



Fosse Green Energy

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

VOLUME

1

**Chapter 0: Table of Contents,
Glossary and Abbreviations**

October 2024



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Volume 1 Chapters

Chapter 0: Table of Contents, Glossary and Abbreviations

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings

Chapter 3: The Proposed Development

Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution

Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology and Consultation

Chapter 6: Climate Change

Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage

Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation

Chapter 9: Water Environment

Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity

Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration

Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use

Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport

Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics

Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions

Chapter 16: Summary of Environmental Effects

Volume 2 Figures

Figure 1-1: Proposed Development Location

Figure 1-2: Site Boundary Plan

Figure 2-1: Environmental Constraints

Figure 2-2: Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

Figure 3-1: Construction Compound and Access Locations

Figure 3-2A: indicative South Facing Fixed Site Layout Plan

Figure 3-2B: Indicative Single Axis Tracker Site Layout Plan

Figure 3-3: Proposed Permissive Paths

Figure 4-1: EIA Scoping Site Boundary

Figure 7-1: Designated Heritage Areas

Figure 7-2: Non-designated Heritage Assets

Figure 7-3: Previous Archaeological Events

Figure 7-4: Historic Landscape Character

Figure 7-5: Heritage Field Numbers

Figure 8-1: Sites statutorily designated for nature conservation value

Figure 8-2: Sites non-statutorily designated for their biodiversity value

Figure 8-3: Location of Ancient Woodland and Priority Habitats identified during the desk study

Figure 8-4: Phase 1 Habitat Map

Figure 9-1: Surface Water Features and Their Attributes

Figure 9-2: Groundwater Water Features and their Attributes

Figure 9-3: Fluvial Flood Risk

Figure 9-4: Surface Water Flood Risk

Figure 10-1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Study Area

Figure 10-2: Topography and Watercourses

Figure 10-3: Designations

Figure 10-4a: National Landscape Character Areas

Figure 10-4b: Regional Landscape Character Areas

Figure 10-4c: District Landscape Character Areas

Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Area

Figure 10-6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Bare Earth

Figure 10-7: ZTV Barrier Earth with Viewpoints

Figure 10-8: Viewpoint Photography

Figure 11-1: Receptor and Noise Monitoring Positions

Figure 11-2: Noise Contours – Operational Phase

Figure 12-1: 60-Minute Drive Time from the Site Boundary

Figure 12-2: 30-Minute Drive Time from the Site Boundary

Figure 12-3: Study Area 500m

Figure 12-4: Study Area 2000m

Figure 13-1: Transport Study Area

Figure 13-2: Existing Walking and Cycling Network

Figure 13-3: Traffic Survey Locations

Figure 13-4: Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) Routing

Figure 13-5: Surrounding Highway Network

Figure 14-1: Dust Risk Assessment Zones

Figure 15-1: Cumulative Zones of Influence

Figure 15-2: Location of Long list Cumulative Schemes

Figure 15-3: Location of Short list Cumulative Schemes

Figure 15-4: Solar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects in Relation to the Proposed Development

Volume 3 Appendices

Appendix 1-A: EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 1-B: Scoping Opinion

Appendix 1-C: EIA Scoping Opinion Responses

Appendix 6-A: Climate Change Policy and Legislation

Appendix 6-B: Climate Change Risk Assessment

Appendix 7-A: Cultural Heritage Policy and Legislation

Appendix 7-B: Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment

Appendix 7-C: Known Heritage Assets

Appendix 7-D: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation Report

Appendix 8-A: Ecology Policy and Legislation

Appendix 8-B: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)

Appendix 8-C: Aquatic ecology baseline

Appendix 8-D: Terrestrial invertebrate

Appendix 8-E: Great Crested Newt

Appendix 8-F: Reptiles and Common Toad
Appendix 8-G: Breeding Birds
Appendix 8-H: Non-Breeding Birds
Appendix 8-I: Riparian Mammals
Appendix 8-J: Badger
Appendix 8-K: Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Pre-Screening Report
Appendix 9-A: Water Environment Legislation, Policy and Guidance
Appendix 9-B: Water Framework Directive Screening Assessment
Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
Appendix 9-D: Preliminary Drainage Strategy
Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy and Legislation
Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology
Appendix 10-C: Landscape Character Baseline
Appendix 10-D: Visual Baseline
Appendix 10-E: Landscape Character Assessment
Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment
Appendix 11-A: Noise and Vibration Policy and Legislation
Appendix 11-B: Acoustic Terminology
Appendix 11-C: Baseline Noise Surveys
Appendix 11-D: Construction and Operational Noise Modelling
Appendix 12-A: Socio-Economics Policy and Legislation
Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report
Appendix 12-C: Minerals Assessment Report
Appendix 13-A: Traffic and Transport Policy and Guidance
Appendix 13-B: Transport Scoping Presentation and Meeting Minutes
Appendix 13-C: Traffic and Transport Significance Assessment Summary
Appendix 13-D: Receptor Traffic Flow Tables
Appendix 13-E: Access Appraisal Report
Appendix 14-A: Other Environmental Topics Legislation and Policy

Appendix 14-B: Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment

Appendix 14-C: Glint and Glare Assessment

Appendix 14-D: Materials and Waste Impact Assessment Methodology

Appendix 15-A: Long List of Cumulative Developments

Volume 4 Non-Technical Summary

Glossary

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.
AC-coupled arrangement	Batteries are located at a single Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Compound.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	The recognizable method for classifying agricultural land in England and Wales according to its versatility, productivity and workability, based upon inter-related parameters including climate, relief, soil characteristics and drainage, i.e., ALC assesses land quality based upon the type and level of agricultural production the land can potentially support. These factors form the basis for classifying agricultural land into one of five grades (with Grade 3 land divided into Subgrades 3a and 3b), ranked from excellent (Grade 1) to very poor (Grade 5).
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.
Applicant	Fosse Green Energy Limited
APFP Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Application: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended).
Automatic Traffic Count	A traffic count which is undertaken automatically such as through the installation of a temporary or permanent electronic traffic recording device.
Baseline Conditions	The conditions against which potential effects arising from the Proposed Development are identified and assessed.
Battery energy storage system (BESS)	A battery storage installation and associated development to allow for the storage, importation and exportation of energy to the National Grid.
Best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land	Agricultural land of excellent (ALC Grade 1), very good (Grade 2) and good (Subgrade 3a) agricultural quality as defined under the National Planning Policy Framework.

Cable Corridor	The portion of the Site where the grid connection infrastructure (400kV cables) is routed from the Principal Site to the national electricity transmission network. The proposed Cable Corridor is within the Site Boundary, connecting the onsite substation to the Proposed National Grid Navenby Substation. Other works associated with cable laying will be located within this area.
Climate Change	A change in weather patterns (namely temperature and precipitation) measured over a minimum of 30 years that occur locally, regionally and globally.
Climate Change Risk Assessment	An assessment of likelihood and consequence, which results in a risk rating and an evaluation of significance. The assessment of risk should be performed for each of the climate change scenarios selected, for example for the moderate and extreme GHG scenarios for the chosen time frames
Climate Projection	The simulated response of the climate system to a scenario of future emission or concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and aerosols, generally derived using climate models. Climate projections are distinguished from climate predictions by their dependence on the emission/concentration/radiative forcing scenario used, which is in turn based on assumptions concerning, for example, future socio-economic and technological developments.
CO2 equivalent (CO2e)	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.

Cumulative Effects	The collective term for inter and intra project effects. The inter project effects are the combined effects of several development schemes which may, on an individual basis be insignificant but, cumulatively with the Scheme, have a new or different likely significant effect. The intra project effects are defined in this table under 'Effect interactions'.
DC-coupled arrangement	Batteries are distributed throughout the Principal Site and located alongside the Solar Stations within Solar Station Compounds.
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)	Development consent is required pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. A development consent order is the order which grants development consent when an application is made to the Secretary of State.
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.
Effects	For the purposes of the EIA, the term 'effects' are the consequences of changes (e.g. sea level rise as a result of increased global temperatures).
Effect Interactions	The intra project effects. These are the combined effects of individual impacts from the Proposed Development, for example noise and air pollutants impacting on a single receptor.
Embedded Measures	In-built design measures embedded in the Scheme description and standard industry practice.
Embodied Carbon	Greenhouse gas emissions arising from the manufacturing, transportation, installation, maintenance, and disposal of building materials
Emission Scenario	A plausible representation of the future development of GHG emissions based on a set of assumptions about driving forces (such as demographic and socio-economic development, technological change, energy and land use) and their key relationships.

Environmental impact	The change in the environment as a result of a development.
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 Statement	A document produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA.
EIA Regulations	The EIA Regulations relevant to the Proposed Development are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended). These transpose the requirement of an EIA for NSIP developments. The EIA Regulations specify which developments are required to undergo EIA and schemes relevant to the NSIP planning process are listed under either of 'Schedule 1' or 'Schedule 2'.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A document produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA.
Fosse Green Energy Limited	The Applicant, Fosse Green Energy Limited, is a partnership of Windel Energy Limited and Recurrent Energy.
Future Baseline	This is the theoretical situation that would exist in the absence of the Scheme. This is based upon extrapolating the current baseline using technical knowledge of likely changes over the identified period for climate change projections.
Geophysical survey	Geophysical survey is a non-intrusive pre-construction archaeological evaluation technique that exploits a variety of physical or chemical characteristics of rocks and soils, etc., in an attempt to locate underground features of archaeological interest. Types of geophysical survey include magnetometer survey, magnetic susceptibility survey, and resistivity survey.
Global Warming Potential	Measure of how much energy the emissions of 1 tonne of gas will absorb over a given period of time, relative to the emissions of 1 tonne of CO ₂ .
Gross impact	Overall impact before taking into account the impact of deadweight, displacement, leakage, and substitution.
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)	Vehicles with 3 axles (articulated) or 4 or more axles (rigid and articulated).

Historic Environment Record	The record of archaeological and built heritage features in a county or district, usually held and maintained by the relevant County Council.
Impacts	For the purposes of the EIA, the term 'impacts' is used to describe the changes that arise as a result of the Proposed Development.
In-combination Climate Change Impact	Combined effect of the impacts of the Scheme and potential climate change impacts on the surrounding environment.
Induced employment	Employment generated through spending by workforce (direct employment) in the economy.
Inverter	Inverters are required to convert the DC electricity collected by the PV modules into alternating current (AC), which allows the electricity generated to be exported to the National Grid.
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 (LVIA)	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.
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, 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	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 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.
Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Impact Assessment	The GHG impact assessment covers all direct GHG emissions arising from activities undertaken at the Site during the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. It also includes indirect emissions embedded within the construction products (e.g. Solar PV Panels, battery energy storage system (BESS) and cables) and construction materials (e.g. the steel required to construct the PV mounting structures) arising as a result of the energy used for their production, as well as emissions arising from the transportation of products and materials, waste and construction workers.
Light Goods Vehicle	A commercial motor vehicle with a total gross weight of 3,500kg or less.
Likelihood	The chance of a specific outcome occurring, where this might be estimated probabilistically.
Local Planning Authority	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
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.
Materials	Physical resources that are used across the lifecycle of a development.

Maximum parameters	These define the worst case, in terms of potential impacts, extent of design elements of the Proposed Development, or factors arising from them, for example maximum panel height, or maximum trip generation if one layout/panel arrangement requires a greater number of HGV deliveries.
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 Electricity Transmission Network	The definition of the National Grid Network.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	National Policy Statements are produced by Government. They comprise the Government's central policy documents for the development of nationally significant infrastructure.
National Road Traffic Forecast	A forecast for traffic demand, congestion, and emissions in England and Wales.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (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).
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.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ)	NVZs are statutory designated areas identified as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. These constitute about 55% of land in England. The designations are made in accordance with the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015.
Onsite Substation	There will be one Onsite Substation within the Principal Site. This increases (transforms) the voltage from 33kV to 400kV. The Cable Corridor runs from the on-site substations to the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation.
PA 2008	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended).

Permissive Paths	New recreational informal paths established as part of the Proposed Development signed as permissive that the landowner allows the public to use for the life of the Proposed Development.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	Information that was compiled by the applicant to support statutory consultation held in advance of submitting an application for development consent. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report should contain information reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development and any associated development
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)	Comprises a desk study, Phase 1 Habitat Survey (which categorises habitats to a broad level using the methodologies set out by JNCC (1993 as amended) guidelines) and Protected Species Scoping survey (which includes preliminary survey work to identify the presence or potential presence of legally protected species).
Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)	PEI is defined in the EIA Regulations as: “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).”
Site Boundary	The area of the Proposed Development considered for the purposes of the PEI Report.
Principal Site	The Principal Site comprises the Solar PV infrastructure, electrical substation, cabling, and areas for landscaping and ecological enhancement.
Preliminary Risk Assessment	A 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.
Proposed Development	The infrastructure for which Development Consent will be sought, named Fosse Green Energy. It comprises solar photovoltaic (PV), battery energy storage system and other associated infrastructure, and connection to the national transmission network via a buried grid connection.
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	Rights across land exercisable by the public at all times.
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment that is affected by an impact, including people.
Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)	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. 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. 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. Each pathway results in a different range of global mean temperature increases over the 21st century.
Risk	Potential for consequences where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain. Risk is often represented as probability or likelihood of occurrence of hazardous events or trends multiplied by the impacts if these events or trends occur.
Scheduled Monument	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 under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an EIA. It is a method of ensuring that an EIA focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be less significant.

Secondary (undifferentiated) aquifer	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.
Secondary A Aquifer	Secondary A aquifers comprise permeable layers that can support local water supplies and may form an important source of base flow to rivers.
Secondary B Aquifer	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.
Setting	The surroundings within which a heritage asset is experienced and any element which contributes to the understanding of its significance.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Site	Comprises the Principal Site and Cable Corridor.
Scoping Boundary	The area scoped on for the purpose of the EIA and included within the Scoping Report.
Scoping Report	Sets out the matters to be assessed in the EIA, to guide the EIA identification of likely significant effects from the development. This is provided in accordance with guidance provided by the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Seven 'Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements'. The EIA Scoping Report is included within PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 1-A .
Solar PV Array Areas	Areas of land within which the solar PV panels and associated solar PV and battery storage infrastructure is to be located.
Solar Station	Solar Stations comprise inverters, a transformer, and switchgear. These will be distributed throughout the Principal Site and will be located within the Solar Station Compounds.

Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	SPZs show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution to groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes, and springs used for public water supplies. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. SPZs can comprise up to three main zones (inner, outer, and total catchment). A fourth zone of special interest can also occasionally be applied to a groundwater source.
Study Area	The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e., extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur). This will vary between technical disciplines and is defined early in each chapter under the appropriate heading.
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)	Surface water drainage systems developed in line with the ideals of sustainable development (e.g. swales, ponds, basins, filtration flow control, etc).
Temporary construction compound	Any working area defined for the purpose of storage of plant, materials, or equipment or for the use of welfare and site management.
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 on-site substations.
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	People with views of the development or associated activities. These are located within the visual envelope and are typically residents, motorists, pedestrians, recreational users in residential areas on publicly accessible roads, footpaths, and open spaces.

Water Framework Directive	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 status (or potential where not already achieved). A WFD Assessment determines whether a scheme is compliant with these criteria.
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 limit determined for each specialist study in which the construction or operation of the Scheme component has the potential to cause an adverse or beneficial effect on a receptor. This will inform the definition of the discipline-specific study area defined for their assessment.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone within which views of a proposed development may be experienced, as determined by analysis of Ordnance Survey data and field survey. It is influenced by many factors including topography and intermediate visual intrusions, such as blocks of woodland and buildings.

Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AADT	Annual Average Daily Total traffic flows
AAWT	Average Annual Weekday Traffic
AC	Alternating Current
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AGL	Above Ground Level
AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AW	Ancient Woodland
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BEIS	Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BGS	British Geological Society
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BS	British Standard
BSI	British Standards Institution
BSMP	Battery Safety Management Plan
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy

CCC	Climate Change Committee
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCRA	Climate Change Risk Assessment
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CCUS	Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage
CDM	Construction Design and Management
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
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
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLJSPC	Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee
CLOCS	Construction Logistics and Community Safety
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards Sites
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CPRE	Campaign for the Protection of Rural England
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CSWE	Control of Pollution Act 1974
CTMP	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
DC	Direct Current
DCLG	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCO	Development Consent Order
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEMP	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
DMP	Dust Management Plan

DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DRA	Dust Risk Assessment
DWSZ	Drinking Water Safeguard Zone
EA	Environment Agency
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Council
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EEA	European Economic Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Electromagnetic Fields
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EN	Energy
EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy
EN-3	National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure
EN-5	National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPS	European Protected Species
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ES	Environmental Statement
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
FAA	Federal Aviation Authority
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FTE	Full Time Employment
GB	Great Britain
GHG	Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLNP	Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership

GLVIA	The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GPP	Good Practice Guidance
GR	Grid Reference
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	Gigawatt
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
GWh	Gigawatt hours
Ha	Hectares
HaPI	Habitats of Principal Importance
HCA	Gross Value Added
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HV	High Voltage
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Cooling
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IBC	Intermediate Bulk Containers
ICCI	In-Combination Climate Change Impact
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IEF	Important Ecological Features
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control

IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature's
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
kV	Kilovolt
kWh	Kilowatt hour
LA	Local Authority
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LBMP	Landscape and Biodiversity Management Plan
LC	Lincolnshire County Council
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCC	Local County Council
LCG	Landscape Character Group
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LEMP	Landscape and Environmental Management Plan
LERC	Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LLCA	Local Landscape Character Area
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LNRS(s)	Local Nature Recovery Strategies
LOAEL	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level
LSE	Likely Significant Effects
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information Centre

MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Areas
MSOA	Middle Layer Super Output Areas
MtCO ₂ e	Mega tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hours
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NBW	National Cycle Network
NCA	National Character Area
NCN	National Highways
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
NFCC	National Fire Chiefs Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NIHHS	Notification of Installation Handling Hazardous Substances
NK	North Kesteven
NKDC	North Kesteven District Council
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NNR	National Nature Reserves
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPSE	National Policy Statement for England
NRFA	National River Flow Archive
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NRTF	National Road Traffic Forecast
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NSIP(s)	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project(s)
NT	National Trust

NTEM	National Trip Ends Mode
NTM	National Transport Model
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine
OEMP	Operation Environmental Management Plan
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
PBDE	Polybrominated diphenyl ether
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
PIC	Personal Injury Collision
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PIR	Passive Infrared (sensor)
PM	Particulate Matter
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PSYM	Predictive System for Multimetrics
PV	Photovoltaic
PV	Photovoltaic
PWS	Private Water Supply
RAF	Royal Air Force
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways
RICS	Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
RPG	Registered Park and Garden

RS	Road Safety Audit
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAC(s)	Special Area(s) of Conservation
SEO	Statement of Environmental Opportunity
SF6	Sulphur hexafluoride
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SIA	Simple Index Approach
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SNCB	Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPA(s)	Special Protection Area(s)
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SSSI(s)	Site(s) of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
TA	Transport Assessment
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes CO ₂ equivalent
TEMPRO	Trip Ends Model Program
TPO	Tree Protection Order
TRL	Temporary Traffic Management
TTM	Temporary Traffic Management
UAEL	Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level
UK	United Kingdom
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
UKCP18	United Kingdom Climate Projections 2018
UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UXB	Unexploded Bomb
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act
WEEE	Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMP	Water Management Plan
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WPZ	Water Protection Zone
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
WRMP	Water Resources Management Plan
ZoI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility