

Place & Movement Planning and Design Guidance for Hertfordshire Glossary

Hertfordshire County Council Highways and Growth & Environment

Glossary

Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line	DRT	Demand-Responsive Transport
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability	DXF	Drawing Exchange Format
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition	EAPC	Electrically Assisted Pedal Cycle
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	ELV	Extra Low Voltage
ASD	Autism Spectrum Disorder	EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
ASL	Advanced Stop Line	EQIA	Equality Impact Assessment
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counters	ERIC	Elimination, Reduction, Isolation and Control
AVL	Automatic Vehicle Location	FAQ	Frequently Asked Question
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain	FBC	Full Business Case
CA	Conservation Area	FDS	Flag Direction Sign
CAVAT	Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees	FNL	Full night lighting
CAZ	Clean Air Zone	FPS	Finger Post Sign
CDE	Construction, demolition and excavation	FTA	Freight Transport Association
CLoS	Cycling Level of Service	GGBS	Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag
CLS	Central Light Source LED type heads	GHG	Green House Gas
CMS	Central Management System	GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
cvd	commercial vehicles per day	HAI	Highway Asset Information
DMCs	Design Menu Cards	HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	HIA	Health Impact Assessment
DNO	Distribution Network Operators	HSCP	Hertfordshire Safety Camera Partnership

HVAM	Anti-terrorism considerations	NLPG	National Land and Property Gazetteer
ITCC	Integrated Transport Control Centre	NMD	Network Management Duty
ITP	Integrated Transport Projects	NMT	Network Management Team
ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems	NMU	Non-Motorised User
IWP	Integrated Works Programme	NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
JAT	Junction Assessment Tool	NRSA	New Roads & Street Works Act
LADS	Local Advance Direction Sign	NSG	National Street Gazetteer
LCHP	Local Character & Heritage Plan	OBC	Outline Business Case
LCWIP	Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan	OMU	Outstation Monitoring Unit
Leq	Equivalent Continuous Sound Pressure Level	ONS	Office for National Statistics
LTN	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	P&M	Place and Movement
LZC	Low and zero carbon	P&MPDG	Place & Movement Planning and Design Guide
MDPE	Medium Density Polythene	PAK test	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Detection
MEWP	Mobile Elevating Work Platform	PAS	Publicly Available Specification
MMA	(Methyl methacrylate)	PCU	Passenger Car Unit
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	PFA	Pulverised Fuel Ash
MOVA	Microprocessor Optimised Vehicle Actuation	PGS	Parking Guidance System
MRN	Major Road Network	PNL	Part Night Lighting
MRT	Mass Rapid Transit	PRD	Percentage Refusal Density
MVD	Microwave Vehicle Detector	PRIAN	Public Realm Information and Advice Network
NBS	nature-based solution(s)	PRN	Primary Route Network
NDG	Nuclear Density Gauge	PSA	Parking Survey and Assessment

PSED	Public Sector Equality Duty	SCOOT	Split Cycle and Offset Optimisation Technique
PST	Propensity to Cycle Tool	SEA	Strategic environmental assessment
PSV	Polished Stone Value	SHW	Specification for Highway Works
PT1	Passenger transport modes include trains, Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) and buses with more than 8 seats operated as timetabled public services, works buses, school buses or Demand-Responsive Transport (DRT) services.	SID	Speed Indicator Device
PT2	Passenger transport modes include hackney carriages, private hire vehicles and demand-responsive transport vehicles with 8 or fewer passenger seats	SLO	Speed Limit Order
PTP	Personal Travel Planning	SMaRT	Safe, Managed & Responsive through effective use of Technology
PTW	Powered Two-Wheeler	SOBC	Strategic Outline Business Case
RAP	Reclaimed asphalt pavement	SoS	Secretary of State
RCS	Route Confirmatory Signs	SRN	Strategic Road Network
RoSPA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents	SSP	Signage Strategy Plan
RPA	Root Protection Area	SVD	Selective vehicle detection
RRS	Road Restraint Systems	SWMP	Site waste management plan
RSA	Road Safety Audit	TfL	Transport for London
RSMA	Road Safety Markings Association	TMA	Traffic Management Act
RST	Route Selection Tool	TS	Tourist Sign
RTMA	Real-Time Metric Access file format	TSRGD	Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions
RTPI	Real Time Passenger Information	ULEV	Ultra-low Emission Vehicle
SBD	Secured by Design	UTC	Urban Traffic Control
		VAS	Vehicle Activated Sign
		VMS	Variable Message Sign

Glossary

Accessibility

Enabling people being to access key services at a reasonable cost, in reasonable time and with reasonable ease.

Active Travel

Journeys undertaken by physically active means such as walking, wheeling, cycling and equestrianism.

Air Pollutant

A substance which has harmful or poisonous effects which has been released into the air.

Adoption

When a new road, footway, urban footpath, cycle track or cycleway is made up to an agreed standard and its future maintenance is formally taken over by the highway authority. (N.B. the subsoil remains privately owned.) All adopted routes are, by definition, highways maintainable at public expense, but a route can be a highway maintainable at public expense (and therefore the Highway Authority's responsibility) without being an adopted highway.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Through the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) system, local authorities are required to assess air quality and carry out reviews.

Local authorities must measure air pollution with the aim of making sure that the national air quality objectives are achieved to protect people's health and the environment. If a local authority finds any places where the objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

An area of countryside in England, Wales or Northern Ireland which has been recognised for its national importance and is designated for conservation due to its significant landscape value.

Asset Management

A coordinated approach to improvement, management and maintenance of highway infrastructure assets aimed at delivering a service that is of long-term value to our community, customers and stakeholders.

Autonomous Vehicle

A vehicle (including cars, vans, lorries or similar vehicles also known as a driverless cars, self-driving car and robotic cars) that is capable of sensing its environment and navigating without human input.

Biodiversity

The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

Brownfield

Urban sites with the potential for development which has previously been built on or used for development.

Bus Priority

Various techniques and measures aimed to reduce journey times and improve the reliability of bus services including; lane segregation, traffic management, traffic signal control and bus stop improvements.

Bus Rapid Transit

A good quality, high capacity passenger transport system.

Bypass

A road passing round a town or its centre to provide an alternative route for through traffic.

Byway open to all traffic (BOAT)

A Public Right of Way which is a carriageway, therefore has public vehicular rights. However, it is mainly used for the purposes for which footpaths and bridleways are used. There is no obligation on the Highway Authority to provide a tarmac surface.

Carbon Emissions

The release of carbon into the atmosphere which can cause damage to the environment.

Carriageway

The part of the highway provided predominantly for vehicular traffic (including cycles) use.

Clean Air Zone (CAZ)

A geographic area where targeted action is undertaken to improve air quality with various actions adopted such as exploring new technologies, targeting engine idling behaviour, increasing the uptake of Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) and encouraging active travel.

Climate Change

A change in global or regional climate patterns attributed to the increased levels of greenhouse gases produced by the use of fossil fuels.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

A planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area.

Congestion

Road congestion occurs when an additional vehicles on the network increases on the journey time of all other vehicles using the network at that time.

Connected Autonomous Vehicles

Autonomous or driverless vehicles are connected through mobile data networks and other dedicated communications protocols that facilitate interactions with other vehicles, other devices or machines or with infrastructure.

Cycle track

This is a highway for pedal cycles, with or without a right of way on foot. Under the Cycle Tracks Act 1984 a highway authority can make an order to convert a footpath to a cycle track.

A cycle track converted from a footpath always has pedestrian rights. A cycle track can also be

- dedicated by a landowner, or
- created by the highway authority where there is a pre-existing highway (by extinguishing any rights and re-dedicating the route as a cycle track e.g. extinguish all highway rights along a verge and rededicate as cycle track.)

Dedication

The action of a landowner in giving the right to the public to pass and re-pass over land for all time.

Definitive Map and Statement

This is the only legally conclusive record of public rights of way. It is conclusive evidence for what it shows without prejudice to other highways or higher highway rights existing which are not shown. It can only be altered by going through the correct legal process.

It comprises a set of maps and a written statement describing each right of way. Copies may be held by Borough Councils, District Councils and Parish Councils and/or working copies made publicly available online. It is a standard reference during land charges searches (conveyancing).

The Definitive Map

does not show public roads. There is no such thing as a definitive highway map and the term should never be used. It causes confusion with the Definitive Map and Statement of public rights of way and wrongly gives the impression that the List of Streets / highway record is conclusive evidence that any route it shows is legally a road - which it is not.

Defra

Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Current (2024) Government department with responsibility for public rights of way.

Demand Management

The application of strategies, interventions and policies aimed to reduce travel demand or to redistribute that demand.

Demand Responsive Transport

An advanced form of shared passenger transport which has flexible routing and scheduling of small to medium sized vehicles operating in according to passengers' needs and demand.

Department for Transport

The government department that works with agencies and partners to support the transport network that helps UK businesses and gets people and goods travelling around the country. The department plans and invest in transport infrastructure to keep the UK on the move.

Design and Access Statement

A document that is required to be submitted as part of a planning application for some developments, providing a framework for applicants to explain how a proposed development is a suitable response to the site and its setting.

Discharge of Condition

The approval of details reserved by Planning Conditions is known as discharging of conditions. The applicant must make a further application to discharge any conditions by submitting further details.

EU Water Framework Directive

An EU Directive which commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies.

Extinguishment or stopping up order

Closure of a route or part of a route by a public path order, side roads order or Magistrates' Court order. Note that if a public right of way is closed, it can be brought back into existence if it is subsequently used for 20 years by the public. Vehicular highways can only be closed by the Magistrates' Court or Secretary of State. No highway can cease to exist simply through lack of use.

Filtered permeability

An urban planning concept that removes through traffic on selected streets to create a safer and more attractive environment for active travel.

Flora and Fauna

A group of indigenous plants in an ecosystem of a geographical region and a group of indigenous animals of any geographical region.

Footpath

A highway over which the public have a right of way on foot only, not being a footway. The term is also commonly used to refer to footways, public footpaths, private routes and permissive routes.

Footway

A way comprised in a highway which also comprises a carriageway, being a way over which the public have a right of way on foot only. Often also (incorrectly) used to describe urban footpaths not forming part of a carriageway.

Green belt

Green Belts were made possible by the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 referring to an area that is kept in reserve for an open space, most often around larger cities to prevent the urban sprawl and help protect agricultural activities and the unique character of rural communities. The Metropolitan Greenbelt refers to the statutory greenbelt around London which comprises parts of greater London and six surrounding counties including Hertfordshire.

Greenfield

Greenfield land is undeveloped land in a city or rural area either used for agriculture or landscape design, or left to evolve naturally. These areas of land are usually agricultural or amenity properties being considered for urban development.

Growth and Transport Plan

Growth and Transport Plans (GTPs) cover different sub areas of Hertfordshire and consider current and future challenges and identify interventions aligned to LTP objectives.

Habitats Regulation Assessment

The Planning Act 2008 local authorities have a legal obligation to consider impacts which might have an adverse effect to protected habitats. The assessment identifies any aspects of the Local Transport Plan that would have the potential to cause a likely significant effect on Natura 2000, European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites).

Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs)

A commercial vehicle also known as large goods vehicle (LGV) with a gross vehicle weight of over 3.5 tonnes.

Highway

Under the Highways Act 1980, a local highways authority has a duty of care to maintain the safety and usability of public roads. A highway is a way over which all members of the public have the right to pass and repass. Their use of the way must be as of right, not on sufferance or by licence. Hertfordshire County Council is the Highway Authority for all highways within the County other than trunk roads and motorways, which are the responsibility of the Department for Transport and Highways England.

Intalink Quality Partnership

The purpose of the Intalink Quality Partnership is to promote the passenger transport network in Hertfordshire through improved information, publicity, marketing and the creation and promotion of integrated ticketing schemes.

Intelligent Transport Systems

The use of technology to improve safety, efficiency, environmental performance and the journey experience for transport users.

Land Use Planning

The future planning of housing and development of land.

Lift Share

Enables organised car sharing by connecting people travelling in the same direction so they can arrange to travel together and share the costs, whilst reducing congestion and pollution at the same time.

Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs)

A commercial carrier vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of not more than 3.5 tonnes i.e. commercial van.

Light Pollution

Brightening of the night sky caused by streetlights and other man-made sources, which has a disruptive effect on natural cycles and inhibits the observation of stars and planets.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)

A voluntary partnership set up between local authorities and businesses to help determine local economic priorities and lead economic growth and job creation. The government ceased funding LEPs in 2024 and the functions of Hertfordshire LEP have been absorbed into the county council.

Local Transport Plan

The Transport Act 2000 introduced a statutory requirement for local transport authorities to produce a Local Transport Plan (LTP) every five years and to keep it under review. The Plan sets out the statutory framework and policies on how transport can help deliver a positive future vision by considering safe and efficient travel while

supporting economic growth, meeting housing needs, improving public health and reducing environmental damage. The Plan also considers how future planning decisions and emerging technology might affect the way transport needs to be provided in the longer term.

Modal Shift

Replacing a saturated means of transport with another to make the first less congested. Typically, this refers to a shift from use of the private car to more sustainable modes.

Multi Modal Interchange

Interchange between one mode of any type of transport and another for example between bus and train. It also considers interchange between public transport and the feeder modes used to get to and from the interchange for example walk, cycle or motor vehicle.

National Highways

The organisation that operates, maintains and improves England's motorways and major A roads.

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Neighbourhood Planning

A tier of planning policy that sits below the local plan. Neighbourhood plans are prepared by qualifying bodies such as parish councils or Neighbourhood Forums. Made plans form material consideration for planning applications.

Network Management

The function that enables the highway to perform its primary function of moving people and goods.

Network Rail

The body that owns and operates the railway infrastructure in England, Wales and Scotland on behalf of the nation.

Passenger Transport

Passenger transport refers to transport available for use by the general public or private groups of people including bus, coach, rail and taxi.

Particulate Air Pollution

Extremely small particles and liquid droplets that get into the air and once inhaled can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects. These include nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} which are emitted from vehicle tailpipes.

Pavement

Non legal term for a footway. Technical description for the actual construction of a surfaced highway.

Planning condition

A local authority may apply conditions on the granting of planning permission. Conditions may regulate how building work construction is undertaken, the use of the development after completion, or they may need to be complied with prior to any work commencing. The first condition on a planning permission usually limits the length of time that the permission is valid.

Planning Inspectorate

The government agency that deals with planning appeals, Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) applications, and the examination of local plans.

Planning obligation

A legal agreement between the planning authority and the developer, usually through Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). The obligation requires certain works or actions to be undertaken or monetary funds be allocated to make a development acceptable in planning terms.

Planning Performance Agreement

Voluntary partnership between LPA, developer and key stakeholder(s), to set out agreed collaborative project management. PPAs have no legal status in planning law, however they can be a useful tool in providing greater certainty and transparency.

Primary Route Network (PRN)

The primary route network designates roads between places of traffic importance across the UK, with the aim of providing easily identifiable routes to access the whole of the country.

Propensity to Cycle Tool (PCT)

A tool designed to provide an evidence base which assists transport planners and policy makers of where to prioritise investment and interventions to promote cycling.

Public Realm

Space around, between and within buildings that are publicly accessible, including streets, squares, parks and open spaces

Public Rights of Way

Public Rights of Way are all minor highways and give people the legal right to pass and re-pass along a specific route through grounds or property (often belonging to another), including;

- Footpaths – a right to pass on foot only, usually encompassing wheelchair users, mobility buggies, and with dogs, pushchairs, etc.;
- Bridleways – a right to pass on foot, horseback or leading a horse and, since 1968, a right for bicycles provided they give way to other users;
- Restricted Byways – a public right of way on foot, on horseback or leading a horse, and for vehicles other than mechanically

propelled vehicles (such as horse-drawn carriages and pedal cycles);

- Byways Open to All Traffic – a highway over which the public have a right of way for vehicular and all other kinds of traffic, but which is used by the public mainly for the purpose for which footpaths and bridleways are so used.

Real Time Passenger Information

An information system which tracks buses and trains to provide live arrival and departures times and display these on digital information boards or smart devices.

Section 106

A legal agreement between an applicant seeking planning permission and the local planning authority used to mitigate the impact of new developments on the local community and infrastructure.

Segregated

Cycle and pedestrian paths separated from each other (as opposed to being shared).

Shared Mobility

A transport strategy which encourages the shared use of a vehicle, bicycle, or other transportation mode.

Shared use

A route or surface which is available for use by both pedestrians and cyclists. It provides for pedestrians and cycle users to be either unsegregated or segregated. It is not normally for use by mopeds.

Note this does not mean Shared Space, which normally refers to motor vehicles, cycles and pedestrians all sharing the same space.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A site protected by law to conserve its wildlife and/or geology.

Smarter Choices

A collective title for a range of measures that can encourage reduced car use which can include all forms of travel planning, information provision, marketing, car sharing, tele conferencing and home working.

Stopping Up Order

A Stopping Up Order is required when the existing highway rights need to be closed for development works or the highway becomes surplus to requirements. These orders are generally made by the Secretary of State under S247 of TCPA, rather than the relevant highway authority under S116 of the HA1980.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

A report required by the European Union and implemented through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 which explains the possible environmental impacts of the Local Transport Plan

Surface Access Strategy

A strategy which sets out the context for surface access at airports and determines the impact on the surrounding road network.

Traffic Management Act (2004)

Government legislation which imposes a duty on highway authorities to ensure the expeditious movement of all traffic. The TMA gives councils tools to manage parking policies, coordinate street works and enforce some moving traffic offences.

Traffic Regulation Order (TRO)

A legal order made to permanently or temporarily restrict the use of a highway - e.g. to pedestrianise an area or during roadworks.

Transport User Hierarchy

A policy which presents a shift in emphasis to increase rates of travel by more sustainable modes by increasing the attractiveness of alternative forms of travel so that those trips that can only feasibly be made by the car can be undertaken without suffering the effects of a significant worsening of congestion.

Travel Plan

A way of assessing and mitigating the negative transport impacts of development in order to promote sustainable development.

Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV)

A vehicle that uses low carbon technologies, emits less than 75g of CO₂/km from the tailpipe and/or is capable of operating in zero tailpipe emission mode for a range of at least ten miles.