



# Preliminary Environmental Information Report

## Appendix 1A: Glossary

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**Future Energy Llanwern Limited**

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## Appendix 1A Glossary

Term	Description
<b>Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL)</b>	Is a load that is too large or heavy to be divided into smaller loads for transport without undue expense or risk of damage. These loads exceed the normal legal limits for vehicle weight, length, width, or height, and therefore require special permissions, escorts, and route planning
<b>Above-Ground Heritage Asset</b>	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.
<b>Above Ground Installation (AGI)</b>	Equipment relating to the Proposed Development which is necessary for its operation and/or maintenance, and which is located in a secure compound above ground level.
<b>Above Ordnance Datum (AOD )</b>	Is the height of a point or feature measured relative to the Ordnance Datum, which is the official reference level used in the UK for mapping and surveying.
<b>Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)</b>	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 conditions and soil characteristics, and the interactions between them.
<b>Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)</b>	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.
<b>Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)</b>	Is a standard measure used in transport planning and engineering, representing the average number of vehicles that travel on a road each day over the course of a year.
<b>Applicant</b>	The organisation (Future Energy Llanwern Limited) responsible for the submission of the Development Consent Order (DCO) Application.
<b>Application</b>	The application for a DCO submitted by the Applicant for the Proposed Development by the Applicant to the Secretary of State (SOS) for Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESZNZ)
<b>Archaeological Interest</b>	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.
<b>Archaeological Sensitive Areas (ASAs)</b>	Designated Zones where there is a high potential for archaeological remains. Designated by Newport City Council Local Development Plan.
<b>Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs)</b>	Any products or building components that include asbestos fibres within their composition.
<b>As Low As Reasonably Practicable</b>	For a Risk to be ALARP, the cost, time or effort involved in reducing the Risk further would be grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.

Term	Description
<b>(ALARP)</b>	
<b>Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL)</b>	Formal methodology used to evaluate how Proposed Development may affect Registered Historic Landscapes in Wales.
<b>Authorised Development</b>	The development that is described in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order (DCO). This is also referred to as the Proposed Development.
<b>Best and Most Versatile (BMV)</b>	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.
<b>Best Practical Means (BPM)</b>	The reasonably practicable methods to prevent or minimise pollution having regard to local conditions, current technical knowledge and financial implications. As defined in CoPA.
<b>Balance of Solar System</b>	Inverters, Transformers and switchgear and would be either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) solar stations being a station comprising centralised transformers and switchgear with each component for each solar station either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. (i) a "solar station" located outside, with a concrete foundation slab and Transformers and switch gear; or</li> <li>ii. (ii) housed together within a container sitting on a concrete foundation slab; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) (string inverters attached either to mounting structures or a ground mounted frame, switchgear and transformers on a concrete foundation slab.</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	A reference level of existing Environmental Conditions against which a Proposed Development is measured and controlled.
<b>Baseline Studies</b>	Work done to determine and describe the Environmental Conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
<b>Basic Noise Level (BNL)</b>	Background noise level in an environment, measure when no specific noisy activity is taking place.
<b>Below-Ground Heritage Asset</b>	Below-ground heritage assets include both known and hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains.
<b>Best Available Techniques (BAT)</b>	The available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising Emissions and Impacts on the environment.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	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.
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</b>	Is a strategic framework to maintain and enhance biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems. These also include Local BAPs.

Term	Description
<b>Biodiversity Net Gain</b>	Biodiversity Net Gain is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before.
<b>Book of Reference</b>	A list of all of the land directly affected by the Proposed Development, as well as the owners and occupiers of the affected land and those with an interest in it.
<b>Best Available Technique Reference Documents (BREF) Notes</b>	<b>The European Commission (EC) produces Best Available Technique reference documents or BREF notes. They contain Best Available Techniques (BAT) for installations.</b>
<b>Cadw</b>	Cadw is the historic environment service of the Welsh Government which works to protect the historic buildings and structures, the landscapes and heritage sites of Wales.
<b>Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)</b>	Leading professional body representing archaeologists in the UK.
<b>Climate Change</b>	Large scale, long term shift in the Earth's weather patterns or average temperature.
<b>Combined effects</b>	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.
<b>Competent Authority</b>	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).
<b>Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)</b>	Document containing the (Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments) REAC setting out methods to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts on the environment and surrounding area and the protocols to be followed in implementing these measures in accordance with environmental commitments during the Construction Stage.
<b>Construction Stage</b>	The stage during which construction works for the Proposed Development will take place.
<b>Consultation Documents</b>	The documents submitted to support the formal pre-application consultation under the PA2008. They included "plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development" as stated in subsection (4) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
<b>Construction Compound</b>	A secure area from which Site work is managed and resourced, including but not limited to temporary offices, workshops, parking and storage areas.
<b>Contaminated Land</b>	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.
<b>Control of Pollution Act (CoPA)</b>	Legal framework for controlling pollution from waste, water, noise and emissions.
<b>Coupler Station</b>	Key connection points within the Solar Farm that gather, condition and transfer electricity from the Transformers to ensure

Term	Description
	that the energy generated is sufficiently combined, transformed to the correct voltage and can be delivered to the Grid Connection Infrastructure.
<b>Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAAs)</b>	Part of Wales' LANDMAP system, focussing on the cultural services that landscapes provide.
<b>Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA)</b>	The effects of the Proposed Development in cumulation with other existing development and/or approved development.
<b>Application</b>	The application for a DCO submitted by the Applicant for the Proposed Development by the Applicant to the Secretary of State (SOS) for Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESZNZ)
<b>Decommissioning</b>	The final process of shutting down the infrastructure comprised in the Proposed Development when it is no longer required once it has reached end of life, this will include removal of infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development.
<b>The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice</b>	UK Guidance providing a framework for when excavated material from development projects can be reused.
<b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b>	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).
<b>Development study area</b>	The extent of works within the PEIR Assessment Boundary, including areas required for temporary access, site compounds, working platforms and other enabling activities.
<b>Direct Effect</b>	An effect that is directly attributable to the Proposed Development.
<b>Direct Employment</b>	An increase in local employment arising from further economic activity (jobs, expenditure or income) associated with additional local income and local supplier purchases as a result of the Proposed Development.
<b>Department for Transport (DFT)</b>	UK Government department responsible for overseeing national transport policy, infrastructure and regulation.
<b>Electromagnetic Field (EMF)</b>	EMFs are produced around cables that carry electricity due to the presence of voltage and current.
<b>EIA Directive</b>	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.
<b>EIA Regulations</b>	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	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 (EIA Regulations).
<b>Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)</b>	A standardised verified report that provides the environmental impact data on specific products.

Term	Description
<b>Emission</b>	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.
<b>Emission Rate</b>	The quantity of a pollutant released from a source over a given period of time.
<b>Enhancement</b>	Measures to improve the environment, such as landscape resource and the Visual Amenity of the Proposed Development and its wider setting, over and above its Baseline condition.
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>	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.
<b>European Designated Site</b>	An area of land subject to protection through European legislation, including Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA).
<b>Examining Authority (ExA)</b>	Planning Inspector(s) responsible for conducting the examination and recommending a decision on a DCO application to the Secretary of State (SoS).
<b>Flood Consequence Assessment (FCA)</b>	An assessment which evaluates the likelihood and impact of flooding on a proposed site.
<b>Flood Map for Planning</b>	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 Natural Resource Wales (NRW) as deemed appropriate, typically on a quarterly basis.
<b>Flood Zones</b>	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.
<b>Flood Zone 1</b>	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.
<b>Flood Zone 2</b>	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.
<b>Flood Zone 3</b>	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.
<b>Fluvial</b>	Processes associated with rivers and streams and the deposits and landforms created by them.
<b>Freeboard</b>	The vertical distance between the design water level and the top of a structure (such as a raised transformer)
<b>Future Baseline</b>	The likely evolution of the baseline without implementation of the Proposed Development.
<b>Geographical Information System (GIS)</b>	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
<b>Geological Landscapes</b>	Part of Wales' LANDMAP system, focussing specifically on the geological and geomorphological characteristics that shape the land.

Term	Description
<b>Aspect Areas (GLAAs),</b>	
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	Making and interpreting measurements of physical properties of the earth to determine subsurface conditions.
<b>Geotechnical Survey</b>	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.
<b>Greenhouse Gas (GHG)</b>	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 <sub>2</sub> e) according to their relative global warming potential. For this reason, the shorthand 'carbon' may be used to refer to GHGs.
<b>Grid Connection Corridor</b>	Corridor, which represents the maximum extent of land within which the cable route would be located.  The Grid Connection Corridor establishes the cable connection between the Proposed Development and the Grid Connection Point.
<b>Grid Connection Infrastructure</b>	Includes all elements required to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid Substation, including compounds, transformers, switchrooms and Points of Connection.
<b>Ground Investigations</b>	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 a proposed development.
<b>Groundwater</b>	Groundwater is the store of water present beneath Earth's surface in rock and soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations.
<b>Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ)</b>	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.
<b>Habitat</b>	The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow.
<b>Habitats Directive</b>	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna.
<b>Habitats Regulations</b>	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) which covers the terrestrial environment.
<b>Habitats Regulations</b>	A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the stages of assessment carried out by the competent authority in accordance

Term	Description
<b>Assessment (HRA)</b>	with Habitats Regulations and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a development may affect the protected features of a European site and European offshore marine site, before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
<b>Haul road</b>	Haul roads are temporary roads provided within a contractor's site area to allow for the movement of construction materials, construction machinery and/or construction labour around the site.
<b>Hazard</b>	Anything with the potential to cause harm, including ill-health and injury, damage to property or the environment; or a combination of these.
<b>Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs)</b>	This term covers large trucks, lorries and articulated vehicles with a gross weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
<b>Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA)</b>	Research based study that evaluates the historic environment of the site, using desk based methods.
<b>Heritage</b>	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
<b>Heritage Asset</b>	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.
<b>Historic Area Assessment (HAA)</b>	Is a systematic study of the historic environment at area scale, looking to understand the historic character and significance of a place.
<b>Historic Environment Record (HER)</b>	Publicly accessible database that contains information about the historic environment of a specific area, including archaeological sites, historic buildings, landscapes and artefacts.
<b>Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)</b>	Part of Wales' LANDMAP system, describing areas where the historic dimension of the landscape is the dominant characteristic.
<b>Historic Landscapes Character Area (HLCAs)</b>	Zones that describe the historic dimension of the landscape. These are component parts of the Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.
<b>Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)</b>	Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is a Trenchless construction method used to install pipes underground without disturbing the ground surface above.
<b>Hydrology</b>	The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth.
<b>Hydromorphology</b>	The physical characteristics of the shape, boundaries and content of a water body.
<b>Impact</b>	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development.
<b>Indirect Effect</b>	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 effect.

Term	Description
<b>Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP)</b>	Membership body that sets professional standards for people working in sustainability and environmental management.
<b>Internal Drainage Board (IDB)</b>	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.
<b>Internal Drainage District (IDD)</b>	The Internal Drainage District is the geographical area that requires special drainage management. The IDB manage these areas.
<b>Internal Influencing Factor</b>	A factor which occurs within the limits of the Proposed Development that may present a risk to the Proposed Development.
<b>Inventory of Carbon and Energy (ICE)</b>	Database of emission factors for building materials and construction processes.
<b>Inverter</b>	Inverters convert the direct current (DC) electricity collected by the PV Arrays into alternating current (AC), which allows the electricity generated to be exported to the National Grid.
<b>Interface cables</b>	Buried high-voltage cables linking the on-site substations to the Whitson Substation.
<b>Jointing Pit</b>	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the Grid Connection Cables to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
<b>LAeq</b>	Equivalent Continuous Level. When a noise varies over time, the LAeq is the equivalent continuous sound which would contain the same sound energy as the time varying sound.
<b>Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM)</b>	UK official guidance framework for assessing, managing and remediating risks from historic land contamination.
<b>Land Cover</b>	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.
<b>Land Use</b>	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and infrastructure use and the different types of agricultural and forestry.
<b>Landscape</b>	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
<b>Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)</b>	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.
<b>Landscape Character</b>	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of Elements in the Landscape that makes one Landscape different from another.
<b>Landscape Character Area (LCA)</b>	Geographically distinct area defined by a unique combination of natural, cultural and perceptual features that give it a recognisable identity.

Term	Description
<b>L<sub>Amax</sub></b>	L <sub>Amax</sub> is the maximum A - weighted sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. L <sub>Amax</sub> is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little effect on the overall L <sub>Aeq,T</sub> noise level but will still affect the noise environment.
<b>Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)</b>	Local Authority responsible to taking the lead on local flood risk management as defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>	The significance of an environmental effect is typically a function of the 'value' or 'sensitivity' of the receptor and the 'magnitude' or 'scale' of the impact. Combining the environmental value of the resource or receptor with the magnitude of change produces a significance of effect category. The definition of a significant effect for each environmental topic will be contained within their respective chapters of the Environmental Statement.
<b>Large Good Vehicles (LGV)</b>	This includes vans, pick-up trucks and small commercial vehicles with a gross weight of less than 3.5 tonnes.
<b>Limit of Land to Be Acquired or Used</b>	The limits of land to be acquired or used, as shown on the Land Plans.
<b>Local Development Plan (LDP)</b>	The set of documents and plans that sets out the local authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.
<b>Local Geological Sites (LGS)</b>	Non-statutory designations to protect and promote sites of local geological and geomorphological importance.
<b>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</b>	A site of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Local Nature Reserves must be controlled by the local authority through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner.
<b>Local Planning Authority (LPA)</b>	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the UK.
<b>High Voltage Distribution Cables</b>	cables, which transmit electricity from the Solar Farm to the Proposed Developments Options 1 to 4.
<b>Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA)</b>	Small geographic areas in England and Wales, designed by the ONS to improve the reporting of local statistics.
<b>Main River</b>	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.
<b>Major Accident</b>	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

Term	Description
	the sensitivity of the receptor.
<b>Magnitude</b>	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect.
<b>Materials Management Plan (MMP).</b>	Document setting out how excavated materials will be handled, tested, reused or disposed of during a development project.
<b>Mean Low Water Springs</b>	The average height of lower low water at spring tides at a location.
<b>Megawatt-peak (MWp)</b>	Unit of measurement used to indicate the maximum power output of the PV system under ideal conditions.
<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	Actions proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible, offset significant adverse effects arising from the whole or specific elements of the Proposed Development.
<b>National Cycle Network (NCN)</b>	Is a UK-wide network of signed walking and cycling routes.
<b>National Landscape Character Areas (NLCAs)</b>	A framework created by Natural Resources Wales to describe and manage the country's diverse landscapes, with broad-scale divisions of Wales, based on Natural, Cultural and Perceptual Characteristics.
<b>National Marine Character Areas (NMCA)</b>	Broad scale divisions of the sea that describes the Natural, Cultural and Perceptual qualities of different seascapes.
<b>National Monument Record (NMR)</b>	Central archive of information about the historic environment of Wales.
<b>National Nature Reserve (NNR)</b>	Established to protect sensitive features and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.
<b>National Development Framework (NDF)</b>	The document that sets out Welsh Governments national spatial strategy for land use and development.
<b>National Policy Statement (NPS)</b>	Overarching policy designated under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) concerning the planning and consenting of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the UK.
<b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)</b>	Developments which fall under one of the categories in Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008).
<b>Nationally Designated Site</b>	Areas of land subject to UK legislation, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR).
<b>Noise Action Plan Priority Area (NAPPA)</b>	Areas where people's homes are exposed to a day-evening-night noise level exceeding 73 dB, or where people live alongside concrete trunk roads. These areas are identified as priority areas for intervention in the Noise Action Plan produced by the Welsh Government.
<b>Noise Important Area (NIA)</b>	Noise 'hotspots' as defined by the Noise Action Plan produced by DEFRA. Important Areas are defined as the areas where the 1% of the population that are affected by the highest noise levels are located according to the results of the strategic noise mapping undertaken by DEFRA.

Term	Description
<b>Noise Sensitive Receptor</b>	Any identified Receptor likely to be affected by noise. These are generally human Receptors, and may include residential dwellings, workplaces, schools, hospitals, community facilities, places of worship, recreational spaces and ecological Receptors.
<b>Nomis</b>	Nomis is a service hosted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) which provides access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources.
<b>No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)</b>	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.
<b>Non-Motorised User (NMU)</b>	This term is used in transport planning and road design to describe people who travel without motor vehicles—such as pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders.
<b>Non-Statutory Consultation</b>	Consultation with stakeholders on the Proposed Development which occurs in addition to the Statutory Consultation required under the EIA Regulations.
<b>Non-Statutory Consultees</b>	Consultees who – whilst not designated in law – are likely to have an interest in a proposed development and will therefore be consulted on the Proposed Development.
<b>North Compound 1</b>	A fenced and gravelled area containing two Switchrooms
<b>North Compound 2</b>	A fenced and gravelled compound containing 132 kV Transformer
<b>North Compound 3</b>	A fenced and gravelled compound containing 132 kV Transformer
<b>On-site cables</b>	The cables, which transmit electricity from the Inverters to the transformers including both low voltage and high voltage cabling.
<b>Operational Phase</b>	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 Phase until operations cease.
<b>Option 1</b>	<p>Option 1 of the proposed grid connection, also referenced as Works No 2(a), includes the following Grid Connection Infrastructure to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Compound 1 (Figure 2-10a-b);</li> <li>• North Compound 2 (Figure 2-11-b);</li> <li>• Point of Connection 1-2 (Figure 2-12a-b); and</li> <li>• Tee Connections 1-2 (Figure 2-13a-b and Figure 2-14a-b).</li> </ul>
<b>Option 2</b>	<p>Option 2 of the proposed grid connection, also referenced as Works No 2(b), includes the following Grid Connection Infrastructure to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Point of Connection 1-2;</li> <li>• North Compound 1;</li> <li>• North Compound 2;</li> <li>• North Compound 3; and</li> <li>• South Compound.</li> </ul>

Term	Description
<b>Option 3</b>	<p>Option 3 of the proposed grid connection, also referenced as Works No 2(c), includes the following Grid Connection Infrastructure to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Point of Connection 1-2;</li> <li>• North Compound 1; and</li> <li>• South Compound.</li> </ul>
<b>Option 4</b>	<p>Option 4 of the proposed grid connection, also referenced as Works No 2(d), includes the following Grid Connection Infrastructure to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Compound 1;</li> <li>• Point of Connection 1; and</li> <li>• Tee Connections 1-2.</li> </ul>
<b>Order Limits</b>	<p>The outer limits for the Proposed Development, including the route and any temporary working areas that would be required to install the pipeline, such as access routes, and working compounds. The limits will be shown on the Works Plans.</p>
<b>Ordinary Watercourse</b>	<p>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 NRW for Main Rivers.</p>
<b>Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP)</b>	<p>The outline construction environmental management plan. A framework document that sets out how environmental impacts will be managed during the <i>construction phase</i> of a project.</p>
<b>Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP)</b>	<p>The outline construction traffic management plan. A preliminary plan describing how construction traffic will be managed to minimise disruption and safety risks.</p>
<b>Outline Decommissioning Management Plan (oDEMP)</b>	<p>The outline decommissioning environmental management plan. A high-level plan that identifies how environmental impacts will be managed when the Proposed Development is decommissioned.</p>
<b>Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP)</b>	<p>The outline landscape and ecological plan. A strategy for managing and enhancing landscape and ecological features during and after construction.</p>
<b>Operational Noise Management Plan (oNMP)</b>	<p>Sets out a site will monitor, control and reduce noise during its ongoing operations.</p>
<b>Outline Soils Management Plan</b>	<p>Document that sets out how soils will be protected, handled, stored and reused during construction.</p>

Term	Description
<b>(oSMP)</b>	
<b>Parameters</b>	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
<b>Personal Injury Collisions</b>	Refers to a road traffic accident where at least one person suffers an injury.
<b>Phase 1 Habitat Survey</b>	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.
<b>Photovoltaic (PV)</b>	PV cells are devices that convert sunlight directly into electricity through the photovoltaic effect. They are made from semiconductor materials, and are combined into Solar Panels.
<b>Personal Injury Collisions</b>	Refers to a road traffic accident where at least one person suffers an injury.
<b>Planning Inspectorate (PINS)</b>	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).
<b>Planning Policy Wales (PPW)</b>	The document (Edition 12) that sets out Welsh Government's planning policies for Wales and how these are expected to be applied.
<b>Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)</b>	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.
<b>Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)</b>	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 Development, 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.
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)</b>	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 Environmental Effects of the development (and of any associated development).
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)</b>	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is the report prepared by the Applicant, containing Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI).
<b>PEIR Assessment Boundary</b>	The boundary considered to be the limits of the Proposed Development, as studied as part of the PEIR.
<b>Primary Mitigation</b>	Modifications to the location or design of the development made during the pre-application phase that are an inherent part of the Proposed Development, and do not require additional action to be taken.
<b>Priority Habitat Inventory</b>	A spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI).

Term	Description
<b>Project Design</b>	Term used in accordance with ClfA guidelines for the method statement agreed with Heneb for completion of the desk study.
<b>Proposed Development</b>	The development for which a Development Consent Order (DCO) is sought for the Future Energy Llanwern Solar Farm - comprising the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) array electricity generating facility with an installed total capacity of over 350 megawatts (MW) and export connection to the National Grid. The Proposed Development will be located within the Order limits and is the subject of the application the Proposed Development is also known as "Future Energy Llanwern".
<b>PV Array</b>	A Solar Array is a distinct grouping of Solar Tables which are arranged within the Solar Array Works Area
<b>PV Mounting Structure</b>	The metal frames onto which the Solar Panels are attached.
<b>Point of Connection (PoC)</b>	Is the specific location on an existing electricity network where the development is physically connected.
<b>Point of Connection 1</b>	The area within the National Grid Substation providing a 33kV connection to the National Grid Network
<b>Point of Connection 2</b>	The area within Whitson Substation providing a 132 kV point of connection to the transmission network.
<b>PV Tables</b>	Solar Panels mounted onto the Solar Panel Mounting Structure forming tables, which are then set out in rows.
<b>PV String</b>	A row of Solar Modules mounted onto the Mounted Structure that are connected to one another to form a Solar Panel String which is either connected to a String Inverter.
<b>Ramsar Site</b>	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971.
<b>Receptor</b>	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.
<b>Registered Historic Landscapes (RHL).</b>	Formally recognised areas in Wales that are considered to be of outstanding or special historic interest at a National Level.
<b>Residual Effects</b>	Effects arising from the Proposed Development that cannot be mitigated following implementation of Mitigation Measures.
<b>Resilience (climate change)</b>	The vulnerability of the Proposed Development to climate change.
<b>Requirement</b>	Is a legally binding condition attached to the Development Consent Order, setting out obligations that the Applicant must comply with.
<b>Risk</b>	The likelihood of an impact occurring, combined with the effect or consequence(s) of the impact on a receptor if it does occur.
<b>Risk Event</b>	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.

Term	Description
<b>Rochdale Envelope</b>	The Rochdale Envelope is an acknowledged way of dealing with an application comprising EIA development, where details of a development have not been fully resolved by the time the application is submitted. The term is used to describe those elements of a development that have not yet been finalised, but yet can be accommodated within certain limits and parameters allowing the likely significant effects of a Proposed Development to be presented in the Environmental Statement as a 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 Requirement.
<b>Scoping</b>	An exercise undertaken pursuant to the EIA Regulations, to determine the topics to be addressed within the Environmental Statement (ES).
<b>Scoping Opinion</b>	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.
<b>Scoping Report</b>	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.
<b>Secondary Mitigation</b>	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 (ES).
<b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b>	In case of the Proposed Development, the Secretary of State for Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DEZNZ)
<b>Sequential Test</b>	Risk based assessment from National Planning Policy Framework NPPF to encourage new development towards areas of least flood risk.
<b>Significance</b>	A measure of the importance or gravity of the effect defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
<b>Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)</b>	The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur as a result of noise or vibration. (see also: Significance).
<b>Site</b>	The land within the Order Limits that will be shown on the Works Plans.
<b>Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)</b>	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).
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	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.
<b>Solar Farm</b>	Proposed generating station comprised of Solar Modules mounted on racks and connected via associated infrastructure to the national grid.
<b>Solar Panel</b>	A panel comprising a grouping of PV cells connected to each other and set within a single physical frame. The Solar Panel is attached to a PV Mounting Structure. Also referred to as a PV Module.

Term	Description
<b>Soil Organic Matter (SOM)</b>	Refers to all living and once-living materials within, or added to the soil.
<b>PV Array Works Area</b>	The area located within the Solar Farm Site, and which will be the location for the PV Arrays, Solar Stations, Secondary Access Tracks, some Low Voltage Distribution Cables and associated works.
<b>Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ 1)</b>	Also referred to as 'inner zone'. In relation to contamination risks to groundwater sources, defined by the Environment Agency as the 50- day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50 meters.
<b>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</b>	Areas of protected habitats and species as defined in the Habitats Directive.
<b>Special Landscape Area (SLA)</b>	Non-statutory local planning designation that is used to identify and protect areas of high landscape importance.
<b>Special Protection Area (SPA)</b>	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.
<b>Species</b>	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.
<b>Strategic Road Network (SRN)</b>	The set of Trunk Roads and motorways that are considered nationally important, for which Welsh Government are responsible.
<b>String Inverters</b>	String Inverters are located throughout the Solar PV Site, mounted on the Mounting Structures underneath the PV Modules.
<b>Study Area</b>	The area around the PEIR Red Line Boundary within which impacts could occur and therefore within which specialist assessment is undertaken.
<b>Substation</b>	A facility where voltage is transformed, controlled and distributed to ensure safe delivery of electricity, usually to the National Grid.
<b>Survey Area</b>	The area within which environmental surveys are undertaken.
<b>Statutory Consultation</b>	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 consultation must occur with 'statutory consultees and the formal consultation period will normally last for 21 days.
<b>Statutory Consultees</b>	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: Natural Resource Wales, National Highways, Historic Wales, Parish Councils, among others.
<b>Switchroom</b>	33kV switchroom housing electrical equipment to enable connection to the national grid.
<b>South Compound</b>	A fenced and gravelled compound adjacent to the Solar Panels containing either South Transformer 1 or South Transformers 1, 2 and 3
<b>South Transformer</b>	A 132kV Transformer and associated equipment

Term	Description
<b>1</b>	
<b>South Transformer 2</b>	A 132kV Transformer and associated equipment
<b>South Transformer 3</b>	A 132kV Transformer and associated equipment
<b>Survey Buffer</b>	An area additional to the core Survey Area within which surveys may be required.
<b>Switchgears</b>	Switchgears are the combination of electrical disconnect switches, fuses or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.
<b>Tee Connections</b>	Two Tee Connections to enable the onward transmission of electricity from Point of Connection 1 and Point of Connection 2
<b>Temporary Works</b>	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.
<b>Tertiary Mitigation</b>	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.
<b>Town and Country Planning Act</b>	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) gives Local Planning Authorities in England and Wales the power to regulate and grant permission for local development. It is used to permit development for the Proposed Development which does not fall under the Planning Act 2008.
<b>Townscape</b>	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of open urban space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
<b>Transect</b>	Survey technique for surveying birds, wintering birds and breeding birds, with surveyors walking pre-defined routes.
<b>Transformers</b>	Transformers control the voltage of the electricity generated across the site before it reaches the proposed substations.
<b>Trenchless</b>	Trenchless technology is the science and engineering of installing underground pipes using techniques which minimise the amount of excavation and associated environmental disturbance associated with Open Cut techniques.
<b>Trunk Road</b>	Is a major road of national importance—part of the country's strategic transport network—managed directly by the Welsh Government
<b>Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)</b>	Refer to military munitions that were deployed but failed to detonate as intended and therefore still pose a risk of explosion.
<b>Visual Amenity</b>	Overall enjoyment of a particular area, surroundings, or views in terms of people's activities - living, recreating, travelling through, visiting, or working.
<b>Visual Effect</b>	An effect on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
<b>Visual Receptor</b>	Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.
<b>Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas</b>	Part of Wales' LANDMAP system, describing how landscapes are experienced through sight and other senses.

Term	Description
<b>(VSAAs)</b>	
<b>Vulnerability</b>	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.
<b>Walkers, Cyclists and Horse Riders (WCH)</b>	This acronym includes Walkers (Pedestrians utilising footpaths or roads), Cyclists (using roads or cycle paths) and horse riders (using roads or bridleways).
<b>Waste</b>	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.
<b>Waste Hierarchy</b>	Sets out the priorities that must be applied when managing waste.
<b>Water Framework Directive (WFD)</b>	European directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative status of all water bodies.
<b>Water Body</b>	A discrete body of water forming a physical Feature.
<b>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)</b>	Official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales, ranking every local area.
<b>Wetlands</b>	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 meters.
<b>National Grid Substation</b>	National Grid's existing 400kV Whitson substation located at Broad Street Common, Nash, Newport, NP18 2BA which will provide the grid connection location for the Proposed Development (defined in the draft DCO as 'existing substation').
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</b>	The principal piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife.
<b>Working Width</b>	The temporary boundary within which works are expected to take place.
<b>Zone of Influence (ZOI)</b>	The areas / resources that may be affected by the changes caused by activities associated with the Proposed Development.
<b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)</b>	A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, the Proposed Development is theoretically visible.