

ACRONYMS LIST

Abbreviation	Term
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AGI	Above Ground Installation
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Loads
ALARP	As low as reasonably practical
ALGAE	Association of Local Government Ecologists
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level
AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
BDS	background data search
bgl	Below ground level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BS	British Standard
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CDTM	Composite Digital Terrain Model
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
Cifa	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists'
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
Clo	Critical Load
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
COPA 74	Control of Pollution Act 1974
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
dB (A)	Decibel (A-weighted), a unit of noise measurement
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DNS	Development of National Significance
DoWCoP	Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (CLAIRE, 2011)
DSM	Digital Surface Model
EAL	Environmental Assessment Level

Abbreviation	Term
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ELC	European Landscape Convention
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPS	European Protected Species
EPUK	Environmental Protection United Kingdom
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
FCC	Flintshire County Council
FCA	Flood Consequence Assessment
FFA	Full Frame Sensor
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FSC	Forestry Stewardship Council
GCN	Great Crested Newts
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLTA	Ground Level Tree Assessment
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition)
HA	Heritage Asset
Ha	Hectare
HAZID	Hazard Identification
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability Study
HCL	Hydrochloric Acid
HCMP	Habitat Creation and Management Plan
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HER	Historic Environment Records
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HIS	Habitat Suitability index
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HVO	Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil
HWCN	Hazardous Waste Consignment Note
HWR	Hazardous Waste Regulations
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
Keq	kiloequivalents of H ⁺ ions
km	Kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
LA	Local Authority
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCZ	Landscape Character Zone
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	metre
m ²	Square metre
m ³	Cubic metre

Abbreviation	Term
MA&D	Major Accidents and Disasters
MEA	monoethanolamine
MP	Monitoring Point
N/A	Not Applicable
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy
NCN	National Cycle Network
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDMA	N-nitrosodimethylamine
NLCA	National Landscape Character Area
NH ₃	Ammonia
NMRW	National Monuments Record Wales
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NRW	Nature Resources Wales
OCEMP	Outline Construction Environment Management Plan
PC	Process Contributions
PCCCC	Post Combustion Carbon Capture and Compression
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentrations
PEDW	Planning and Environment Decisions Wales
PM	Particulate Matter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter than 2.5 micrometres in diameter
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter than 10 micrometres in diameter
PPA	Planning Performance Agreement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPW	Planning Policy Wales Edition 12
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment
PRA	Preliminary Roost Assessment
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
RAMs	Reasonable Avoidance Measures
RCAHMW	Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments Wales
RIGS	Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites
RPG	Registered Park and Garden
RPS	Regulatory Position Statements
RVAA	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SM	Scheduled Monument
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SR	Scoping Report
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable drainage systems
t	tonne
TAN	Technical Advice Note
UK	United Kingdom
UK-AIR	United Kingdom Air Information Resource
UKWAS	UK Woodland Assurance Standard

Abbreviation	Term
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPS	Uninterruptible power supply
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WBFG	The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
WS	Wildlife Sites
WRAP	Waste & Resources Action Programme
WTN	Waste Transfer Note
WTT	Well-to-Tank
yr	year
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Abnormal Indivisible Load	Any load which cannot be broken down into smaller loads for the purposes of transportation, without undue expense or risk of damage.
Agricultural Land Classification	A system which provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland in England and Wales.
Air Quality standard	Concentration of a pollutant, over a specified period, above which adverse effects on health and/or the environment may occur, and which should not be exceeded.
Alternatives	Different design, layout and technological possibilities that could be considered during project development that have potential to fulfil the project objectives.
Ambient	Of or relating to the immediate surroundings of something (e.g. ambient noise level).
Ambient sound	The total sound at a given place, usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.
Ancient Woodland	Woodland that has existed continuously since at least AD 1600.
Appropriate Assessment	Process whereby projects, either alone or in combination, are considered to see if it can be ascertained that they will not adversely affect the integrity of a European protected site.
Assessment	Process by which information about effects of a proposed plan, project or intervention is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making.
Baseline conditions	The baseline conditions are the conditions that would exist in the absence of any proposed development either (a) at the time that construction is expected to start, for impacts arising from construction or (b) at the time that the Development is expected to open to traffic, for impacts arising from its operation.
Baseline studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, landscape, ecosystem, habitats, communities, species, populations,

Term	Definition
	individuals, genes, and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
Biodiversity Net Gain	A way of creating and improving natural habitats. BNG makes sure development has a measurably positive impact ('net gain') on biodiversity, compared to what was there before development.
Carbon Capture and Storage	The process of trapping carbon dioxide produced by burning fossil fuels or other chemical or biological processes and storing it in such a way that it is unable to affect the atmosphere, with the aim of mitigating the effects of climate change.
Catchment	Drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea.
Climate change	Large scale, long term shift in the Earth's weather patterns or average temperature.
Combined effects	The interaction and combination of different residual (post-mitigation) environmental effects of the Proposed Development affecting the same Receptor. For example, visual and noise effects during construction affecting the same residential dwelling.
Combined Heat and Power	The concurrent production of electricity or mechanical power and useful thermal energy (heating and/or cooling) from a single source of energy.
Committed development	Development projects that are either under construction or have valid planning permissions/consents.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	Document setting out the roles and responsibilities, control measures, risk assessments, mitigation and monitoring systems in relation to traffic and transport to be employed during construction of the proposed development.
Construction Phase	Period during which the building or assembling of a proposed development and its infrastructure is undertaken.
Consultation	Process by which those organisations or individuals with an interest in the area associated with the Proposed Development are identified and engaged as part of the EIA process.
Consultation bodies	Organisations that the competent authority is required to consult by virtue of the EIA Regulations.
Controlled waters	Surface waters, ground waters and coastal waters to which UK pollution legislation applies.

Term	Definition
Culvert	Pipe or box-type conduit through which water is carried under a structure.
Cumulative effects	Effects upon the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions. Each impact by itself may not be significant but can become a significant effect when combined with other impacts
Decibel (dB)	Decibel. Scale for expressing sound pressure level. It is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root mean square pressure of the sound field and a reference pressure i.e. 2×10^{-5} Pascal.
dB(A)	A-weighted decibel. This provides a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies. Example sound levels include:
Decommissioning	Period during which a development and its associated infrastructure are removed from active operation.
Development of National Significance	A type of planning application for a large infrastructure project under the Welsh planning regime.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect'), which is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance (or sensitivity) of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria. For example, land clearing during construction results in habitat loss (impact), the effect of which is the significance of the habitat loss on the ecological resource.
Enhancement	Measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
Environmental assessment	Method and a process by which information about environmental effects is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making. Assessment processes include strategic environmental assessment, assessment of implications on European sites, and environmental impact assessment.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and

Term	Definition
	used to inform decision making. For certain projects, EIA is a statutory requirement.
Environmental information	Information that must be taken into account by the decision maker (the competent authority) before granting authorisation in any case where the EIA process applies. It includes the environmental statement, including any further information, any representations made by any body required by the Regulations to be invited to make representations, and any representations duly made by any other person about the environmental effects of the development.
Environmental Permit	Sets out limits on the pollution a person can make at a site and from any mobile plant, and what you need to do to prevent and control pollution under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.
Environmental Statement	A statement prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the likely effects of a development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile.
European Protected Species Mitigation Licence	European Protected Species (such as bats) receive full protection under The Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2010. A European Protected Species Mitigation Licence permits otherwise prohibited action under the above legislation.
Flood Consequence Assessment	A document that details how flooding could affect a proposed development and is usually submitted with a planning application.
Flood Risk	The exposure, vulnerability and hazard associated with flooding.
Flood zone	Zones referring to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences. Flood zone 3 shows the area that could be affected by a 1 in 100 year (1% chance) flood event. Flood zone 2 shows the area that could be affected by a major flood (1 in 1000, or 0.1% chance). Flood zone 1 shows areas that are very unlikely to experience flood (<0.1%).
Frequency	The repetition rate of a sound wave. The subjective equivalent in music is pitch. The unit of frequency is the Hertz (Hz), which is identical to cycles per second. A thousand

Term	Definition
	hertz is often denoted as kHz, e.g. 2 kHz = 2000 Hz. Human hearing ranges approximately from 20 Hz to 20kHz.
Geographical Information System	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Greenhouse Gases	Gases that absorb and emit reflected solar radiation which result in the warming of the Earth's atmosphere. It is absorbed and emitted at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. The six main GHGs whose emissions are human caused are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon, and sulphur hexafluoride. In combination, these GHG emissions are commonly expressed in terms of 'carbon dioxide equivalents' (CO ₂ e) according to their relative global warming potential. For this reason, the shorthand 'carbon' may be used to refer to GHGs.
Ground Investigation	The physical investigation stage of the Geotechnical Survey of which Geophysical Surveys may be one element. Comprised of targeted investigations including both intrusive and non-intrusive techniques to prove ground conditions, determine soil / rock parameters and identify hazards associated with the ground conditions to inform a proposed development.
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.
Habitats Directive	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna.
Habitat Regulations Assessment	A formal assessment of the implications of any new plans or projects that may be capable of affecting the designated interest features of European Sites before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise such a plan or project.
Heavy goods vehicle	Goods vehicle with a Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) of more than 3.5 tonnes.
Heritage assets	The historic environment assets such as archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes which have archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic value.

Term	Definition
Historic landscape type	The current landscape, whose character is the consequence of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction that results in habitat loss (impact).
Land drainage	The disposal of rainwater, achieved by a combination of watercourses of various types.
Landscape and visual impact assessment	A process that identifies the effects of new developments on views and on the landscape, supported by GLVIA3.
Landscape character area	Single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. Each will have its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other areas of the same type. The English territory is classified in landscape character areas either at national and local level.
Land Use	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.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	“Equivalent continuous A weighted sound pressure level” – the level of a notional steady sound which has the same acoustic energy as the fluctuating sound over a specified time period. It is often used for measuring all sources of noise in the environment, which can be referred to as the ambient noise.
$L_{A90,T}$	The A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period – provides a measurement of the quieter ‘lull’ periods in between noise events. It is often referred to as the background noise level.
$L_{Amax,F}$	This is the maximum sound pressure level measured in a given time period with the sound level meter set to ‘fast’ response.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	“Equivalent continuous A weighted sound pressure level” – the level of a notional steady sound which has the same acoustic energy as the fluctuating sound over a specified time period. It is often used for measuring all sources of noise in the environment, which can be referred to as the ambient noise.
Likely Significant Effect	The significance of an environmental effect is typically a function of the ‘value’ or ‘sensitivity’ of the Receptor and the

Term	Definition
	'magnitude' or 'scale' of the Impact. Combining the environmental value of the resource or receptor with the magnitude of change produces a significance of effect category. The definition of a significant effect for each environmental topic will be contained within their respective chapters of the Environmental Statement.
Listed building	A building or structure designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of "special architectural or historic interest".
Local Development Plan	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.
Magnitude	The scale, size or degree of change (impact) to the environment from an action upon it.
Mitigation	The action of reducing the severity and magnitude of change (impact) to the environment. Measures to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for significant adverse effects.
Native species	Native species are species that have become part of an ecosystem through natural processes and have not been introduced outside their range by human activity.
Non-statutory consultee	Organisations and bodies that may be consulted on relevant planning applications.
Non-Technical Summary	Information for the non-specialist reader to enable them to understand the main predicted environmental effects of the proposal without reference to the main Environmental Statement.
Operation	Functioning of a development on completion of construction.
Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan	Outline document setting out the roles and responsibilities, control measures, training and briefing procedures, risk assessments and monitoring systems to be employed during planning and construction of the works for all relevant environmental topic areas.
Operation	Functioning of a development on completion of construction.
Phase 1 habitat survey	Recognised methodology used for collating information on the habitat structure of a particular site.
Photomontage	Superimposing of an image onto a photograph to create a realistic representation of proposed or potential changes to a view.

Term	Definition
Planning and Environment Decisions Wales	Body responsible for managing casework with regard to developments of national significance in Wales.
Public Right of Way	A widely known right to cross private land is known as a 'right of way'. If this is a right granted to everyone it is a 'public right of way'.
Ramsar	Areas designated by the UK Government under the International Ramsar Convention (the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance).
Rating sound level ($L_{Ar,Tr}$)	Specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound (impulsivity, tonality, intermittency), as defined in BS4142:2014+A1:2019.
Receptor	A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that have potential to be impacted by a development.
Residual effect	The predicted consequential change on the environment from the impacts of a development after mitigation.
Residual sound	Ambient sound remaining at the assessment location when the specific sound source is suppressed to such a degree that it does not contribute to the ambient sound.
Scoping	Process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the environmental impact assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered not significant.
Scoping opinion	Opinion provided by a competent authority that indicates the issues an environmental impact assessment of a proposed development should consider.
Screening	Formal process undertaken to determine whether it is necessary to carry out a statutory environmental impact assessment and publish an Environmental Statement in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
Semi-natural	Habitat, ecosystem, community, vegetation type or landscape that has been modified by human activity but consists largely of native species and appears to have similar structure and functioning to a natural type.
Sensitivity	Receptor or resource environmental value.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	A site of national importance due to its wildlife or geological value that is protected

Term	Definition
	by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
Special Area of Conservation	A site designated under the Habitats Directive due to its international value for certain habitats and species of conservation importance (those listed on Annex I and II of the Directive).
Special Protection Area	A site designated under Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the 'Birds Directive') due to its international importance for birds.
Specific sound level	Specific sound level as defined in Section 3 of BS4142:2014+A1:2019 is the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by the specific sound source at the assessment location over a given reference time interval.
Stakeholder	Organisation or individual with a particular interest in the project.
Statement of Common Ground	A written statement containing factual information about the proposal which is the subject of the appeal that the appellant reasonably considers will not be disputed by the local planning authority.
Statutory consultee	Organisations that the competent authority is required to consult by virtue of the EIA Regulations.
Study Area	Spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur). This may vary between the topic areas.
Threshold	Specified level in grading effects (e.g. the order of significance).
Time weighting	Sound level meters use various averaging times for the measurement of RMS sound pressure level. The most commonly used are Fast (0.125s averaging time), Slow (1s averaging time) and Impulse (0.035s averaging time).
Transport Statement	A way of assessing the potential transport impacts of a development.
Travel Plan	A long-term management strategy for integrating proposals for sustainable travel into a planning application.
Visual amenity	Value of a particular view or area in terms of what is seen.
Zone of theoretical visibility	A computer-generated tool to identify the likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development.