

Gate Burton Energy Park Environmental Statement

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Prepared for:

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Glossary of Abbreviations

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AC	Alternating current
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
agl	Above ground level
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
AW	Ancient Woodland
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BDC	Bassetlaw District Council
BDLDF	Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BOAT	Byways Open to All Traffic
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BRES	Business Register and Employment Survey
BS	British Standard
CAFE	Clean Air for Europe
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CCGs	Clinical Commissioning Groups
CCR	Climate change resilience
CCTV	Closed circuit television
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
CDM	Construction Design Management
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
Cifa	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIPD	Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development

CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
CM	Conceptual Model
COPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CSM	Conceptual site model
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CWS	County Wildlife Sites
DBA	Desk-Based Assessment
DBEIS	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
DC	Direct Current
DCO	Development Consent Order
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEMP	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
DfT	Department for Transport
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DoS	Degree of Saturation
DRA	Dust Risk Assessment
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EN	Energy
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ES	Environmental Statement
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FTE	Full Time Employment
FZ	Flood Zone
GCR	Ground Coverage Ratio
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3 rd Edition
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GRP	Glass reinforced plastic
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
Ha	Hectare

HaPI	Habitats of Principal Importance
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HIS	Habitat Suitability Index
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Cooling
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICCI	In-combination climate change impact
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IEF	Important Ecological Features
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JSNAs	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
kg CO ₂ e/kWh	Kilograms carbon dioxide equivalent per kilowatt hour
Km	Kilometre
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LBMP	Landscape and Biodiversity Management Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
LCP	Landscape Character Parcel
LCT	Landscape character Type
LDU	Landscape Description Unit
LERC	Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LHA	Local Highway Authority
LLCA	Local Landscape Character Area
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserves
LOAEL	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level
LSEs	Likely Significant Effects
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area

LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Sites
M ³	Meters cubed
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information Centre
MCC	Manually Classified Count
MRN	Major Road Network
MSOA	Middle Super Output Area
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt hours
NBGR	Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NCC	Nottinghamshire County Council
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
NNR	National Nature Reserves
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPSE	National Policy Statement for England
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NRTF	National Road Traffic Forecast
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTEM	National Trip Ends Model
NTL	National Tidal Limit
NTM	National Transport Model
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
ODEMP	Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OOEMP	Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan
OS	Ordnance Survey
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PIC	Personal Injury Collision
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter
PPE	Personal protective equipment

PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
PSYM	Predictive System for Multimetrics
PV	Photovoltaic
PV	Photovoltaic
PWS	Private Water Supply
RBD	River Basin District
RBMPs	River Basin Management Plans
RCPs	Representative Concentration Pathways
RFC	Ratio of Flow to Capacity
RLB	Red Line Boundary
RVAA	Residential Visual Impact Assessment
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SF6	Sulphur hexafluoride
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SM	Scheduled Monument
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SOCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TA	Transport Assessment
tCO ₂ e	tonnes CO ₂ equivalent
TEMPRO	Trip Ends Model Program
TTM	Temporary Traffic Management
TVL	Trent Valley Landscape
TW	Trent Washlands
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
W	Watts
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WLDC	West Lindsey District Council
WMP	Water Management Plan

WRMP	Water Resources Management Plan
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WTN	Waste Transfer Note
WTT	Well-to-tank
Zol	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Definitions of Frequently Used Terms

“A” Weighting (dB(A))	The human ear does not respond uniformly across the audible frequency range. The ‘A’ weighting is commonly used to simulate the frequency response of the ear.
Abnormal Indivisible Load	An abnormal load that cannot be broken down into smaller loads for transport.
Abnormal Load	A vehicle that has a weight of more than 44,000kg, an axle load of more than 10,000kg for a single non-driving axle and 11,500kg for a single driving axle, a width of more than 2.9 metres or a rigid length of more than 18.65 metres.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A means of assessing the quality of farmland. Its assessment is based on physical limitations of the land, such as climate, site characteristics (for example gradient) and soil. The assessment gives an indication of the versatility and expected yield of the land. The system classifies agricultural land in 5 grades. The best and most versatile land is classified as 1, 2 and 3a. The Agricultural Land Classification was developed by the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) in 1998 and revised in 1996.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Places where air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved. Where an AQMA is declared, the local authority is obliged to produce an action plan in pursuit of the achievement of the air quality objectives.
Ambient noise Level, $L_{Aeq, T}$	The total sound in a certain situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far.
Amenity	The ability of human receptors to achieve enjoyment and/or quality of life.
Annual Average Weekly Traffic (AAWT)	Traffic data obtained by calculating daily traffic flows and then calculating the annual average. Often used in predicting noise levels and air quality, usually in conjunction with other parameters such as average vehicle speed and percentage heavy vehicles.
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	The probability of a certain accumulation being exceeded in a particular year.
Applicant	Gate Burton Energy Park Limited which is a subsidiary of Low Carbon Ltd.
Array cables	The low or medium voltage cables within the Solar and Energy Storage Park which transform electricity between solar PV modules to inverters and transformers.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) (CROW Act). It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty. Under the CROW Act, Natural England can make orders to designate an AONB or vary the boundaries of existing ones.
Automatic Traffic Count	A traffic count which is undertaken automatically such as through the installation of a temporary or permanent electronic traffic recording device.

Background Noise Level L _{A90, T}	The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using the fast time weighting, F, and quoted to the nearest whole number.
Baseline Conditions	The conditions against which potential effects arising from the Scheme are identified and evaluated.
Battery Container	A container to house the battery energy storage cells and associated equipment within the BESS.
Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	Proposed development of a battery storage installation and associated development to allow for the storage, importation and exportation of energy to the National Grid.
Birds Directive	EU Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds.
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, landscape, ecosystem, habitat, communities, species, populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	Development that improves the biodiversity value of a site and can involve developers working with local governments, wildlife groups, land owners and other stakeholders to support priorities for nature conservation.
Byways Open to All Traffic	A highway over which the public have a right of way for vehicular and all other kinds of traffic, but which is primarily used by the public for walking, cycling or horse riding.
Cable Circuit	An electrical conductor necessary to transmit electricity between two points within the Scheme and may include one or more auxiliary cables for the purpose of gathering monitoring data, earthing cables, cables for auxiliary supply, optical fibre, and other types of communication cables, cables connecting to direct current boxes.
Export Cables	The cables, which transmit electricity from the transformers to the project substation via Cable Circuits.
CO ₂ equivalent (CO _{2e})	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) equivalent is a measure of how much a gas contributes to global warming, relative to carbon dioxide, by multiplying the mass of the gas (in tonnes), by the gas' global warming potential (GWP).
Conservation Area	An area of special environmental or historic interest or importance, of which the character or appearance is protected (Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A site-specific plan developed to ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during the construction phase of a project.
Cottam National Grid Substation	The point of electricity connection for the Scheme. It is located at Cottam Power Station and is owned and operated by National Grid.
Cumulative Effects	Effects upon the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions. Each impact by itself may not be significant but can become a significant effect when combined with other impacts.
Order limits	The land shown on the Works Plans within which the Scheme can be carried out.

Decibel (dB)	A logarithmic ratio of two values of a variable. The range of audible sound pressures is approximately 2×10^{-5} Pascals (Pa) to 200 Pa. Using decibel notation presents this range in a more manageable form, 0dB to 140dB.
Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP)	A specific plan developed to ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during the decommissioning phase of a project.
Degree of Saturation/ Ratio of Flow to Capacity	A ratio of demand to capacity on each approach to the junction, with a value of 100% meaning the demand and capacity are equal and no further traffic is able to progress through the junction.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	A series of 15 volumes authored by National Highways that provide standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the United Kingdom.
Designated Landscape	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order made by the Secretary of State which grants development consent for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects pursuant to the Planning Act 2008.
Direct employment	Employment generated by direct activity on site.
Drinking Water Protected Area	Drinking Water Protected Areas (Surface Water) are, within the WFD, where raw water is abstracted from rivers and reservoirs. Raw water needs to be protected to ensure that it is not polluted which could lead to additional purification treatment. To do this water companies and the Environment Agency identify raw water sources that are 'at risk' of deterioration which would result in the need for additional treatment. These zones are areas where the land use is causing pollution of the raw water. Action is targeted in these zones to address pollution so that extra treatment of raw water can be avoided.
Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Catchment areas that influence the water quality for their respective Drinking Water Protected Area (Surface Water), which are at risk of failing the drinking water protection objectives. These non-statutory Safeguard Zones are where action to address water contamination will be targeted, so that extra treatment by water companies can be avoided.
EN 15804	European Standard for the generation of EPD for construction products.
Environmental effect	The consequence of an action (impact) upon the environment such as the decline of a breeding bird population as a result of the removal of hedgerows and trees.
Environmental impact	The change in the environment from a development such as the removal of a hedgerow.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making. For certain projects, EIA is a statutory requirement.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations	Regulations that give planning authorities a means of ensuring that they can take account of the environmental, economic and social implications of individual developments in their decisions on planning applications. For the Scheme, the relevant regulations are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)	An EPD is a document that quantifiably demonstrates the environmental impacts of a product.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A document produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA.
Flood Zone	Flood Zone definitions are set out in the National Planning Policy Guidance. There are three flood zones which refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, not taking into account the presence of flood defences.
Flood Zone 1	Land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (<0.1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)).
Flood Zone 2	Land assessed as having between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (>0.1% AEP to <1% AEP).
Flood Zone 3	Land assessed as having 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1% AEP)).
Frequency (Hz)	The number of cycles per second (i.e. the number of vibrations that occur in one second); subjectively this is perceived as pitch.
Grid Connection Corridor	Land required for the laying of Cables between the Solar and Energy Storage Park and the Cottam National Grid Substation (at Cottam Power Station), for export of electricity from the Scheme to the National Grid.
Gross impact	Overall impact before taking into account the impact of deadweight, displacement, leakage and substitution.
Ground mounted solar PV panel arrays	Solar photovoltaic (PV) modules attached to structures that are fixed to the ground.
Habitats Directive	EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
Habitats Regulations	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	The assessment process required where a project is likely to have significant effects on a designated European site. Its purpose is to assess the implications of the proposal in respect of the site's conservation objectives'.
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)	Vehicles with 3 axles (articulated) or 4 or more axles (rigid and articulated).
Indirect employment	Employment growth arising through spending in the supply chain by activity on site (i.e. contracted out manufacturing and services).
Induced employment	Employment generated through spending by workforce (direct employment) in the economy.
Inverter	Inverters convert the direct current (DC) electricity collected by the PV modules into alternating current (AC), which allows the electricity generated to be exported to the National Grid. BESS also use inverters to convert between DC and AC. The batteries function in DC and electricity must be converted to AC to pass into or from the grid.
ISO 14025	ISO 14025:2006 establishes the principles and specifies the procedures for developing Type III environmental declaration programmes and Type III environmental declarations.

Jointing pit	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	A tool used to identify and assess the likely 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 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	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment	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	These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different 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.
Landscape Effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Landscape Receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape 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 related to that receptor.
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.
Level $L_{A10, T}$	The A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 10% of a give time interval, T, measured using the fast time weighting, F.
Light Goods Vehicle	A commercial motor vehicle with a total gross weight of 3,500kg or less.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	This is the level of noise above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.

Magnitude (of effect)	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 or long term in duration.
Major Road Network	The middle tier of England's busiest and most economically important local authority 'A' roads.
Manually Classified Count	A traffic count which is undertaken manually such as by an observer visually counting and recording the volume of vehicles on a tally sheet.
Middle Super Output Area	A geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales, built from groups of contiguous Lower Layer Super Output Areas.
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity, or design to avoid, prevent, reduce, or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment.
National Road Traffic Forecast	A forecast for traffic demand, congestion and emissions in England and Wales.
National Transport Model	A multi-modal model of land-based transport in Great Britain, used to inform transport policy and roads strategy and produce road traffic forecasts.
National Trip Ends Model	A model which forecasts the growth in trip origin-destinations (or production-attractions) for use in transport.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP)	NSIPs are large scale developments such as certain new harbours, power generating stations (including wind farms), highways developments and electricity transmission lines, which require a type of consent known as 'development consent' under procedures governed by the Planning Act 2008 (and amended by the Localism Act 2011).
Net impact	Impact discounting deadweight (impact that would have happened without the intervention), displacement (proportion of intervention outputs/outcomes accounted for by reduced outputs/outcomes elsewhere in the target area), leakage (proportion of outputs that benefit those outside of the intervention's target area or group) and substitution (effect arises where a firm substitutes one activity for a similar one).
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone	NVZs are statutory designated areas as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution and includes about 55% of land in England. The designations are made in accordance with the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015.
Noise	Unwanted or unexpected sound.
NPS	National Policy Statement. National Policy Statements are produced by government. They comprise the government's central policy documents for the development of nationally significant infrastructure.
Outline Battery Fire Safety Management Plan	This document identifies the measures required to avoid and reduce the risk of fire from the BESS, as well as how to effectively manage a fire should the event occur.

Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP)	The OLEMP sets out the landscape and ecological management actions for the Scheme, outlining how mitigation measures, identified within the Environmental Statement, will be delivered through future landscape works and management.
Permissive Paths	A new recreational informal path signed as permissive that the landowner allows the public to use for the life of the Scheme.
Personal Injury Collision	A collision involving a mechanically-propelled vehicle on a road or other public area which causes injury or damage to a person.
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Photovoltaic (PV)	The process of converting sunlight to electrical energy.
Power Conversion Unit	A Power Conversion Unit will comprise an inverter, a transformer, and switchgear, which can be grouped together or distributed throughout the Site. The Power Conversion Unit can sometimes be enclosed in a single container.
Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)	PEI is defined in the EIA Regulations as: <i>“information referred to in Regulation 14(2) which – (a) has been compiled by the applicant; and (b) is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development).”</i>
Preliminary Risk Assessment	Report that presents a summary of readily-available information on the geotechnical and/or geo-environmental characteristics of the site and provides a qualitative assessment of geo-environmental and/or geotechnical risks in relation to the proposed development.
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 aquifer.
Public Rights of Way	Rights across land exercisable by the public at all times.
PV Modules	Solar photovoltaic panel designed to convert solar irradiance to electrical energy fitted to mounting structures.
Q95 Flow	River flow rate that is exceeded 95% of the time.
Rating level, $L_{AR, TR}$	The specific noise level plus any adjustment for any characteristic features of the noise.
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment that is affected by an impact, including people.
Reference Time Interval, T_r	The specified interval over which an equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level is determined.
Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)	Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) capture, within a set of scenarios, assumptions about the economic, social and physical changes to our environment that will influence climate change. The conditions of each scenario are used in the process of modelling possible future climate evolution.

	<p>RCPs specify concentrations of greenhouse gases that will result in total radiative forcing increasing by a target amount by 2100, relative to pre-industrial levels. Total radiative forcing is the difference between the incoming and outgoing radiation at the top of the atmosphere. Radiative forcing targets for 2100 have been set at 2.6, 4.5, 6.0 and 8.5 watts per square metre (W m⁻²) to span a wide range of plausible future emissions scenarios and these targets are incorporated into the names of the RCPs; RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5. Each pathway results in a different range of global mean temperature increases over the 21st century.</p>
Scheduled Monument	<p>A 'nationally important' archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change and included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. The protection given to scheduled monuments is given under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.</p>
Scheme	<p>The Gate Burton Energy Park, comprising solar PV and battery storage and associated development for connection to the national transmission system.</p>
Scoping	<p>The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an EIA. It is a method of ensuring that an EIA focuses on the likely significant effects and avoids those that are considered to be unlikely to be significant.</p>
Secondary (undifferentiated) aquifer	<p>Assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.</p>
Secondary A Aquifer	<p>Secondary A aquifers comprise permeable layers that can support local water supplies and may form an important source of base flow to rivers.</p>
Secondary B Aquifer	<p>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.</p>
Setting	<p>The surroundings within which a heritage asset is experienced and any element, which contributes to the understanding of its significance.</p>
Significance	<p>A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.</p>
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	<p>This is the level of noise above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.</p>
Site	<p>Comprises the Solar and Energy Storage Park and the Grid Connection Corridor.</p>
Solar and Energy Storage Park	<p>The approximately 824 hectare site comprising the majority of the infrastructure (e.g. BESS) required as part of the Scheme. This does not include land as part of the Order limits for the Grid Connection Corridor.</p>
Source Protection Zone	<p>Zones which show the level of risk to a groundwater source from contamination. This could be from any activity that might cause pollution in the area. For example, storing pollutants like petrol underground, soakaways from septic tanks to the ground. The closer the activity, the greater the risk.</p>

Specific Noise Level, $L_{Aeq, T}$	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position produced by the specific noise source over a given reference time interval.
Study Area	The area in which a particular assessment or survey targets. The study area will vary depending on the nature of the technical assessment. Where relevant, these are defined within the relevant technical chapter of the ES.
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
Switchgear	A combination of electrical disconnect switches, fuses, or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.
Temporary Traffic Management	A system of controlling traffic movement (such as through or past a works site) to maximise safety for and minimise inconvenience to road workers and road users.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
Transformers	Transformers control the voltage of the electricity generated across the site before it reaches the electrical infrastructure.
Trip Ends Model Program	Software which allows users to view the National Trip Ends Model dataset and provides forecasts of trip ends and associated documentation.
Visual Effects	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.
Water Framework Directive	The Water Framework Directive (“WFD”) introduced a new system for monitoring and classifying the quality of surface and ground waters. The Directive requires that Environmental Objectives be set for all surface waters and groundwater to enable them to achieve Good Ecological Potential/Status by a defined date.
Water Framework Directive Assessment	As part of its role, the Environment Agency must consider whether proposals for new developments have the potential to a) Cause a deterioration of a water body from its current status or potential; and/or b) Prevent future attainment of Good Ecological Status (or potential where not already achieved). A WFD Assessment determines whether a scheme is compliant with these criteria.
Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions	A Well-to-Tank emissions factor, also known as upstream or indirect emissions, is an average of all the GHG emissions released into the atmosphere from the production, processing and delivery of a fuel or energy vector.
World Heritage Site	A site inscribed by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) because of its Outstanding Universal Value under the terms of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

Written Scheme of Investigation	A Written Scheme of Investigation outlines known and potential archaeological features and deposits or built heritage elements on a site and suggests a structure for exploring them using the latest, most appropriate and cost-effective archaeological techniques.
Zone of Influence	The area for the assessment of combined effects. Zones of Influence (Zols) are variable depending on the environmental factor being discussed.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which the Scheme is theoretically visible.