

Appendix M: List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition & Explanation
AOI	Area of Influence – used with a strategic transport model. It defines the spatial or temporal boundary within which surrounding road networks, intersections, or developments impact traffic flow.
CAD	Computer-Aided Design - software used to create precise 2D or 3D technical drawings and blueprints
CLF	Cableless Linking Facility - a control method used to coordinate the timings of adjacent signal junctions
DoS	Degree of saturation – a measurement within a junction model that indicates how close an intersection or road is to its maximum theoretical capacity
EMGM	East Midlands Gateway Model – a SATURN transport model covering large parts of Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire
LinSig	A traffic model used to assess performance of individual signalised junctions
LHA	Local Highway Authority
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MOVA	Microprocessor Optimised Vehicle Actuation – technology which uses hidden sensors cut into the road and adjusts the ‘green time’ of traffic lights based on real-time traffic queues
MSOA	Middle Layer Super Output Area – a specific Geographical location, typically a Ward used in Census data
NCC	Nottinghamshire County Council
NH	National Highways
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework – the principle policy document for planning in England
PCU	Passenger Car Unit – a metric that converts various vehicle types into a standard car equivalent based on their size, speed, and impact on road capacity
RIS	Roads Investment Strategy
SATURN	Simulation and Assignment of Traffic to Urban Road Networks – a traffic model usually covering a large geographical area that simulates traffic congestion, junction delays, and routing choices
SRN	Strategic Road Network – roads managed and operated by National Highways
V/C	Volume to capacity ratio – a measurement of road congestion that compares actual traffic volume (V) to the maximum safe capacity (C) of a road