

# Rosefield Solar Farm

## Environmental Statement

Volume 1  
Glossary

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Rosefield Energyfarm Limited

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



## Table of Contents

<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Acronyms .....</b>	<b>39</b>

## Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL)</b>	Any load which cannot be broken down into smaller loads for the purposes of transportation, without undue expense or <b>risk</b> of damage.
<b>Abnormal Invisible Load (AIL) Access Corridor</b>	Access to the Site that is suitable for abnormal loads. This access will come into Parcel 3 via East Claydon Road.
<b>Above-Ground Heritage Asset</b>	An above ground building, monument, site, place, area or <b>landscape</b> identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its <b>Heritage</b> interest. <b>Heritage Assets</b> include Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.
<b>Above Ground Level (AGL)</b>	Defines that the height of the infrastructure will be above the existing ground level of the <b>Proposed Development</b> .
<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 and soil characteristics, and the interactions between them.
<b>Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)</b>	<b>Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)</b> are areas that are likely to exceed the national air quality objective for a specific pollutant. They are determined by <b>Local Authorities</b> .
<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>	<b>Ancient woodland</b> is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.

	Ancient Woodland is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland sites. Both types are classed as ancient woods.
<b>Annual Population Survey</b>	A residence-based labour market survey encompassing population, economic activity (employment and unemployment), economic inactivity and qualifications. These are broken down where possible by gender, age, ethnicity, industry and occupation. Available at Local Authority level and above.
<b>Applicant</b>	Rosefield Energyfarm Limited is a joint venture between EDF Renewables UK and Ireland and PS Renewables.
<b>Archaeological interest</b>	There will be archaeological interest in a <b>Heritage Asset</b> if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. <b>Heritage Assets</b> 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 Site (also 'Monuments')</b>	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
<b>Artefact</b>	An item of archaeological interest
<b>Authorised Development</b>	The development that is described in Schedule 1 to the <b>draft Development Consent Order (DCO)</b> . This is also referred to as the <b>Proposed Development</b> .
<b>Background sound</b>	A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the <b>residual sound</b> at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval.

### **Balance of Solar System (BoSS)**

The components and equipment that convert the direct current (DC) electricity collected by the Solar PV modules into alternating current (AC) comprised of **inverters, transformers, and switchgear** associated **cables**, monitoring and control equipment and structures.

### **Baseline**

A reference level of existing **Environmental Conditions** against which a project is measured and controlled.

### **Baseline studies**

Work done to determine and describe the **Environmental Conditions** against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.

### **Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)**

The BESS allows electricity generated by the **PV panels** or imported from the National Grid to be stored and discharged at a later time. This allows the BESS to help balance the electricity grid. The battery storage and associated heating, ventilation and air conditioning ('**HVAC**') systems, monitoring and **risk mitigation** equipment would be housed within individual metal containers, referred to as BESS Units.

### **Below-Ground Heritage Asset**

**Below-Ground Heritage Assets** include both known and hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains.

### **Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (BMV)**

Defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the Agricultural Land Classification by the revised **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** and **Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)**. This is the land, which is determined to be most flexible, productive, and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass, fibres, and pharmaceuticals. Grades 3b, 4, and 5 are used to classify land that is of moderate quality to very poor quality.

<b>Best Available Techniques (BAT)</b>	The available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising <b>Emissions</b> and <b>Impacts</b> on the environment
<b>Bifacial Photovoltaic Cells</b>	The <b>Solar Photovoltaic (PV) modules</b> comprise of these comprising cells capable of producing electrical energy when illuminated on both its surfaces, front or rear and which are contained in the Solar PV modules.
<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, <b>landscape</b> , ecosystem, <b>habitats</b> , communities, <b>species</b> , populations, individuals, genes, and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
<b>Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)</b>	<b>Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)</b> is an approach to development that leaves <b>Biodiversity</b> 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 <b>Proposed Development</b> , as well as the owners and occupiers of the affected land and those with a legal interest in it.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
<b>Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)</b>	The BRES publishes employee and employment estimates at detailed geographical and industrial levels and is regarded as the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.
<b>Cables</b>	The <b>cables</b> , which transmit electricity from different components on the Site.

<b>Catchment</b>	The total area which drains to a specific point on a watercourse.
<b>Central inverter</b>	Inverters located at intervals amongst the <b>Solar PV modules</b> along with the DC combiner boxes, transformers and switchgear.
<b>Circular economy</b>	Maximising the sustainable use and value of resources, eliminating <b>waste</b> 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>Collector Compounds</b>	System comprising of <b>switchgear</b> and <b>transformers</b> and associated infrastructure, which collects electricity via the buried MV <b>cables</b> from the <b>Inverter And Transformer Stations</b> and transmit via further <b>cables</b> to the Project Substation.
<b>Combined effects</b>	The interaction and combination of different residual (post mitigation) environmental effects of the <b>Proposed Development</b> affecting the same <b>receptor</b> . For example, visual and noise effects during construction affecting the same residential dwelling.
<b>Competent Authority</b>	The relevant <b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b> is the competent authority for the purposes of the <b>habitats directive</b> and the <b>Habitats Regulation</b> in relation to <b>applications</b> for Nationally Significant <b>Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)</b> .
<b>Consultation documents</b>	The documents submitted to support the formal preapplication consultation under the <b>PA2008</b> . 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 ( <b>Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure</b> ) Regulations 2009.

<b>Construction Activity</b>	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
<b>Construction Compound</b>	A secure area from which <b>construction</b> activities are managed and resourced, including but not limited to temporary offices, workshops, parking and storage.
<b>Contaminated land</b>	Land where substances are causing or have a significant possibility to cause significant harm to people, property or protected <b>species</b> ; or, where significant <b>pollution</b> is being caused or has a significant possibility of being caused to controlled waters.
<b>Construction Labour Market Area</b>	Geographic region from which the workforce would most likely be drawn to construct the Proposed Development.
<b>Control documents</b>	Documents listed in Schedule 13 of the <b>draft Development Consent Order (DCO)</b> which are proposed to be secured by the DCO and act as legal controls for the <b>Proposed Development</b> .
<b>Cumulative effects</b>	The effects of the <b>Proposed Development</b> in cumulation with other existing development and/or approved development.
<b>Curator</b>	Archaeological advisor working to a statutory organisation controlling consents, such as the local planning authority, national heritage body or other government body.
<b>Decommissioning</b>	The process of shutting down, and where relevant, removing the infrastructure comprised in the <b>Proposed Development</b> when it is no longer required once it has reached end of life.



<b>Development Consent Order (DCO) Application</b>	The DCO Application being submitted for which development consent is being sought.
<b>Development Consent Order</b>	The Planning Act 2008 established the legal framework for applying for, examining and determining planning applications for <b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP)</b> . Under the Planning Act, a <b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b> is the means of obtaining permission to construct and maintain developments categorised as NSIPs under Sections 14(1)(a) of the <b>PA 2008</b> .
<b>DCO Requirement</b>	The conditions which govern how the project is to be delivered. These form part of the Schedule of Requirements which forms part of the <b>draft Development Consent Order</b> .
<b>Designated Heritage Asset</b>	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
<b>Design Commitments</b>	A <b>control document</b> which sets out specific design commitments for the detailed design of the Proposed Development.
<b>Desk study</b>	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
<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.

**Draft Development Consent Order**

A **Development Consent Order** is a Statutory Instrument made by the **Secretary of State (SoS)** pursuant to the **Planning Act 2008 (as amended)** (PA2008). A draft version of the **Development Consent Order** is submitted as part of **Development Consent Order Application**.

**Earthworks**

The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.

**Earthing Device**

An earthing device connects specific parts of an electric power system with the ground, typically the Earth's conductive surface, for safety and functional purposes.

**Enhancement**

Measures to improve the environment, such as **landscape** resource and the **visual amenity** of the **Proposed Development** and its wider **setting**, over and above its **baseline** condition.

**Effect**

The consequence of an action (**impact**) upon the environment such as the decline of a breeding bird population as a result of the removal of hedgerows and trees.

**Enclosure**

A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

A systematic means of assessing the **significance** of **effects** from the **Proposed Development**, undertaken in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (**EIA Regulations**).

**EIA Directive**

Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended). The initial Directive of 1985 and its three amendments have been codified by Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011. Directive 2011/92/EU has been amended in 2014 by Directive 2014/52/EU.

## EIA Regulations

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

### Environmental Statement (ES)

A statement prepared in accordance with the **Environmental Impact Assessment (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.

### Examining Authority (ExA)

Planning Inspector(s) responsible for conducting the examination and recommending a decision on a **Development Consent Order (DCO) Application** to the **Secretary of State (SoS)**.

### Exceedance

A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than the appropriate quality standard.

### Fieldwalking survey

Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.

### Flood Map for Planning

Defines **Flood Zones** based on annual probability of flooding from **fluvial** and tidal sources to inform development planning and flood **risk** assessment. Nationally consistent delineation of 'high', 'medium' and 'low' flood **risk** updated by the Environment Agency as deemed appropriate, typically on a quarterly basis.

### Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)

An assessment of the **risk** of flooding. A document that reviews a development in its proposal form to assess it against the **risk** of flooding, whether that be from **groundwater**, river (**fluvial**), surface water (pluvial), estuary / coastal (tidal), or from sewer sources.

### Flood Zones

Zones based on the annual probability of flooding from **fluvial** and tidal sources, as defined in the

	<b>Flood Map for Planning.</b> Areas are categorised into one of the following: <b>Flood Zone 1, Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3a or Flood Zone 3b.</b>
<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 3a</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>Flood Zone 3b</b>	This zone comprises 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 <b>landforms</b> 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 evolution of the <b>baseline</b> without implementation of the <b>Proposed Development</b> .
<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.

## Geology

Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.

## Geomorphology

Study of **landforms**, their processes, form, and sediments at the surface of the Earth.

## Geophysical survey

**Geophysical survey** is a non-intrusive pre-construction archaeological evaluation technique that exploits a variety of physical or chemical characteristics of rocks and soils etc, in an attempt to locate underground features of **archaeological interest**. Types of geophysical survey include magnetometer survey, magnetic susceptibility survey and resistivity survey.

## Glare

A continuous source of bright light typically received by static **receptors** or from large reflective surfaces.

## Glint

A momentary flash of bright light typically received by moving **receptors** or from moving reflectors.

## Greenfield runoff rate/ conditions

The peak rate of runoff for a specific return period due to rainfall falling on a given area of vegetated land (predevelopment).

## Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

Gases that absorb and emit reflected solar radiation which result in the warming of the Earth's atmosphere. It is absorbed and emitted at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. The six main **Greenhouse Gas (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**.

**Green and Blue Infrastructure**

A network of multifunctional green space and green and blue (water-based enhancements) features, e.g - the creation of new ponds which can deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities.

**Grid Connection**

The export and import of electricity from the Proposed Development to or from the **National Grid East Claydon Substation** which will tie into the existing 400kV overhead transmission line.

**Grid Connection Cable Corridor**

The Grid Connection Cable Corridor will connect the Rosefield Substation to the National Grid East Claydon Substation via 400kV cabling which would run underground and would be located to the north of Parcel 3.

**Gross Value Added**

A measure of economic productivity that quantifies the contribution of an entity (company, industry or area) to an economy, producer or sector.

**Ground Investigation (GI)**

The physical investigation stage of the **geotechnical survey** of which **geophysical surveys** may be one element. Comprised of targeted investigations including both intrusive and non-intrusive techniques to prove ground conditions, determine soil / rock **parameters** and identify **hazards** associated with the ground conditions to inform the **construction** of the **Proposed Development**.

**Ground Mounted Solar PV generating station**

This comprises the **Solar PV modules** and mounting structure.

**Groundwater**

**Groundwater** is the store of water present beneath Earth's surface in rock and soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations.

**Habitat**

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 <b>habitats</b> 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 Assessment (HRA)</b>	A <b>Habitats Regulations Assessment</b> refers to the stages of assessment carried out by the <b>competent authority</b> in accordance with <b>Habitats Regulations</b> and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a project may affect the protected features of a European site and European offshore marine site, before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
<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>	<b>Waste</b> that by legal definition may cause particular harm to human health or the environment.
<b>Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)</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 NPPF (Annex 2)</b>	<p>“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.”</p> <p>Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic</p>

Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.

Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement.

Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another."

**Historic Environment Record (HER)**

The record of archaeological and built **heritage** features in a county or district, usually held and maintained by the relevant County Council.

**Historic landscape character types (HLCT)**

Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.

**Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)**

Low impact trenchless method of installing underground cables

**Impact**

The change in the environment from a development, such as the removal of a hedgerow.

**Inclosure**

A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.



<b>Indirect Employment</b>	Employment growth arising locally through manufacturing services and suppliers to the <b>construction</b> process (indirect or supply linkage multipliers).
<b>Independent Outdoor Equipment</b>	Locating the <b>inverters</b> , <b>transformer</b> and <b>switchgear</b> separately.
<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>	Government measure of deprivation in England by combining social, environmental, economic, and housing indicators to produce a single deprivation score for lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs). Areas are then ranked relative to other areas according to their score.
<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 <b>Proposed Development</b> .
<b>Interconnecting Cable Corridor(s)</b>	The cabling that is required to connect the <b>Solar PV development</b> from each parcel to the Satellite Collector Compound (s), BESS, Main Collector Compound and Rosefield Substation.
<b>Interconnecting Cabling</b>	Interconnecting Cabling will be required to connect the Inverters, Transformers, Switchgear and, where required, Combiner Boxes and will either be laid under or above ground. Cables will be laid above ground in cable ducts if, for example but not limited to, archaeological sensitivity dictates that below ground Interconnecting Cabling is unsuitable.
<b>Indicative site access locations</b>	Access locations to the difference parcels from external roads, excluding the AIL access
<b>Internal Access Corridor(s)</b>	The areas within the red line boundary connecting the parcels will include access tracks for allow movement of vehicles between the parcels. These will be used during both the construction and operational phases.

	Where both cable and access are along the same corridor, define as Internal access and cabling corridor
<b>Internal Drainage Board (IDB)</b>	Each <b>Internal Drainage Board (IDB)</b> 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 <b>risk</b> to people and property and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.
<b>Intra-project cumulative effects</b>	The interaction and combination of different environmental residual (post-additional mitigation) effects from within the Order Limits 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>Inverter</b>	Inverters convert the direct current (DC) electricity collected by the <b>Solar PV modules</b> into alternating current (AC), which allows the electricity generated to be exported to the National Grid. <b>BESS</b> 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>Inverter Transformer Station (ITS)</b>	Each Inverter Transformer Station would contain electrical infrastructure including inverters, transformers and switchgear which, together, allow the electricity generated by the PV panels to be inverted and then exported to a Satellite Collector Compound.
<b>Iron Age</b>	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE

<b>Job displacement</b>	The level of existing employment likely to be lost, moved or adversely affected by the employment created as a result of the Proposed Development.
<b>Job leakage</b>	The number of jobs likely to be taken up by people who live (permanently) outside of the Construction Labour Market Area.
<b>Jobseeker's Allowance</b>	The number of jobs likely to be taken up by people who live (permanently) outside of the Construction Labour Market Area.
<b>Jointing pit</b>	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the 400kV cable route to join sections of <b>cable</b> and facilitate installation of the <b>cables</b> into the buried ducts.
<b>L<sub>Aeq,T</sub></b>	Equivalent Continuous Level. When a noise varies over time, the <b>L<sub>Aeq,T</sub></b> is the equivalent continuous sound which would contain the same sound energy as the time varying sound.
<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, <b>land use</b> .
<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 <b>waste</b> . 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, <b>geomorphology</b> , slope, elevation, and physical processes.

**Landscape** An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

**Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)** A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant **effect** of change resulting from development both on the **landscape** as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and **visual amenity**.

**Landscape character** A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of Elements in the **landscape** that makes one **landscape** different from another.

**L<sub>A,max</sub>** L<sub>A,max</sub> is 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.

**Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)** The local authority responsible for taking the lead on local flood **risk** management as defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

**Light Duty Vehicle** Cars and small vans <3.5t gross vehicle weight as per EPUK-IAQM 2017 guidance.

**Listed building** 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.

**Local Development Plan (LDP)** The set of documents and plans that sets out the **Local Planning Authority's** policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.

**Local Wildlife Site (LWS)** A site of local importance that has been identified and selected for its wildlife value.

<b>Local Planning Authority (LPA)</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>Location quotient</b>	Measures how concentrated an industry is in a region compared to a broader benchmark, revealing local strengths.
<b>Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)</b>	The level above which adverse <b>effects</b> on health and quality of life can be detected as a result of noise or vibration.
<b>Main Collector Compound</b>	The Main Collector Compound could include security and welfare cabins, control building, storage containers and any electrical equipment such as auxiliary <b>transformers</b> .
<b>Main River</b>	A watercourse shown as such on the <b>Flood Map for Planning</b> 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>Magnitude</b>	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an <b>effect</b> .
<b>Medieval</b>	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
<b>Mesolithic</b>	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.
<b>Metal detector survey</b>	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
<b>Mitigation hierarchy</b>	The mitigation hierarchy is a structured approach to managing environmental impacts in an <b>EIA</b> . It involves a sequence of actions to avoid, minimize, restore, and, as a last resort, offset negative

environmental **effects**. This approach prioritises prevention and reduction of harm before considering compensation.

#### Mitigation measures

Actions proposed to avoid, prevent, reduce and where possible, offset significant adverse **effects** arising from the whole or specific elements of the **Proposed Development** on the environment.

#### Modern

The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day

#### National Grid East Claydon Substation

National Grid East Claydon Substation is the point of connection, which sits within the Order Limits to the north of Parcel 3.

Extension works are proposed at the National Grid East Claydon Substation, which is a separate planning application that is being pursued by National Grid.

#### National Mapping Programme (NMP)

A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.

#### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The document that sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF was last revised in December 2023.

#### National Policy Statement (NPS)

Policy designated under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) concerning the planning and consenting of **Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)** in the UK. Where applicable, they form the primary policy framework for the consenting of **NSIPs**.

#### National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

Policy adopted by the **Department of Energy Security and Net Zero** in November 2023 and came into force on 17 January 2004. **EN-1** sets out the national policy for delivering major energy infrastructure in England and Wales. **EN-1** has **effect** in combination with the relevant technology

specific National Policy Statement, **NPS Energy (EN-3)**, and together they provide the primary basis for the decision made by the **Secretary of State (SoS)** for this **Development Consent Order (DCO) Application**.

**National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)**

Policy published by **Department of Energy Security and Net Zero** in November 2023 and came into force on 17 January 2004, taken together with **EN-1**, provides the primary basis for decisions by the **Examining Authority (ExA)** 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 “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.”

**National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)**

Policy published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in November 2023 and came into force on 17 January 2004, forms part of the wider suite of energy **National Policy Statement (NPSs)**. This guidance makes it easier for decision makers, applicants and the wider public to understand:

- government policy on the need for **Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)**;
- how applications for energy infrastructure will be assessed; and
- the way in which impacts and mitigations will be judged.

**Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)**

Projects which fall under one of the categories in Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (**PA2008**).

<b>Nationally Designated Ecological Site</b>	Areas of land subject to project through UK legislation, including <b>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b> and <b>National Nature Reserves (NNR)</b> .
<b>Neolithic</b>	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE.
<b>Net Additional Jobs</b>	The number of jobs created, after additionality assumptions (job displacement and job leakage) have been applied.
<b>Noise sensitive receptor</b>	Any identified <b>receptor</b> likely to be affected by noise. These are generally human <b>receptors</b> , and may include residential dwellings, workplaces, schools, hospitals, community facilities, places of worship, recreational spaces and ecological <b>receptors</b> .
<b>No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)</b>	The level below which no <b>effect</b> from noise or vibration can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable <b>effect</b> on health and quality of life due to the noise.
<b>Non-Designated Heritage Asset</b>	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
<b>Non-Statutory Consultation</b>	Consultation with stakeholders on the <b>Proposed Development</b> which occurred in addition to the <b>Statutory Consultation</b> .
<b>Non-Statutory Consultees</b>	Consultees who – whilst not designated in law – are likely to have an interest in the <b>Proposed Development</b> and which the <b>Applicant</b> has therefore decided to consult with.



<b>Operational (including maintenance) phase</b>	Operational phase of the Proposed Development which would include maintenance activities.
<b>Order Limits</b>	The land shown on the Works Plans within which the Proposed Development can be carried out, to include land required temporarily and/or permanently for the construction, operation, maintenance 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 <b>Main River</b> . The <b>Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)</b> or <b>Internal Drainage Board (IDB)</b> where relevant, has powers for Ordinary Watercourses that are similar to those held by the Environment Agency for <b>Main Rivers</b> .
<b>Ordinance Datum</b>	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
<b>Outline Battery Safety Management Plan</b>	Plan that identifies how the Applicant would use good industry practice to reduce risk to life, property, and the environment from the BESS
<b>Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP)</b>	Plan that details management methods to ensures that the <b>Proposed Development</b> will mitigate its potential impacts on the environment during construction.
<b>Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP)</b>	Plan that proposes measures to control the delivery of materials and staff onto the <b>Site</b> during the <b>construction</b> phase in the interests of safety and efficiency and also to mitigate effects on the local highway network.
<b>Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP)</b>	Plan that details management methods to ensures that the <b>Proposed Development</b> will mitigate its potential impacts on the environment during <b>decommissioning</b> .

**Outline Drainage Strategy** Plan that outlines how to manage surface water runoff from for permanent works during the operational (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development, ensuring compliance with national, regional and local regulations on flood risk, drainage and pollution control, as well as adhering to the internal technical specifications set by the Applicant.

**Outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan** Plan that describes how the delivery of economic benefits generated by the Proposed Development would be promoted to people and businesses across Buckinghamshire.

**Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP)** A document to set out the principles for how the land will be managed throughout the operational phase, following the completion of the **construction** phase.

**Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP)** This document sets out the principles and key measures that will be employed during the operation of the **Proposed Development** to control and minimise the impacts on the environment, including best practice guidelines on **waste** and water management.

**Outline Rights of Way and Access Strategy** This document sets out the principles and measures that will be employed to manage Rights of Way and access during the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the **Proposed Development**.

**Outline Site Waste Management Plan (oSWMP)** This document sets out principles and measures for implementing, monitoring, and managing waste.

**Outline Soil Management Plan (oSMP)** Detail measures for soil management and follow the principles of best practice to maintain the physical properties of the soil

**Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**

<b>Palaeolithic</b>	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE.
<b>Peak particle velocity (PPV)</b>	Instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating element as it oscillates about its rest position, typically expressed in mm/s.
<b>Permitted Preliminary Works</b>	Activities that are outlined in the <b>draft Development Consent Order</b> which would be undertaken prior to the commencement of the construction works.
<b>Phase One Consultation</b>	The period of <b>non-statutory consultation</b> on our early plans and proposals which took place between 28 September – 10 November 2023.
<b>Phase Two Consultation</b>	The period of <b>non-statutory consultation</b> on our early plans and proposals which took place between 28 September – 10 November 2023.
<b>Phase 1 Habitat Survey</b>	An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife <b>habitat</b> . It enables a basic assessment of <b>habitat</b> type and its potential importance for nature conservation.
<b>Photomontage</b>	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
<b>Planning Inspectorate (PINS)</b>	The Government agency responsible for administering <b>applications</b> for development consent under the <b>Planning Act 2008 (as amended)</b> (PA2008) on behalf of the <b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b> for the <b>Department of Energy Security and Net Zero</b> .
<b>Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)</b>	The <b>Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)</b> provides context and guidance to the <b>National Planning</b>

	<b>Policy Framework (NPPF).</b> The <b>PPG</b> has been updated to reflect changes to the revised <b>NPPF</b> .
<b>Pollution</b>	The introduction of harmful materials into an environment.
<b>Post-Medieval</b>	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period before the year 43 CE.
<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 project, some evaluation is usually made within these appraisals of the ecological features present, as well as <b>scoping</b> for notable <b>species</b> or <b>habitats</b> , identification of potential constraints to the <b>Proposed Development</b> and recommendations for <b>Mitigation Measures</b> .
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)</b>	Information which has been compiled by the <b>Applicant</b> and is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the <b>likely significant effect</b> of the <b>Proposed Development</b> .
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)</b>	The <b>Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)</b> is the report prepared by the Applicant, containing <b>Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)</b> .
<b>Primary Construction Compound</b>	Designated area within a construction site that serves as the central hub for managing and supporting construction activities. The Primary Construction Compound(s) would incorporate offices, welfare, security, storage, parking etc.

<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 project, and do not require additional action to be taken.
<b>Principal contractor</b>	The person or organisation appointed by the <b>Applicant</b> to undertake the construction of the <b>Proposed Development</b> , including the management of the construction process and health and safety on <b>Site</b> .
<b>Project Parameters</b>	A limit or boundary which defines the maximum or minimum height/width/length/depth parameters of infrastructure
<b>Project Principles</b>	Design principles identified at the start of the project to deliver good design. The <b>Project Principles</b> are used to drive design related decision making throughout the lifecycle of the project and are continually tested and improved in response to further baseline survey work, design evolution, environmental assessment and stakeholder feedback to secure the best outcomes for the project.
<b>Proposed Development</b>	<p>The development for which a <b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b> is sought. <b>The Proposed Development</b> comprises the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of <b>solar photovoltaic ('PV') development</b> and energy storage, together with associated infrastructure and an underground cable connection to the existing <b>National Grid East Claydon Substation</b>.</p> <p><b>The Proposed Development</b> would include a generating station with a total exporting capacity exceeding 50 <b>megawatts ('MW')</b>. The agreed grid connection for the <b>Proposed Development</b> would allow the export and import of up to 500 MW of electricity to the grid.</p>

The location of the Proposed Development is shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Location Plan [EN010158/APP/6.1]**. The Proposed Development would be located within the Order limits (the land shown on the **Works Plans [EN010158/APP/2.3]** within which the Proposed Development can be carried out). The Order Limits plan is provided as **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.2: Order Limits [EN010158/APP/6.3]** Land within the Order Limits is known as the 'Site'.

### **Preliminary Risk Assessment**

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.

### **Rating Level**

**Specific sound** level of a source plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound.

### **Receptor**

A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the **Proposed Development**.

### **Recovery**

Processing **waste** to prevent it being disposed of to **landfill**. Recovery processes include incineration with energy recovery, advanced thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion, and composting.

### **Recycle**

Any **recovery** operation where **waste** is reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for its original or other purposes. Recycling includes the reprocessing of organic material but excludes energy **recovery** and the reprocessing of **waste** into materials to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.

### **Remediation**

The removal of **pollution** or contaminants from the environment (usually soil, **groundwater**, sediment, or surface water).

<b>Requirement</b>	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission.
<b>Residual effects</b>	<b>Effects</b> arising from the <b>Proposed Development</b> that cannot be mitigated following implementation of <b>Mitigation Measures</b> .
<b>Residual sound</b>	<b>Ambient sound</b> remaining at the assessment location when the <b>specific sound</b> source is suppressed to such a degree that it does not contribute to the <b>ambient sound</b> .
<b>Resilience (climate change)</b>	The vulnerability of the <b>Proposed Development</b> to <b>climate change</b> .
<b>Reuse</b>	Any operation by which products or components that are not <b>waste</b> are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived; <b>reuse</b> 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 <b>effect</b> or consequence(s) of the impact on a receptor if it does occur.
<b>Rochdale envelope</b>	The Rochdale Envelope is an acknowledged way of dealing with an <b>application</b> where details of a project have not been fully resolved by the time the <b>application</b> is submitted. The term is used to describe those elements of a scheme that have not yet been finalised but yet can be accommodated within certain limits and <b>parameters</b> allowing the likely <b>significant effects</b> of a project to be presented in the <b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b> 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 <b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b>

	and approved by the <b>Local Planning Authority</b> under a <b>DCO Requirement</b> .
<b>Roman</b>	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE.
<b>Rosefield Substation</b>	Rosefield Substation would receive electricity exported from the Collector Compounds. This electricity is converted at Rosefield Substation from 33kV to 400kV for export to the National Grid via the Grid Connection cabling. Rosefield Substation also allows the import of electricity from the National Grid to charge the BESS.
<b>Satellite Collector Compounds</b>	The Satellite Collector Compounds would include auxiliary Transformers, maintenance building(s) and/or containers, security and welfare cabin(s). The Satellite Collector Compounds may also include step-up Transformers, Switchgear and a control room. The Transformers and Switchgear would either be contained within an indoor unit or be located within a separate outdoor fenced area.
<b>Saxon</b>	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE.
<b>Scoping</b>	An exercise undertaken pursuant to the <b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations</b> , to determine the environmental topics and environmental elements to be addressed within the <b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b> .
<b>Scoping boundary</b>	The boundary considered to be the limits of the <b>Proposed Development</b> , as studied as part of the <b>Scoping Report</b> .
<b>Scoping Opinion</b>	The Scoping Opinion is the <b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b> 's written opinion as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the <b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b> .
<b>Scoping Report</b>	The <b>Scoping Report</b> is a report prepared by an <b>Applicant</b> to provide the information required under the <b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>



	<b>Regulations</b> to request a <b>Scoping Opinion</b> from the <b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b> .
<b>Secondary Construction Compound</b>	The Secondary Construction Compound(s) would be used in addition to the <b>Primary Construction Compound</b> . This would incorporate welfare, security and storage.
<b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b>	Determining body, in this case, the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.
<b>Setting NPPF</b>	“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance, or may be neutral” (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3)
<b>Significance</b>	A measure of the importance of the <b>effect</b> defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
<b>Significance: NPPF</b>	“the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting”
<b>Significance: GAPN 2</b>	“The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special interest for listed buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset’s significance.”

**Significance:**

**NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)**

Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations.

Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;

Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types;

Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture;

Historic - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

**Significant effects**

It is a requirement of the **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations** to determine the likely **significant effects** of development on the environment and where possible, should be mitigated.

The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the **magnitude** of the effect and sensitivity of the **receptor**) that should be attached to the impact described. Whether an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the **application** of professional judgement.

<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 (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: <b>Significance</b> ).
<b>Solar Photovoltaic (PV) development</b>	This comprises the <b>Ground Mounted Solar PV</b> generating station, <b>Balance of Solar System (BoSS)</b> and distribution <b>cables</b> , access tracks and ancillary works.
<b>Solar Photovoltaic (PV) modules</b>	Panels comprised of photovoltaic cells beneath a layer of toughened glass that convert sunlight into electrical current.
<b>Solar PV development</b>	This comprises <b>Ground Mounted Solar photovoltaic (PV) Generating Station</b> (solar PV modules and mounting structure), <b>Balance of Solar System</b> ( <b>inverters</b> , <b>transformers</b> , and <b>switchgear</b> ) and low voltage distribution cables, access tracks and ancillary infrastructure works.
<b>Solar PV modules</b>	A module comprising a grouping of photovoltaic cells connected to each other and set within a single physical frame. Each Solar PV module is attached to a metal frame mounting structure known as ' <b>PV strings</b> '.
<b>Sound absorption</b>	Process whereby sound energy is converted in to heat. Sound absorption properties is expressed as the sound absorption coefficient $\alpha$ or the sound absorption class (A-E).
<b>Sound insulation</b>	The reduction or attenuation of airborne sound by a solid element between source and receiver.
<b>Source Protection Zone (SPZ)</b>	Areas which show the level of risk to the source of <b>groundwater</b> from contamination. <b>Source of Protection Zone (SPZ) 1</b> (Inner zone) is based on a 50 day travel time of pollutant to source with a 50 metres default minimum radius. <b>SPZ 2</b> (outer zone) is based on a 400 day travel time of pollutant to

source with 250 or 500 metres minimum radius around the source depending on the amount of water abstracted. **SPZ 3** (total catchment) area around a source within which all the groundwater ends up at the abstraction point.

### Species

A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most **species** are made up of subspecies or populations.

### Specific Sound

Sound pressure level produced by the source being assessed at the assessment location.

### study area

The area within which impacts could occur and has been used for the purposes of the technical assessments included within the **Environmental Statement**.

### Statutory Consultation

The **Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008)** requires an **Applicant** to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a **Development Consent Order (DCO) Application** to the **SoS**.

### Statutory Consultees

Bodies that the Applicant needs to consult with as part of the **Statutory Consultation**. Planning law prescribes circumstances where the SoS is required to consult specified bodies prior to a decision being made on an **application**. Includes bodies such as: Environment Agency, Highways England, Historic England, Natural England, Parish Councils, among others.

### Statement of Community Consultation

The **Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008)** requires an **Applicant** to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a **Development Consent Order (DCO) Application** to the **Secretary of State (SoS)**. A **Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)** must be prepared, setting out how the **Applicant** proposes

to consult people living in the vicinity of the  
**Proposed Development.**

<b>String inverter</b>	Type of <b>inverter</b> that are mounted underneath the Solar PV module.
<b>Survey area</b>	The area within which an environmental survey is undertaken.
<b>Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)</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 <b>circuit breakers</b> to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.
<b>Targeted Consultation</b>	The period of targeted, <b>statutory consultation</b> on the revised layout of the <b>BESS</b> and <b>Rosefield Substation</b> which took place between 14 May – 9 July 2025.
<b>Temporary works</b>	Those parts of the works that allow or enable <b>construction</b> of the <b>Proposed Development</b> 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 <b>construction</b> works of the <b>Proposed Development.</b>
<b>The ‘PA 2008’</b>	The Primary Construction Compound(s) would incorporate offices, welfare, security, storage, parking etc.
<b>The Site</b>	The land within the <b>Order Limits</b> on which <b>the Proposed Development</b> would be carried out.
<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 network.

<b>Transect</b>	Survey technique for surveying birds, wintering birds and breeding birds, with surveyors walking pre-defined routes.
<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 <b>frequency</b> for the purpose of transmitting electrical power.
<b>Tributaries</b>	Smaller <b>watercourses</b> 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 <b>visual amenity</b> experienced by people.
<b>Visual receptor</b>	<b>Heritage Assets</b> , individuals and / or defined groups of people, that have the potential to be affected by the <b>Proposed Development</b> .
<b>Waste</b>	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.
<b>Waste hierarchy</b>	<p>A guiding theme for waste policy at all levels. Establishes an order of preference for the management of waste, to maximise the prevention of waste, whilst minimising disposal. The Waste (Management) Hierarchy is established in the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), and prescribes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prevention (Most preferred option)</li><li>• Preparing for reuse</li><li>• Recycling</li></ul>

- Recovery
- Disposal (Least preferred option)

<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.
<b>Work Number</b>	<b>Work Numbers</b> have been assigned to the different work packages within the <b>Proposed Development</b> . Each <b>Work Number</b> corresponds to a specific aspect of the development (e.g., <b>Ground Mounted Solar PV generating station</b> , <b>Springwell Substation</b> , <b>Battery Energy Storage System Compound</b> , etc.)
<b>Works Area</b>	Area of development associated with each <b>Works Package</b> .
<b>Works Packages</b>	The <b>Proposed Development</b> is described in Schedule 1 of the <b>draft Development Consent Order (DCO)</b> , where the “authorised development” is split into <b>Work Packages</b> .
<b>Works Plans</b>	The Works Plans outline the maximum extent of each of the <b>Works Packages</b> .
<b>Wraparound support</b>	Provision of assistance to job seekers addressing particular barriers to work that go beyond job search and training. Examples include interview preparation, clothing assistance, travel aid and access to health care.
<b>Zone of Influence (ZOI)</b>	The areas/resources that may be affected by the changes caused by activities associated with the <b>Proposed Development</b> .
<b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)</b>	A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, the <b>Proposed Development</b> is theoretically visible.

## Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
<b>AADT</b>	Annual Average Daily Traffic
<b>AC</b>	Alternating current
<b>AGL</b>	Above Ground Level
<b>AGLV</b>	Area of Great Landscape Value
<b>AIL</b>	Abnormal Indivisible Load
<b>ALC</b>	Agricultural Land Classification
<b>AOD</b>	Above Ordnance Datum
<b>AP</b>	Aerial Photograph
<b>AQAP</b>	Air Quality Action Plan
<b>AQMA</b>	Air Quality Management Area
<b>ASA</b>	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
<b>ASR</b>	Air Quality Annual Status Report
<b>ATC</b>	Automatic Traffic Count
<b>BAP</b>	Biodiversity Action Plan
<b>BAT</b>	Best Available Techniques
<b>BCE</b>	Before Common Era
<b>BESS</b>	Battery Energy Storage System
<b>BGS</b>	British Geological Survey
<b>BH</b>	Borehole
<b>BMV</b>	Best and Most Versatile agricultural land
<b>BNG</b>	Biodiversity Net Gain
<b>BOA</b>	Biodiversity Opportunity Areas
<b>BoSS</b>	Balance of Solar System
<b>BPM</b>	Best Practicable Means
<b>BSC</b>	Battery Safety Commitments
<b>BSI</b>	British Standards Institution



Acronym	Definition
<b>BGS</b>	British Geological Survey
<b>C</b>	Century
<b>c.</b>	Circa
<b>CA</b>	Conservation Area
<b>CE</b>	Common Era
<b>CEMP</b>	Construction Environmental Management Plan
<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>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>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 <b>frequency</b> weighting to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies. Example sound levels include: 140 dB(A)    Threshold of pain 120 dB(A)    Threshold of feeling 100 dB(A)    Loud nightclub 80 dB(A)    Traffic at busy roadside 60 dB(A)    Normal speech level at 1m 40 dB(A)    Quiet office 20 dB(A)    Broadcasting studio 0 dB(A)    Median hearing threshold (1000 Hz)
<b>DBA</b>	Desk Based Assessment

Acronym	Definition
<b>DC</b>	Direct current
<b>DCO</b>	Development Consent Order
<b>DCLG</b>	Department for Communities and Local Government
<b>DECC</b>	Department for Energy and Climate Change
<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>DMV/SMV</b>	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
<b>DoWCoP</b>	Definition of Waste Code of Practice
<b>EA</b>	Environment Agency
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EcIA</b>	Ecological Impact Assessment
<b>eDNA</b>	Environmental DNA
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMS</b>	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
<b>EN-1</b>	National Policy Statement for Energy
<b>EN-3</b>	National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure
<b>EN-5</b>	National Policy Statement for electricity networks infrastructure
<b>EPD</b>	Environmental Product Declarations
<b>EqIA</b>	Equality Impact Assessment
<b>ERP</b>	Emergency Response Plan
<b>ES</b>	Environmental Statement
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>Eval.</b>	Evaluation Trail Trenching
<b>EWG</b>	European Waste Catalogue
<b>ExA</b>	Examining Authority

Acronym	Definition
<b>FRA</b>	Flood Risk Assessment
<b>FTE</b>	Full time equivalent
<b>GCN</b>	Great Crested Newt
<b>Geophys.</b>	Geophysical Survey
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GLTA</b>	Ground Level Tree Assessments
<b>GLVIA</b>	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GVA</b>	Gross Value Added
<b>H&amp;S</b>	Health and Safety
<b>H&amp;SP</b>	Health and Safety Plan
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>HDD</b>	Horizontal Directional Drill / Drilling
<b>HDV</b>	Heavy Duty Vehicle
<b>HE</b>	Historic England
<b>HER</b>	Historic Environment Record
<b>HGV</b>	Heavy Goods Vehicle
<b>HIA</b>	Health Impact Assessment
<b>HLC</b>	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
<b>HM</b>	His Majesty's
<b>HMG</b>	His Majesty's Government
<b>HRA</b>	Habitat Regulations Assessment
<b>HSE</b>	Health and Safety Executive
<b>HSI</b>	Habitat Suitability Index
<b>HS2</b>	High Speed 2
<b>HVAC</b>	Heating, Ventilation and Cooling
<b>HWCN</b>	Hazardous Waste Consignment Note

Acronym	Definition
<b>Hz</b>	Hertz
<b>IAQM</b>	Institute of Air Quality Management
<b>ICCI</b>	In-Combination Climate Change Impact
<b>IDB</b>	Internal Drainage Board
<b>IEMA</b>	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
<b>IMD</b>	Index of Multiple Deprivation
<b>IPC</b>	Infrastructure Planning Commission
<b>ITS</b>	Inverter and Transformer Station
<b>km</b>	Kilometer
<b>ktCO<sub>2</sub></b>	Total greenhouse gas emissions
<b>kV</b>	Kilovolt
<b>kW</b>	Kilowatt
<b>L<sub>Aeq,T</sub></b>	This is defined as the notional steady sound level over a stated period of time (T), would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A-weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period.
<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>LB</b>	Listed Building
<b>LCA</b>	Landscape Character Area
<b>LDP</b>	Local Development Plan
<b>LDV</b>	Light Duty Vehicle
<b>LEMP</b>	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
<b>LGV</b>	Light Goods Vehicle
<b>LLFA</b>	Lead Local Flood Authority
<b>LiDAR</b>	Light Detection and Ranging
<b>L<sub>max</sub></b>	Highest Measured Sound Pressure Level

Acronym	Definition
<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>LSOA</b>	Lower Layer Super Output Area
<b>LVIA</b>	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
<b>LWS</b>	Local Wildlife Site
<b>MA&amp;D</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>MAH</b>	Major Accident Hazard
<b>MLWS</b>	Mean low water springs
<b>mph</b>	Mile per hour
<b>MW</b>	Megawatts
<b>MWp</b>	Mega Watt Peak
<b>N/A</b>	Not Applicable
<b>MSDS</b>	Material Safety Data Sheet
<b>NCA</b>	National Character Area
<b>NCN</b>	National Cycle Network
<b>NE</b>	Natural England
<b>NGESO</b>	National Grid Electricity System Operator
<b>NGR</b>	National Grid Reference
<b>NHLE</b>	National Heritage List for England
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	Nitrogen dioxide
<b>NOEL</b>	No Observed Effect Level
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Nitrogen oxides
<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework

Acronym	Definition
<b>NPPG</b>	National Planning Practice Guidance
<b>NPS</b>	National Policy Statement
<b>NR</b>	Noise rating. A set of curves based on the sensitivity of the human ear. They are used to give a single-figure rating for a range of <b>frequencies</b> .
<b>NRHE</b>	National Record of the Historic Environment
<b>NSIP</b>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
<b>NTS</b>	Non-Technical Summary
<b>AMS</b>	Archaeological Management Strategy
<b>oBSMP</b>	Outline Battery Safety Management Plan
<b>oCEMP</b>	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan
<b>oCTMP</b>	Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan
<b>OCZ</b>	Outer Consultation Zone
<b>oDEMP</b>	Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
<b>OHL</b>	Over-Head Lines
<b>oLEMP</b>	Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics
<b>oOEMP</b>	Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan
<b>oRoWAS</b>	Outline Rights of Way and Access Strategy
<b>OS</b>	Ordnance Survey
<b>oSMP</b>	Outline Soil Management Plan
<b>oSWMP</b>	Outline Site Management Plan
<b>oWSI</b>	Outline Written Scheme of Investigation
<b>PEA</b>	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
<b>PEI</b>	Preliminary Environmental Information
<b>PEIR</b>	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
<b>PHE</b>	Public Health England
<b>PID</b>	Passive infrared detectors

Acronym	Definition
<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>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PPG</b>	Planning Practice Guidance
<b>PPV</b>	Peak Particle Velocity. Instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating element as it oscillates about its rest position, typically expressed in mm/s.
<b>PRA</b>	Preliminary Risk Assessment
<b>PRoW</b>	Public Right of Way
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic
<b>PWS</b>	Private Water Supplies
<b>R&amp;F</b>	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
<b>RO</b>	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
<b>RPA</b>	Root Protection Area
<b>RPG</b>	Registered Park & Garden
<b>RSPB</b>	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
<b>SAC</b>	Special Area of Conservation
<b>SAM</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<b>SFRA</b>	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
<b>SIC</b>	Standard Industrial Classification
<b>SINC</b>	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
<b>SM</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>SMP</b>	Soil Management Plan
<b>SOAEL</b>	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

Acronym	Definition
<b>SoCC</b>	Statement of Community Consultation
<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>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>TMP</b>	Traffic Management Plan
<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>VALP</b>	Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan
<b>W</b>	Watts
<b>WB</b>	Watching Brief
<b>WEEE</b>	Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment
<b>WFD</b>	Water Framework Directive
<b>WFDa</b>	Water Framework Directive Assessment
<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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