

Annex L

Glossary of terms

Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR)

An ANPR system typically comprises roadside cameras and back-office software. The cameras detect and capture images of a vehicle passing a particular point. These images are then processed – either within the camera itself or via a back-office computer with specialist software – to ‘read’ the vehicle’s number plate. An ANPR system could be used for enforcement and/or charging purposes.

Cost Benefit Analysis

Analysis which quantifies in monetary terms as many of the costs and benefits of a proposal as feasible, including items for which the market does not provide a satisfactory measure of economic value.

Commission for Integrated Transport (CfIT)

Set up in 2000, this body provides independent advice to the Government on the implementation of integrated transport policy and its environmental and social implications.

Cambridge to Huntingdon Multi-Modal Study (CHUMMS)

One of a series of such studies set up by the Government to look at solutions to transport problems in particular areas. CHUMMS examined the transport difficulties of the A14 corridor between Cambridge and Huntingdon.

Cellular Network (CN)

A cellular network consists of mobile units (e.g. phones) linked via a radio network to an infrastructure of switching equipment interconnecting the different parts of the system and allowing access to other mobile devices or the normal (fixed) telephone network.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

A colourless, odourless gas that occurs naturally in the Earth’s atmosphere. Significant quantities are also emitted into the air by fossil fuel combustion. It is a greenhouse gas of major concern in the study of global warming.

Data Clearing Operator (DCO)

An entity envisaged by DfT's 'Road User Charging Organisational, Functional, Process and Data Model'. Responsible for receiving charge data and vehicle identification from the **On Road Services Providers** and forwarding it to the **Payment Services Providers** for billing. Also responsible for protecting users' privacy.

Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA)

Update of original Data Protection Act of 1984. The main purpose of this legislation is to set out the rules for handling personal information – how it is gathered, processed, stored and disclosed.

Dedicated Short Range Communications (DSRC)

The term given to microwave or infra-red communications between devices in relatively close proximity. In general, there is a need for a direct line of sight for the link to be established and operate. DSRC is generally applied in a vehicle-to-roadside communications context.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

Defra was created in June 2001 from the then Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), and environmental and countryside business areas from the then Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR). Defra is responsible for the pursuit and promotion of sustainable development. Its strategic priorities are climate change and energy, sustainable consumption and production, natural resource protection, sustainable rural communities, and a sustainable farming and food sector.

Department for Transport (DfT)

DfT was part of the Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DLTR) between June 2001 and May 2002, and before that part of the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR). DfT's objective is to oversee the delivery of a reliable, safe and secure transport system that responds efficiently to the needs of individuals and businesses whilst safeguarding our environment.

DIRECTS (Demonstration of Interoperable Road user End to end Charging and Telematics Systems)

DIRECTS is a DfT research project into the feasibility of an electronic system for charging drivers to use busy roads. It is intended to help local authorities interested in setting up their own local charging schemes. Commercial volunteers will help test the systems on roads in the south Leeds region for around a year, starting in late 2004. Nobody will be charged.

Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA)

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency is an Executive Agency of the DfT. The primary aims of the DVLA are to facilitate road safety and general law enforcement by maintaining registers of drivers and vehicles, and to collect **Vehicle Excise Duty**.



Driver and Vehicle Licensing Northern Ireland (DVLNI)

DVLNI is an Executive Agency within Northern Ireland's Department of the Environment. It is responsible for licensing drivers and vehicle operators in Northern Ireland and, under the terms of a formal agency agreement with the DfT, for the registration and licensing of vehicles and the collection of **Vehicle Excise Duty** in Northern Ireland.

Electronic Road Pricing (ERP)

An ERP is an electronic system that automatically deducts appropriate charges from vehicles entering a charged road or area. This system consists of the communication device called an **On-Board Unit**, the roadside antenna and the enforcement system. In 1998, an ERP system was implemented for the first time in Singapore.

Electronic Vehicle Identification (EVI)

Electronic Vehicle Identification is an electronic device that allows the remote and reliable communication of a unique identification number associated with a vehicle. It comprises an in-vehicle data storage element, suitable interfaces and a vehicle-to-roadside data communication element.

European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)

European Court of Human Rights, established by the 1950 Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, hears petitions alleging breaches of the convention, brought by individuals against their State. Decisions of the court are binding on signatory states.

Galileo

The Galileo project is a joint initiative between the European Commission and the European Space Agency to create a European Satellite Navigation System. The system will eventually involve a constellation of 30 satellites and a network of ground-stations, which will provide information concerning the positioning of users in many sectors. These sectors include transport, social services, the justice system and customs services, public works, search and rescue systems and leisure. It is intended as a European alternative / supplement to the United States' **Global Positioning System**.

Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)

The generic term applied to navigation systems using satellite systems.

General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)

A radio technology for **GSM** networks that adds packet-switching protocols, shorter set-up time for connections, and offer the possibility to charge by amount of data sent rather than connect time.

Global Positioning System (GPS)

A constellation of 24 satellites used for navigation purposes under the ownership and control of the US Department of Defense.

Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM)

GSM is the pan-European standard for digital cellular telephone services. It was designed for European markets to provide the advantage of automatic, international roaming in multiple countries.

Highways Agency (HA)

The Highways Agency is an Executive Agency of the Department for Transport. Established in 1994, the Highways Agency maintains, operates and improves the network of trunk roads and motorways in England on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport.

Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)

Goods carrying vehicle over 3,500kg design gross weight.

Her Majesty's Customs and Excise (HMCE)

HMCE is the Government department with responsibility for collecting VAT, excise duties and customs duties. HMCE has also a role in protecting society from illegal imports of drugs, alcohol and tobacco. Also responsible for delivery of the **Lorry Road User Charge**. A new department is to be created to bring together the functions of HM Customs and Excise and the Inland Revenue. The name for the new department will be HM Revenue and Customs.

High Occupancy Toll (lane) (HOT)

Managed, limited-access, and normally barrier-separated highway lanes that provide free or reduced cost access to **HOVs**, and also make excess capacity available to other vehicles not meeting occupancy requirements at a market price.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)

A vehicle carrying more than a specified minimum number of passengers, such as a car carrying more than two people.

High Occupancy Vehicle lane

An exclusive traffic lane or facility limited to carrying **HOVs** and certain other qualified vehicles.

Human Rights Act (HRA)

The Human Rights Act of 1998 enshrines in UK law the rights and freedoms protected by the European Convention on Human Rights. Domestic courts and tribunals are obliged to take into account the decisions of the Strasbourg authorities, principally the **European Court of Human Rights**.



Heavy Vehicle Fee (HVF)

The Heavy Vehicle Fee applies to vehicles exceeding 3,500kg and was introduced in Switzerland on 1st January 2001. The HVF is an electronic, distance-related system and means the polluters will increasingly pay for the costs of pollution and damage caused by heavy goods traffic.

Lorry Road User Charge (LRUC)

In the 2002 Budget the Government announced its intention to introduce a UK-wide distance-based road user charge for lorries. Every lorry over 3,500kg, whatever its nationality, will have to pay the new charge. This will ensure that all lorries operating in the UK contribute towards the costs they impose. It is intended to come into effect in 2007/8.

Marginal Social Cost (MSC)

When car users or the operators of other vehicles decide to travel additional kilometres or to make additional trips they impose additional costs on themselves, on the infrastructure-provider, on other users and on the rest of society. The marginal social cost is the additional cost that each additional journey imposes on society.

Microwave Technology

High-frequency radio waves used for data communication that require direct line of sight between sending and receiving station to operate.

MOT

Formerly Ministry of Transport, now only used in context of the MOT test – an annual test of vehicle roadworthiness (new vehicles are exempted for 3 years).

Multi-Modal studies (MMS)

The Department's programme of Multi-Modal Studies arose from the Government's *A New Deal for Trunk Roads in England*, published in July 1998. This proposed a series of studies to develop sustainable long-term solutions to problems identified on key parts of the strategic road network.

Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x)

A product of combustion from transport and stationary sources and a major contributor to the formation of ozone in the troposphere and to acid deposition.

National Transport Model (NTM)

DfT has developed a National Transport Model (NTM) as an analytical and policy-testing tool. NTM provides a systematic means of comparing the national consequences of alternative national transport policies or widely-applied local transport policies, against a range of background scenarios which take into account the major factors affecting future patterns of travel.

National Travel Survey (NTS)

The National Travel Survey is an annual series of household surveys carried out by DfT, designed to provide a databank of personal travel information for Great Britain.

On-Board Unit (OBU)

A unit installed within a user's vehicle to enable transactions (especially charging transactions) between the vehicle and roadside equipment or other systems. It may include functionality to enable **On-Board Payment** facilities.

On-Board Payment

The mechanism through which charged road usage is paid for using a device inserted into or embedded within the **OBU** where stored 'tokens' or some other form of electronic value are debited as the vehicle passes through a charge point.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

ODPM is responsible for policy on housing, planning, devolution, regional and local government and the fire service. It also takes responsibility for the **Social Exclusion Unit**, the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit and the Government Offices for the Regions.

Office of National Statistics (ONS)

The Office for National Statistics is the government department that provides UK statistical and registration services.

ORBIT

The London Orbital **Multi-Modal Study** (ORBIT) was one of a series of multi-modal studies undertaken for DfT. The overall aim of Orbit was to examine the existing and future problems for orbital travel around London and to produce a long-term sustainable management strategy for the M25.

On Road Services Provider (ORSP)

An entity envisaged by DfT's 'Road User Charging Organisational, Functional, Process and Data Model'. The organisation would be responsible for installing and operating the roadside infrastructure needed to detect and identify a vehicle travelling in a charging area.

Occasional User Scheme (OUS)

A scheme for those who travel infrequently in charged areas and may not want to use permanent on-board equipment. This may be in the form of a daily licence scheme or a low-use **On-Board Unit** that can be quickly fitted to vehicles.

Penalty Charge Notice (PCN)

Fines issued to vehicles when they contravene traffic regulations. PCNs are issued by the local council's parking attendants and vary in price depending on the offence and location.

PM₁₀ (Particulate Measure 10)

Particles with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to ten micrometres, with the potential for causing severe health impacts.

Payment Services Provider (PSP)

An entity envisaged by the DfT's "Road User Charging Organisational, Functional, Process and Data Model". The organisation would be responsible for registering customers, issuing bills to them, and collecting payment from them.

Road Pricing, Road Charging, Road User Charging (RUC)

Generic terms for direct charging for the use of roads. They are often used to imply charging to tackle congestion, also known as congestion charging.

Social Exclusion Unit (SEU)

The Social Exclusion Unit works mainly on specific projects related to social exclusion, chosen following consultation with other Ministers and suggestions from interested groups.

South West and Yorkshire Multi-Modal Study (SWYMMS)

This South West Area **Multi-Modal Study** made recommendations for a long term strategy to address passenger and freight transport movement needs on the key transport corridors providing routes between London and the South West of England and South Wales.

Transport Trans-European Network (TEN-T)

Trans European Networks are key transport corridors as defined by national governments and subsequently agreed to by the European Union. They are intended as primary route networks linking the different regions of member states and, once designated, qualify for assistance in terms of both improvement and to offset the environmental issues arising out of such improvements.

Transport for London (TfL)

Transport for London (TfL) is the integrated body responsible for the capital's transport system. Its role is to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy for London and manage the transport services across the capital for which the Mayor has responsibility.

Travel to Work Area (TTWA)

An area in which, of the resident economically active population, at least 75 per cent actually work in the area, and also, that of everyone working in the area, at least 75 per cent actually live in the area. In the UK, there are 3,500 TTWAs currently defined by ONS, based on data from the 1991 Census.

Vehicle Excise Duty (VED)

The Vehicle Excise Duty is more commonly known as the Road Tax.

VED is levied on all vehicles, but recipients of the Higher Rate of the Mobility Component of the Disability Living Allowance (DLA) or the War Pensioners' Mobility Supplement can apply for an exemption certificate.

Vehicle and Operator Services Agency (VOSA)

The Vehicle and Operator Services Agency provides a range of licensing, testing and enforcement services with the aim of improving the roadworthiness standards of vehicles, ensuring the compliance of operators and drivers with road traffic legislation, and supporting the independent Traffic Commissioners.

Vehicle Registration Mark (VRM)

A vehicle's number plate.