

RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited

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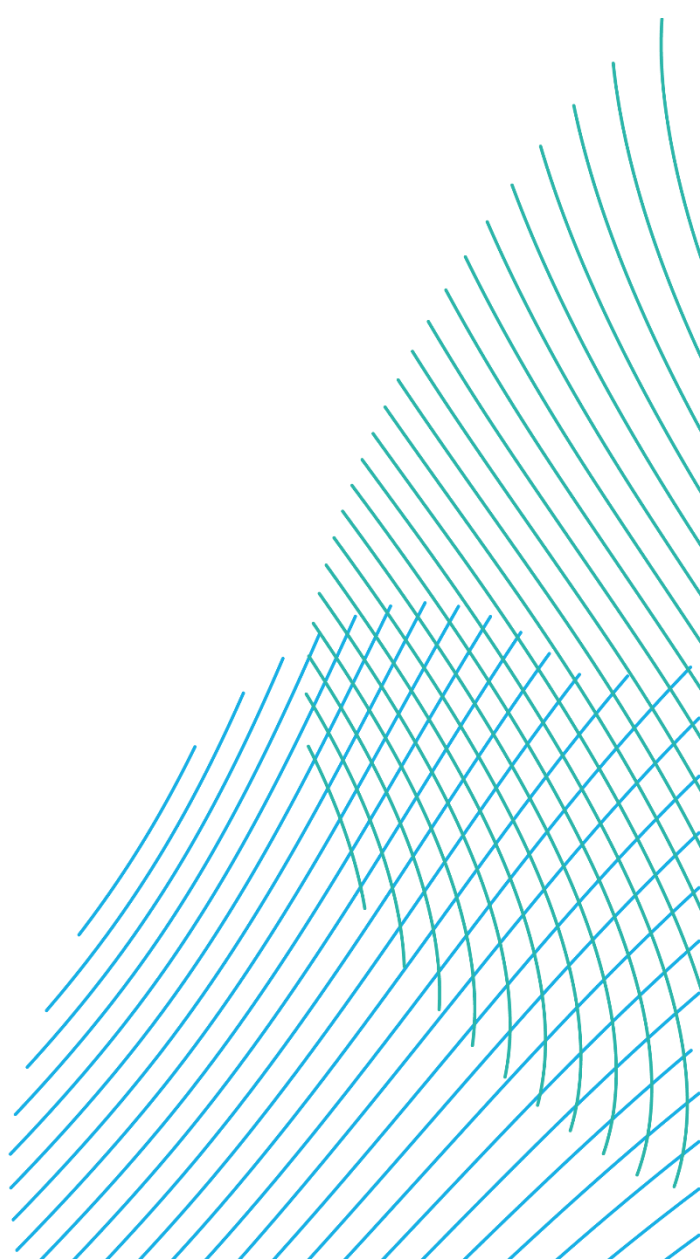
Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms

**Glossary
Volume 1**

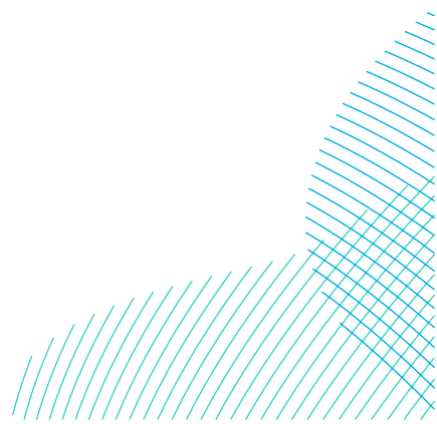
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Contents

1	Introduction	4
1.1	Overview	4
1.2	Purpose of this document	4

Tables

Table 1-1	Glossary of Terms	4
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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1. This document provides a glossary to RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited's (herein referred to as the 'Applicants') Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the Dogger Bank South (DBS) East and DBS West Offshore Wind Farms, collectively known as DBS Offshore Wind Farms (herein 'the Projects').

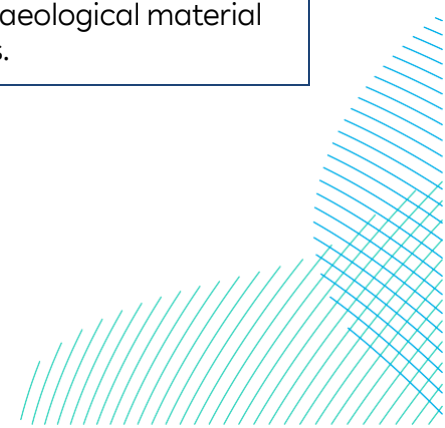
1.2 Purpose of this document

2. 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 application documents.

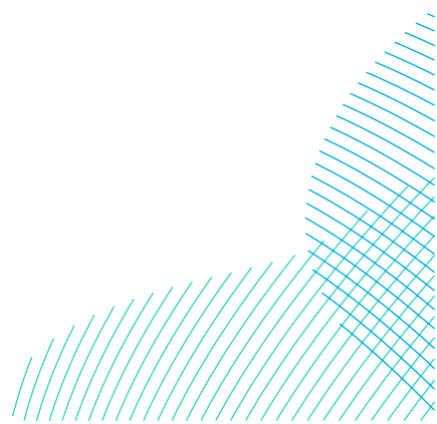
Table 1-1 Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
Accommodation Platform	An offshore platform (situated within either the DBS East or DBS West Array Area) that would provide accommodation and mess facilities for staff when carrying out activities for the Projects.
ADD operator	A trained member of the team who will operate the Acoustic Deterrent Device (ADD).
Aggradation	A progressive build up or raising of the channel bed and floodplain due to sediment deposition. The geological process by which streambeds are raised in elevation and flood plains are formed. Aggradation indicates that stream discharge and/or bed-load characteristics are changing.
Agreement for Lease (AfL) Area	The Area of the seabed leased by The Crown Estate to the Applicants.
Agricultural Land Classification	Agricultural Land Classification is a grading system used to assess and compare the quality of agricultural land in England and Wales. A combination of climate, topography and soil characteristics and their unique interaction determines the grade of the land. The grades range from 1 to 5. Grade 1 being excellent, Grade 2 very good, Grade 3a and 3b good to moderate (no subdivide), Grade 4 poor and Grade 5 very poor.
Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP)	A public or private entity managing air traffic on behalf of a company, region or country. NATS is the main ANSP in the UK.

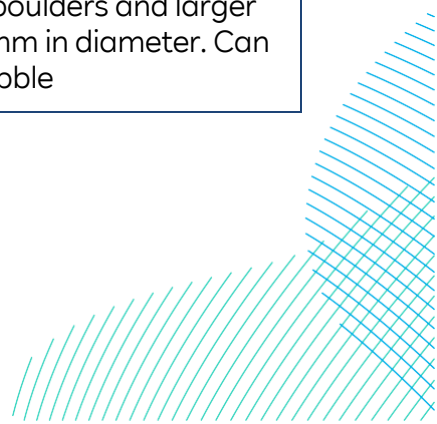
Term	Description
Allision	The act of striking or collision of a moving vessel against a stationary object.
Amphidromic point	The centre of an amphidromic system; a nodal point around which a standing-wave crest rotates once each tidal period.
Aquifer	Geological strata that hold water.
Armouring	Armouring occurs when the bed surface of gravel-bed rivers is coarsened relative to the sub-surface.
Array Areas	The DBS East and DBS West offshore Array Areas, where the wind turbines, offshore platforms and array cables would be located. The Array Areas do not include the Offshore Export Cable Corridor or the Inter-Platform Cable Corridor within which no wind turbines are proposed. Each area is referred to separately as an Array Area.
Array cables	Offshore cables which link the wind turbines to the Offshore Converter Platform(s).
Aspect and impacts register	A tool used to identify, assess, summarise and prioritise the risks and impacts that a proposed project activity might have on the environment and create a plan for mitigating these potential impacts.
Astronomical tide	The predicted tide levels and character that would result from the gravitational effects of the earth, sun, and moon without any atmospheric influences.
Autecology	The interactions of a given species with the surrounding environment that may influence their distribution and abundance.
Automatic Identification System (AIS)	A system by which vessels automatically broadcast their identity and key statistics including location, destination, length, speed and current status, e.g., under power. Most commercial vessels and United Kingdom/European Union fishing vessels over 15m length are required to carry AIS.
Aviation archaeology	The remains of crashed aircraft and archaeological material associated with historic aviation activities.



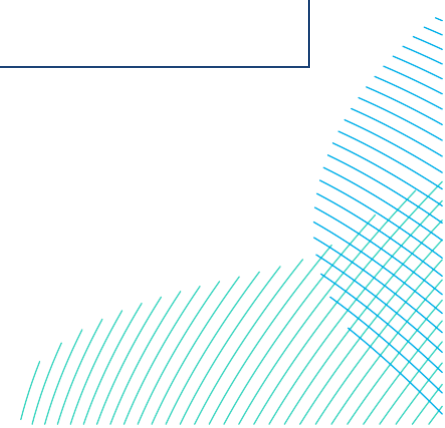
Term	Description
Bankfull Discharge	Bankfull Discharge is the flow that reaches the transition between the channel and its flood plain and is thus morphologically significant
Bar	An accumulation of alluvium (usually gravel or sand) caused by a decrease in sediment transport capacity on the inside of meander bends or in the centre of an overwide channel.
Barrow	Artificial mound of earth, turf and/or stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials
Baseline	The existing conditions as represented by the latest available survey and other data which is used as a benchmark for making comparisons to assess the impact of the Projects.
Bathymetry	Topography of the seabed.
Beach	A deposit of non-cohesive sediment (e.g. sand, gravel) situated on the interface between dry land and the sea (or other large expanse of water) and actively 'worked' by present-day hydrodynamic processes (i.e. waves, tides and currents) and sometimes by winds. This public space provides access to recreational activities, such as walking and bathing.
Bed	The bottom of a channel.
Bed Slope	The inclination of the channel bottom, measured as the elevation drop per unit length of channel.
Bedforms	Features on the seabed (e.g. sand waves, ripples) resulting from the movement of sediment over it.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	An approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before. Where a development has an impact on biodiversity, developers are encouraged to provide an increase in appropriate natural habitat and ecological features over and above that being affected to ensure that the current loss of biodiversity through development will be halted and ecological networks can be restored.



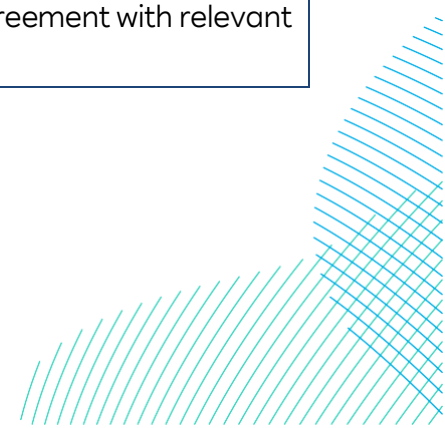
Term	Description
Bronze Age	This period follows on from the Neolithic and is characterised by the increasing use of Bronze work. It is subdivided in the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age. Archaeological period lasting from 2,600-700 BC.
Cable Burial Risk Assessment	Risk assessment to determine suitable burial depths for cables, based upon hazards such as anchor strike, fishing gear interaction and seabed mobility.
Cable Construction Compound	Area set aside to facilitate construction of the Onshore Export Cables. These will be located adjacent to the Onshore Export Cable Corridor, with access to the highway
Catchment	The total area of land that drains into any given watercourse.
Cetaceans	Commonly known as whales, dolphins, or porpoises
Clay	Fine-grained sediment with a typical particle size of less than 0.002mm.
Climate change	A change in global or regional climate patterns. Within this chapter this usually relates to any long-term trend in Mean Sea Level, wave height, wind speed etc, due to climate change.
Closure depth	The depth that represents the 'seaward limit of significant depth change' but is not an absolute boundary across which there is no cross-shore sediment transport.
Coarse Sediment	Sediment of grain diameter greater than 2 mm.
Coastal / tidal flooding	When high tide events overtop the shoreline to cause flooding to land behind.
Coastal catchment	Land which drains directly to the coastal or estuarine waters, rather than through a river water body – not part of a river water body catchment.
Coastal processes	Collective term covering the action of natural forces on the shoreline and nearshore seabed.
Cobbles	Substrate particles that are smaller than boulders and larger than gravels and are generally 64 - 256 mm in diameter. Can be further classified as small and large cobble



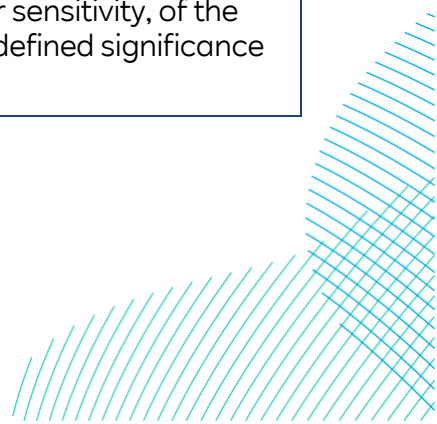
Term	Description
Cohesive sediment	Sediment containing a significant proportion of clays, the electromagnetic properties of which causes the particles to bind together.
Collector Platforms (CPs)	Receive the AC power generated by the wind turbines through the array cables, collect it and transform the voltage for onward transmission to the Offshore Converter Platforms (OCPs).
Collision	The act or process of colliding (crashing) between two moving objects.
Collision Risk Model (CRM)	Quantitative means to estimate the number of predicted collisions between seabirds recorded in the Array Areas and rotating wind turbines.
Commitments Register	An Excel spreadsheet which identifies all of the Projects commitments and mitigation relating to each technical topic under consideration in the EIA process and where each commitment is secured in the DCO.
Concurrent (marine mammals only)	Installation of monopiles or pin piles happening at the same time at the DBS Projects.
Concurrent Scenario	A potential construction scenario for the Projects where DBS East and DBS West are both constructed at the same time.
Construction Buffer Zone	1km zone around the Array Areas and Offshore Export Cable Corridor, and 500m zone around the Inter-Platform Cabling Corridor. Construction vessels may occupy this zone but no permanent infrastructure would be installed within these areas.
Consultation Bodies	Consultees defined under the EIA Regulations with reference to Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
Controlled airspace	Defined airspace within which pilots must follow Air Traffic Control instructions implicitly. In the UK, Classes A, C, D and E are areas of controlled airspace.



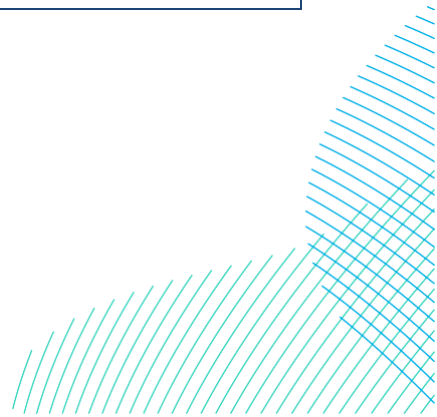
Term	Description
Countryside Stewardship Scheme	The Countryside Stewardship Scheme provides financial incentives for farmers, woodland owners, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. Mid Tier Scheme agreements provide a range of options to help deliver environmental benefits. The Higher Tier agreements require more complex management tailored to individual sites.
Cradle to (factory) gate'	The extraction, manufacture, and production of materials to the point at which they leave the factory gate of the final processing location.
Cretaceous	A geological period from 145 to 65 million years ago, the end of this 79 million year period marks the extinction of the dinosaurs and beginning of the tertiary period
Cropmark	Places where crops grow differentially over buried features such as ditches banks and walls and reveal the pattern of past sites and landscape in the colour and density of their growth.
Cumulative effects	The combined effect of the Projects in combination with the effects of a number of different (defined cumulative) schemes, on the same single Receptor / resource.
Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA)	The assessment of the combined effect of the Projects in combination with the effects of a number of different (defined cumulative) schemes, on the same single Receptor/resource.
Cumulative impact	The combined impact of the Projects in combination with the effects of a number of different (defined cumulative) schemes, on the same single Receptor / resource.
Current	Flow of water generated by a variety of forcing mechanisms (e.g. waves, tides, wind).
Dead' wreck	A wreck which has not been detected by repeated surveys and is therefore considered not to exist.
Decommissioning Plan	A document which would define the extent of works, in relation to the onshore infrastructure, which are required to be undertaken at the end of the operational lifetime of the Projects. The plan would be subject to agreement with relevant stakeholders at the time.



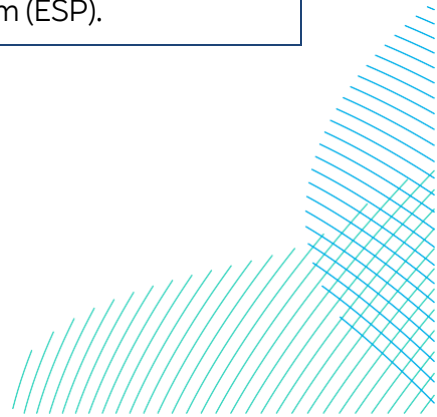
Term	Description
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order made under the Planning Act 2008 granting development consent for one or more Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
Development Scenario	Description of how the DBS East and / or DBS West Projects would be constructed either in isolation, sequentially or concurrently.
Dogger Bank South (DBS) east survey area	The original Crown Estate Lease Area plus 4km buffer that was surveyed via the site specific digital aerial surveys.
Dogger Bank South (DBS) Offshore Wind Farms	The collective name for the two Projects, DBS East and DBS West.
Dogger Bank South (DBS) west survey area	The original Crown Estate Lease Area plus 4km buffer that was surveyed via the site specific digital aerial surveys.
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.
Earthwork	Upstanding ditched and embanked features which show from the air via their shadows or via the differential topography revealed by visualised LiDAR data.
Ebb tide	The falling tide, immediately following the period of high water and preceding the period of low water.
Eemian	The previous interglacial period from 130 to 115 thousand years ago, marking a typically short period of globally warmer conditions within the Quaternary period separating the last two glacial periods.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the value, or sensitivity, of the Receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria.



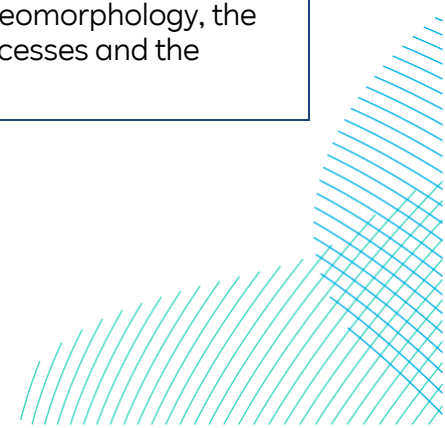
Term	Description
EIA Directive	The EU directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)"
EIA Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
Electrical Switching Platform (ESP)	The Electrical Switching Platform (ESP), if required would be located either within one of the Array Areas (alongside an Offshore Converter Platform (OCP)) or the Export Cable Platform Search Area.
Enclosure	An area of land enclosed by a boundary ditch, bank, wall, palisade or other similar barrier.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A statutory process by which certain planned projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the EIA Directive and EIA Regulations, including the publication of an Environmental Statement (ES).
Environmental Statement (ES)	A document reporting the findings of the EIA and produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations.
Environmental Stewardship Scheme	<p>Environmental Stewardship is an agri-environment scheme run by DEFRA which aims to secure widespread environmental benefits through improving water quality, reducing soil erosion, improving conditions for farmland wildlife, maintaining and enhancing Landscape Character and protecting the historic environment.</p> <p>The Entry Level aims to encourage large numbers of farmers to deliver effective environmental management in exchange for pay-outs. The Higher Level is designed to support more specific and environmentally beneficial management practices</p>
Eocene	A geological period 560 to 33.9 million years ago.



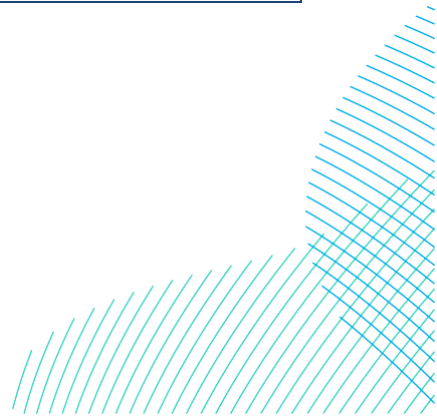
Term	Description
Epoch	A division of time within a geological period generally considered to last several million years, examples from the Quaternary Period include the Holocene and Pleistocene.
Equilibrium	Rivers seek a state of dynamic Equilibrium between the imposed conditions of valley slope, discharge, and sediment supply, and channel adjustments that can include width, depth, velocity, reach, slope, roughness, and sediment size. Over time, the channel adjusts to changes in discharge and sediment supply due to human activities, climate change, and extreme events.
Erosion	Wearing away of the land or seabed by natural forces (e.g. wind, waves, currents, chemical weathering).
European Offshore Marine Site	Sites located in the offshore marine area designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, and Special Protection Areas, and is defined in regulation 18 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
European Site	Sites designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. This includes candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas, and is defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
Evidence Plan Process (EPP)	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach, and information to support, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for certain topics.
Expert Topic Group (ETG)	A forum for targeted engagement with regulators and interested stakeholders through the EPP.
Export Cable Platform Search Area	The Export Cable Platform Search Area is located mid-way along the Offshore Export Cable Corridor and is the area of search for the Electrical Switching Platform (ESP).



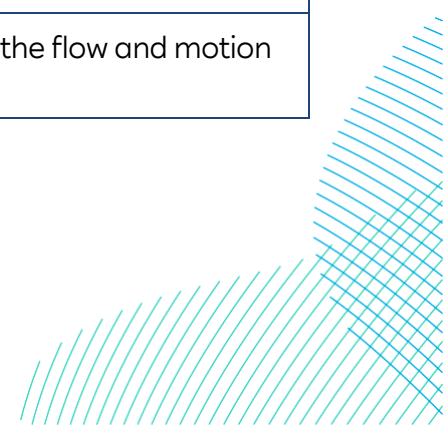
Term	Description
Export Cable Platform Search Area Shipping and Navigation Study Area	A buffer of ten nautical miles applied around the Export Cable Platform Search Area
Fish and Shellfish Ecology Study Area	The Fish and Shellfish Ecology Study Area for the Projects is defined as ICES Rectangles 36E9; 36F0; 37E9; 37F0; 37F1; 37F2; 38F0; 38F1; and 38F2. It covers a total of 26,858km ² , and includes the Offshore Development Area with a minimum buffer distance of 7km.
Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO)	Primary contact point between the fishing community and the Applicant, with responsibility for disseminating relevant Project information.
Fishermen's fastener	An unidentified feature on the seabed recorded by fishermen as an obstruction to trawling.
Flight Information Region (FIR)	Airspace managed by a controlling authority with responsibility for ensuring air traffic services are provided to aircraft flying within it.
Flight Level (FL)	An aircraft altitude expressed in hundreds of feet at a standard sea level pressure datum of 1013.25 hectopascals.
Flood tide	The rising tide, immediately following the period of low water and preceding the period of high water.
Fluvial flooding	When flows within watercourses exceed the capacity of the watercourse causing out of bank flows.
Formal Safety Assessment (FSA)	A structured and systematic process for assessing the risks and costs (if applicable) associated with shipping activity.
Future case	The assessment of risk based on the predicted growth in future shipping densities and traffic types as well as foreseeable changes in the marine environment.
Geoarchaeology	The application of earth science principles and techniques to the understanding of the archaeological record. Includes the study of soils and sediments and of natural physical processes that affect archaeological sites such as geomorphology, the formation of sites through geological processes and the effects on buried sites and artefacts.



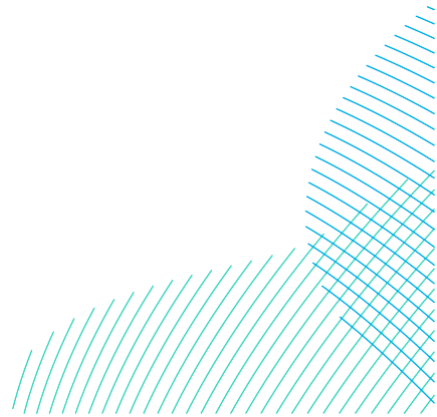
Term	Description
Geomorphology	The study of landforms and the processes that shape them.
Glacial till	Poorly sorted, non-stratified and unconsolidated sediment carried or deposited by a glacier.
Glacial / interglacial	A glacial period is a period of time within an ice age that is marked by colder temperatures and glacier advances. Interglacial correspond to periods of warmer climate between glacial periods. There are three main periods of glaciation within the last 1 million years, the Elsterian, the Saalian and the Weichselian which ended about 12,000 years ago. The Holocene period corresponds to the current interglacial.
Glide	A section of smooth or rippled flow, deeper flow than run
Grade II Listed Building	A property or building listed as Grade II has particular historic and / or cultural significance and is subject to regulations that protect its unique character
Gravel	Loose, rounded fragments of rock larger than sand but smaller than Cobbles. Sediment larger than 2mm (as classified by the Wentworth scale used in sedimentology).
Groundwater	Water stored below the ground in rocks or other geological strata.
Habitats Regulations	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	The process that determines whether or not a plan or project may have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European Site or European Offshore Marine Site.
Haul Road	The track along the Onshore Export Cable Corridor used by traffic to access different sections of the onshore export cable route for construction.
Health	State of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.



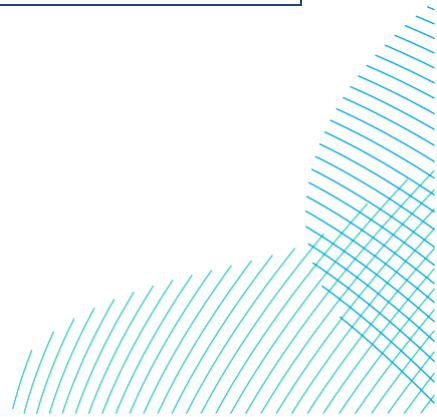
Term	Description
Health outcome	Change in health status of an individual, group or population attributable to a planned intervention or series of interventions, regardless of whether such an intervention was intended to change health status.
Health risk factor	A social, economic or biological status, or behaviours or environments which are associated with or that cause increased susceptibility to a specific disease, ill health or injury.
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)	HGV is the term for any vehicle with a Gross Weight over 3.5 tonnes. This is also used as a proxy for HGVs and buses / coaches recognising the similar size and environmental characteristics of the respective vehicle types.
High Groundwater Vulnerability	High Groundwater Vulnerability areas can easily transmit pollution to groundwater. They are characterised by high-leaching soils and the absence of low-permeability superficial deposits.
High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC)	High Voltage Alternating Current is the bulk transmission of electricity by alternating current (AC), whereby the flow of electric charge periodically reverses direction.
High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)	High Voltage Direct Current is the bulk transmission of electricity by direct current (DC), whereby the flow of electric charge is in one direction.
High water	Maximum level reached by the rising tide.
Historic seascape character	The attributes that contribute to the formation of the historic character of the seascape.
Holocene	The last 10,000 years of earth history.
Hominin	The group representing human species, including modern humans, extinct human species and immediate ancestors.
Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)	HDD is a trenchless technique to bring the offshore cables ashore at the landfall and can be used for crossing other obstacles such as roads, railways and watercourses onshore.
Hydrodynamic	The process and science associated with the flow and motion in water produced by applied forces.



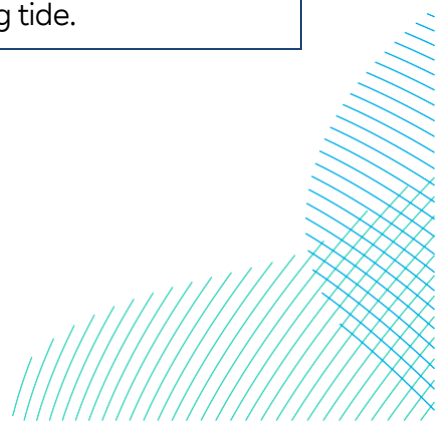
Term	Description
Impact	Used to describe a change resulting from an activity via the Projects, i.e. increased suspended sediments / increased noise.
In Isolation Scenario	A potential construction scenario for one Project which includes either the DBS East or DBS West array, associated offshore and onshore cabling and only the eastern Onshore Converter Station within the Onshore Substation Zone and only the northern route of the onward cable route to the proposed Birkhill Wood National Grid Substation.
Instrument Flight Rules (IFR)	IFR are rules which allow properly equipped aircraft to be flown under Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC).
Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC)	IMC are meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling, less than the minima specified for Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC).
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) Statistical Rectangles	Defined areas of sea used for fisheries statistics (1 degree longitude by 0.5 degree latitude, equalling approximately 30 by 30 nautical miles).
Inter-Platform Cable Corridor	The area where Inter-Platform Cables would route between platforms within the DBS East and DBS West Array Areas, should both Projects be constructed.
Inter-Platform Cables	Buried offshore cables which link offshore platforms.
Interstadial Period	Relatively brief periods of milder climate within a glacial period, these are shorter than an interglacial, allowing some vegetation to develop and partial recession or halting of glacial movement.
Intertidal	Area on a shore that lies between Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS).
Intertidal (in Marine Physical Processes)	Area on a shore that lies between Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) and Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT).



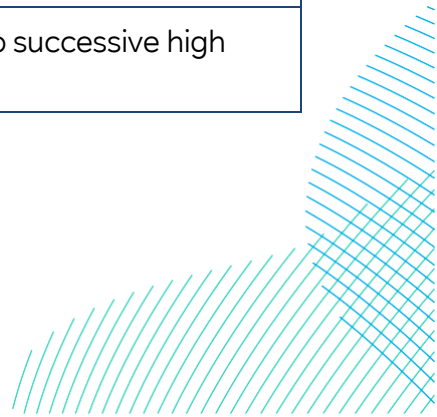
Term	Description
Introductory Consultation	Non-statutory public and stakeholder consultation carried out in 2022 to introduce the projects; explain the site selection process and options for the substation zones and onshore cable corridor, and collect feedback on the proposals
Introductory Consultation Boundary	The area of search presented to the public as part of an initial consultation exercise in September 2021.
Iron Age	This period follows on from the Bronze Age and is characterised by the use of 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.
Jointing Bays	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
Landfall	The point on the coastline at which the Offshore Export Cables are brought onshore, connecting to the onshore cables at the Transition Joint Bay (TJB) above mean high water.
Landfall evaluation area	The four fields adjacent to the cliff top within the Landfall Zone of the Onshore Development Area where trial trenching was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group.
Landfall Locations	The location where the offshore cables come ashore.
Landfall Zone	The generic term applied to the entire landfall area between Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS) and the Transition Joint Bays (TJBs) inclusive of all construction works, including the landfall compounds, Onshore Export Cable Corridor and intertidal working area including the Offshore Export Cables.
Landings	Quantitative description of amount of fish returned to port for sale – can be defined in terms of value or weight.
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.



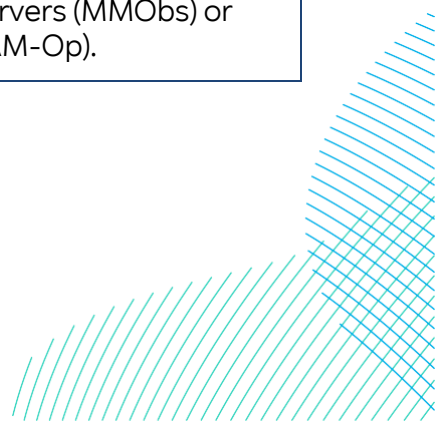
Term	Description
Licensed Industrial Activities (Part A(1))	A1 installations are facilities which carry out industrial processes like refineries, food and drink factories and intensive farming activities (for example large-scale chicken farms). They also include certain waste activities like disposing of waste to landfill, hazardous waste treatment and waste incineration
Licensed Pollutant Release (Part A(2) / B))	A2 or B installations are facilities that carry out processes like foundries, solvent coating installations, dry cleaners, concrete batching plants and petrol stations.
Light Vehicle (LV)	The term Light Vehicle is used to describe the range of vehicles that would be used by construction employees, i.e. cars, vans, pick-ups, minibuses, etc.
Likely health effect	This effect is one that, with reference to the scientific literature, shows a plausible theoretical link between source-pathway-Receptor; and the occurrence of which is judged as probable, in a specific context.
Link Boxes	An underground metal box placed within a concrete pit where the metal sheaths between adjacent export cable sections are connected and earthed, installed with a ground level manhole to allow access to the link box for regular maintenance or fault-finding purposes.
Local Authority	The Local Authority is a body empowered by law to exercise various statutory functions for a particular area of the United Kingdom. This includes County Councils, District Councils and the Broads Authority, as set out in Section 43 of the Planning Act 2008. East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC) is the Local Authority for the entirety of the onshore project footprint.
Long-term (MPP only)	Refers to a time period of decades to centuries.
Low Groundwater Vulnerability	Low Groundwater Vulnerability areas that provide the greatest protection to groundwater from pollution. They are likely to be characterised by low-leaching soils and/or the presence of low-permeability superficial deposits.
Low water	The minimum height reached by the falling tide.



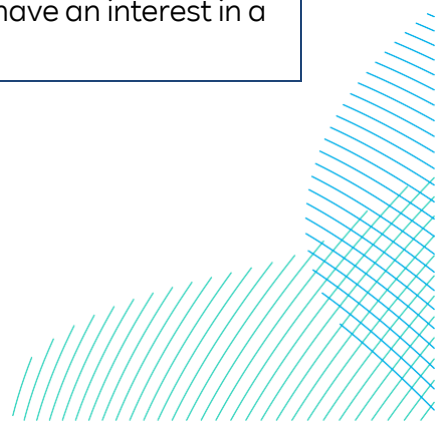
Term	Description
Main Commercial Route	Defined transit route (mean position) of commercial vessels identified within each Shipping and Navigation Study Area.
Main River (offshore)	Features seen within sub-bottom profiler data (buried) and multibeam bathymetry data (sea floor) interpreted as representing prehistoric physical landscape features such as former river channels (palaeochannels).
Main River (onshore)	Main Rivers are usually large rivers or streams that are designated under the Water Resources Act (1991) and are shown on the statutory Main River Map. They are managed by the Environment Agency, who carry out construction, maintenance and improvement works to manage flood risk.
Management Unit (MUs)	Management Units provide an indication of the spatial scales at 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.
Marine Guidance Note (MGN)	A system of guidance notes issued by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency which provide significant advice relating to the improvement of the safety of shipping at sea, and to prevent or minimise pollution from shipping.
Marine isotope stage	Marine isotope stages are alternating warm and cool periods in the Earth's paleoclimate, deduced from oxygen isotope data reflecting changes in temperature derived from data from deep sea core samples.
Marine Mammal Observers (MMObs)	Trained members of the team who will observe the Monitoring Area.
Marine mammal screening area	Based on species specific Management Units (MUs) used for marine mammal species reference populations defined from the Inter-Agency Marine Mammal Working group (IAMMWG, 2023).
Maritime archaeology	The remains of boats and ships and archaeological material associated with prehistoric and historic maritime activities.
Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)	MHWS is the average of the heights of two successive high waters during a 24 hour period.



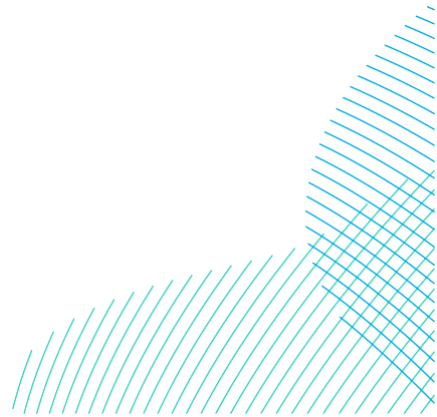
Term	Description
Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS)	MLWS is the average of the heights of two successive low waters during a 24 hour period.
Mean Sea Level	The average level of the sea surface over a defined period (usually a year or longer), taking account of all tidal effects and surge events.
Medieval	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.
Medium Groundwater Vulnerability	Medium Groundwater Vulnerability areas offer some groundwater protection from the transmission of pollution to groundwater.
Megaripples	Bedforms with a wavelength of 0.6 to 10.0m and a height of 0.1 to 1.0m. These features are smaller than sand waves but larger than ripples.
Mental health	State in which every individual realises his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community.
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.
Mineral Safeguarding Area	Areas of known mineral resources that are of sufficient value (economically or of conservation value) to warrant protection.
Mitigation Areas	Areas captured within the Development Area specifically for mitigating expected or anticipated impacts.
Mitigation Zone (MZ)	The area around each pile location in which it is predicted physical or permanent auditory injury is possible.
Monitoring Area (MA)	The area around each pile location to be monitored in the pre-piling watch, and where possible during any breaks in piling or soft-start by either Marine Mammal Observers (MMObs) or Passive Acoustic Monitoring Operator (PAM-Op).



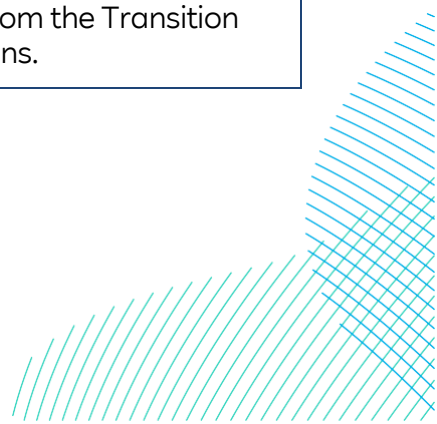
Term	Description
Movement	A single trip (i.e. the arrival or departure from site) for the transfer of employees or delivery of goods.
Nanotesla	A unit of measurement of a magnetic field, equal to one billionth of a tesla.
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	Historic England's National Mapping Programme - aerial imagery survey project mapping archaeology visible from aerial photography as Cropmarks and soilmarks.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	A document setting out national policy against which proposals for NSIPs will be assessed and decided upon.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Large scale development including power generating stations which requires development consent under the Planning Act 2008. An offshore wind farm project with a capacity of more than 100 MW constitutes an NSIP.
Navigational Risk Assessment (NRA)	A document which assesses the hazards to shipping and navigation of a proposed Offshore Renewable Energy Installation based upon Formal Safety Assessment.
Neap tide	A tide that occurs when the tide-generating forces of the sun and moon are acting at right angles to each other, so the tidal range is lower than average.
Nearshore	The zone which extends from the swash zone to the position marking the start of the offshore zone (~20m).
Net Zero	A target of completely negating the amount of greenhouse gases produced by human activity, to be achieved by reducing emissions and implementing methods of absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
Nitrates Directive	The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) aims to improve water quality by protecting water against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources.
Non-Statutory Consultee	Organisations that the Applicants may choose to engage (if, for example, there are planning policy reasons to do so) who are not designated in law but are likely to have an interest in a proposed development.



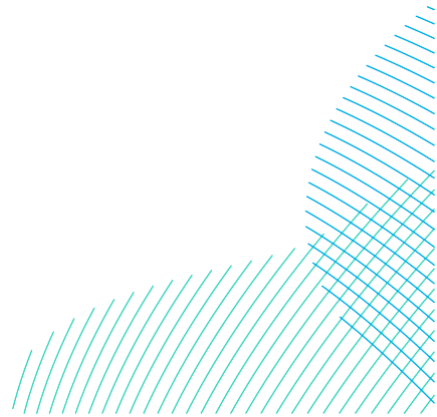
Term	Description
Notices to Mariners (NtM)	The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office's (UKHO) service of publications that contain all of the corrections, alterations and amendments to the UKHO worldwide charts and publications. These are published weekly and are available directly from the UKHO.
Numerical modelling	Refers to the analysis of coastal processes using computational models.
Offshore Converter Platforms (OCPs)	The OCPs are fixed structures located within the Array Areas that collect the AC power generated by the wind turbines and convert the power to DC, before transmission through the Offshore Export Cables to the Project's Onshore Grid Connection Points.
Offshore Development Area	The Offshore Development Area for ES encompasses both the DBS East and West Array Areas, the Inter-Platform Cable Corridor, the Offshore Export Cable Corridor, plus the associated Construction Buffer Zones.
Offshore Export Cable Corridor	This is the area which will contain the Offshore Export Cables (and potentially the ESP) between the Offshore Converter Platforms and Transition Joint Bays at the landfall.
Offshore Export Cable Corridor Shipping and Navigation Study Area	A buffer of two nautical miles applied around the Offshore Export Cable Corridor.
Offshore Export Cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the offshore platforms to the Transition Joint Bays (TJBs).
Offshore Fisheries Liaison Officer (OFLO)	Responsible for providing liaison between fishing vessels and offshore Project vessels. Role typically performed by someone with local knowledge and fisheries experience to encourage co-operation between all parties, and to manage any areas of conflict and/or dispute.
Offshore (MPP only)	Area seaward of nearshore in which the transport of sediment is not caused by wave activity.



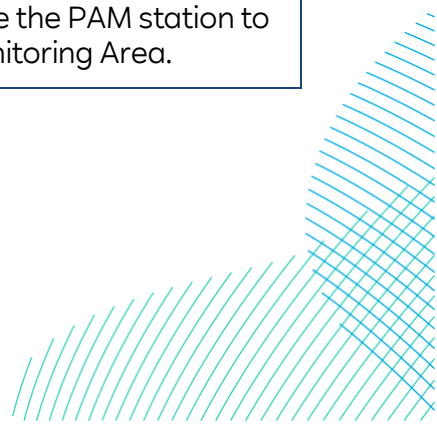
Term	Description
Offshore Ornithology Study Area	Area considered for seabird species with potential connectivity to the Project areas and hence subject to assessment. Comprises the North Sea and breeding colonies located along the British coastline of the North Sea.
Offshore Ornithology Survey Area	The Offshore Ornithology Survey Area comprises the Array Areas plus a 4km buffer.
Offshore Renewable Energy Installation (OREI)	As defined by Marine Guidance Note 654 (Merchant and Fishing) Safety of Navigation: Offshore Renewable Energy Installations (OREIs) – Guidance on UK Navigational Practice, Safety and Emergency Response (Maritime and Coastguard Agency, 2021). For the purposes of this report and in keeping with the consistency of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), OREI can mean offshore wind turbines and the associated electrical infrastructure such as offshore substations.
Onshore Archaeological ADBA Study area	A study area incorporating the Onshore Export Cable Corridor(s) and Onshore Substation Zone plus a buffer
Onshore Converter Stations	A compound containing electrical equipment required to transform HVDC and stabilise electricity generated by the Projects so that it can be connected to the electricity transmission network as HVAC. There will be one Onshore Converter Station for each Project.
Onshore Development Area	The Onshore Development Area for ES is the boundary within which all onshore infrastructure required for the Projects would be located including Landfall Zone, Onshore Export Cable Corridor, accesses, Temporary Construction Compounds and Onshore Converter Stations.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor	This is the area which includes cable trenches, Haul Roads, spoil storage areas, and limits of deviation for micro-siting. For assessment purposes, the cable corridor does not include the Onshore Converter Stations, Transition Joint Bays or temporary access routes; but includes Temporary Construction Compounds (purely for the cable route).
Onshore Export Cables	Onshore Export Cables take the electric from the Transition Joint Bay to the Onshore Converter Stations.



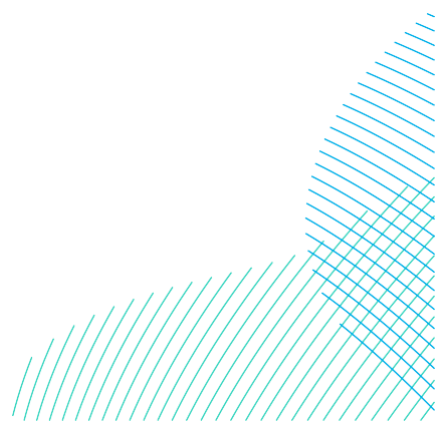
Term	Description
Onshore Grid Connection Points	The Onshore Grid Connection Points is the location where the electricity produced by the Projects would be transferred to the national grid. There are two Onshore Grid Connection Points, one for each Project, which will be located in the same place.
Onshore Substation Zone	Parcel of land within the Onshore Development Area where the Onshore Converter Station infrastructure (including the Haul Roads, Temporary Construction Compounds and associated cable routing) would be located.
Onshore Substations	A compound containing electrical equipment required to transform and stabilise HVAC / HVDC electricity generated by the Projects so that it can be connected to the electricity transmission network. Outdated term used during the site selection process when both HVAC / HVDC technologies were being considered, referred to as Onshore Converter Stations following the removal of HVAC technology from the Projects design envelope.
Onshore transmission works	The onshore area, which includes Onshore Export Cable Corridor (up to the Transition Joint Bay (TJB)) and Onshore Converter Stations. This does not include temporary construction facilities such as access roads or construction consolidation sites.
Onward Cable Connection	The cable corridor between the Onshore Substation Zone and the Proposed Birkhill Wood National Grid Substation.
Order Limits	The limits within which the Projects may be carried.
Ordinary watercourse	Rivers which are not Main Rivers are called 'ordinary watercourses'. Lead local flood authorities, district councils and internal drainage boards carry out flood risk management work on ordinary watercourses.
Other trenchless techniques	Other techniques (aside from HDD) for installation of ducts or cables where trenching may not be suitable such as micro tunnelling or auger boring.



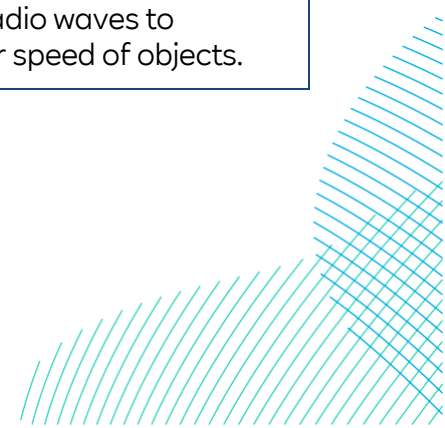
Term	Description
Outline Marine Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	Project specific document forming the agreement between the Applicants, the appointed archaeologists, contractors and the relevant stakeholders seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS). The document sets out the methods to mitigate the effects on all the known and potential archaeological Receptors within the Hornsea Four offshore Order Limits.
Outline Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	Project specific document forming the agreement between the Applicants, the appointed archaeologists, contractors and the relevant stakeholders landward of MHWS. The document sets out the methods to mitigate the effects on all the known and potential archaeological Receptors within the Hornsea Four onshore Order Limits.
Palaeochannel	Ancient channel(s) infilled or buried by younger sediments (usually partially consolidated), preserving the impression of rivers and other water systems that once support flowing water
Palaeogeographic features	Features seen within sub-bottom profiler data (buried) and multibeam bathymetry data (sea floor) interpreted as representing prehistoric physical landscape features such as former river channels (palaeochannels).
Palaeolandscape	Ancient landscape infilled or buried by younger sediments, multiple aspects of Palaeoenvironmental Analysis are required to reconstruct the conditions of a location as it was at a specific point in history
Palaeolithic	500000 to 10000 BC The Old Stone Age defined by the practice of hunting and gathering and the use of chipped flint tools. This period is usually divided into Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic.
Paleoenvironmental analysis	The study of sediments and the organic remains of plants and animals to reconstruct the environment of a past geological age.
PAM operators	A trained member of the team who will use the PAM station to undertake acoustic monitoring of the Monitoring Area.



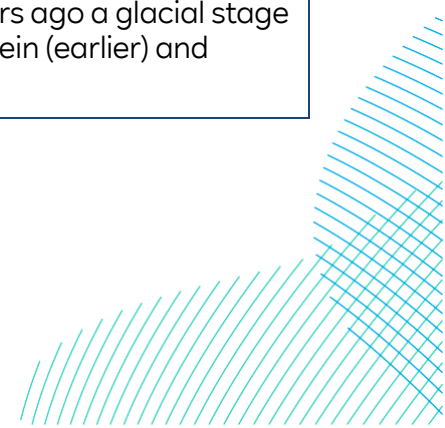
Term	Description
Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM)	Use of acoustic sensors to monitor the presence of marine mammals in the Monitoring Area.
Pinnipeds	Commonly known as seals
Planform	The planform evolution of meandering rivers occurs as a result of mutual adjustments between meandering form and processes.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The agency responsible for operating the planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).
Pleistocene	An Epoch of the Quaternary Period (between about 2 million and 10,000 years ago) characterised by several glacial ages.
Point Bar	Gravel or other shallow sediment deposition on the inside of bends
Pool	Discrete areas of deep water typically formed on the outside of meanders.
Population health	The health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group.
Possible Main Construction Compounds	Three of the proposed Temporary Construction Compounds could host a main compound. This would be a larger site used to take deliveries of materials, store materials and host temporary site offices. Two Main Construction Compounds would be required for the Projects.
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
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	Defined in the EIA Regulations as information referred to in part 1, Schedule 4 (information for inclusion in Environmental Statements) which has been compiled by the applicants and is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development.



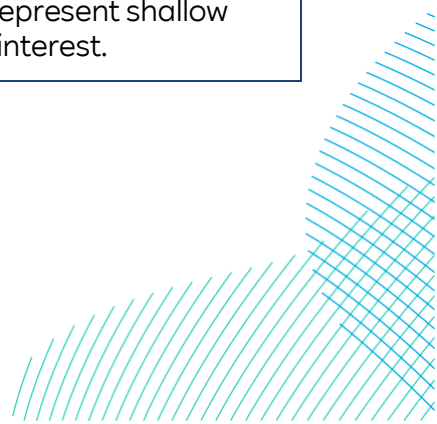
Term	Description
Pre-piling watch	The period prior to piling commencing during which observations are undertaken visually by the MMObs or acoustically by the PAM-Op of the Monitoring Area to determine if marine mammals are present in the Monitoring Area.
Primary Surveillance Radar (PSR)	A radar system that measures the bearing and distance of targets using the detected reflections of radio signals.
Principal aquifer	These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and / or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and / or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifers.
Principal contractor	A contractor appointed under Regulation 5(1) (b) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. They have control over the construction phase of a project with several contractors.
Priority Areas	Areas within the Onshore Development Area defined as priority for Archaeological Geophysical Survey as agreed with the ETG in the Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Geophysical Survey. The criteria for Priority Areas are set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
Project team	A multi-disciplinary team consisting of individuals from RWE who are ultimately responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of DBS East and DBS West, who are supported by a wider group of contractors and sub-contractors.
Projects Design (or Rochdale) Envelope	A concept that ensures the EIA is based on assessing the realistic worst-case scenario where flexibility or a range of options is sought as part of the consent application.
Quaternary period	The last 2 million years of earth history incorporating the Pleistocene ice ages and the post-glacial (holocene) Period.
Radio detection and ranging (Radar)	An object-detection system which uses radio waves to determine the range, altitude, direction or speed of objects.



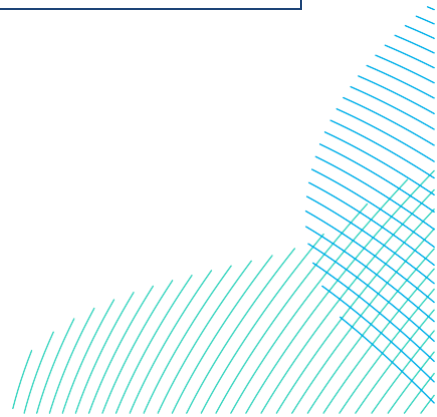
Term	Description
Ramp-up	Ramp-up forms the second part of the soft-start procedure and follows on from the low-energy blows.
Ramsar Site	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Reach	A section of watercourse between two defined points and/or a length of an individual river which shows broadly similar physical characteristics.
Receptor	A distinct part of the environment on which effects could occur and can be the subject of specific assessments. Examples of Receptors include species (or groups) of animals, plants, people (often categorised further such as 'residential' or those using areas for amenity or recreation), watercourses etc.
Red Line Boundary	The proposed onshore development area as outlined above which has been refined following statutory consultation.
Regular operator	Commercial operator whose vessel(s) are observed to transit through a particular region on a regular basis.
Relevant Highway Authorities	The term relevant highway authorities for the Projects includes all highway authorities within the traffic and transport study area, namely, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Hull City Council and National Highways.
Riffle	A reach of stream that is characterised by shallow, fast-moving water broken by the presence of rocks and boulders.
Riparian	The area of land alongside a river, often planted with trees.
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
Run	Shallow, fast flowing section, similar in character to a Riffle but not a discrete feature.
Saalian	Approximately 347 to 128 thousand years ago a glacial stage of the Pleistocene separated by the Holstein (earlier) and Eemian (later) interglacial periods



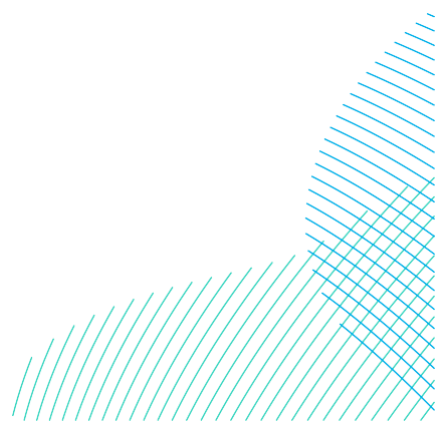
Term	Description
Safety zones	Legislated under the Energy Act 2004, safety zones are rolling buffer areas which protect construction activities by preventing unauthorised vessels from entering their boundary.
Sand	Sediment particles, mainly of quartz with a diameter of between 0.063mm and 2mm. Sand is generally classified as fine, medium or coarse.
Sand and Gravel Preferred Area	Areas of known resource where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated.
Sand and Gravel Area of Search	Areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less than in a Preferred Area, but within which planning permissions could be granted
Sand wave	Bedforms with wavelengths of 10 to 100m, with amplitudes of 1 to 10m.
Scoping opinion	The report adopted by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State.
Scoping report	The report that was produced in order to request a Scoping Opinion from the Secretary of State.
Scour	The erosive action of running water in streams, which excavates and carries away material from the bed and banks. Scour may occur in both earth and solid rock material and can be classed as general, contraction, or local scour.
Scour protection	Protective materials to avoid sediment erosion from the base of the wind turbine foundations and offshore substation platform foundations due to water flow.
Sea level	Generally, refers to 'still water level' (excluding wave influences) averaged over a period of time such that periodic changes in level (e.g. due to the tides) are averaged out.
Seabed features	Features seen on the seafloor in the sidescan sonar or multibeam bathymetry data which are interpreted to represent heritage assets, or potential heritage assets. Also includes magnetic anomalies which may represent shallow buried ferrous material of archaeological interest.



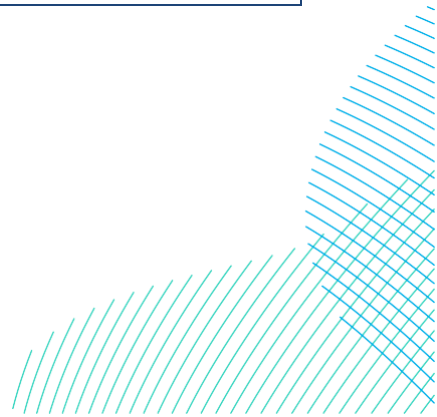
Term	Description
Seabed prehistory	Archaeological remains on the seabed corresponding to the activities of prehistoric populations that may have inhabited what is now the seabed when sea levels were lower.
Sea-level rise	The general term given to the upward trend in Mean Sea Level resulting from a combination of local or regional geological movements and global climate change.
Secondary A aquifer	These are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.
Secondary B aquifer	These are predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.
Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR)	A radar system that transmits interrogation pulses and receives transmitted responses from suitably equipped targets.
Secondary undifferentiated aquifer	These are assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either a Secondary A or B aquifer to the soil type due to the variable characteristics. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifers in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.
Section 42 Consultee	Organisations and individuals that are required to be consulted by the Applicants under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. Non-prescribed section 42 consultees may be included by Applicants if identified as being of significance.
Section 47 Consultee	An organisation or individual that the Applicants may choose to engage (if there are planning policy reasons to do so) who are not designated in law but may be likely to have an interest in a proposed development.



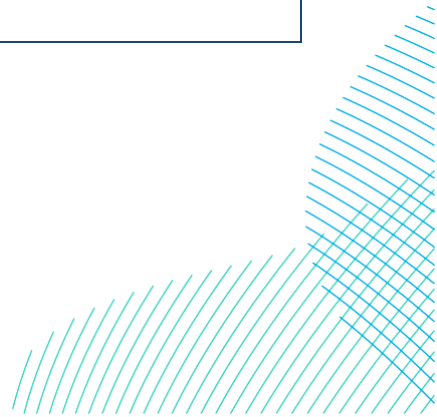
Term	Description
Section 47 Consultee	A consultee identified in the Projects' Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), as being individuals living in the vicinity of the land. The Applicants have a duty under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to carry out the consultation in accordance with the SoCC.
Sediment	Particulate matter derived from rock, minerals or bioclastic matter.
Sediment transport	The movement of a mass of sediment by the forces of currents and waves.
Sedimentation (Siltation)	The process by which sediment is mechanically deposited from suspension within a fluid, generally water, or ice, thereby accumulating as layers of sediment that are segregated owing to differences in size, shape, and composition of the sediment particles.
Sequential (mammals only)	Installation of monopiles or pin piles happening one after another at the DBS Projects.
Sequential Scenario	A potential construction scenario for the Projects where DBS East and DBS West are constructed with a lag between the commencement of construction activities. Either Project could be built first.
Serious collision	A collision resulting in serious injury for which a person is detained in hospital as an 'in-patient', or any of the following injuries whether or not they are detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushing, burns (excluding friction burns), severe cuts, severe general shock requiring medical treatment and injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident.
Setting	The NPPF identifies setting as that which encompasses an asset's surroundings in which it is experienced. The extent of setting is not fixed and can contribute both positively and negatively to the heritage significance of an asset.



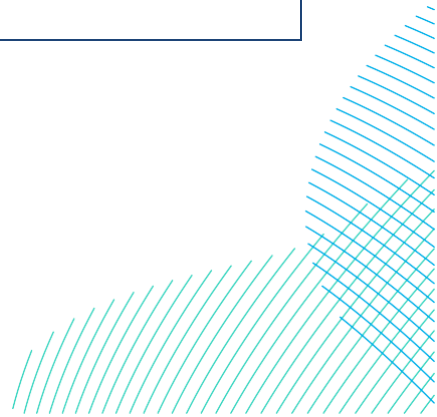
Term	Description
Shipping and Navigation Study Area	A buffer of ten nautical miles applied around each Array Area. The Shipping and Navigation Study Areas for DBS East and DBS West are referred to as the 'DBS East Shipping and Navigation Study Area' and 'DBS West Shipping and Navigation Study Area' respectively.
Shore platform	A platform of exposed rock or cohesive sediment exposed within the intertidal and subtidal zones.
Short-term	Refers to a time period of months to years.
Significant health effect	An effect triggered by a project that is judged to be important for public health (a positive or negative effect), highly desirable for public health (a positive effect) or unacceptable for public health (a negative effect).
Significant wave height	The average height of the highest of one third of the waves in a given sea state.
Silt	Sediment particles with a grain size between 0.002mm and 0.063mm, i.e. coarser than clay but finer than sand.
Sinuosity	Sinuosity, as applied to stream-channel pattern, is a nondimensional ratio of the length of the channel thalweg to the length of the stream valley, measured between the same points.
Slight collision	A collision resulting in a slight injury of a minor character such as a sprain (including neck whiplash injury), bruise or cut which are not judged to be severe, or slight shock requiring roadside attention. This definition includes injuries not requiring medical treatment.
Soft-start	The procedure used to commence piling at a lower hammer energy.
Soilmark	Places where differently coloured and toned soil which is part of buried features which are being directly brought to the surface by ploughing or erosion and are visible in contrast to the surrounding soil



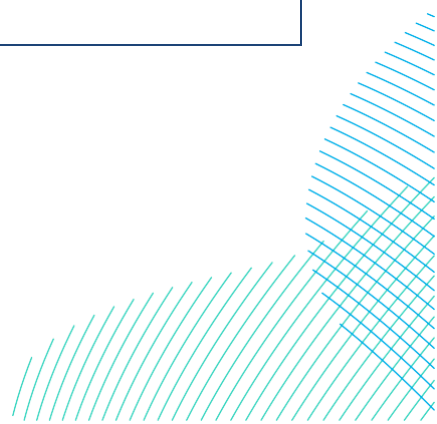
Term	Description
Source Protection Zone I	Inner protection zone - defined as the 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the abstraction source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50 metres.
Source Protection Zone II	Outer protection zone - defined by a 400-day travel time from a point below the water table. This zone has a minimum radius of 250 or 500 metres around the abstraction source, depending on the size of the abstraction.
Source Protection Zone III	Source catchment protection zone - defined as the area around an abstraction source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the abstraction source.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Strictly protected sites designated pursuant to Article 3 of the Habitats Directive (via the Habitats Regulations) for habitats listed on Annex I and species listed on Annex II of the Directive
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Strictly protected sites designated pursuant to Article 4 of the Birds Directive (via the Habitats Regulations) for species listed on Annex I of the Directive and for regularly occurring migratory species
Spring tide	A tide that occurs when the tide-generating forces of the sun and moon are acting in the same directions, so the tidal range is higher than average.
Stadial period	A cold climate period as identified by Marine Isotope Stage, representing a period of glaciation.
Statutory consultation	The statutory consultation ran in two periods. The first period ran between 6th June and 17th July 2023, with a second period running between 4th August and 15th September 2023 to gather responses from third-parties missed during the initial consultation period. The PEIR was presented as part of this consultation.
Statutory Consultee	Organisations that are required to be consulted by the Applicants under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. Such consultees have with a duty to respond to that consultation within a set deadline.



Term	Description
Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies (SNCBs)	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
Storm surge	A rise in water level on the open coast due to the action of wind stress as well as atmospheric pressure on the sea surface.
Sub-epoch	A period of time dividing Epochs into periods considered significant, spanning one or multiple ages, such as Early, Middle and late Pleistocene.
Substrate	Sediment material that rests at the bottom of a river
Surface water flooding	Surface water flooding occurs when rainwater does not drain away through normal drainage systems or soak into the ground, but lies on or flows over the ground instead.
Surge	Changes in water level as a result of meteorological forcing (wind, high or low barometric pressure) causing a difference between the recorded water level and the astronomical tide predicted using harmonic analysis.
Survey Area	The area that was surveyed from the digital aerial surveys such as DBS East plus 4km buffer and DBS West plus 4km buffer
Suspended sediment	The sediment moving in suspension in a fluid kept up by the upward components of the turbulent currents or by the colloidal suspension.
Swell waves	Wind-generated waves that have travelled out of their generating area. Swell characteristically exhibits a more regular and longer period and has flatter crests than waves within their fetch.
Targeted Consultation	Period of consultation carried out after the statutory consultation which focused on those directly impacted by changes adopted as a result of the statutory consultation. 13th November – 10th December 2023.



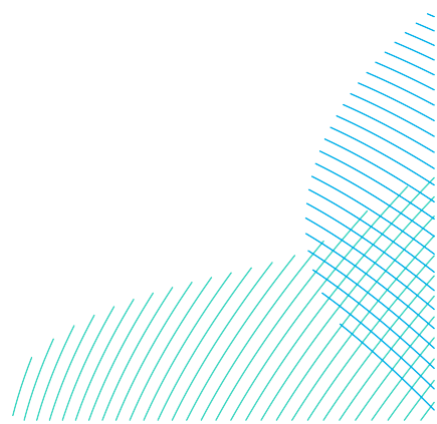
Term	Description
Temporary Construction Compound	An area set aside to facilitate construction of the Projects. These will be located adjacent to the Onshore Export Cable Corridor and within the Onshore Substation Zone, with access to the highway.
Thalweg	A line connecting the lowest points of successive cross-sections along the course of a valley or river.
The Applicants	The Applicants for the Projects are RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited. The Applicants are themselves jointly owned by the RWE Group of companies (51% stake) and (Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company) - Masdar (49% stake).
The Planning Inspectorate	The agency responsible for operating the planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).
The Projects	DBS East and DBS West (collectively referred to as the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms).
Tidal current	The alternating horizontal movement of water associated with the rise and fall of the tide.
Tidal range	Difference in height between high and low water levels at a point.
Topic Specific Study Area	The area where potential impacts from the Projects could occur, as defined for each individual EIA topic.
Traffic and Transport Study Area (TTSA)	Area where potential impacts from the Projects could occur, as defined for the traffic and transport EIA topic.
Transition Joint Bay (TJB)	The Transition Joint Bay (TJB) is an underground structure at the landfall that houses the joints between the Offshore Export Cables and the Onshore Export Cables.
Transition Joint Bay Compound (TJB)	A temporary construction compound located within the Landfall Zone to undertake the trenchless crossing technique i.e. Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) and for the construction of the Transition Joint Bays.



Term	Description
Transmission infrastructure	The structures and equipment required to convey electricity.
Trenching	Open cut method for cable or duct installation.
Tunnel Valley	Generally U-shaped valley(s) of glacial origin eroded out of sediment through subglacial process including meltwater drainage
Turbine string	Term referring to a number of cables installed in series on a single cable branch forming a string (or collection) circuit.
Uncontrolled airspace	Defined airspace in which Air Traffic Control does not exercise exclusive authority but may provide basic information services to aircraft in radio contact. In the UK, Class G is uncontrolled airspace.
Unique vessel	An individual vessel identified on any particular calendar day, irrespective of how many tracks were recorded for that vessel on that day. This prevents vessels being over counted. Individual vessels are identified using their Maritime Mobile Service Identity.
Vehicle (HGV, traffic) trips	A vehicle movement (i.e. the arrival or departure from site) for the transfer of employees or delivery of goods.
Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)	Satellite tracking system using a device on a vessel which transmits the location, speed and course of the vessel.
Visual Flight Rules (VFR)	VFR are the rules that govern the operation of aircraft in Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC), conditions in which flight solely by visual reference is possible.
Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC)	VMC are the meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling equal to or better than specified minima.
Vulnerable groups or subpopulations	Sensitive to changes in health determinant in a given context. Can include groups such as ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, people who are homeless, people living in poverty, those struggling with addiction and substance abuse, and isolated older people.



Term	Description
Water Environment Regulations	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017, which implement Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy (generally known as the Water Framework Directive (WFD) under the terms of the Floods and Water (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019
Wave climate	Average condition of the waves at a given place over a period of years, as shown by height, period, direction etc.
Wave height	The vertical distance between the crest and the trough.
Wavelength	The horizontal distance between consecutive wave crests (or alternative troughs).
Weichselain	120 to 11.5 thousand years ago the last glacial period following the Eemian interglacial period and ending with the beginning of the holocene.
Wetland	Wetland is a low-lying area, including ephemeral-lake floors, in which water either is shallowly ponded on the surface or has a persistent (weeks or longer) near-surface condition of groundwater saturation adequate to support hydrophytic vegetation
Wetland Scrape	Shallow ponds of less than 1m depth which hold rain or flood water seasonally and which remain damp for much of the year. They are shallow depressions with gently sloping edges which create obvious water features in fields. They can make a significant difference to wildlife and can be created in areas of damp or floodplain
Wider determinants of health	Biological, behavioural, socio-economic, cultural or environmental factors which contribute to the health status of individuals or populations.
Wind turbine	Power generating device that is driven by the kinetic energy of the wind.



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