

# Rampion 2 Wind Farm

## Category 1: Glossary

### Application Document Tracker

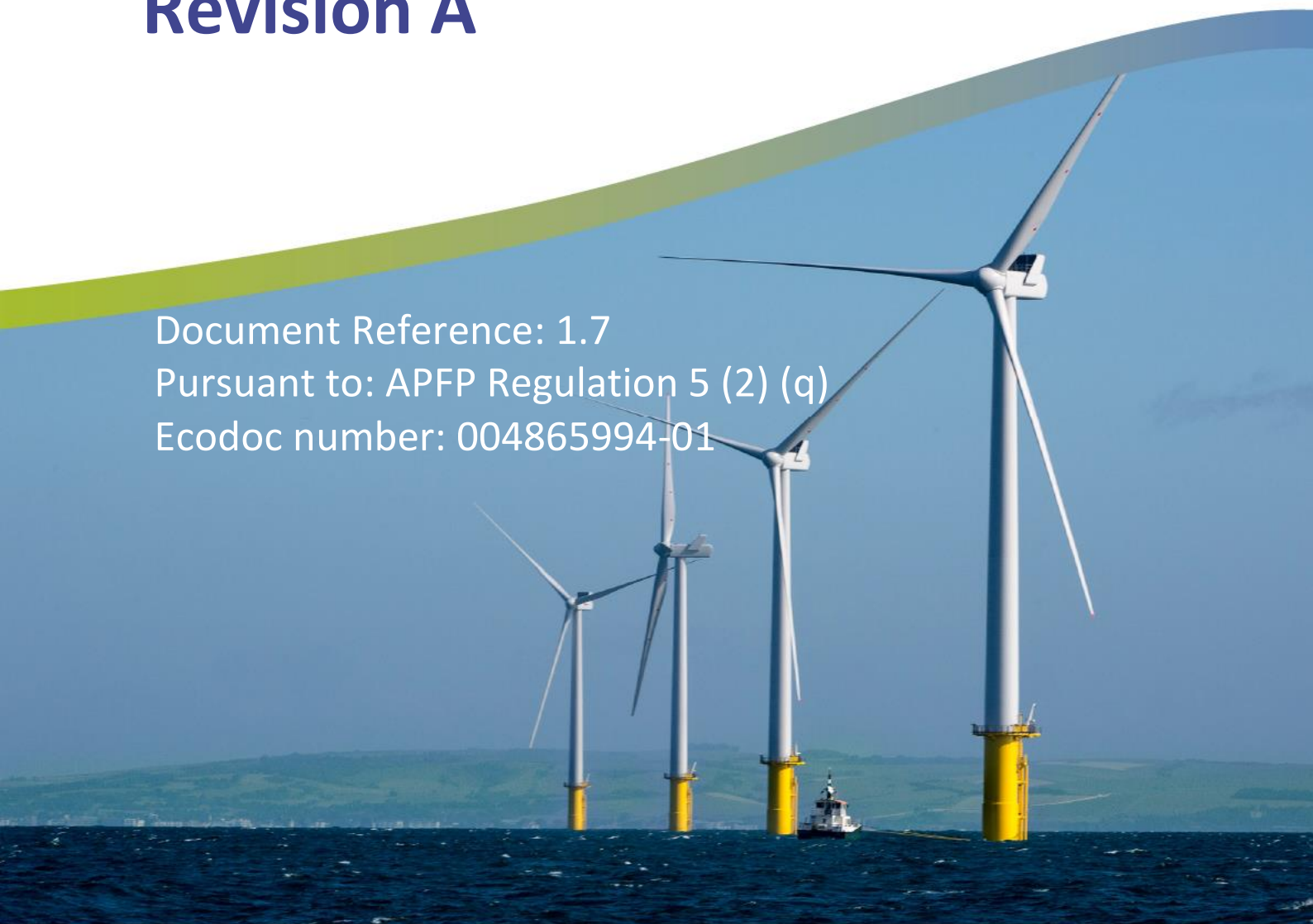
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# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This document has been prepared to accompany an application by Rampion Extension Development Limited (hereafter 'RED') ('the Applicant') for a Development Consent Order (DCO) under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a new offshore windfarm 'Rampion 2' (the 'Proposed Development') with an output in excess of 100MW with current estimated capacity of around 1,200MW. The Proposed Development is adjacent to the Rampion Offshore Windfarm (referred to as 'Rampion 1') in the English Channel, 13km to 25km off the Sussex coast. The Proposed Development also includes offshore and onshore electricity transmission infrastructure, including a new onshore substation that will connect to the existing National Grid substation at Bolney, Mid Sussex.
- 1.1.2 As the Proposed Development will have a capacity greater than 100MW it is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Section 15(3) of the Planning Act 2008. It, therefore, requires an application for a DCO to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate under the Planning Act 2008. The Planning Inspectorate will examine the application for the Proposed Development and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State (SoS) for the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ) to grant or refuse consent. On receipt of the report and recommendation from the Planning Inspectorate, the SoS will then make the final decision on whether to grant the DCO.

## 1.2 Purpose of this Document

- 1.2.1 This glossary aims to provide a clear understanding of the terminology used throughout the application, making it easier to navigate and comprehend the various aspects of the Proposed Development and the accompanying DCO submission.

**Table 1-1 Glossary of Terms**

Term	Abbreviation	Description
<b>A</b>		
Areas Benefitting from Defences	ABD	Hatched areas on the Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea) behind flood defences, which, if the flood defences were not present, would flood, in the event of a river flood with a 1 percent (1 in 100) chance of happening each year, or a flood from the sea with a 0.5 percent (1 in 200) chance of happening each year.
Abnormal indivisible loads	AIL	An abnormal indivisible load means a large or heavy object which is indivisible into smaller parts without undue expense or risk of damage and, when placed on a vehicle, results in the attributes of that vehicle exceeding the normal legal restrictions on maximum vehicle dimensions or weight.
Above mean seal level	amsl	Above mean sea level (AMSL) is the level of the surface of one or more of Earth's bodies of water from which heights such as elevation may be measured. An AMSL of 104.5 will mean it is 4.5m above sea level.
Above Ordnance Datum	AOD	Ordnance Datum is the vertical datum used by the Ordnance Survey as the basis for deriving the height of ground level on maps. Topography may be described using the level in comparison to 'above' ordnance datum.
Abstraction		Removal of water from surface water or groundwater
Access Land		Land with public access as designated by the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.
Actual Evapotranspiration	AE	Actual Evapotranspiration is the quantity of water that is removed from a surface due to the processes of evaporation and transpiration and is measured in millimetres (mm).
Annual Exceedance Probability	AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability is the chance of occurrence in any one year, expressed as a percentage. For example a 1

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		per cent probability event has a 1 in 100 chance of occurring in any given year.
Agreement for Lease	AfL	An agreement for lease (AfL) is a non-binding agreement between a property owner and prospective tenant to grant and/or to accept a lease in the future. The AfL only gives the option to investigate a site for potential development. There is no obligation on the developer to execute a lease if they do not wish.
Agricultural Land Classification	ALC	Agricultural Land Classification provides a means of assessing the quality of farmland. Its assessment is based on physical limitations of the land, such as climate, site characteristics (e.g., gradient) and soil. The assessment gives an indication of the versatility and expected yield of the land. The system classifies agricultural land in five grades. The 'best and most versatile' agricultural land is classified as 1, 2 and 3a. The Agricultural Land Classification was developed by the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1988 and revised in 1996.
Agricultural Liaison Officer	ALO	The Agricultural Liaison Officer will act as the primary conduit for information between landowners and occupiers, the client and the contractors on site for land and property related issues throughout construction.
Aids to Navigation Management Plan	ANMP	The ANMP provide the details of the aids to navigation associated with the Proposed Development, in accordance with the relevant guidance during construction and operation.
Air Defence Radar	ADR	Air Defence Radars can detect air targets and determine their position, course and speed in a relatively large area. The

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		maximum range of Air Defence Radar can exceed 300 miles.
Air Insulated Switchgear	AIS	Consist of components where active parts on high voltage are located outside open to the atmosphere.
Air Navigation Services	ANS	Air Navigation Services means air traffic services: communication, navigation and surveillance services; meteorological services for air navigation and aeronautical information services.
Air Quality Management Area	AQMA	Air Quality Management Area. If a Local Authority identifies any locations within its boundaries where the Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare the area as an AQMA. The area may encompass just one or two streets, or it could be much bigger. The Local Authority is subsequently required to put together a plan to improve air quality in that area — a Local Air Quality Action Plan.
Air Quality Objective	AQO	Air Quality Objective. The Air Quality Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, within a specified timescale. The Objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants.
Air Traffic Control	ATC	The ground-based personnel and equipment concerned with controlling and monitoring air traffic within a particular area.
Alluvium		Material transported by rivers and deposited along its course

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Alternating Current	AC	An electric current that continually reverses direction. The AC is the short form for Alternating Current, in which the electric charge reverses direction at regular intervals to produce alternate positive and negative values of the same magnitude.
Annual Average Daily Traffic	AADT	Annual average daily traffic (AADT) is the average daily traffic volume at a given location over an entire year. It is calculated by dividing the total volume of vehicle traffic for a year by the total number of days in the year.
Annual Average Weekday Traffic	AAWT	Annual average weekday traffic is the total volume of vehicle traffic, weekdays only, on a road or motorway for a year divided by the number of weekdays in the year.
Appropriate Assessment	AA	An Appropriate Assessment (AA) is an assessment of the potential adverse effects of a plan or project on Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. National and European Law protect these sites.
Archaeological Exclusion Zones	AEZs	Buffers around known archaeological receptors that should be avoided during construction works.
Archaeological Notification Area	ANA	This is an area identified by the local authority as having a high potential for archaeological remains to be present.
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	AONB	Land protected for conservation and preservation under section 82 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 for its natural beauty.
Archaeological Exclusion Zones	AEZs	Buffers around known archaeological receptors that should be avoided during construction works.



Term	Abbreviation	Description
Archaeological Notification Area	ANA	This is an area identified by the local authority as having a high potential for archaeological remains to be present.
Areas of Temporary Land Use	-	Land required for construction but not permanent land requirement for the Proposed Development.
Asbestos Containing Materials	-	Asbestos is a mineral that was frequently used as a building material in the UK between 1940 and 1999, although it was most common in materials made in the 60s, 70s and 80s. For this reason, any structure or product manufactured before the year 2000 (when the material was banned in the UK) has the potential to contain asbestos. Materials that commonly contain asbestos include: Loose asbestos in ceiling or floor cavity, Lagging, Sprayed coatings on ceilings, walls and beams/columns, Asbestos insulating board, Floor tiles, textiles and composites, Textured coatings, Asbestos cement products, Roofing felt, Rope seals and gaskets.
Aspect	-	Used to refer to the individual environmental topics.
Associated Development		Associated Development is defined by the Planning Act 2008 as having a direct relationship with the principal development, either supporting the construction or operation or helping to address its impact. It is for the Secretary of State to decide on a case by case basis whether or not development should be treated as associated development.
Authorised Landfill	-	Authorised Landfill sites are facilities that local authorities and industry take waste to be disposed of in the ground, and that are currently authorised by the Environment

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		Agency under Environmental Permitting Regulations.
Automatic Identification System	AIS	A system by which vessels automatically broadcast their identity, key statistics including location, destination, length, speed and current status, e.g., under power. Most commercial vessels and European Union (EU) fishing vessels over 15 meters in length are required to carry AIS.
<b>B</b>		
Barrier Effect	-	Barrier effect is experienced by bird species which intend forage beyond or migrate past the array but due to avoidance behaviour, have to navigate around the array. Barrier effect is often not discernible from displacement behaviour.
Base Flow Index	BFI	Base Flow Index is a measure of the ratio of long-term baseflow to total stream flow and it represents the slow continuous contribution of groundwater to river flow.
Baseline Conditions	-	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the Proposed Development together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the Proposed Development.
Baseline	-	Refers to existing conditions as represented by latest available survey and other data which is used as a benchmark for making comparisons to assess the impact of development.
Beam Trawl	-	A trawl where the mouth or opening of the net is kept open by a beam, which is mounted at each end on guides which travel along the seabed.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Beaufort	BF	The Beaufort scale is an empirical measure that relates wind speed to observed conditions at sea or on land.
Before Present	BP	Time scale referring to the years before 1950.
Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy		The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy is the department for economic growth. The department invests in skills and education to promote trade, boost innovation and help people to start and grow a business.
Beneficial, Neutral or Adverse Types of Landscape Effect	-	<p>The landscape effects may be beneficial, neutral, or adverse.</p> <p>In landscape terms – a beneficial effect would require development to add to the landscape quality and character of an area. Neutral landscape effects would include low or negligible changes that may be considered as part of the ‘normal’ landscape processes such as maintenance or harvesting activities. An adverse effect may include the loss of landscape elements such as mature trees and hedgerows as part of construction leading to a reduction in the landscape quality and character of an area.</p>
Beneficial, Neutral or Adverse Types of Visual Effect	-	<p>The visual effects may be beneficial, neutral, or adverse.</p> <p>In visual terms – beneficial or adverse effects are less easy to define or quantify and require a subjective consideration of a number of factors affecting the view, which may be beneficial, neutral, or adverse. However, it is not the assumption of this assessment that all change, including significant change is a negative experience. Rather this assessment has considered factors such as the visual composition of the landscape in the view together with the design and composition, which may or may</p>

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		not be reasonably, accommodated within the scale and character of the landscape as perceived from the receptor location.
Benthic ecology	-	Benthic ecology encompasses the study of the organisms living in and on the sea floor, the interactions between them and impacts on the surrounding environment.
Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	BMV	Land in Grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification system as defined by Annex 2 of National Planning Policy Framework guidance. It is the land which is 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.
Best Available Technology	BAT	The Best Available Technology is the technology approved by legislators or regulators for meeting output standards for a particular process, such as pollution abatement.
Best Practicable Means	BPM	Best Practicable Means will be applied during construction works to reduce noise (including vibration) at neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors.
Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan framework is for achieving the conservation of biodiversity based on the targeting of resources towards protecting priority habitats and species.
Biodiversity Offsetting	-	Conservation activities that are designed to provide biodiversity benefits to compensate for losses in biodiversity following a development.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Biotope	-	A region of habitat associated with a particular ecological community.
Birds of Conservation Concern	BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern is compiled by a coalition of the UK's leading bird conservation and monitoring organisations and reviews the status of all regularly occurring birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
Bostall	-	A steep path or small road leading up a hill, particularly over the South Downs.
Bottom Trawl/Otter trawl		A large, usually cone shaped net, which is towed across the seabed.
British Geological Survey	BGS	The BGS is one of the centres that makes up the Natural Environment Research Council. It is active in areas such as land-use planning, waste disposal, decarbonisation, civil engineering, minerals extraction, contaminated land, seismic and geohazard evaluation and understanding climate change.
British Aggregate Producers Association	BMAPA	The British Aggregates Association was formed in 1999 and is now firmly established as the voice of the UK's independent SME quarry operators.
British sterling	pound GBP	GBP is the currency of the United Kingdom and nine of its associated territories.
British Standards	BS	The specifications of recommended procedure, quality of output, terminology and other details, in a particular field, drawn up and published by the British Standards Institution.
British Standards Institution	BSI	The BSI is an organisation in the UK that sets standards for building and engineering

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		processes and for products that are sold: with testing and certification services, the BSI ensures products are safe, reliable and trustworthy.
British Trust for Ornithology	BTO	The BTO is an independent charitable research institute combining professional and citizen science aimed at using evidence of change in wildlife populations, particularly birds to inform the public, opinion formers and environmental policy and decision makers.
Bronze Age	-	This period follows on from the Neolithic and is characterized by the increasing use of bronze work. It is subdivided in the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age. Archaeological period lasting from 2,600-700 BC.
<b>C</b>		
Carbon Dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>	A colourless, odourless gas produced by burning carbon and organic compounds and by respiration. It is naturally present in air and is absorbed by plants in photosynthesis.
Centre for Environment Fisheries and	Cefas	The Government's marine and freshwater science experts, advising the UK government and overseas partners.
Aquaculture Science	-	Aquaculture science is the cultivation of aquatic organisms, especially fish, shellfish, seaweed and aquatic plants, in natural or controlled water environments.
Centre for Hydrology and Ecology	CEH	The UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology is an independent, not-for-profit research institute, carrying out excellent environmental science across water, land and air.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Cetacean	-	Aquatic mostly marine mammals that includes the whales, dolphins, porpoises.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	CIfA	The CIfA is a professional organisation for archaeologists working in the United Kingdom and overseas.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	CIEEM	The CIEEM is the professional body which represents and supports ecologists and environmental managers mainly in the United Kingdom but increasingly in Ireland and mainland Europe and the rest of the world.
Construction Industry Research and Information Association	CIRIA	the CIRIA is a neutral, independent, and not-for-profit body. The vision is to be a leading enabler and preferred partner for performance improvement, driving collaboration across build environment and construction sectors for the identification, development and transfer of knowledge.
Civil Aviation Authority	CAA	The CAA is responsible for the regulation of aviation safety in the UK, determining policy for the use of airspace, the economic regulation of Heathrow, Gatwick and Stanstead airports, and the licencing and financial fitness of airlines.
Civil Aviation Publication	CAP	CAPs are issued under the authority granted to the Director General by Decree. The intent is to provide the aviation industry with guidance material and policies for the safe conduct of aircraft operations.
Climate Change	-	A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g. by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes, to external forcing or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		composition of the atmosphere, ocean or in land use.
Climate Change Act	-	Legislation enacted in 2008 by the UK Parliament to establish a framework for the reduction of greenhouse gas, which includes a target for the year 2050 emissions, a system of carbon budgeting, establishing the Committee on Climate Change, carbon trading schemes and other provisions.
Coastal processes	-	The processes that interact to control the physical characteristics of a natural environment, for example: winds; waves; currents; water levels; sediment transport; turbidity; coastline, beach, and seabed morphology.
Coastal Protection Area	-	Coastal Protected Areas means an area situated wholly or partially within the coastal zone that has been legally designated as a protected area for the purpose of conserving any aspect of the environment.
Coastal retreat	-	Natural recession of a coastline over time.
Code of Construction Practice	of COCP	The code sets out the standards and procedures to which developers and contractors must adhere to when undertaking construction of major projects. This will assist with managing the environmental impacts and will identify the main responsibilities and requirements of developers and contractors in constructing their projects.
Collision Model	Risk CRM	The CRM is used to estimate the probability of collision with obstacles by an airborne aircraft on an ILS approach and eventual missed approach.
Compensation	-	Loss of value is remedied or offset by a corresponding compensatory action on the same site or elsewhere, determined through



Term	Abbreviation	Description
		the process of Environmental Impact Assessment.
Competent Expert	-	The Environmental Consultants are competent experts within the meaning of the EIA Regulations 2017 in relation to relevant expertise, level of experience and qualifications in preparing environmental statements.
Compulsory Purchase Act	-	An Act to make provision relating to spatial development and town and country planning, and the compulsory acquisition of land.
Conceptual Model	-	A conceptual model represents the characteristics of the site in diagrammatic or written form that shows the possible relationships between contaminants, pathways and receptors.
Conservation Site Model	CSM	A CSM is a representation of the nature, fate and transport of discharges, wastes or contaminants that allows assessment of potential and/or actual exposure to contaminants.
CO	CO	Carbon Monoxide (CO) a highly toxic, colourless, odourless, flammable gas produced industrially for the use in the manufacture of numerous organic and inorganic chemical products.
Construction effects	-	Used to describe both temporary effects that arise during the construction phases as well as permanent existence effects that arise from the physical existence of development (for example new buildings).
Construction Environmental Management Plan	CEMP	A CEMP ensures that environmental impacts identified during previously performed environmental studies or during the scoping phase will be properly managed and that

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		controls will be put in place to reduce the impacts of the development on the natural and human environment during construction.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	CTMP	A CTMP addresses the impact of construction traffic on the existing road network during construction.
Continuous Flight Auger (CFA) piling	CFA piling	A piling technique which involves boring a hole using an auger drill, with concrete injected as the drill is removed, allowing a pile to be installed without leaving an open hole.
Controlled Waters		<p>Controlled waters as defined by Defra as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relevant territorial waters which extend seaward for three miles</li> <li>2. from the low-tide limit from which the territorial sea adjacent to</li> <li>3. England and Wales is measured</li> <li>4. Coastal waters from the low-tide limit to the high-tide limit or fresh- water limit of a river or watercourse</li> <li>5. Inland freshwaters</li> <li>6. Natural and artificial lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers or watercourses above the fresh-water limit</li> <li>7. Natural and artificial underground rivers and watercourses</li> <li>8. Surface water sewers, ditches and soakaways that discharge to surface or groundwater</li> <li>9. It also includes those that may be currently dry</li> <li>10. Groundwaters - any waters contained in underground strata</li> </ol> <p>Controlled waters do not include any public sewer or any drain that enters into a public sewer (foul sewer).</p>

Term	Abbreviation	Description
County Wildlife Site	CWS	A Country Wildlife Site is site that has been recognised as important for wildlife when assessed against a set of criteria.
Cruising Association	CA	The Cruising Association is the largest British-based organisation which caters exclusively for cruising sailors. Membership is composed of sailors based in the UK and around the world who cruise inland, inshore and offshore by sail or power.
Crustacea	-	Arthropod of the large, mainly aquatic group Crustacea, such as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or barnacle.
Cumulative Effects	-	Additional changes caused by a Proposed Development in conjunction with other similar developments or as a combined effect of a set of developments, taken together.
Cumulative Effects Assessment	CEA	Assessment of impacts as a result of the incremental changes caused by other past, present and reasonably foreseeable human activities and natural processes together with the Proposed Development.
Cumulative Impact		Impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the Proposed Development.
Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	CLVIA	The Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment is to describe and assess the ways in which the proposed development would have additional effects when considered together with other existing, consented or proposed developments.
Cumulative landscape effects	-	Effects that 'can impact on either the physical fabric or character of the landscape, or any special values attached to it' (SNH, 2012).

Term	Abbreviation	Description
<p>Cumulative visual effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In combination</li> <li>-In succession</li> <li>-Sequentially</li> </ul>		<p>Effects that can be caused by combined visibility, which ‘occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint’ and/or sequential effects which ‘occur when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see different developments’ (SNH 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In combination: Where two or more developments are or would be within the observer’s arc of vision at the same time without moving his/her head (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</li> <li>• In succession: Where the observer has to turn his/her head to see the various developments – actual and visualised (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</li> <li>• Sequential cumulative effect.</li> </ul> <p>Occurs where the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see the same or different developments. Sequential effects may be assessed for travel along regularly used routes such as major roads or popular paths (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</p>
<b>D</b>		
DCO Application		<p>An application for consent under the Planning Act 2008 to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project made to the Planning Inspectorate who will consider the application and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State, who will decide on whether development consent should be granted for the Proposed Development.</p>
Decibel weighted)	(A- dB(A)	<p>A-Weighted decibel is an expression of the relative loudness of sounds as perceived by the human ear. A-Weighting gives more value to frequencies in the middle of human hearing and less value to frequencies at the edges as compared to a flat audio decibel measurement.</p>

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Decommissioning	-	The period during which a development and its associated processes are removed from active operation.
Deemed Marine Licence	DML	Deemed Marine Licence means the licence set out in Schedule 9 (deemed licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 – generation assets) and the licence set out in schedule 10 (deemed licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 – transmission assets).
Definitive Map and Statement	-	The legal record of known Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) held by the relevant/respective local highway authority.
Demersal	-	Relating to the seabed and area close to it. Demersal spawning species are those which deposit eggs onto the seabed.
Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy	BEIS	The Government department formerly responsible for business; industrial strategy; science; research and innovation; energy and clean growth; and climate change.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Defra	The lead UK Government Department for overall environmental policy.
Department for Trade and Industry	DTI	The Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills replaced the Department of Trade and Industry.
Department for Transport	DfT	Government department.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	DMRB	The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges is a series of 15 volumes that provide standards, advice notes and other documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the UK and with some amendments, the Republic of Ireland.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Development Consent Order	DCO	This is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, under the Planning Act 2008.
Drop Down Video	DDV	A survey method in which imagery of habitat is collected, used to survey marine environment.
<b>E</b>		
Early Medieval	-	This dates from the breakdown of Roman rule in Britain to the Norman invasion in 1066 and is to be used for monuments of post Roman, Saxon and Viking date. Archaeological period lasting from 1066 to 410.
Early Prehistoric	-	For monuments which are characteristic of the Palaeolithic to Mesolithic but cannot be specifically assigned. Archaeological period lasting from 50,000 to 4,000 BC.
East Sussex County Council	ESCC	The local authority for the non-metropolitan county of East Sussex.
Ecological feature	-	Ecological feature is the term used to refer to biodiversity receptors. This term is taken directly from Ecological Impact Assessment guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.
Ecological Impact Assessment	ECIA	An Ecological Impact Assessment is the process through which the potential impacts resulting from a project are identified, quantified, and assessed through appropriate ecology surveys.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
European Economic Community	EEC	An institution of the European Union, an economic association of western European countries set up by the Treaty of Rome 1957.
EIA Regulations - 2017	-	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. The EIA Regulations require that the effects of a project, where these are likely to have a significant effect on the environment, are taken into account in the decision-making process for the project.
Elasmobranchs	-	Cartilaginous fishes such as sharks, rays, and skates.
Electromagnetic field	EMF	An electromagnetic field is an electric and magnetic force field that surrounds a moving electric charge.
Elements	-	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings.
Embedded environmental measures	-	Equate to 'primary environmental measures' as defined by Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2016). They are measures to avoid or reduce environmental effects that are directly incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development.
Emergency Response and Cooperation Plan	ERCOP	This document sets out arrangements for responding to and recovering from emergencies, irrespective of cause or location, requiring co-ordinated central government action which could include direction, co-ordination, expertise or specialised equipment and financial support.
English Heritage	Do not abbreviate	A charity and company with responsibility for managing historic buildings, monuments, and sites in England.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Enhancement	-	A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
Environmental Agency	Do not abbreviate	A non-departmental public body, with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	The process of evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed project or development over and above the existing circumstances (or 'baseline').
Environmental Protection Act		An Act of the Parliament of the UK that as of 2008 defines, within England, Wales, and Scotland, the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment.
Environmental Protection UK	EPUK	Environmental Protection UK is the practice of protecting the natural environment by individuals, groups, and governments.
Environmental Quality Standards	EQS	The Environmental Quality Standards determines priority substances and certain other polluting chemicals as set out in the Water Framework Directive and Environmental Quality Standards Directive. A value is provided, defined by regulation, which specifies the maximum permissible concentration of a potentially hazardous chemical in an environmental sample, generally of air or water.
Environmental Statement	ES	The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
EU Data Collection Framework	EU DCF	The EU's data collection framework outlines the EU countries' obligations to collect,



Term	Abbreviation	Description
		manage and make available a wide range of fisheries and aquaculture data needed for scientific advice. This included biological, environmental, economic, and social data.
EU Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture	Market for and EUMOFA	The European Market Observatory for Fisheries and Aquaculture is a market intelligence tool on the European Union fisheries and aquaculture sector, developed by the European Commission. It aims to increase market transparency and efficiency, analyses EU markets dynamics and supports business decisions and policymaking.
EUNIS classification	habitat EUNIS	A pan-European system which facilitates the harmonised description and classification of all types of habitats, through the use of criteria for habitat identification.
European Agricultural for Development	Fund Rural EAFRD	A grant scheme operated by the European Commission supporting rural development strategies and projects.
European Commission	EC	A group appointed by agreement among the governments of the European Union which initiates Union action and safeguards its treaties. It meets in Brussels.
European Landscape Convention	ELC	The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of European landscape.
European Protected Species	EPS	European Protected Species are species of plants and animals (other than birds) protected by law throughout the European Union.
European site	-	European sites are those that are designated through the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive (via national legislation as appropriate). Within England additional sites

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		designated through international convention are given the same protection through policy – overall all of these are referred to as European sites. European sites in England are SPAs, SACs, candidate SACs and Sites of Community Importance (SCI). Potential SPAs (pSPA), possible SACs (pSACs), Ramsar sites (designated under international convention) and proposed Ramsar sites.
European Union	EU	An economic and political union between 27 European member states.
Evidence Process	Plan EPP	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach and the information required to support the EIA and HRA for certain aspects.
Exclusive Economic Zone	EEZ	An area of coastal water and seabed within a certain distance of a country's coastline, to which the country claims exclusive rights for fishing, drilling and other economic activities.
Explorer Maps	-	Maps produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:25,000. The maps have a particular focus on access resources and clearly show PRoWs, Access Land, etc.
Export Cable Route	ECR	Cable Route means an area of the seabed spatially laid out by a developer to allow the passage of a number of export/supply cables from an offshore generation project to shore for a specific project used for the passage or transmission of electricity generated by the wind farm.
<b>F</b>		
Feature	-	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines OR a particular aspect of the Proposed Development.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Feet	ft	Unit of length. Equivalent to 12 inches.
First World War	WW1	A war from 1914-1918 in which the Central Powers (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria) were defeated by an alliance of Britain and its dominions (France, Russia, Italy, US and others).
Fish larvae	-	The developmental stage of fish which have hatched from the egg and receive nutrients from the yolk sac until the yolk is completely absorbed.
Fisheries Liaison Officer	FLO	FLOs mediate between fishing vessels and clients, using local knowledge and fisheries experience to encourage co-operation and help ensure operations run smoothly and efficiently.
Fisheries Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables group	FLOWW	The Fishing Liaison with Offshore Wind and Wet Renewables Group was set up in 2002 to foster good relations between the fishing and offshore renewable energy sectors and to encourage co-existence between both industries.
Flood Assessment	Risk FRA	A flood risk assessment is a document that assesses the risk of flooding for a development proposal, considering various sources of flooding such as groundwater, river, surface water, estuary/coastal, or sewer sources.
Flood Environment Protection Act	and FEPA	An act to make provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.
Formal Assessment	Safety FSA	Formal Safety Assessment is a structures and systematic methodology aimed at enhancing Maritime Safety, including protection of life, health, marine environment

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		and property by using risk analysis and cost benefit assessment.
Former Department for Energy and Climate Change (now BEIS)	DECC	Former government department.
Full-time equivalent	FTE	A unit for measuring employment which indicates the workload which indicates the workload associated with each post. One FTE is the equivalent of a full-time post, whilst an FTE of 0.5 suggests half-time.
Future Baseline	-	Refers to the situation in future years without the Proposed Development.
<b>G</b>		
Geodiversity	-	Geodiversity is defined as ‘the range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms’ and is the variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms, soils and natural processes, such as weathering, erosion and sedimentation, which underlie and determine the character of our natural landscape and environment.
Geographical Information System	GIS	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Geophysical	-	Relating to the physics of the earth.
Gas Insulated Switchgear	GIS	Gas insulated switchgear consist of components where active parts on high voltage potential are insulated in pipes filled with gas and located within a building.
Global Positioning System	GPS	A radio navigation system used in land, sea, and air to determine the exact location, time

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		and velocity irrespective of weather conditions.
Google Earth	-	An online, aerial photography resource.
Gross Value Added	GVA	The contribution of individual businesses, industries and/ or sectors to the economy as a result of direct (as well as indirect/ supply chain) expenditure associated with the Proposed Development.
Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem	GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems are wetlands such as springs, flushes and fens which are fed by groundwater rather than rainfall or surface runoff.
Groundwater Management Unit	GWMU	An area of a catchment that requires consistent management actions to maintain the desired level of use and/or protection of groundwater.
Guidance for Pollution Prevention	PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines are based on relevant legislation and good practice. They will help you manage your environmental responsibilities and protect the environment.
Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment was first published in 1995, published jointly by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment.
Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition	GLVIA 3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Traffic	GEART	Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Traffic provides a range of human and natural impacts from traffic.
<b>H</b>		
Habitats of Principal Importance	HPI	Habitats of principle importance (Section 41 of the 2006 Natural Environmental and Rural Communities (NERC) Act).
Habitats Regulation Assessment	HRA	The assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a European Site, the purpose being to consider the impacts of a project against conservation objectives of the site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of the site.
Habitats Regulations	-	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, known as the Habitats Directive, was transposed in the UK by the Habitats Regulations 1994 (as amended). The Habitats Regulations apply to UK land and territorial waters and act to ensure biodiversity of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna through a range of measures including designation of SACs.
Harmonic filter	-	Harmonic filters are used to eliminate harmonic distortion caused by excess currents in and out of appliances.
Health and Safety Executive	HSE	The Health and Safety Executive is a UK Government agency responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety, and welfare and for research into occupational risks in Great Britain.
Heatmaps	-	Map-based, pictorial representation of the relative usage of routes from collated 'tracks' gathered from Strava users.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Heavily Modified Water Bodies	HMWBs	A body of surface water which because of physical alterations by human activity is substantially changed in character.
Heavy Duty Vehicle	HDV	Used to carry heavy loads, including buses, cranes, trucks, tractors.
Heavy Goods Vehicle	HGV	Used for transporting cargo.
Heritage	-	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Highest Astronomical Tide	HAT	The Highest Astronomical Tide is the highest level of the predicted astronomical tide expected to occur at a specific tide station over a specific period. The HAT value varies depending on the location and the time considered.
Highways Authority	-	Government owned company charged with operating, maintaining, and improving England's motorways and major A roads.
Historic England	-	The public body that champions and protects England's historic places.
Historic Environment Record	HER	The Historical Environment Record is a hard copy and digital system used to record all aspects of the historic environment.
Historic Environment Services	HES	Historic Environment Services help balance the demand of development and conservation, ensuring economic growth and sustainable management of the historic environment, whilst maximising the benefits of heritage assets and enhancing historic places.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Historic Landscape Character	HLC	The identification and interpretation of the varying historic character within an area that looks beyond individual heritage assets providing understanding of the whole landscape and townscape area into HLC Types.
Historic Landscape Characterisation	-	Historic characterisation is the identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area.
Historic Seascape Character	HSC	Historical influences which shape present seascape perceptions across all of England's marine areas and coastal land.
Horizontal Directional Drill	HDD	A trenchless crossing engineering technique using a drill steered underground without the requirement for open trenches. This technique is often employed when crossing environmentally sensitive areas, major water courses and highways. This method is able to carry out the underground installation of pipes and cables with minimal surface disruption.
Hydrodynamic regime	-	The characteristic patterns and statistics of variation in water levels and currents for a given location or area. Potentially includes tidal, surge and other residual flow processes; (does not include waves).
High Voltage Alternating Current	HVAC	These are the range of voltage that are used for power transmission over long distances.
<b>I</b>		
Impact pathway	-	A change descriptively assessed by one aspect, used by another aspect to inform a related assessment.
Impact	-	The changes resulting from an action.



Term	Abbreviation	Description
Important Ornithological Feature	IOF	Ornithological features of local importance or greater and/or subject to special protection are subject to detailed assessment.
Indirect effects	-	Effects that result indirectly from the Proposed Development because of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects. Often used to describe effects on landscape character that are not directly impacted by the Proposed Development such as effects on perceptual characteristics and qualities of the landscape.
Indirect/ supply chain impacts	-	As suppliers to the Proposed Development increase output to meet the additional demand for their goods and services associated with the Proposed Development, there will also be a corresponding increase in demand on their own suppliers, and down their supply chains.
Infrastructure Planning Commission	IPC	A non-departmental public body responsible for the examining and in certain circumstances the decision-making body for proposed nationally significant infrastructure projects in England and Wales.
Inshore	-	The sea up to two miles from the coast.
Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority		There are 10 Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs) in England. The 10 IFCA Districts cover English coastal waters out to 6 nautical miles from Territorial Baselines. The IFCAs have shared powers and duties which are found in the Marine and Coastal Access Act, 2009.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Inshore Traffic Zone	ITZ	The Inshore Traffic Zone is unregulated and should not be used for ongoing traffic. It is meant for local traffic, fishing and small craft.
Instantaneous Scan Sample	ISS	Data collection method that records how waterbirds use survey areas at a given interval.
Institute of Acoustics	IOA	The UK's professional body for those working in Acoustics, Noise, Sound and Vibration.
Institute of Acoustics Good Practice Guide to the Application of ETSU-R-97 for the Assessment and Rating of Wind Turbine Noise	GPG	The ETSU-R-97 procedure for setting noise limits for wind turbines requires typical background noise levels to be determined at noise-sensitive locations in the vicinity of the proposed site.
Institute of Air Quality Management	IAQM	The IAQM was launched in 2002 to provide a focal point for all air quality professionals. The IAQM is the largest professional body for air quality experts in the UK as well as the authoritative voice for UK air quality.
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment	IEMA	International membership organisation for environment and sustainability professionals.
Institute of Public Rights of Way and Access Management	IPROW	The professional body representing access specialists.
Internal Drainage Board	IDB	A public body that undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.
International Association of	IALA	The IALA is a non-profit international technical association which gathers Marine

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities		Aid to Navigation authorities, manufacturers, consultants, and scientific and training institutes from all parts of the world and offers them the opportunity to exchange and compare their experiences and achievements.
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships	MARPOL	In 1973 and 1978, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships produced regulations that cover internal arrangements of tankers in order to minimize oil spills following hull ruptures.
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	ICES	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea is an intergovernmental marine science organisation, meeting societal needs for impartial evidence on the state and sustainable use of out seas and oceans.
International Maritime Organization	IMO	The International Maritime Organisation sets standards and policies for the safety, security, and environmental performance of international shipping.
Intertidal	-	The area of the shoreline which is covered at high tide and uncovered at low tide.
Iron Age	-	This period follows on from the Bronze Age and is characterized using iron for making tools and monuments such as hillforts and oppida. The Iron Age is taken to end with the Roman invasion. Archaeological period lasting from 800 BC to 43 AD.
Iterative Design	-	A process by which the design is repeated to make improvements, solve problems, respond to environmental measures and engage local communities and statutory stakeholders.
<b>J</b>		

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Joint bay	JB	Terminology used to describe the structure in which cables are joined.
Joint Nature Conservation Committee	JNCC	JNCC is the public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
<b>K</b>		
Key Characteristics	-	Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Kilometre	km	A measurement of length, equal to 1,000 metres.
<b>L</b>		
Land Cover	-	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but different from land use.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	LVIA	A tool used to identify and assess the significance of the effects 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 capacity	-	The ability of a landscape to accommodate different amounts of change or development of a specific type. Capacity reflects the landscape's sensitivity to the type of change, and the value attached to the landscape, and is therefore dependent on judgements about the desirability of retaining landscape characteristics and the acceptability of their loss.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Landscape character	-	A distinct, recognisable, and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area	LCA	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment	Do not abbreviate	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Landscape Character Types	LCTs	These are distinct types of landscapes that are usually homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in various parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes. (Topic Paper 6, Countryside Agency and SNH 2004).
Landscape classification	-	A process of sorting the landscape into diverse types using selected criteria but without attaching relative values to different sorts of landscape.
Landscape constraints	-	Components of the landscape resource such as views or mature trees recognised as constraints to development. Often associated with landscape opportunities.
Landscape effects	-	Effects on the landscape as a resource. An assessment of landscape effects deals

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		with the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource. The concern here is with how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the landscape, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape and its distinctive character. (GLVIA3 2013, Para 5.1).
Landscape patterns	-	Spatial distributions of landscape elements combining to form patterns, which may be distinctive, recognisable, and describable e.g., hedgerows and stream patterns.
Landscape qualities	-	A term used to describe the aesthetic or perceptual and intangible characteristics of the landscape such as scenic quality, tranquillity, sense of wildness or remoteness. Cultural and artistic references may also be described here.
Landscape quality (condition)	-	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.
Landscape receptors	-	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape resource	-	The combination of elements that contribute to landscape context, character, and value.
Landscape sensitivity	-	The sensitivity of the landscape to a particular development considers the susceptibility of the landscape and its value.
Landscape strategy	-	The overall vision and objectives for what the landscape should be like in the future, and what is thought to be desirable for a particular landscape type or area, usually

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		expressed in formally adopted plans and programmes or related documents.
Landscape value	-	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Last Glacial Maximum	-	Most recent time during the last glacial period that the ice sheets were at their greatest extents, 26,500-19,000 years ago.
Level Local Flood Authority	LLFA	County councils and unitary authorities. They lead in managing local flood risks. This includes ensuring co-operation between the risk management authorities in their area.
Level of effect	-	Determined through the combination of sensitivity of the receptor and the proposed magnitude of change brought about by the development.
Lidar	-	A surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with laser light and measuring the reflected light with a sensor. Differences in laser return times and wavelengths can then be used to make digital 3-D representations of the target.
Light Duty Vehicle	LDV	A light duty vehicle is primarily used to transport passengers and cargo with a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or less.
Light Goods Vehicle	LGV	A commercial motor vehicle with a total gross weight of 3,500kg or less, such as vans, pick-up trucks, and three-wheelers.
Light Imaging Detection and Ranging	LIDAR	A detection system which works on the principle of radar but uses light from a laser.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Likely Significant Effects	-	It is a requirement of Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations to determine the significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment which should relate to the level of an effect and the type of effect.
Listed Building	-	A building which is for the time being included in a list compiled or approved by the secretary of state, any object or structure fixed to the building; any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948 shall be treated as part of the building.
Local Landscape Character Area	LLCA	Local Landscape Character Areas are single unique areas and are the discrete geographical areas of landscape types.
Local Nature Reserve	LNR	A protected area of land designated by a local authority because of its special natural interest and/or educational value and may include a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
Local Planning Authority	LPA	The Local Planning Authority is part of the Local Government body, which is responsible for formulating planning policies, controlling development through determining planning applications and taking enforcement action when necessary.
Local Wildlife Site	LWS	Local Wildlife Sites are non-statutory designations conferred by local planning authorities and given weight through local planning policy. These sites are selected through a selection of criteria (criteria are area dependent) aimed at identifying “substantive nature conservation value”.



Term	Abbreviation	Description
Locally Important Geological Site	-	These are equivalent to Sites of Borough or Local Importance for Nature Conservation and accorded equivalent protection.
Location Quotient	LQ	An index through which the concentration of employment in a particular sector within a particular area is assessed. Put simply, this is a measure of relative specialisation and can be used to compare a region to a larger reference region. For example, a LQ equal to one would mean that representation locally is equal to the representation in the larger reference area as a whole. The sectors with scores above one is over-represented within the study area's economy, and those below are under-represented.
Lowest Astronomical Tide	LAT	The Lowest astronomical tide is the lowest level of tide that can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of astronomical conditions.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	LOAEL	The lowest observed adverse effect level is the lowest dosage level at which chronic exposure to the substance shows adverse effects.
<b>M</b>		
Magnitude (of change)	-	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short term or long term in duration'. Also known as the 'degree' or 'nature' of change.
Main River	-	Rivers where the Environment Agency conduct maintenance, improvement or construction work to manage flood risk
Management Unit	MU	The cetacean MUs have been defined to provide an indication of the spatial scales at

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		which impacts of plans and projects alone, cumulatively and in-combination, need to be assessed for the key cetacean species in UK waters, with consistency across the UK Seal Mus are geographic areas within which seal populations are considered.
Marine Accident Investigation Branch	MAIB	The Marine Accident Investigation Branch is a UK government organisation authorised to investigate all maritime accidents in UK waters and accidents involving UK registered ships worldwide.
Marine aggregate	-	Marine dredged sand and/or gravel.
Marine Conservation Zone	MCZ	A Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) is a type of marine nature reserve in UK waters. They were established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) and are areas designated with the aim to protect nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.
Marine Evidence Based Sensitivity Assessment	MarESA	Marine Evidence-based Sensitivity Assessment is based on a detailed review of available evidence on the effects of pressures on marine species or habitats and a subsequent scoring of sensitivity against a standard list of pressures and their benchmark levels of effect.
Marine Guidance Note	MGN	A system of guidance notes issued by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) which provide significant advice relating to the improvement of the safety of shipping and of life at sea and to prevent or minimise pollution from shipping.
Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol	MMMP	To include measures to minimise the risk of injury (PTS) in marine mammals.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Marine Management Organisation	MMO	MMO is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. MMO license, regulate and plan marine activities in the seas around England so that they're carried out in a sustainable way.
Marine Policy Statement	MPS	The Marine Policy Statement is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions that affect the marine environment.
Marine Pollution Contingency Plan	MPCP	The Marine Pollution Contingency Plan covers marine pollution in English Waters or in the waters of British overseas territories, by oil or other pollutant liable to create hazards to human health to harm living resources and marine life.
Marine Protected Area	MPA	A marine protected area is a defined region of the ocean where a government has places limits on human activity for the long-term conservation of marine resources, ecosystems services or cultural heritage.
Maritime and Coastguard Agency	-	The Maritime and Coastguard Agency is an executive agency of the UK that is responsible for implementing British and international maritime law and safety policy.
Materials Management Plan	MMP	A Materials management plan is a plan that allows for the reuse of contaminated or uncontaminated soil and other material in earthworks, while avoiding the lengthy and costly process of obtaining an environmental permit.
Mean High-Water Springs	MHWS	The average throughout the year, of two successive high waters, during a 24-hour period in each month when the range of the tide is at its greatest.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Mean Low-Water Springs	MLWS	The height of mean low water during spring tides in a year.
Medieval	-	The Medieval period or Middle Ages begins with the Norman invasion and ends with the dissolution of the monasteries. Archaeological period lasting from 1066-1540 AD.
Megawatts	MW	A unit of power equal to one million watts, especially as a measure of the output of a power station.
Mesolithic	-	The Middle Stone Age, falling between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic; marks the beginning of a move from a hunter gatherer society towards food producing society. Archaeological period lasting from 10,000-4,000 BC.
Met office	-	Meteorological Office.
Metre	M	A measure of length, equivalent to approximately 39.37 inches.
Meters Above Ordnance Datum	mAOD	Meters above ordnance datum gives the actual elevation of the groundwater level referenced to the mean sea level at the UK ordnance datum at Newlyn, Cornwall.
Metres Below Ground Level	Mbgl	The level below ground at which soil or rock is saturated.
Military Aeronautical Information Publication	Mil AIP	The Military Aeronautical Information Publication contains details about military flights over the Netherlands.
Millenium Green	-	Small parcels of open space for public use that were established by the then

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		Countryside Agency to celebrate the turn of the millennium.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (now part of Defra)	MAFF	The Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food was a UK Government department created by the Board of Agriculture Act 1889.
Ministry of Defence	MoD	The ministry of defence is the department responsible for implementing the defence policy set by his majesty's Government and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces.
Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment	MENE	A regular survey of population use of the natural environment run by Natural England and Defra.
Morphological evolution	-	Change in the dimensions or orientation of a morphological feature because of net changes in the volume or location of the material it comprises, for example: the seabed; sediment bedforms; sandbanks; coastlines.
MOT type 1	-	Type of stone sub-base, compliant with Department of Transport Specification for Highway Works, clause 803 (SHW 803).
Multi-Agency Geographic information for the Countryside	MAGIC	An online, map-based library of data sources maintained by Defra.
<b>N</b>		
National Association of Agricultural Contractors	NAAC	The National Association of Agricultural Contractors is the only trade association to represent the interests of land-based contractors and fight their corner in Westminster and across the industry to ensure recognition of the sector.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
National Character Area	NCA	A national character area is a natural subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity.
National Cycle Network	NCN	National cycle network developed by Sustrans for sustainable travel.
National Federation of Fishermen's Organisation	NFFO	A UK organisation comprised of members from producers' organisations, fishermen's groups and individuals, representing fishermen in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Channel Islands.
National Grid Reference	NGR	The position of any point in Great Britain.
National Heritage List for England	NHLE	The only official, up to date, register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England - listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields.
National Marine Fisheries Services	NMFS	The National Marine Fisheries Services is an agency that is responsible for the management conservation and protection of living marine resources within about 200 miles of the coast.
National Nature Reserve	NNR	National nature reserves in England are designated by Natural England as key places for wildlife and natural features.
National Policy Planning Framework	NPPF	The National Policy Planning Framework sets out the Governments planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which local plans can be developed which reflect the community's needs.
National Policy Statement	NPS	National policy statements are designated under the planning act to provide guidance

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		for decision-makers on the application of government policy when determining development consent for major infrastructure.
National Record of the Historic Environment	NRHE	The National Record of the Historic Environment contains over 550,000 digital records relating to England's historic environment and has developed since the 1980s.
National Trip End Model	NTEM	The national trip end model is a database that forecasts future year data for population, employment, housing, car ownership and trip rates and can be used to estimate the future growth in travel to and from homes and workplaces.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are major infrastructure developments in England and Wales which are consented by DCO. These include proposals for renewable energy projects with an installed capacity greater than 100MW.
NATS Holdings	NATS	NATS is the main air navigation service provider in the UK including provision of en-route air traffic control services to all flights in the UK.
Natural England	Do not abbreviate	The government advisor for the natural environment in England.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	NERC Act 2006	The Act of Parliament that is established by Natural England by merging English Nature, the Rural Development Agency, and the Countryside Agency.
Nautical Mile	Nm	A unit used in measuring distances at sea, equal to 1,852 metres.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Navigational Risk Assessment	NRA	A navigational risk assessment is a measure to identify and assess the potential hazards and risks with initially assumed mandatory mitigating actions in place.
Neolithic	-	This period follows on from the Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic and is itself succeeded by the Bronze Age. This period is characterized by the practice of a farming economy and extensive monumental constructions. Archaeological period lasting from 4,000-2,600 BC.
Net Gain	-	Net gain is an approach to development that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than beforehand.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone	NVZ	A conservation designation of the Environment Agency for areas of land that drain into nitrate polluted waters.
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO <sub>2</sub>	A reddish-brown poisonous gas occurring commonly as an air pollutant, formed by the oxidation of nitric acid or by combustion in the presence of air.
Nitrogen Oxide	NO	Nitrogen oxides are emitted by automobiles, trucks and various non-road vehicles.
Noise Policy Statement for England	NPSE	The Noise Policy Statement for England Provides the policy framework to assist the implementation of the environmental noise directive and the regulations.
Noise sensitive receptors	-	Locations or receptors that may potentially be adversely affected by the addition of a new source of noise. These can include residential properties, people and sensitive species.
Non-statutory consultation	-	Non-statutory consultation refers to the voluntary consultation that RED undertake in



Term	Abbreviation	Description
		addition to the Statutory Consultation requirements.
Notable species	-	Species with a conservation designation (e.g. listed in a red data book, Birds of Conservation Concern etc.) but that receive no specific legal protection.
Notice to Mariners	NtM	Notices to Mariners are corrections to nautical charts and publications.
Nursery Habitat	-	Habitats where high numbers of juveniles of a species occur, having a greater level of productivity per unit area than other juvenile habitats.
<b>O</b>		
Offshore	-	The sea further than two miles from the coast.
Offshore array area		Offshore array area established within an area which work may be constructed, operated, maintained, repowered and decommissioned.
Offshore part of the DCO Order Limits		An area that encompasses all planned offshore infrastructure.
Offshore Renewable Energy Installations	OREIs	Offshore renewable energy installations are devices that generate power from wave action and/or water currents, e.g., wind farms.
Offshore Transmission Owner	OFTO	Owners of offshore transmission asset connecting offshore wind farms to the national electricity transmission network

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Offshore Wind Farm	OWF	An offshore wind farm is a group of wind turbines in the same location (offshore) in the sea which are used to produce electricity.
Onshore	-	Landward of MHWS.
Onshore part of the DCO Order Limited	-	An area that encompasses all planned onshore infrastructure.
Operational Programme for the Exchange of Weather Radar Information	OPERA	The Operational Programme for the exchange of weather radar information involves most operational weather services in Europe and aims to routinely produce a radar mosaic at the European scale.
Option or prospecting aggregate extraction areas	-	Aggregate areas that have been identified by prospective dredging companies, agreed with The Crown Estate during the tender process and have been awarded the right to apply for a marine licence.
Ordinary Watercourse	-	Ordinary watercourses include every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows and which does not form part of a main river. Responsibility for permitting development lies with the lead local flood authority.
Ordnance Survey	OS	Ordnance Survey is the national mapping agency of the UK. Since 1 April 2015 part of Ordnance Survey has operated as Ordnance Survey Ltd, a government-owned company, 100% in public ownership.
	ORVal	An online tool for estimating the recreational usage and value of a resource.
Oxides of nitrogen	NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of nitrogen are a group of gases composed of nitrogen and oxygen.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
<b>P</b>		
Palaeolithic	-	The period is defined by the practice of hunting and gathering and the use of chipped flint tools. This period is usually divided up into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic Archaeological period lasting from 50,000-10,000 BC.
Particulate Matter	-	Microscopic portions of solid matter suspended in air. PM <sub>10</sub> -microscopic particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less. PM <sub>2.5</sub> - microscopic particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less.
Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm or less	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub> is particulate matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometres (µm) and often consists of common crustal materials.
Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub> is having an aerodynamic diameter of equal to or less than 2.5 µm. It is usually associated with smoke or other combustion products.
Peak Particle Velocity	PPV	Peak Particle velocity is a measurement of maximum ground particle movement speed.
Pelagic	-	Any part of the water column (for example the sea from surface to bottom sediments) that is not close to the seabed. Pelagic spawning species release their eggs into the upper layers of the sea.
Perception	-	Combines the sensory (that we receive through our senses) with the cognitive (our knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Perceptual Aspects	-	A landscape may be valued for its perceptual qualities, notably wildness and/or tranquillity. (GLVIA3, 2013 Box 5.1).
Percentile Values	-	A percentile is a measure used in statistics indicating the value below which a given percentage of observations in a group of observations fall.
Permanent Threshold Shift	PTS	A permanent reduction in an animals sensitivity to sound.
Photomontage	-	A visualisation which superimposes an image of the Proposed Development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Planning Act 2008	-	The legislative framework for the process of approving major new infrastructure projects.
Planning Inspectorate	PINS	The Planning Inspectorate deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England and Wales.
Post-medieval	-	Begins with the dissolution of the monasteries and ends with the death of Queen Victoria. Use more specific period where known. Archaeological period lasting from 1540-1901 AD.
Potential Special Protection Area	pSPA	A special protection area is designation under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Under the directive, the EU have a duty to safeguard the habitats of migratory birds.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	PEIR	The written output of the Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment undertaken for the Proposed Development. It was developed to support Statutory

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		Consultation and presented the preliminary findings of the assessment to allow an informed view to be developed of the Proposed Development, the assessment approach that was undertaken, and the preliminary conclusions on the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development and environmental measures proposed.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report Supplementary Information Report	PEIR SIR	The PEIR Supplementary Information Report (SIR) identified and provided additional supporting preliminary environmental information associated with proposed alternatives and modifications to the onshore part of the original PEIR Assessment Boundary which have been identified since the publication of the original PEIR (RED, 2021) in July 2021.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report Further Supplementary Information Report	PEIR FSIR	The PEIR Further Supplementary Information Report (FSIR) identified and provided further preliminary environmental information associated with the proposed alternative route option identified since the publication of the original PEIR and PEIR SIR in July 2021 and October 2022 respectively (RED, 2021; 2022).
Private Water Supply	PWS	A private water supply is any supply not provided by a water company where the water is consumed for domestic purposes or as part of a public or commercial activity.
Proposed DCO Order Limits	-	The proposed DCO Order Limits combines the search areas for the offshore and onshore infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. It is defined as the area within which the Proposed Development and associated infrastructure will be located, including the temporary and permanent construction and operational work areas.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Proposed Development	-	The development that is subject to the application for development consent, as described in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.4).
Proposed Special Area of Conservation	pSAC	A proposed special area of conservation is a site that has been approved for consultation but are not yet designated or classified.
Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries	PAD	A document detailing how finds made during the lifetime of the Proposed Development should be reported.
Public Health England	PHE	An executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care in England to protect and improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.
Public Rights of Way	PRoW	Public rights of way are routes over land that the public can use at all times even if the land is privately owned.
<b>R</b>		
Rampion 1		The existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm located in the English Channel in off the south coast of England.
Rampion Extension Development Limited	RED	Rampion Extension Development Ltd (the Applicant).
Ramsar site	-	Areas designated by the UK Government under the International Ramsar Convention (the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance) 1971.
Rarity	-	The presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare Landscape Character Type. (GLVIA3 2013, Box 5.1).

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Ratio of flow to capacity	RFC	The ratio of flow to capacity provides a measure of the utilised capacity of a junction approach arm. Arms exceeding a ratio of 0.85 (85% capacity utilised) are considered to be approaching capacity and characteristically have light-to-moderate levels of queued traffic flow.
Receptor	-	These are as defined in Regulation 5(2) of The Infrastructure Planning 'Environmental Impact Assessment' Regulations 2017 and include population and human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air, climate, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape that may be at risk from exposure to direct and indirect impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.
Recreation Asset	-	A resource (such as PRow or an area of open space) that may be used by the public for recreation purposes.
Recreation Value	-	Evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important. (GLVIA3 2013, Box 5.1).
Regionally Important Geological Site	RIGS	The most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The designation of a Regionally Important Geological Site is one way of recognising and protecting important Earth science and landscape features for future generations to enjoy. Sites are selected according to their value for: educational fieldwork scientific study, historical significance and aesthetic qualities. In London Regionally Important Geological Sites are sites that are considered worthy of protection for their geodiversity importance at the London-wide level.
Registered Parks and Gardens	RPG	Registered Park and Garden
Representativeness	-	Whether the landscape contains a particular character and/or features or elements which

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		are considered particularly important examples.
River Basin Management Plan	RBMP	A river basin management plan generally contains descriptions of the water resources in a drainage basin and water allocation plans.
Rochdale Approach	-	The Rochdale Approach is a parameter-based approach to environmental assessment which aims to take account of the need for flexibility in the evolution of detailed design.
Roman	-	Traditionally begins with the Roman invasion in 43AD and ends with the emperor Honorius directing Britain to see to its own defence in 410AD. Archaeological period lasting from 43-410 AD.
Royal National Lifeboat Institution	RNLI	The Royal National Lifeboat Institution is a voluntary organisation formed in 1824 to operate an offshore rescue service with lifeboats.
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	RSPB	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is a charitable organisation founded in 1889 for the conservation of wild birds.
Royal Yachting Association	RYA	The Royal Yachting Association is a UK governing body for sailing, dinghy sailing, yacht and motor cruising and a leading representative for inland waterways cruising.
RWE Renewables Limited	RWER	RWE Renewables is the largest power producer in the UK and a leading renewable generator supplying around 15% of UK electricity with a diverse operational portfolio of onshore wind, offshore wind, hydro, biomass and gas.
Scale Indicators	-	Landscape elements and features of a known or recognisable scale such as houses, trees, and vehicles that may be compared to other objects, where the scale of height is less familiar, to indicate their true scale.



<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Scenic quality	-	Depends upon perception and reflects the particular combination and pattern of elements in the landscape, its aesthetic qualities, its more intangible sense of place or 'genius loci' and other more intangible qualities. (GLVIA3 2013, Box 5.1).
Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries	STECF	The Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries is a group of experts appointed by the commission for three years who provide scientific advice on fisheries management.
Scoping Boundary	-	This boundary was used to inform the Scoping Report by combining the areas of search for the offshore and onshore infrastructure at the Scoping stage of the project.
Scoping Opinion	-	A Scoping Opinion is adopted by the Secretary of State for a Proposed Development.
Scoping Report	--	A report that presents the findings of an initial stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Scottish Natural Heritage	SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage is the leading advisory body on nature, wildlife management and landscape management across Scotland.
Scour	-	A localised sediment erosion feature caused by local enhancement of flow speed and turbulence due to interaction with an obstacle.
Search and rescue	SAR	Search and Rescue is the search for and provision of aid to people who are in distress or imminent danger.
Seascape	-	Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.
Seascape Character Assessment	SCA	A seascape character assessment should be carried out for coastal and marine

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		landscapes. SCAs should be carried out for areas seawards of the low water mark.
Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	SLVIA	A seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment is used to identify, predict and evaluate significant effects on particular elements of the seascape, landscape and visual resources arising from the proposed development.
Second World War	WWII	The Second World War was a global conflict that lasted from 1939 to 1945.
Secretary of State	Do not abbreviate	The Minister for Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).
Sediment deposition	-	Settlement of sediment in suspension back to the seabed, causing a localised accumulation.
Sediment transport	-	The movement of sediment by natural processes, as individual grains or as a collective volume.
Semi-pelagic (or benthopelagic)	-	Partially living their life on the seabed (benthic) and partially living their life in the water column above (pelagic).
Sense of Place (genius loci)	-	The essential character and spirit of an area: 'genius loci' means 'spirit of the place'.
Sensitivity	-	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value associated to that receptor.
Significance	-	A measure of the importance of the environmental effect, defined by criteria specific to the environmental aspect.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Significant effects	-	<p>It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations 2017 to determine the likely significant effects of the development on the environment which should relate to the level of an effect and the type of effect. Where possible significant effects should be mitigated.</p> <p>The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described.</p> <p>Whether or not an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement.</p> <p>Significant – ‘noteworthy, of considerable amount or effect or importance, not insignificant or negligible’ (The Concise Oxford Dictionary).</p> <p>Those levels and types of landscape and visual effect likely to have a major or important / noteworthy or special effect of which a decision maker should take particular note.</p>
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	SOAEL	Significant observed adverse effect level is the level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality life occur.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	SINC	A designation used by local authorities for area of land of local conservation value.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	Sites designated at the national level under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). They are a series of sites that are designated to protect the best examples of significant natural habitats and populations of species.
Site Waste Management Plan	SWMP	A site waste management plan is a document that describes, in detail the

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		amount and type of waste from a construction project and how it will be reused, recycled, or disposed of.
Small cetaceans in European Atlantic Waters and the North Sea	SCANS	SCANS is a large-scale ship and aerial survey to study the distribution and abundance of cetaceans in the European Atlantic Waters.
Soil Management Plan	SMP	A soil management plan is a document that guides the handling and disposal of contaminated or disturbed soil on a site with potential environmental issues.
Soil Resource Plan	SRP	A plan to be produced during pre-construction in accordance with Defra (2009) mapping the areas and type of topsoil and subsoil to be stripped or left in-situ, areas of soil to be protected from construction activities, the locations of haul routes, and stockpile locations, including the type and management of each soil stockpile, schedules of volumes for each material, and the expected after-use of the soil. To avoid duplication, the SRP can cross-reference the MMP or form a sub-section of the MMP and will cross-reference the Final SMP and Site Waste Management Plan.
Sound Exposure Level	SEL	The constant sound level acting for one second, which has the same amount of acoustic energy, as indicated by the square of the sound pressure, as the original sound. It is the time-integrated, sound-pressure-squared level. SEL is typically used to compare transient sound events having different time durations, pressure levels and temporal characteristics.
Sound Pressure Level	SPL	The sound pressure level or SPL is an expression of the sound pressure using the decibel (dB) scale and the standard reference pressures of 1µPa for water and biological tissues and 20µPa for air and other gases.
Source	-	A substance that is in, on or under the land and has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution of controlled waters.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Source Protection Zone	SPZ	SPZs are defined around large and public potable groundwater abstraction sites to provide additional protection to safeguard drinking water quality through constraining the proximity of an activity that may impact upon a drinking water abstraction.
Source-Pathway-Receptor Linkage	-	<p>The linkage of a source of contamination on or under the land which has the potential to cause harm or pollution (such as a landfill) and a receptor (something that could be adversely affected by contamination such as groundwater or people) by means of a pathway (a route by which the receptor is exposed to, or affected by, the contamination such as direct contact).</p> <p>A land contamination risk only exists where a source, pathway and receptor are present. Without this complete linkage, there is no risk to people or the environment even if a source of contamination is present.</p>
South Downs National Park	SDNP	South Downs National Park is a national park in Southern England stretching for 87 miles from Winchester to Eastbourne.
South Downs National Park Authority	SDNPA	The SDNPA was established in 2010 and became the planning authority for the national park in 2011. The SDNPA is responsible for promoting the statutory purposes of the national park and the interests of the people who live and work within it.
Spatial Scope	-	Spatial scope is the area over which changes to the environment are predicted to occur because of a Proposed Development.
Spawning	-	The release or deposition of eggs and sperm, usually into water, by aquatic animals.
Special Area of Conservation	SAC	International designation implemented under the Habitats Regulations for the protection of habitats and (non-bird) species. Sites designated to protect habitats and species on Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive. Sufficient habitat to maintain favourable conservation status of the particular feature

Term	Abbreviation	Description
		in each member state needs to be identified and designated.
Special Committee on Seals	SCOS	The Special Committee on Seals has a duty to provide scientific advice to government on matters related to the management of seal populations.
Special Protection Area	SPA	Sites designated under EU Directive (79/409/EEC) to protect habitats of migratory birds and certain threatened birds under the Birds Directive.
Species of Principle Importance	SPI	Species that are of principle importance are those that are most threatened, in greatest decline, or where the UK holds a significant proportion of the world's total population.
Stakeholder	-	Person or organisation with a specific interest (commercial, professional or personal) in a particular issue.
Statement of Community Consultation	SoCC	The Statement of Community Consultation is a document required under the Planning Act 2008 which explains how to carry out statutory consultations with local communities.
Statutory Conservation	-	Statutory Consultation that is required under Section 42 and Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 with the relevant consultation bodies and the public on the preliminary environmental information.
Statutory Nature Conservation Body	SNCB	Comprised of JNCC, Natural Resources Wales, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs/Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Natural England and Scottish Natural Heritage, these agencies provide advice in relation to nature conservation to government.
Strategic Road Network	SRN	The strategic road network comprises of the motorways and major A roads in England.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Study Area	-	Area where potential impacts from the Proposed Development could occur, as defined for each aspect.
Subtidal	-	The region of shallow waters which are below the level of low tide.
Supplementary Information Report	SIR	A supplementary information report covers information presented outside the basic financial statements, excluding required supplementary information.
Susceptibility	-	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific Proposed Development without undue negative consequences.
Suspended sediment concentration	-	The mass concentration (mass/ volume) of sediment in suspension.
Sustainability	-	The principle that the environment should be protected in such a condition and to such a degree that ensures new development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable Drainage Systems	SuDS	
Sustrans	-	A charitable body dedicated to promoting sustainable transport, especially cycling and walking. Sustrans has developed an extensive, national network of signed and promoted routes.
Sussex Ornithological Society	SOS	The Sussex Ornithological Society is the county's main bird club with over 2,000 members and it was founded in 1962 to promote the recording, study, conservation and enjoyment of birds in Sussex.
Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre	SxBRC	The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre is a partnership project housed at the Sussex Wildlife Trust, they collect, manage and dismantle wildlife data.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Temporal Scope	-	The temporal scope covers the time period over which changes to the environment and the resultant effects are predicted to occur and are typically defined as either being temporary or permanent.
Temporary or permanent effects	-	Effects may be considered as temporary or permanent. In the case of wind energy development the application is for a 30 year period after which the assessment assumes that decommissioning will occur and that the site will be restored. For these reasons the development is referred to as long term and reversible.
Temporary Threshold Shift	TTS	A temporary reduction in an animals sensitivity to sound.
The Applicant	-	Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED).
The Crown Estate	TCE	The Crown Estate is a corporation that belongs to the British monarch but is not their private property. It is an independent commercial business that manages a diverse portfolio of UK buildings, shoreline, seabed, forestry, agriculture and common land.
Tidal excursion buffer	-	The greatest distance and direction that water carrying an impact might be carried during one mean spring tide, from a given location or area.
Time depth	-	Historical layering – the idea of landscape as a ‘palimpsest’, a much written-over asset of landscape.
Total Organic Carbon	TOC	The total amount of carbon found within an organic compound.
Traffic Separation Scheme	TSS	A traffic-management route-system ruled by the IMO. The traffic-lanes (or clearways) indicate the general direction of the vessels in that zone: vessels navigating within a TSS all sail in the same direction or they cross the lane in an angle as close to 90 degrees (°) as possible.



<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Transboundary effects	-	Assessment of changes to the environment caused by the combined effect of past, present and future human activities and natural processes on other European Economic Area Member States.
Trip End Model Presentation Programme	TEMPro	The Trip End Model Presentation Programme is designed to allow detailed analysis of pre-processed trip-end, journey mileage, car ownership and population/workforce planning data from the National Trip End Model.
Type or Nature of effect	-	Whether an effect is direct or indirect, temporary or permanent, positive (beneficial), neutral or negative (adverse) or cumulative.
UK Fisheries Economics Network	UKFEN	The UK Fisheries Economic Network was established in 2011 to enable economists and social scientists to come together and discuss common areas of work, current and emerging sector challenges and their recent outputs.
UK Integrated Aeronautical Information Package	UKIAIP	The UK Integrated Aeronautical Information Package contains information on facilities, services, rules, regulations, and restrictions in UK airspace.
Unexploded Ordnance	UXO	Unexploded ordnance are explosive weapons (bombs, shells, grenades, land mines, naval mines, etc.) that did not explode when they were deployed and still pose a risk of detonation, potentially many decades after they were used or discarded.
United Kingdom	UK	A country in Western Europe consisting of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.
United Kingdom Hydrographic Office	UKHO	The UK's agency for providing hydrographic and marine geospatial data to mariners and maritime organisations across the world.
United Nations	-	The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 to maintain global peace and security.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Vessel Monitoring System	VMS	A system used in commercial fishing to allow environmental and fisheries regulatory organizations to monitor, minimally, the position, time at a position, and course and speed of fishing vessels.
Viewpoints	-	<p>Selected for illustration of the visual effects fall broadly into three groups:</p> <p>Representative Viewpoints: selected to represent the experience of different types of visual receptor, where larger numbers of viewpoints cannot all be included individually and where the significant effects are unlikely to differ – for example certain points may be chosen to represent the view of users of particular public footpaths and bridleways;</p> <p>Specific Viewpoints: chosen because they are key and sometimes promoted viewpoints within the landscape, including for example specific local visitor attractions, such as landscapes with statutory landscape designations or viewpoints with particular cultural landscape associations.</p> <p>Illustrative Viewpoints: chosen specifically to demonstrate a particular effect or specific issues, which might, for example, be the restricted visibility at certain locations. (GLVIA3 2013, Para 6.19).</p>
Visual amenity	-	The overall views and surroundings, which provide a visual setting or backdrop to the activities of people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual effect	-	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual Receptors	--	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Visual sensitivity	-	The sensitivity of visual receptors such as residents, relative to their location and context, to visual change proposed by development.
Visualisation	-	Computer visualisation, photomontage, or other technique to illustrate the appearance of the development from a known location.
Walkover survey	-	A relatively quick survey process involving visiting sites on foot to gain a broad-brush understanding of the context of a particular asset, how it may be impacted, and what mitigation may be possible.
Water Framework Directive	WFD	A substantial piece of EU water legislation that came into force in 2000, with the overarching objective to get all water bodies in Europe to attain Good or High Ecological Status. River Basin Management Plans have been created which set out measures and potential mitigation to ensure that water bodies in England and Wales achieve 'Good Ecological Status'.
Water Resource Management Unit	WRMU	The Water Resource Management Unit operates under the aegis of the Ministry and is responsible for the implementation of water mobilisation projects.
Wave regime	-	The characteristic patterns and statistics of variation in waves for a given location or area.
West Sussex County Council	WSCC	WSCC is the authority that governs the non-metropolitan county of West Sussex.
West Sussex Historic Environment Record	-	This record collection provides details of all known archaeological assets, sites and former archaeological events within West Sussex.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	WCA	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is an Act of Parliament in the UK that protects animals, plants and habitats.
Wind Turbine Generator	WTG	All the components of a wind turbine, including the tower, nacelle, and rotor.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
Wireline	-	A computer-generated line drawing of the DTM (digital terrain model) and the Proposed Development from a known location.
Working Group for Noise from Wind Farms	NWG	The NWG provides information and advice to developers and planners on the environmental assessment of noise from wind turbines.
World Health Organization	WHO	World Health Organization was established in 1946. The primary role of World Health Organization is to direct and coordinate international health within the United Nations system.
Written Scheme of Investigation	WSI	A live document forming the agreement between the client, the appointed archaeologists, contractors and the relevant stakeholders. The document sets out methods to mitigate the effects on all the known and potential archaeological receptors within the development area.
Zone of Influence	ZoI	The area surrounding the Proposed Development which could result in likely significant effects.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	ZTV	A computer-generated tool to identify the likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a Proposed Development.

