

Appendix 1.1

Glossary and Abbreviations



Glossary

Term	Definition
Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL)	Any load which cannot be broken down into smaller loads for the purposes of transportation, without undue expense or risk of damage.
Above-Ground Heritage Asset	An above ground building, monument, site, place, area or Landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its Heritage interest. Heritage Assets include Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.
Above Ground Level (AGL)	Defines that the height of the infrastructure will be above the existing ground level of the Proposed Development.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A framework for determining the physical quality of the land at national, regional, and local levels. This is based on the long-term physical limitations of land for agricultural use. There are a number of factors that affect the grade, and the main ones are climate, site and soil characteristics, and the interactions between them.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are areas that are likely to exceed the national air quality objective for a specific pollutant. They are determined by Local Authorities .
Ambient Sound	The total sound at a given place, usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.
Ancient Woodland	Ancient Woodland is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient Woodland is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland sites. Both types are classed as ancient woods.
Applicant	The organisation (Springwell Energyfarm Ltd) preparing and submitting the DCO Application.

Term	Definition
Application	The application for a Development Consent Order submitted by the Applicant.
Aquifer	Underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, or silt).
Archaeological Interest	There will be archaeological interest in a Heritage Asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Authorised Development	The development that will be described in the draft Development Consent Order (DCO) . This is also referred to as the Proposed Development .
Background Sound	A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval.
Balance of Solar System (BoSS)	The components and equipment that convert the direct current (DC) electricity collected by the solar PV modules into alternating current (AC) comprised of inverters, transformers, and switchgear associated cables, monitoring and control equipment and structures.
Baseline	A reference level of existing Environmental Conditions against which a project is measured and controlled.
Baseline Studies	Work done to determine and describe the Environmental Conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Battery Safety Commitments (BSC)	This will detail the guidance to ensure that all safety concerns around the ESS element of the Proposed Development are addressed in so far as is reasonably practicable.
Battery Energy Storage System (ESS)	This will comprise batteries, inverters, transformers and switchgear, distribution cables, primary access tracks, fencing and other associated works. This equipment

Term	Definition
	allows for the storage, importation and exportation of energy to the National Grid.
Below-Ground Heritage Asset	Below-ground heritage assets include both known and hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains.
Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (BMV)	Defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the Agricultural Land Classification by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) . This is the land, which is determined to be most flexible, productive, and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass, fibres, and pharmaceuticals. Grades 3b, 4, and 5 are used to classify land that is of moderate quality to very poor quality.
Best Available Techniques (BAT)	The available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising Emissions and Impacts on the environment
Bifacial Photovoltaic Cells	The Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Modules comprise of these cells capable of producing electrical energy when illuminated on both its surfaces, front or rear.
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, Habitats , communities, Species , populations, individuals, genes, and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	Biodiversity Net Gain is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before.
Book of Reference	A list of all of the land over which compulsory acquisition powers will be sought for the Proposed Development , as well as the owners and occupiers of the affected land and those with an interest in it.
Cables	The cables, which transmit electricity from different components on the Site.
Catchment	The total area which drains to a specific point on a watercourse.

Term	Definition
Circuit Breaker	These are automatically operated electrical switches that protect electrical circuits from overloading or short circuiting.
Circular Economy	Maximising the sustainable use and value of resources, eliminating waste from all stages of the resource lifecycle, whilst benefiting both the economy and the environment.
Climate Change	Large scale, long term shift in the Earth's weather patterns or average temperature.
Collector Compounds	System comprising of switchgear and transformers and associated infrastructure, which will collect electricity via the buried MV cables from the inverter and transformer stations (ITS) and transmit via further cables to the Project Substation.
Combined Effects	The interaction and combination of different residual (post mitigation) environmental effects of the Proposed Development affecting the same Receptor . For example, visual and noise effects during construction affecting the same residential dwelling.
Competent Authority	The relevant Secretary of State is the Competent Authority for the purposes of the Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulation in relation to applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) .
Construction Stage	The stage during which construction works for the Proposed Development will take place.
Consultation Documents	The documents submitted to support the formal preapplication consultation under the PA2008 . They included " <i>plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development</i> " as stated in subsection (4) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
Construction Compound	A secure area from which construction activities are managed and resourced, including but not limited to temporary offices, workshops, parking and storage.
Construction Contractor	The person or organisation appointed by the Applicant to undertake the construction of the Proposed

Term	Definition
	Development , including the management of the construction process and health and safety on Site .
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	Plan that will detail management methods to ensure that the Proposed Development will mitigate its potential impacts on the environment during construction.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	To be developed as part of the EIA and will propose measures to control the delivery of materials and staff onto the Site during the construction phase.
Consultation Zone	The Health & Safety Executive (HSE) sets a Consultation Distance around major hazard sites and major accident hazard pipelines after assessing the risks and likely effects of major accidents at the major hazard site/pipeline. The area enclosed within the Consultation Distance is referred to as the consultation zone. The Local Planning Authority is notified of this Consultation Distance and has a statutory duty to consult HSE on certain proposed developments within the zone the Consultation Distance forms.
Contaminated Land	Land where substances are causing or have a significant possibility to cause significant harm to people, property or protected species; or, where significant pollution is being caused or has a significant possibility of being caused to controlled waters.
Corrosion	Corrosion is the deterioration and loss of a material and its critical properties due to chemical, electrochemical and other reactions of the exposed material surface with the surrounding environment. Corrosion of metals takes place due to the gradual environmental interaction on the material surface.
Cumulative Effects	The effects of the Proposed Development in cumulation with other existing development and/or approved development.
Decommissioning	The process of shutting down, and where relevant, removing the infrastructure comprised in the Proposed Development when it is no longer required once it has reached end of life.

Term	Definition
Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP)	Plan that will detail management methods to ensures that the Proposed Development will mitigate its potential impacts on the environment during decommissioning.
DCO Application	The Application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) that is submitted by the Applicant to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
Development Consent Order (DCO)	A Development Consent Order (DCO) is a Statutory Instrument (SI) made by the Secretary of State (SoS) pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) .
DCO Requirement	The conditions which govern how the project is to be delivered. These will form part of the Schedule of Requirements.
Dewatering	The removal of surface or ground water to dry and/or solidify a Construction Compound to enable construction activity.
Direct Effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Proposed Development .
Direct Employment	An increase in local employment arising from further economic activity (jobs, expenditure, or income) associated with additional local income and local supplier purchases.
Disaster	In the context of the Proposed Development , a naturally occurring phenomenon such as an extreme weather event (e.g. storm, flood, temperature) or ground-related hazard events (e.g. subsidence, landslide, earthquake) with the potential to cause an event or situation that meets the definition of a Major Accident .
Earthing Device	An earthing device connects specific parts of an electric power system with the ground, typically the Earth's conductive surface, for safety and functional purposes.
Enhancement	Measures to improve the environment, such as landscape resource and the visual amenity of the

Term	Definition
	Proposed Development and its wider setting, over and above its Baseline condition.
Effect	The consequence of an action (impact) upon the environment such as the decline of a breeding bird population as a result of the removal of hedgerows and trees.
Impact	The change in the environment from a development, such as the removal of a hedgerow.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing the significance of effects from the Proposed Development , undertaken in accordance with The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (DCO EIA Regulations).
EIA Directive	Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended). The initial Directive of 1985 and its three amendments have been codified by Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011. Directive 2011/92/EU has been amended in 2014 by Directive 2014/52/EU.
EIA Regulations	For the purpose of the DCO Application , the EIA Regulations are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A statement prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the likely effects of a development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile.
European Designated Site	An area of land subject to protection through European legislation, including Special Area of Conservation (SAC) , Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar.
Examining Authority (ExA)	Planning Inspector(s) responsible for conducting the examination and recommending a decision on a DCO application to the Secretary of State (SoS) .
Exceedance	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than the appropriate quality standard.

Term	Definition
Expansive Study Area	The Expansive Study Area extends to the availability of construction materials and the capacity of waste management facilities within the UK and the regions where the Proposed Development is located.
External Influencing Factor	A factor which occurs beyond the limits of the Proposed Development that may present a risk to the Proposed Development, e.g. if an external disaster occurred (e.g. earthquake, COMAH site major accident) it would increase the risk of serious damage to an environmental receptor associated with the Proposed Development.
Flood Map for Planning	Defines Flood Zones based on annual probability of flooding from Fluvial and tidal sources to inform development planning and flood risk assessment. Nationally consistent delineation of 'high', 'medium' and 'low' flood risk updated by the Environment Agency as deemed appropriate, typically on a quarterly basis.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	An assessment of the risk of flooding. A document that reviews a development in its proposal form to assess it against the risk of flooding, whether that be from groundwater, river (fluvial), surface water (pluvial), estuary / coastal (tidal), or from sewer sources.
Flood Zones	Zones based on the annual probability of flooding from Fluvial and tidal sources, as defined in the Flood Map for Planning . Areas are categorised into one of the following: Flood Zone 1, Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3a or Flood Zone 3b.
Flood Zone 1	This zone comprises land assessed as having less than a 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from rivers or the sea in any year.
Flood Zone 2	This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 (1%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from rivers, or between a 1 in 200 (0.5%) and 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from the sea in any year.
Flood Zone 3a	This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 (1%) or greater annual probability of flooding from rivers or a 1 in 200 (0.5%) or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea in any year.

Term	Definition
Flood Zone 3b	This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.
Fluvial	Processes associated with rivers and streams and the deposits and landforms created by them.
Frequency	The repetition rate of a sound wave. The subjective equivalent in music is pitch. The unit of frequency is the Hertz (Hz), which is identical to cycles per second. A thousand hertz is often denoted as kHz, e.g. 2 kHz = 2000 Hz. Human hearing ranges approximately from 20 Hz to 20kHz.
Future Baseline	The likely evolution of the baseline without implementation of the Proposed Development .
Gantries	Steel apparatus that are required for the stringing of overhead bus conductors from the transmission line to form a bus bar inside a substation.
Geographical Information System (GIS)	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Geomorphology	Study of landforms, their processes, form, and sediments at the surface of the Earth.
Geophysical Survey	Geophysical survey is a non-intrusive pre-construction archaeological evaluation technique that exploits a variety of physical or chemical characteristics of rocks and soils etc, in an attempt to locate underground features of archaeological interest. Types of geophysical survey include magnetometer survey, magnetic susceptibility survey and resistivity survey.
Geotechnical Survey	An investigation to determine the nature and engineering properties of the soil and other materials and to determine soil profiles and property assignments for the purpose of design and construction.
Glare	a continuous source of bright light typically received by static receptors or from large reflective surfaces.

Term	Definition
Glint	a momentary flash of bright light typically received by moving receptors or from moving reflectors.
Greenfield Runoff Rate	The peak rate of runoff for a specific return period due to rainfall falling on a given area of vegetated land (predevelopment).
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	Gases that absorb and emit reflected solar radiation which result in the warming of the Earth's atmosphere. It is absorbed and emitted at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. The six main GHGs whose emissions are human caused are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon, and sulphur hexafluoride. In combination, these GHG emissions are commonly expressed in terms of 'carbon dioxide equivalents' (CO ₂ e) according to their relative global warming potential. For this reason, the shorthand 'carbon' may be used to refer to GHGs.
Grid Connection	The export and import of electricity to the National Grid from the National Grid Navenby Substation which will tie into the existing 400kV overhead transmission line.
Grid Connection Corridor	The siting zone for the Grid Connection between the National Grid Navenby Substation and the Springwell Substation.
Ground Investigation (GI)	The physical investigation stage of the Geotechnical Survey of which Geophysical Surveys may be one element. Comprised of targeted investigations including both intrusive and non-intrusive techniques to prove ground conditions, determine soil / rock parameters and identify hazards associated with the ground conditions to inform the construction of the proposed development.
Ground Mounted solar PV generating station	This comprises the Solar PV Modules and Mounting Structure.
GI Contractor	The contractor tasked with undertaking the Ground Investigation , including all associated activities and consents.

Term	Definition
Groundwater	Groundwater is the store of water present beneath Earth's surface in rock and soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations.
Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE)	Wetlands such as springs, flushes and fens which are fed by groundwater rather than rainfall or surface runoff. They are particularly sensitive to hydrological and ecological changes caused by development.
Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Also, Source Protection Zone (SPZ) , defined for 2,000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply, show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. The SPZ maps show three main zones (inner, outer, and total catchment) and a fourth zone of special interest, which the Environment Agency occasionally apply to a groundwater source.
Habitat	The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow.
Habitats Directive	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna.
Habitats Regulations	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) which covers the terrestrial environment.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the stages of assessment carried out by the competent authority in accordance with Habitats Regulations and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a project may affect the protected features of a European site and European offshore marine site, before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
Habitats Site	Any site which would be included within the definition at regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for the purpose of those regulations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and any relevant Marine Sites.

Term	Definition
Haul Road	Haul roads are temporary roads to allow for the movement of construction materials, construction machinery and/or construction labour around the Site .
Hazard	Anything with the potential to cause harm, including ill-health and injury, damage to property or the environment; or a combination of these.
Hazardous Waste	Waste that by legal definition may cause particular harm to human health or the environment.
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)	Vehicles with 3 axles (articulated) or 4 or more axles (rigid and articulated).
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area, or Landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its Heritage interest. Heritage Assets include Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.
Historic Environment Record (HER)	The record of archaeological and built heritage features in a county or district, usually held and maintained by the relevant County Council.
Indirect Effect	An effect that results indirectly from the Proposed Development , as a consequence of a ' Direct Effect ', often occurring away from the Site , or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the Source of the Environmental Effect .
Indirect Employment	Employment growth arising locally through manufacturing services and suppliers to the construction process (indirect or supply linkage multipliers).
Induced Employment	Employment associated with local expenditure as a result of those who derive incomes from the direct and supply linkage impacts of the Proposed Development .

Term	Definition
Interface Cables	Buried high-voltage cables linking the on-site electrical infrastructure to the National Grid via the National Grid Substation.
Internal Drainage Board (IDB)	Each internal drainage board is a public body that manage water levels in an area, known as an internal drainage district, where there is a special need for drainage. They undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.
Internal Influencing Factor	A factor which occurs within the limits of the Proposed Development that may present a risk to the Proposed Development .
Inverter	Inverters convert the direct current (DC) electricity collected by the PV modules into alternating current (AC), which allows the electricity generated to be exported to the National Grid. BESS also use inverters to convert between DC and AC. The batteries function in DC and electricity must be converted to/from AC to pass into or from the grid.
Inverter and Transformer Station (ITS)	Enclosed facility that hosts the inverters and transformer within one combined container.
Jointing Pit	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
L_{Aeq,T}	Equivalent Continuous Level. When a noise varies over time, the L _{Aeq,T} is the equivalent continuous sound which would contain the same sound energy as the time varying sound.
Land Cover	The surface cover of the land usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to, but not the same as, Land Use .
Land Drainage	The disposal of rainwater, achieved by a combination of watercourses of various types.
Land Use	The purpose for which land is used, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and

Term	Definition
	infrastructure use and the different types of agricultural and forestry.
Landfill	A facility designed to receive disposed waste. Usually involves the infill of pre-existing voids.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation, and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	A document to set out the principles for how the land will be managed throughout the operational phase, following the completion of the construction phase.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant effect of change resulting from development both on the Landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and Visual Amenity .
Landscape Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of Elements in the Landscape that makes one Landscape different from another.
L_{A,max}	L _{A,max} is the maximum A - weighted sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. L _{A,max} is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little effect on the overall L _{Aeq,T} noise level but will still affect the noise environment.
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	The local authority responsible for taking the lead on local flood risk management as defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
Limit of Land to Be Acquired Or Used	The limits of land to be acquired or used, as shown on the Land Plans .
Listed Building	A building which is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest and listed in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Term	Definition
Local Development Plan (LDP)	The set of documents and plans that sets out the Local Planning Authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	A site of local importance that has been identified and selected for its wildlife value.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The function of a local authority that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the UK.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected as a result of noise or vibration.
Main River	A watercourse shown as such on the Flood Map for Planning and can include any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water in, into or out of a main river. Main Rivers are usually larger streams and rivers, but also include smaller watercourses of strategic drainage importance. Main Rivers are under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency who have powers to carry out flood defence works to Main Rivers.
Major Accident	In the context of the Proposed Development , an event that threatens immediate or delayed serious damage to human health, welfare and/or the environment and requires the use of resources beyond those of the Applicant or its contractors to respond to the event. Serious damage includes the loss of life or permanent injury and/or permanent or long-lasting damage to an environmental receptor that cannot be restored through minor clean-up and restoration efforts. The significance of this effect will take into account the extent, severity and duration of harm and the sensitivity of the receptor.
Magnitude	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect.
Mitigation Measures	Actions proposed to avoid, prevent, reduce and where possible, offset significant adverse effects arising from the whole or specific elements of the Proposed Development on the environment.

Term	Definition
National Grid Navenby Substation	New 400kV National Grid Substation which will be owned and operated by National Grid Electricity Transmission. The substation does not form part of the Proposed Development.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The document that sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF was last revised in July 2021.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	Policy designated under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) concerning the planning and consenting of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the UK. Where applicable, they form the primary policy framework for the consenting of NSIPs.
National Trail	Designated long-distance paths.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Projects which fall under one of the categories in Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008).
Nationally Designated Ecological Site	Areas of land subject to project through UK legislation, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR).
Noise Sensitive Receptor	Any identified Receptor likely to be affected by noise. These are generally human Receptors, and may include residential dwellings, work places, schools, hospitals, community facilities, places of worship, recreational spaces and ecological Receptors.
No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)	The level below which no effect from noise or vibration can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.
Non-Statutory Consultation	Consultation with stakeholders on the Proposed Development which occurs in addition to the Statutory Consultation .
Non-Statutory Consultees	Consultees who – whilst not designated in law – are likely to have an interest in the Proposed Development and which the Applicant has therefore decided to consult with.

Term	Definition
Operational Environmental Management Plan	This document will set out the principles and key measures that will be employed during the operation of the Proposed Development to control and minimise the impacts on the environment, including best practice guidelines on waste and water management.
Operational Stage	The stage after which the Proposed Development is handed over by the relevant construction contractors and approved for operation. It will remain in its Operational Stage until operations cease.
Ordinary Watercourse	Any river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows that does not form part of a Main River . The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) or Internal Drainage Board (IDB) where relevant, has powers for Ordinary Watercourses that are similar to those held by the Environment Agency for Main Rivers .
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the maximum or minimum height/width/length/depth parameters of infrastructure, which will be shown on parameter plans and secured through the DCO .
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife Habitat . It enables a basic assessment of Habitat type and its potential importance for nature conservation.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The Government agency responsible for administering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS).
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides context and guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The PPG has been updated to reflect changes to the revised NPPF.
Potential Area for Solar Development	The proposed maximum area of solar infrastructure, including Solar PV modules and Balance of Solar System .
Pollution	The introduction of harmful materials into an environment.

Term	Definition
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)	Preliminary ecological surveys have a range of purposes; one key use is to gather data on existing conditions, often with the intention of conducting a preliminary assessment of likely impacts of proposed developments or establishing the baseline for future monitoring. As a precursor to a proposed project, some evaluation is usually made within these appraisals of the ecological features present, as well as scoping for notable Species or Habitats , identification of potential constraints to the Proposed Development and recommendations for Mitigation Measures .
Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)	Information which has been compiled by the Applicant and is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the Likely Significant Effect of the Proposed Development .
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is the report prepared by the Applicant, containing Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) .
Primary Mitigation	Modifications to the location or design of the development made during the pre-application phase that are an inherent part of the project, and do not require additional action to be taken.
Principal Aquifer	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 aquifers.
Proposed Development	<p>The development for which a Development Consent Order (DCO) is sought. In this instance, this includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar PV development comprising; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ground mounted Solar PV generating station. The generating station will include Solar PV modules and mounting structures; ○ Balance of Solar System (BoSS) which comprises; inverters, transformers, switchgear;

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector Compounds comprising; switchgear, transformers and an operation, maintenance and welfare unit; • A project substation ('Springwell Substation') compound, which will include; substation, switching and control equipment, office/control/welfare buildings, storage areas, and provisions for vehicular parking and material laydown; • Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) compound(s) including batteries and associated inverters, transformers, switchgear and ancillary equipment and their containers, enclosures, monitoring systems, air conditioning, electrical cables, fire safety infrastructure and welfare facilities; • 400kV Grid Connection Corridor to connect the Springwell Substation and future National Grid Navenby Substation; • Underground cabling to connect the Solar PV modules to the BoSS, Collector Compounds and to the Springwell Substation. • Ancillary infrastructure works including; boundary treatments, security equipment, earthing devices, fencing, lighting, earthworks, surface water management, and any other works identified as necessary to enable the development; • Landscaping, habitat management, biodiversity enhancement and amenity improvements; and • Works to facilitate vehicular access to the Site.
<p>Preliminary Risk Assessment</p>	<p>Report that presents a summary of readily-available information on the geotechnical and/or geo-environmental characteristics of the site and provides a qualitative assessment of geo-environmental and/or geotechnical risks in relation to the proposed development.</p>
<p>Q95</p>	<p>The flow in cubic metres per second which is equalled or exceeded for 95% of the time. The Q95 flow is a significant low flow parameter particularly relevant in the assessment of river water quality consent conditions.</p>
<p>Ramsar Site</p>	<p>Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971.</p>

Term	Definition
Rating Level	Specific sound level of a source plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound.
Receptor	A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development .
Recovery	Processing waste to prevent it being disposed of to landfill. Recovery processes include incineration with energy recovery, advanced thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion, and composting.
Recycle	Any recovery operation where waste is reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for its original or other purposes. Recycling includes the reprocessing of organic material but excludes energy recovery and the reprocessing of waste into materials to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.
Remediation	The removal of pollution or contaminants from the environment (usually soil, groundwater, sediment, or surface water).
Residual Effects	Effects arising from the Proposed Development that cannot be mitigated following implementation of Mitigation Measures .
Residual Sound	Ambient sound remaining at the assessment location when the specific sound source is suppressed to such a degree that it does not contribute to the ambient sound.
Resilience (climate change)	The vulnerability of the Proposed Development to climate change.
Reuse	Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived; reuse presumes that significant reprocessing is not required.
Riparian	Relating to or living or located on the bank of a natural watercourse (such as a river) or sometimes of a lake or a tidewater

Term	Definition
Risk	The likelihood of an impact occurring, combined with the effect or consequence(s) of the impact on a receptor if it does occur.
Risk Event	An identified, unplanned event, which is considered relevant to the Proposed Development and has the potential to be a Major Accident and/or Disaster subject to assessment of its potential to result in a significant adverse effect on an environmental Receptor .
Rochdale Envelope	The Rochdale Envelope is an acknowledged way of dealing with an application where details of a project have not been fully resolved by the time the application is submitted. The term is used to describe those elements of a scheme that have not yet been finalised, but yet can be accommodated within certain limits and parameters allowing the likely significant effects of a project to be presented in the Environmental Statement as a reasonable worst case. It also provides the opportunity to assess aspects of a development where the detailed design is to be developed post grant of a DCO and approved by the Local Planning Authority under a DCO Requirement .
Scoping	An exercise undertaken pursuant to the EIA Regulations , to determine the environmental topics and environmental elements to be addressed within the Environmental Statement (ES) .
Scoping Boundary	The boundary considered to be the limits of the Proposed Development , as studied as part of the Scoping Report .
Scoping Opinion	The Scoping Opinion is the Secretary of State's written opinion as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement.
Scoping Report	The Scoping Report is a report prepared by an applicant to provide the information required under the EIA Regulations to request a Scoping Opinion from the Secretary of State .
Secondary Aquifer	These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and

Term	Definition
	<p>storage. Secondary Aquifers are subdivided into two types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary A - 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 - 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. <p>The term ‘Secondary Undifferentiated’ is also used in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.</p>
Secondary Mitigation	Actions that will require further activity in order to achieve the anticipated outcome. These may be imposed as part of the planning consent, or through inclusion in the Environmental Statement .
Secretary of State (SoS)	In the case of the Proposed Development , the Secretary of State for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
Setting	The surroundings within which a heritage asset is experienced and any element, which contributes to the understanding of its significance.
Significance	A measure of the importance of the effect defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant effects	<p>It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of development on the environment and where possible, should be mitigated.</p> <p>The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and sensitivity of the receptor) that should be</p>

Term	Definition
	attached to the impact described. Whether an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur as a result of noise or vibration. (see also: Significance).
Site	The boundary for the Proposed Development .
Site boundary	The maximum extent of land potentially required temporarily and/or permanently for the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development .
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are usually selected within a local authority area and support both locally and nationally threatened Habitats and Species that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) include Habitats , geological features, and landforms.
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	A system or document for implementing, monitoring, and reviewing waste prevention measures.
Solar Farm	Proposed generating station including solar PV modules mounted on racks and connected via associated infrastructure to the National Grid.
Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array	Linked collection of Solar PV Modules
Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Development	This comprises the Ground Mounted Solar PV generating station, Balance of Solar System (BoSS) and distribution cables, access tracks and ancillary works.
Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Generating Station	Comprised of Solar PV Modules and Solar PV Mounting Structures

Term	Definition
Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Modules	Panels comprised of photovoltaic cells beneath a layer of toughened glass that convert sunlight into electrical current
Soils Management Plan	Detail measures for soil management and follow the principles of best practice to maintain the physical properties of the soil
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Areas which show the level of risk to the source of groundwater from contamination. SPZ 1 (Inner zone) is based on a 50 day travel time of pollutant to source with a 50 metres default minimum radius. SPZ2 (outer zone) is based on a 400 day travel time of pollutant to source with 250 or 500 metres minimum radius around the source depending on the amount of water abstracted. SPZ 3 (total catchment) area around a source within which all the groundwater ends up at the abstraction point.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Areas of protected habitats and species as defined in the Habitats Directive .
Special Crossing	The crossing of a pipeline of features such as watercourse, rail or road which require particular consideration with regards to the construction methods.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex 1 of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory Species .
Species	A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations.
Specific Sound	Sound pressure level produced by the source being assessed at the assessment location.
Springwell Substation	A compound containing electrical equipment to enable connection to the National Grid Navenby Substation.

Term	Definition
Study Area	The area around the Scoping Boundary within which impacts could occur and therefore within which specialist assessment is undertaken.
Statutory Consultation	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008) requires an applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State (SoS).
Statutory Consultees	Planning law prescribes circumstances where the Secretary of State is required to consult specified bodies prior to a decision being made on an application. Includes bodies such as: Environment Agency, Highways England, Historic England, Natural England, Parish Councils, among others.
Statutory Undertaker	The various companies and agencies who are given general licence to carry out certain development and highways works. Generally these are utilities and telecoms companies or nationalised companies.
Statement of Community Consultation	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) requires an applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State (SoS). A Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) must be prepared, setting out how the Applicant proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the Proposed Development .
Strings	Group of Solar PV modules which are fixed to a mounting structure.
Survey Area	The area within which an environmental survey is undertaken.
Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS)	A collection of water management practices that aim to align modern drainage systems with natural water processes.
Switchgear	Combination of electrical disconnect switches, fuses or circuit breakers to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.
Table	Solar PV modules once they have been fixed to a mounting structure

Term	Definition
Temporary Works	Those parts of the works that allow or enable construction of the Proposed Development and which do not remain in place at the completion of the works.
Temporary Construction Laydown Area	Temporary secure storage area that is associated with the construction works of the Proposed Development.
Tertiary Mitigation	Actions that would occur with or without input from the EIA feeding into the design process. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet other existing legislative requirements, or actions that are considered to be standard practices used to manage commonly occurring environmental Effects .
Transect	Survey technique for surveying birds, wintering birds and breeding birds, with surveyors walking pre-defined routes.
Transformer	A static piece of apparatus with two or more windings which, by electromagnetic induction, transforms a system of alternating voltage and current into another system of voltage and current usually of different values and at the same frequency for the purpose of transmitting electrical power.
Tributaries	Smaller watercourses which drain to a large watercourse.
Visual Amenity	Overall enjoyment of a particular area, surroundings, or views in terms of people's activities - living, recreating, travelling through, visiting, or working.
Visual Effect	An effect on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual Receptor	Heritage assets, individuals and / or defined groups of people, that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development .
Vulnerability	In the context of the 2014 EU Directive, the term refers to the 'exposure and resilience' of the Proposed Development to the risk of a major accident and/or disaster. Vulnerability is influenced by sensitivity, adaptive capacity, and magnitude of impact.

Term	Definition
Waste	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.
Waste Hierarchy	<p>A guiding theme for waste policy at all levels. Establishes an order of preference for the management of waste, to maximise the prevention of waste, whilst minimising disposal. The Waste (Management) Hierarchy is established in the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), and prescribes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention (Most preferred option) • Preparing for reuse • Recycling • Recovery • Disposal (Least preferred option)
Water Abstractions	The process of taking water from any source, either temporarily or permanently, for flood control or to obtain water for, for example, irrigation.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	European directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative status of all water bodies.
Water Quality	The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water based on the standards of its usage
Wetlands	Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The principal piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife.
Zone of Influence (ZOI)	The areas / resources that may be affected by the changes caused by activities associated with the Proposed Development .
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, the Proposed Development is theoretically visible.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Definition
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AC	Alternating Current
ADMS	Advances Dispersion Modelling Software
AEGLs	Acute Exposure Guideline Levels
AGI	Above Ground Installation
AGL	Above Ground Level
AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
AQSS	Air Quality Standards
ASR	Air Quality Annual Status Report
ASSI	Area of Special Scientific Interest
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BDS	Background Desk Study
BES	Building Research Establishment Environmental Sustainability Standard
BGS	British Geological Society
BMV	Best and Most Versatile agricultural land
BOAT	Byways Open to All Traffic
BoSS	Balance of Solar System
BPM	Best Practicable Means

Abbreviations	Definition
BSC	Battery Safety Commitments
BSI	British Standards Institution
BGS	British Geological Survey
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CA	Conservation Area
CCC	Committee on Climate Change
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CD	Consultation Distance
CDE	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CDM	Construction, Design, Management
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
COMAH	Control of Major Accidents and Hazards
COPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974
CoSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CUCAP	Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography
CWTP	Construction Workers Travel Plan
DAS	Discretionary Advice Service
dB	Decibel. Scale for expressing sound pressure level. It is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root mean square pressure of the sound field and a reference pressure i.e. 2×10^{-5} Pascal.
dB(A)	A-weighted decibel. This provides a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies. Example sound levels include: 140 dB(A) Threshold of pain

Abbreviations	Definition
	120 dB(A) Threshold of feeling 100 dB(A) Loud nightclub 80 dB(A) Traffic at busy roadside 60 dB(A) Normal speech level at 1m 40 dB(A) Quiet office 20 dB(A) Broadcasting studio 0 dB(A) Median hearing threshold (1000 Hz)
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEMP	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
DEPZ	Detailed Emergency Planning Zone
DfT	Department for Transport
DHRA	Development in a High Risk Area (Coal Mining)
DLL	District Level Licensing
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DoS	Degree of Saturation
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
eDNA	Environmental DNA
Efw	Energy from Waste
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
END	Environmental Noise Directive
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
EPD	Environmental Product Declarations
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
ERP	Emergency Response Plan

Abbreviations	Definition
ES	Environmental Statement
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
ESS	Energy Storage System
EU	European Union
ExA	Examining Authority
FCA	Flood Consequence Assessment
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FTE	Full time equivalent
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GPS	Global Positioning System
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWDTE	Ground Water Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
GWP	Global Warming Potential
H&S	Health and Safety
H&SP	Health and Safety Plan
Ha	Hectare
HASWA	Health and Safety at Work Act
HAZID	Hazard Identification Studies
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drill / Drilling
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HEDBA	Heritage Environmental Desk Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HM	His Majesty's
HMG	His Majesty's Government
HMWB	Heavily Modified Waterbody

Abbreviations	Definition
HPI	Habitats of Principle Importance
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Cooling
IA	Noise Important Areas
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICCI	In-Combination Climate Change Impact
ICE	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
ICSS	Integrated Control and Safety Systems
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IHBC	The Institute Of Historic Building Conservation
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
ktCO2	Total greenhouse gas emissions
kV	Kilovolt
LA_{90,T}	A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval.
LA_{eq,T}	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level, the total sound at a given place, usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
LCRM	Land Contamination: Risk Management
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDP	Local Development Plan
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
LEMP	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle

Abbreviations	Definition
LI	Landscape Institute
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
Lmax	Highest Measured Sound Pressure Level
Lmin	Lowest Measured Sound Pressure Level
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LRN	Local Road Network
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Area
LTP	Local Transport Plan
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MA&D	Major Accidents and Disasters
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MAGIC	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MAH	Major Accident Hazard
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MMP	Materials Management Plan
MRA	Mineral Resource Assessment
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
MS	Method Statement
MW	Megawatts
MWp	Mega Watt Peak
N/A	Not Applicable
NAPPA	Noise Action Plan Priority Areas
NCA	National Character Area
NCN	National Cycle Network
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council
NGESO	National Grid Electricity System Operator

Abbreviations	Definition
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NKDC	North Kesteven District Council
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NMUs	Non-Motorised Users
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO2	Nitrogen dioxide
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
oCTMP	Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan
OCZ	Outer Consultation Zone
OHL	Over-Head Lines
ONS	Office for National Statistics
oOEMP	Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan
OS	Ordnance Survey
oSMP	Outline Soils Management Plan
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PHE	Public Health England
PIA	Personal injury accident data
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PM	Particulate Matter
PM10	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10

Abbreviations	Definition
	micrometres
PM2.5	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PV	Photovoltaic
PWS	Private Water Supplies
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RCN	Regional Cycle Network
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments
RICS	Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAB	SuDS Approving Body
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System

Abbreviations	Definition
TAN	Technical Advice Note
TCO2e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
TEMPro	Trip End Model Presentation Program
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
UK	United Kingdom
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
UKCP	UK Climate Projections
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
W	Watts
WEEE	Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WEL	Workplace Exposure Limit
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WFDa	Water Framework Directive Assessment
WFDUKTAG	Water Framework Directive – United Kingdom Technical Advisory Group
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WTN	Waste Transfer Note
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility