent |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |
| OY | Opening Year |
| PAQAP | Project Air Quality Action Plan |
| PAS | Publicly Available Specification |
| PBDE | Polybrominated diphenyl ethers |
| PCC | Preferred Construction Contractor |
| PCF | Project Control Framework |
| PCM | Pollution Climate Mapping |
| PEA | Preliminary Ecological Appraisal |
| PEI | Preliminary Environmental Information |
| PHI | Priority Habitat Inventory |
| PINS | Planning Inspectorate |

| Abbreviation | In full |
|-------------------|--|
| PM | Particulate Matter |
| PM _{2.5} | Particulate Matter 2.5 micrometres or less in diameter |
| PM ₁₀ | Particulate Matter 10 micrometres or less in diameter |
| POPE | Post Opening Project Evaluation |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PPG | Pollution Prevention Guidelines |
| PRA | Preferred Route Announcement |
| PRoW | Public Rights of Way |
| PSSR | Primary Sources Study Report |
| PSYM | Predictive System for Multimetrics |
| PWM | Precautionary Working Methods |
| RCS | River Corridor Survey |
| RCP | Representative Concentration Pathways |
| REAC | Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments |
| RHS | River Habitat Survey |
| RIGS | Regionally Important Geological Sites |
| RIS | Road Investment Strategy |
| RIS1 | First Road Investment Strategy |
| RIS2 | Second Road Investment Strategy |
| RLR | Rural Land Registry |
| RSPB | Royal Society for the Protection of Birds |
| RPG | Registered Park and Gardens |
| RTA | Road Traffic Accident |
| SAC | Special Area of Conservation |
| SAR | Scheme Assessment Report |
| SEB | Statutory Environmental Bodies |
| SEDEX | Supplier Ethical Data Exchange and the Sustainable Sourcing Code |
| SINC | Site of Importance for Nature Conservation |
| SM | Scheduled Monument |
| SNRHW | Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste |
| SOAEL | Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level |
| SoCG | Statements of Common Ground |
| SoS | Secretary of State |
| SPA | Special Protection Area |
| SPZ | Source Protection Zone |
| SRN | Strategic Road Network |
| SSSI | Site of Special Scientific Interest |
| SuDS | Sustainable Drainage Strategy |
| SWMP | Site Waste Management Plan |
| TAG | Transport Analysis Guidance |
| TAR | Technical Appraisal Report |
| TfN | Transport for North |
| TIN | Technical Information Note |
| TMP | Traffic Management Plan |
| TPO | Tree Preservation Order |
| TRA | Traffic Reliability Area |
| TRADA | The Timber Research and Development Association |
| TWG | Technical Working Groups |
| µg/m ³ | Micrograms per cubic meter |
| UK | United Kingdom |

| Abbreviation | In full |
|--------------|---|
| UKCP18 | United Kingdom Climate Projections 18 |
| UNESCO | United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |
| VRS | Vehicle Restraint Barriers |
| WEEE | Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment |
| WCH | Walkers, Cyclists and Horse-Riders |
| WCHAR | Walking, Cycling Horse Riding Assessment and Review |
| WFD | Water Framework Directive |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WHS | World Heritage Site |
| WRAP | Waste and Resources Action Programme |
| WSI | Written Scheme of Investigation |
| WWII | World War Two |
| ZoI | Zone of Influence |
| ZTV | Zone of Theoretical Visibility |
| ZVI | Zone of Visual Influence |