



# Pearmtree Hill Solar Farm

## Environmental Statement

### Volume 1

### Chapter 0: Contents, Glossary and Acronyms

Application Document Ref: EN010157/APP/6.1  
February 2025

Planning Act 2008  
Infrastructure Planning  
(Applications: Prescribed Forms  
and Procedure) Regulations 2009 –  
Regulation 5(2)(a)

## 1.1 Contents

### Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 1: Introductory Chapters

This volume – each chapter presented separately

<b>Chapter 0</b>	Contents, Glossary and Acronyms
<b>Chapter 1</b>	Background and Context
<b>Chapter 2</b>	Location of the Proposed Development
<b>Chapter 3</b>	Proposed Development Description
<b>Chapter 4</b>	Alternatives and Design Iteration
<b>Chapter 5</b>	Approach to the EIA

### ES Volume 2: Aspect Chapters

Each chapter presented separately.

<b>Chapter 6</b>	Air Quality
<b>Chapter 7</b>	Biodiversity
<b>Chapter 8</b>	Climate
<b>Chapter 9</b>	Cultural Heritage
<b>Chapter 10</b>	Land, Soil and Groundwater
<b>Chapter 11</b>	Landscape and Visual
<b>Chapter 12</b>	Noise and Vibration
<b>Chapter 13</b>	Population
<b>Chapter 14</b>	Transport and Access
<b>Chapter 15</b>	Cumulative Effects

### ES Volume 3: Figures

Each figure presented separately and referenced as applicable in Volumes 1 and 2.

### ES Volume 4: Technical Appendices, Commitments Register and Non-Technical Summary

Each appendix presented separately and referenced as applicable in Volumes 1 and 2.

Volume 4 also includes:

- Commitments Register
- Non-Technical Summary of the Environmental Statement

## 1.2 Glossary

Term	Definition
<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 level</b>	Defines that the height of the infrastructure will be above the existing ground level of the Proposed Development.
<b>Additional (secondary and tertiary) mitigation</b>	Measures 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. Such measures are in addition to any embedded (primary mitigation) measures proposed.
<b>Agricultural land classification</b>	A framework for determining the physical quality of agricultural 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.
<b>Air Quality Management Area</b>	Areas that are likely to exceed the national air quality objective for a specific pollutant. They are determined by Local Planning Authorities.
<b>Ambient sound</b>	The total sound at a given place, usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.
<b>Ancient woodland</b>	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.
<b>Applicant</b>	The organisation submitting the Development Consent Order Application (in the case of Peartree Hill Solar Farm, RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd).
<b>Aquifer</b>	Underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, or silt).
<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

Term	Definition
	interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
<b>Authorised development</b>	The development that is described in Schedule 1 to the Draft Development Consent Order. This is also referred to as the Proposed Development.
<b>Background sound</b>	A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval.
<b>Balance of solar plant</b>	Supporting infrastructure excluding Battery Energy Storage System. Balance of solar plant includes inverters and switchgear.
<b>Baseline</b>	A reference level of existing environmental conditions against which a project 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>Battery Energy Storage System</b>	This comprises batteries and associated enclosures, monitoring systems, air conditioning, electrical cables and fire safety infrastructure. This equipment allows for the storage, importation and exportation of energy to the National Grid. Battery Energy Storage System units will form one element of hybrid packs, along with inverters, transformers and DC-DC converters.
<b>Below-ground heritage asset</b>	Includes both known and hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains.
<b>Best and most versatile agricultural land</b>	Defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the Agricultural Land Classification by the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance. 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 Available Techniques</b>	The available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment.

Term	Definition
<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 Net Gain</b>	An approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before.
<b>Book of Reference</b>	A list of all the land over which compulsory acquisition powers are sought for the Proposed Development, as well as the owners and occupiers of the affected land and those with a legal interest in it.
<b>Borrow pits</b>	A pit from which construction material, such as sand or gravel is excavated.
<b>Catchment</b>	The total area which drains to a specific point on a watercourse.
<b>Central inverter</b>	Inverters that are distributed at regular intervals amongst the solar PV modules. They will form one element of hybrid packs, along with Battery Energy Storage System units, transformers and DC-DC converters.
<b>Circular economy</b>	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.
<b>Climate change</b>	Large scale, long term shift in the Earth's weather patterns or average temperature.
<b>Commitments Register</b>	Document which provides a summary of the proposed mitigation measures and monitoring measures for the Proposed Development as identified in the Environmental Statement and sets out specific design commitments for the detailed design of the Proposed Development.
<b>Competent authority</b>	The relevant Secretary of State is the competent authority for the purposes of the Habitats Regulations Assessment in relation to applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
<b>Consultation documents</b>	The documents submitted to support the formal pre-application consultation under the Planning Act 2008. 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

Term	Definition
	(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
<b>Construction compound</b>	A secure area from which construction activities are managed and resourced, including but not limited to temporary offices, workshops, parking and storage. For the Proposed Development, these are divided into main compounds and satellite compounds.
<b>Contaminated land</b>	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.
<b>Control documents</b>	Documents listed in Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order which are proposed to be certified by the Development Consent Order and act as legal controls for the Proposed Development.
<b>National Grid Creyke Beck Substation</b>	The existing National Grid substation located near Cottingham that will facilitate the export and import of electricity from the Proposed Development to the National Grid.
<b>DC-DC converter</b>	Device that stabilises the voltage from the solar PV modules to the batteries. They will form one element of hybrid packs, along with inverters, Battery Energy Storage System units, transformers.
<b>Decommissioning</b>	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.
<b>Development Consent Order</b>	A Statutory Instrument made by the Secretary of State pursuant to the Planning Act 2008.
<b>Development Consent Order Application</b>	The application for a Development Consent Order that is submitted by the Applicant to the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.
<b>Development Consent Order Requirement</b>	The conditions which govern how the Proposed Development is to be delivered. These form part of the Schedule of Requirements which forms part of the Draft Development Consent Order.
<b>Direct effect</b>	An effect that is directly attributable to the Proposed Development.



<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<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.
<b>Draft Development Consent Order</b>	A Development Consent Order is a Statutory Instrument made by the Secretary of State pursuant to the Planning Act 2008. A draft version of the Development Consent Order is submitted in support of the Development Consent Order Application.
<b>Embedded (primary) mitigation</b>	Modifications to the location or design of the Proposed Development made during the pre-application phase that are an inherent part of the design of the Proposed Development and do not require additional action to be taken.
<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>Effect</b>	The consequence of an action (impact) upon the environment.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment 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>Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations</b>	For the purpose of the Development Consent Order Application, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</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.
<b>Environmental Statement</b>	A statement prepared in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 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>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>European site</b>	A designated area of land subject to protection through European legislation, including Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites.
<b>Examining Authority</b>	Planning Inspector(s) responsible for conducting the examination and recommending a decision on a Development Consent Order Application to the Secretary of State.
<b>Exceedance</b>	A period of time where the concentration of a pollutant is greater than the appropriate quality standard.
<b>External influencing factor</b>	A factor which occurs beyond the limits of the Proposed Development that may present a risk to the Proposed Development, for example if an external disaster occurred (e.g. earthquake), it would increase the risk of serious damage to an environmental receptor associated with the Proposed Development.
<b>Field (e.g. Field B1)</b>	Each Land Area is made up of a number of fields which have been assigned a unique reference code, for example Field B1 (in Land Area B).
<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, with a Nationally consistent delineation of 'high', 'medium' and 'low' flood risk.
<b>Flood Risk Assessment</b>	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.
<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>	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>	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>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Flood Zone 3a</b>	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>Flood Zone 3b</b>	Land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.
<b>Fluvial</b>	Processes associated with rivers and streams and the deposits and landforms created by them.
<b>Frequency</b>	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.
<b>Future baseline</b>	The likely natural evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Proposed Development, as defined by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
<b>Geographical Information System</b>	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
<b>Geomorphology</b>	Study of landforms, their processes, form, and sediments at the surface of the Earth.
<b>Geophysical survey</b>	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.
<b>Glare</b>	A continuous source of bright light typically received by static receptors or from large reflective surfaces.
<b>Glint</b>	A momentary flash of bright light typically received by moving receptors or from moving reflectors.
<b>Greenfield runoff rate</b>	The peak rate of runoff for a specific return period due to rainfall falling on a given area of vegetated land (pre-development).
<b>Greenhouse gas</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 greenhouse gases whose

Term	Definition
	emissions are human caused are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon, and sulphur hexafluoride. In combination, these greenhouse gas 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 greenhouse gases.
<b>Green infrastructure</b>	A network of multifunctional green space and other green features, urban and rural, which can deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities.
<b>Grid connection</b>	The export and import of electricity from the Proposed Development to or from the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.
<b>Grid connection cable route</b>	The proposed corridor in which 132kV cabling will be laid to connect the solar PV development (from Land Area E) to National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.
<b>Ground investigation</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 the construction of the Proposed Development.
<b>Ground investigation contractor</b>	The contractor tasked with undertaking the ground investigation, including all associated activities and consents.
<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>Habitat</b>	The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow.
<b>Habitats Regulations</b>	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) which covers the terrestrial environment.
<b>Habitats Regulations Assessment</b>	The stages of assessment carried out by the competent authority in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) 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

Term	Definition
	offshore marine site, before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
<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>Hazardous waste</b>	Waste that by legal definition may cause particular harm to human health or the environment.
<b>Heavy Goods Vehicle</b>	Vehicles with 3 axles (articulated) or 4 or more axles (rigid and articulated).
<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 Environment Record</b>	The record of archaeological and built heritage features in a county or district, usually held and maintained by the relevant County Council.
<b>Horizontal Directional Drilling</b>	Low impact trenchless method of installing underground cables.
<b>Hybrid Pack</b>	An arrangement of four Battery Energy Storage System units, one inverter (including transformer) and four DC-DC converters.
<b>Impact</b>	The change in the environment from the Proposed Development, such as the removal of a hedgerow.
<b>Important hedgerow</b>	A hedgerow is 'important' if it, or the hedgerow of which it is a stretch (a) has existed for 30 years or more and (b) satisfies at least one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.
<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 environmental effect.
<b>Indirect employment</b>	Employment growth arising locally through manufacturing services and suppliers to the construction process (indirect or supply linkage multipliers).

Term	Definition
<b>Induced employment</b>	Employment associated with local expenditure as a result of those who derive incomes from the direct and supply linkage impacts of the Proposed Development.
<b>Intra-project combined effects</b>	The interaction and combination of different environmental residual (post-additional mitigation) effects from within the Proposed Development affecting a receptor.
<b>Inter-project cumulative effects</b>	The combined residual (post-mitigation) effects of the Proposed Development and 'other existing development and/or approved development' on a single receptor/resource.
<b>Interconnecting cable routes</b>	The cable routes that run between the Land Areas. These are labelled Cable B-B, Cable C-D, Cable E-E and Cable E-F (reflecting the Land Areas that they run between).
<b>Internal Drainage Board</b>	A public body that manages 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>Inverter</b>	Inverters convert the direct current (DC) electricity collected by the solar PV modules into alternating current (AC), which allows the electricity generated to be exported to the National Grid. Battery Energy Storage System 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.
<b>L<sub>Aeq,T</sub></b>	Equivalent Continuous Level. When a noise varies over time, the L <sub>Aeq,T</sub> is the equivalent continuous sound which would contain the same sound energy as the time varying sound.
<b>Land Areas (B to F)</b>	The Proposed Development comprises several areas of land connected by underground cables (the interconnecting cable routes). The Land Areas are identified as follows (note, there is no Land Area A): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Area B: Land north-west of Long Riston;</li> <li>• Land Area C: Land west of Arnold;</li> <li>• Land Area D: Land south of the A1035;</li> <li>• Land Area E: Land east of Weel; and</li> <li>• Land Area F: Land north of Wawne.</li> </ul>

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<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 drainage</b>	The disposal of rainwater, achieved by a combination of watercourses of various types.
<b>Land use</b>	The purpose for which land is used, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and infrastructure use and the different types of agricultural and forestry.
<b>Landfill</b>	A facility designed to receive disposed waste. Usually involves the infill of pre-existing voids.
<b>Landform</b>	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation, and physical processes.
<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</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>Large Load</b>	Any load which cannot be broken down into smaller loads for the purposes of transportation, without undue expense or risk of damage.
<b>L<sub>A,max</sub></b>	The maximum A-weighted sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. L <sub>A,max</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</b>	The local authority responsible for taking the lead on local flood risk management as defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
<b>Light Goods Vehicle</b>	Cars and small vans <3.5t gross vehicle weight, as per Environmental Protection UK & Institute of Air Quality Management (2017) guidance.
<b>Listed building</b>	A building which is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest and listed in accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.



Term	Definition
<b>Local Development Plan</b>	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.
<b>Local Wildlife Site</b>	A site of local importance that has been identified and selected for its wildlife value.
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	The function of a local authority that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the UK.
<b>Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level</b>	The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected as a result of noise or vibration.
<b>Main compound</b>	Designated area within a construction site that serves as the central hub for managing and supporting construction activities, containing staff welfare facilities and storage areas materials, plant and equipment. Seven main compounds are expected to be located across the Site and would each have a footprint of up to 6,000m <sup>2</sup> .
<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 takes into account the extent, severity and duration of harm and the sensitivity of the receptor.
<b>Magnitude</b>	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect.



Term	Definition
<b>Mitigation hierarchy</b>	The mitigation hierarchy is a structured approach to managing environmental impacts in an Environmental Impact Assessment. It involves a sequence of actions to avoid, minimise, restore, and, as a last resort, offset negative environmental effects. This approach prioritises prevention and reduction of harm before considering compensation.
<b>Mounting structure</b>	Metal structure onto which the solar PV modules are mounted.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>	The document that sets out the UK Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The National Planning Policy Framework was last revised in December 2024.
<b>National Policy Statement</b>	Policy designated under the Planning Act 2008 concerning the planning and consenting of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects in the UK. Where applicable, they form the primary policy framework for the consenting of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
<b>National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)</b>	Policy published by Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in November 2023 and came into force on 17 January 2024. Taken together with the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1, it provides the primary basis for decisions by the Examining Authority on applications it receives for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure. This policy specifically relates to solar photovoltaic generation, with paragraph 2.10.9 confirming that <i>“the government has committed to sustained growth in solar capacity to ensure that we are on a pathway that allows us to meet net zero emissions by 2050. As such, solar is a key part of the government’s strategy for low-cost decarbonisation of the energy sector.”</i>
<b>National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)</b>	Policy published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in November 2023 and came into force on 17 January 2024, forms part of the wider suite of energy National Policy Statements. This document makes it easier for decision makers, applicants and the wider public to understand: Government policy on the need for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects; how applications for energy infrastructure will be assessed; and the way in which impacts and mitigations will be judged.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project</b>	Projects which fall under one of the categories in Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008.
<b>Nationally designated ecological site</b>	Areas of land subject to protection through UK legislation, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves.
<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>No Observed Effect Level</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-statutory consultation</b>	Consultation with stakeholders on the Proposed Development which occurred in addition to the statutory consultation.
<b>Non-statutory consultees</b>	Consultees who, whilst not designated in law, are likely to have an interest in the Proposed Development and with whom the Applicant has therefore decided to consult.
<b>On-site substation</b>	The Proposed Development includes two on-site substations, which would receive the electricity from the solar PV modules and hybrid packs and step up the voltage from 33 kV to 132 kV ready to be exported to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation via 132 kV underground cable. The substations would house electrical equipment such as transformers, switchgear and metering equipment. The two on-site substations are labelled Project Substation West and Project Substation East.
<b>Order Limits</b>	The boundary of the Site, i.e. the maximum extent of land potentially required temporarily and/or permanently for the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.
<b>Ordinary watercourse</b>	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, or Internal Drainage Board where relevant, has powers for ordinary watercourses that are similar to those held by the Environment Agency for Main Rivers.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Outline Battery Safety Management Plan</b>	A document that details the risk around the potential for a battery fire event in the BESS along with proposals for minimising and responding to fire events through design and operational measures.
<b>Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan</b>	A document that details management methods to ensure that the Proposed Development will mitigate its potential impacts on the environment during construction.
<b>Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan</b>	A document that proposes measures to control the delivery of materials and staff onto the Site during the construction phase in the interests of safety and efficiency and also to mitigate effects on the local highway network.
<b>Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan</b>	A document that details management methods to ensure that the Proposed Development will mitigate its potential impacts on the environment during decommissioning.
<b>Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</b>	A document that sets out the principles for how the land will be managed throughout the operation (including maintenance) phase, following the completion of the construction phase.
<b>Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan</b>	A document that sets out the principles and key measures that will be employed during the operation (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development to control and minimise the impacts on the environment, including best practice guidelines on waste and water management.
<b>Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan</b>	A document that sets out the principles and measures that will be employed to manage public rights of way and permissive paths during the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.
<b>Outline Site Waste Management Plan</b>	A document that sets out principles and measures for implementing, monitoring, and managing waste.
<b>Outline Soil Management Plan</b>	A document that sets out measures for soil management and follow the principles of best practice to maintain the physical properties of the soil
<b>Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)</b>	Policy adopted by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in November 2023 and came into force on 17 January 2024. It sets out the national policy for delivering major energy infrastructure in England and Wales. It has effect in combination with other energy related National Policy Statements, and together they provide the primary basis for the decision made by

Term	Definition
	the Secretary of State for this Development Consent Order Application.
<b>Parameter</b>	A limit or boundary which defines the maximum or minimum height/width/length/depth of infrastructure, which will be shown on parameter plans and secured through the Development Consent Order.
<b>Permissive path</b>	A route for users on foot or with a horse, depending on what has been agreed to, that a private landowner has voluntarily opened up to the public, to enable them to cross his or her land. It does not constitute a public right of way.
<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>Planning Inspectorate</b>	The Government agency responsible for administering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 on behalf of the relevant Secretary of State.
<b>Planning Practice Guidance</b>	The Planning Practice Guidance provides context and guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework.
<b>Pollution</b>	The introduction of harmful materials into an environment.
<b>Potential Main Issues For Examination</b>	The purpose of this document is to provide the Examining Authority with a summary of the main residual issues with relevant key stakeholders remaining at the time of the Development Consent Order Application submission.
<b>Preliminary Ecological Appraisal</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 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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information</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 Proposed Development.
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information Report</b>	A document that is prepared to inform statutory consultation by enabling interested parties to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development as understood at that point in time, based on available environmental baseline information and design information.
<b>Principal Aquifer</b>	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.
<b>Principal Contractor</b>	The person or organisation appointed by the Applicant to undertake the construction of the Proposed Development, including the management of the construction process and health and safety on Site.
<b>Project Substation East</b>	The on-site substation located in Land Area C.
<b>Project Substation West</b>	The on-site substation in Land Area E.
<b>Proposed Development</b>	<p>The development for which a Development Consent Order is sought. For Peartree Hill Solar Farm, this includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar PV modules and associate mounting structures;</li> <li>• On-site supporting equipment including inverters, transformers, DC-DC converters and switchgear;</li> <li>• A Battery Energy Storage System;</li> <li>• Two on-site substations;</li> <li>• Low voltage and 33kV cabling within the Land Areas to connect the solar PV modules together and to transmit electricity from the solar PV modules and Battery Energy Storage System to the on-site substations;</li> <li>• 132kV underground cabling to connect the on-site substations to National Grid Creyke Beck Substation;</li> </ul>



Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associated infrastructure including access tracks, security measures, lighting, drainage and any other works necessary to enable the development;</li> <li>Highways works to facilitate construction vehicle access to the Site;</li> <li>A series of new permissive paths;</li> <li>Environmental mitigation and enhancement measures; and</li> <li>Temporary development during the construction phase, including construction compounds.</li> </ul>
<b>Preliminary Risk Assessment</b>	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.
<b>Ramsar site</b>	A wetland site of international importance that has been designated under the criteria of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
<b>Receptor</b>	A component of the natural, created or built environment that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.
<b>Recovery</b>	Processing waste to prevent it being disposed of as landfill. Recovery processes include incineration with energy recovery, advanced thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion, and composting.
<b>Recycle</b>	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.
<b>Remediation</b>	The removal of pollution or contaminants from the environment (usually soil, groundwater, sediment, or surface water).
<b>Residual effects</b>	Environmental effects arising from the Proposed Development that remain following the implementation of mitigation measures.
<b>Residual sound</b>	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.



<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Resilience (climate change)</b>	The vulnerability of the Proposed Development to climate change.
<b>Reuse</b>	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.
<b>Riparian</b>	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.
<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.
<b>Rochdale envelope</b>	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 can be accommodated within certain 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 Development Consent Order and approved by the Local Planning Authority under a Development Consent Order Requirement.
<b>Satellite compound</b>	Supplementary compound within the construction area, used to support the main compounds. These would have an area of up to 3,000m <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Scoping</b>	An exercise undertaken pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 to determine the environmental aspects and elements within them to be addressed in the Environmental Statement.
<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.

Term	Definition
<b>Scoping Report</b>	A report prepared by the Applicant to provide the information required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 to request a Scoping Opinion from the Secretary of State.
<b>Secondary aquifer</b>	<p>These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary aquifers are subdivided into two types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Secretary of State</b>	In the case of the Proposed Development, this refers to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.
<b>Setting</b>	The surroundings within which a heritage asset is experienced and any element, which contributes to the understanding of its significance.
<b>Significance</b>	A measure of the importance of an effect defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental aspect.
<b>Significant effects</b>	It is a requirement of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 to determine the likely significant effects of development on the environment. The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and

Term	Definition
	sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described. Whether an effect should be considered significant or not is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement.
<b>Site</b>	The area of land potentially required temporarily and/or permanently for the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, as defined by the Order Limits.
<b>Site preparation</b>	Activities such as environmental surveys, investigations, removal of materials and demolition of existing structures, clearance of vegetation.
<b>Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level</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>Solar photovoltaic (PV) modules</b>	Panels comprised of photovoltaic cells beneath a layer of toughened glass that convert sunlight into electrical current.
<b>Source Protection Zone</b>	Areas which show the level of risk to the source of groundwater from contamination. Source Protection Zone 1 (Inner zone) is based on a 50 day travel time of pollutant to source with a 50 metres default minimum radius. Source Protection Zone 2 (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. Source Protection Zone 3 (total catchment) area around a source within which all the groundwater ends up at the abstraction point.
<b>Special Area of Conservation</b>	Areas of protected habitats and species as defined in the Habitats Directive.
<b>Special Protection Area</b>	Sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC). 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>Study area</b>	The area around the Site within which impacts could occur and therefore within which specialist assessment is undertaken.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Statutory consultation</b>	The Planning Act 2008 requires the Applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order Application to the Secretary of State.
<b>Statutory consultees</b>	Bodies that the Applicant needs to consult with as part of the statutory consultation. Planning law prescribes circumstances where the Secretary of State is required to consult specified bodies prior to a decision being made on an application. Such bodies include Local Planning Authorities, Environment Agency, National Highways, Historic England and Natural England.
<b>Statement of Community Consultation</b>	The Planning Act 2008 requires the Applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order Application to the Secretary of State. A Statement of Community Consultation must be prepared, setting out how the Applicant proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.
<b>String inverter</b>	Types of inverter that are mounted underneath the solar PV modules.
<b>Survey area</b>	The area within which an environmental survey is undertaken.
<b>Sustainable drainage system</b>	A collection of water management practices that aim to align modern drainage systems with natural water processes.
<b>Switchgear</b>	Combination of electrical disconnect switches, fuses or circuit breakers to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.
<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>Temporary construction laydown area</b>	Temporary secure storage area that is associated with the construction works of the Proposed Development.
<b>Trackout</b>	The transport of dust and dirt from the construction/demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the road network.
<b>Transect</b>	A pre-defined route walked by surveyors during bird surveys.

Term	Definition
<b>Transformer</b>	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.
<b>Tributaries</b>	Smaller watercourses which drain to a large watercourse. A watercourse is a natural or artificial channel through which water flows (e.g. a river, stream, brook, or creek).
<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>	Heritage assets, individuals and/or defined groups of people, that have the potential to be affected by changes to views or visual amenity as a result of the Proposed Development.
<b>Vulnerability</b>	In the context of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, 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>Waste</b>	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.
<b>Waste hierarchy</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention (Most preferred option)</li> <li>• Preparing for reuse</li> <li>• Recycling</li> <li>• Recovery</li> <li>• Disposal (Least preferred option)</li> </ul>
<b>Water abstractions</b>	The process of taking water from any source, either temporarily or permanently, for flood control or to obtain water for, for example, irrigation.

Term	Definition
<b>Work Number</b>	The Proposed Development is described in Schedule 1 of the Draft Development Consent Order, where the “authorised development” is split into work packages, with each one assigned a Work Number. Each Work Number corresponds to a specific aspect of the development, e.g. on-site substations, Battery Energy Storage System, construction compounds, etc.
<b>Zone of Influence</b>	The areas or resources that may be affected by the changes caused by activities associated with the Proposed Development.
<b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility</b>	A digitally produced map showing the extent of land within which the Proposed Development is theoretically visible.



## 1.3 Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
<b>AADT</b>	Annual Average Daily Traffic
<b>AC</b>	Alternating current
<b>AGL</b>	Above Ground Level
<b>ALC</b>	Agricultural Land Classification
<b>AOD</b>	Above Ordnance Datum
<b>AQMA</b>	Air Quality Management Area
<b>ATC</b>	Automatic Traffic Count
<b>BAP</b>	Biodiversity Action Plan
<b>BAT</b>	Best Available Techniques
<b>BESS</b>	Battery Energy Storage System
<b>BGS</b>	British Geological Society
<b>BMV</b>	Best and Most Versatile (agricultural land)
<b>BNG</b>	Biodiversity Net Gain
<b>BPM</b>	Best Practicable Means
<b>BSI</b>	British Standards Institution
<b>BTO</b>	British Trust for Ornithology
<b>BSMP</b>	Battery Safety Management Plan
<b>CCTV</b>	Closed Circuit Television
<b>CEMP</b>	Construction Environmental Management Plan
<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>	Methane
<b>CIEEM</b>	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
<b>CIfA</b>	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
<b>CIRIA</b>	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
<b>CITB</b>	Construction Industry Training Board
<b>CNP</b>	Critical National Priority
<b>CoSHH</b>	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide
<b>CO<sub>2e</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>CTMP</b>	Construction Traffic Management Plan
<b>DAD</b>	Design Approach Document
<b>DAS</b>	Discretionary Advice Service
<b>dB</b>	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. $2 \times 10^{-5}$ Pascal.
<b>dB(A)</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 140 dB(A) Threshold of pain</li> <li>• 120 dB(A) Threshold of feeling</li> <li>• 100 dB(A) Loud nightclub</li> </ul>

Acronym	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 dB(A) Traffic at busy roadside</li> <li>60 dB(A) Normal speech level at 1m</li> <li>40 dB(A) Quiet office</li> <li>20 dB(A) Broadcasting studio</li> <li>0 dB(A) Median hearing threshold (1000 Hz)</li> </ul>
<b>DBA</b>	Desk Based Assessment
<b>DC</b>	Direct current
<b>DCO</b>	Development Consent Order
<b>Defra</b>	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
<b>DEMP</b>	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
<b>DfT</b>	Department for Transport
<b>DLL</b>	District Level Licensing
<b>DMRB</b>	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
<b>EA</b>	Environment Agency
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>eDNA</b>	Environmental DNA
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMF</b>	Electromagnetic Fields
<b>EPD</b>	Environmental Product Declarations
<b>ERP</b>	Emergency Response Plan
<b>ES</b>	Environmental Statement
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EWC</b>	European Waste Catalogue
<b>ExA</b>	Examining Authority
<b>FRA</b>	Flood Risk Assessment
<b>FTE</b>	Full-time equivalent
<b>GCN</b>	Great crested newt
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GLVIA</b>	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
<b>GVA</b>	Gross Value Added
<b>GW</b>	Gigawatt
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>HDD</b>	Horizontal Directional Drill/Drilling
<b>HDV</b>	Heavy Duty Vehicle
<b>HER</b>	Historic Environment Record
<b>HFC</b>	Hydrofluorocarbons
<b>HGV</b>	Heavy Goods Vehicle
<b>HIA</b>	Health Impact Assessment
<b>HM</b>	His Majesty's
<b>HMG</b>	His Majesty's Government
<b>HRA</b>	Habitats Regulations Assessment
<b>HSE</b>	Health and Safety Executive

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>HSI</b>	Habitat Suitability Index
<b>HVAC</b>	Heating, Ventilation and Cooling
<b>IAQM</b>	Institute of Air Quality Management
<b>IDB</b>	Internal Drainage Board
<b>IEMA</b>	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
<b>IRAP</b>	International Road Assessment Programme
<b>ktCO<sub>2</sub></b>	Total greenhouse gas emissions
<b>kV</b>	Kilovolt
<b>L<sub>Aeq,T</sub></b>	Equivalent continuous sound level, the total sound at a given place, usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.
<b>L<sub>A,max</sub></b>	Maximum sound level
<b>L<sub>A90,T</sub></b>	A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval.
<b>LAQM</b>	Local Air Quality Management
<b>LCA</b>	Landscape Character Area or Life Cycle Assessment
<b>LCT</b>	Landscape Character Type
<b>LDP</b>	Local Development Plan
<b>LDV</b>	Light Duty Vehicle
<b>LEMP</b>	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
<b>LGS</b>	Local Geological Site
<b>LGV</b>	Light Goods Vehicle
<b>LLFA</b>	Lead Local Flood Authority
<b>L<sub>max</sub></b>	Highest Measured Sound Pressure Level
<b>L<sub>min</sub></b>	Lowest Measured Sound Pressure Level
<b>LNR</b>	Local Nature Reserve
<b>LOAEL</b>	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
<b>LPA</b>	Local Planning Authority
<b>LRN</b>	Local Road Network
<b>LVIA</b>	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
<b>LWS</b>	Local Wildlife Site
<b>MAD</b>	Major Accidents and Disasters
<b>MAFF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
<b>MAGIC</b>	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
<b>Mph</b>	Miles per hour
<b>MW</b>	Megawatts
<b>MWh</b>	Megawatt per hour
<b>MWp</b>	Mega Watt Peak
<b>N/A</b>	Not Applicable
<b>NCA</b>	National Character Area
<b>NCN</b>	National Cycle Network
<b>NE</b>	Natural England
<b>NF<sub>3</sub></b>	Nitrogen Trifluoride
<b>NGESO</b>	National Grid Electricity System Operator

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>NHLE</b>	National Heritage List for England
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	Nitrogen dioxide
<b>N<sub>2</sub>O</b>	Nitrous Oxide
<b>NOEL</b>	No Observed Effect Level
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Nitrogen oxides
<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework
<b>NPS</b>	National Policy Statement
<b>NPSE</b>	Noise Policy Statement for England
<b>NSIP</b>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
<b>NTS</b>	Non-Technical Summary
<b>OHL</b>	Overhead Lines
<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics
<b>OS</b>	Ordnance Survey
<b>PA</b>	Planning Act
<b>PEA</b>	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
<b>PEIR</b>	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
<b>PFC</b>	Perfluorocarbons
<b>PHE</b>	Public Health England
<b>PINS</b>	Planning Inspectorate
<b>PM</b>	Particulate Matter
<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres
<b>PMIE</b>	Potential Main Issues for Examination
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PPG</b>	Planning Practice Guidance
<b>PRA</b>	Preliminary Risk Assessment
<b>PRoW</b>	Public Right of Way
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic
<b>PWS</b>	Private Water Supplies
<b>RSPB</b>	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
<b>SAC</b>	Special Area of Conservation
<b>SAM</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>SF<sub>6</sub></b>	Sulphur Hexafluoride
<b>SMP</b>	Soil Management Plan
<b>SOAEL</b>	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
<b>SoCC</b>	Statement of Community Consultation
<b>SoCG</b>	Statement of Common Ground
<b>SoS</b>	Secretary of State
<b>SPA</b>	Special Protection Area
<b>SPZ</b>	Source Protection Zone
<b>SRN</b>	Strategic Road Network

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of Special Scientific Interest
<b>SWMP</b>	Site Waste Management Plan
<b>SuDS</b>	Sustainable Drainage System
<b>TCO<sub>2e</sub></b>	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
<b>TEMPro</b>	Trip End Model Presentation Program
<b>TPO</b>	Tree Preservation Order
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UKBAP</b>	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
<b>UKCP</b>	UK Climate Projections
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded Ordnance
<b>V</b>	Volt
<b>W</b>	Watts
<b>WCH</b>	Walker, Cyclists and Horse riders
<b>WEEE</b>	Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment
<b>WFD</b>	Water Framework Directive
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>WSI</b>	Written Scheme of Investigation
<b>WTN</b>	Waste Transfer Note
<b>ZoI</b>	Zone of Influence
<b>ZTV</b>	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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