



Tween Bridge Solar Farm

A Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project in the Energy Sector

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

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March 2025



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Term / Acronym	Description
Access Tracks	The tracks within the Order limits constructed to provide access around the scheme.
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Annual Average Weekly Traffic
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
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 1988 and revised in 1996.
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
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.
Air quality objective	Policy target generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances within a specific timescale.
Air quality standard	The concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere which can broadly be taken to achieve a certain level of environmental quality. The standards are based on the assessment of the effects of each pollutant on human health including the effects on sensitive sub groups (see also air quality objective).
AOD (Above Ordnance Datum)	Baseline standard for measuring height usually measured in metres AOD (mAOD)
Applicant	RWE Renewables
Application	The Application for a Development Consent Order made to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the 2008 Act in respect of the Authorised Development, required pursuant to Section 31 of the 2008 Act because the Authorised Development comprises an NSIP under Section 14(1)(a) and Section 15 of the 2008 Act by virtue of it comprising a generating station in England of 50 Megawatts electrical capacity or more
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
ASR	Annual Service Reports
Associated development	Defined under s.115(2) of the 2008 Act as development which is associated with the principal development and that has a direct relationship with it. Associated Development should either support the construction or operation of the principal development, or help address its impacts. It should not be an aim in itself but should be subordinate to the principal development.
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count

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Term / Acronym	Description
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan. UK strategy for the conservation of biological resources, now largely succeeded by The 'UK Post- 2010 Biodiversity Framework' but lists of priority species and habitats and forms the basis of much biodiversity work.
Baseline	Existing environmental conditions which are described in the PEIR.
Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (BMV)	Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification
BGS	British Geological Society
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the natural communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur.
Birds Directive	EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds (2009/147/EC)
BS	British Standard
Business Rates	Non-domestic rates or business rates are the way that those who occupy commercial (non-domestic) property contribute towards the cost of local services. They are administered and collected by local authorities.
Characterisation	The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)	Professional body of which most professional consultant ecologists are members. Its aim is to raise the profile of professional ecological and environmental management and to promote the highest standards of practice for the benefit of nature and society.
Conservation Area	Nearly always applies to an area (usually urban or the core of a village) considered worthy of preservation or enhancement because of its special architectural or historic interest.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A site or project specific plan designed to ensure best practice and/or appropriate environmental management practices are applied throughout the construction, operation and/or demolition phases of a project.
Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)	Sets out how the construction phase (including deliveries to the Site) will be managed.
Controlled Waters	Controlled waters are defined as virtually all freshwater including relevant territorial waters (extending 3 miles seawards from baseline), coastal waters (water inland of baseline), inland waters, surface water, public supply reservoirs and groundwater.
Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000	Primarily relates to public access to the countryside, but also amended existing law (the Wildlife and Countryside Act) relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife under Part III, which is concerned with the introduction of improved protection and management of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

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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.
dB (A), LAX	Decibels measured on a sound level meter incorporating a frequency weighting (A weighting) which differentiates between sounds of different frequency (pitch) in a similar way to the human ear. Measurements in dB(A) broadly agree with people's assessment of loudness. A change of 3 dB(A) is the minimum perceptible under normal conditions, and a change of 10 dB(A) corresponds roughly to halving or doubling the loudness of a sound. The background noise in a living room may be about 30 dB(A); normal conversation about 60 dB(A) at 1 metre; heavy road traffic about 80 dB(A) at 10 metres; the level near a pneumatic drill about 100 dB(A).
Decibel (dB)	Decibel – A scale for comparing the ratios of two quantities, including sound pressure and sound power. The difference in level between two sounds s1 and s2 is given by $20 \log_{10} (s1/s2)$. The decibel can also be used to measure absolute quantities by specifying a reference value that fixes one point on the scale. For sound pressure, the reference value is 20µPa.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB).	A comprehensive manual which accommodates all current standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads.
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)	A Development Consent Order made by the relevant Secretary of State pursuant to the 2008 Act to authorise an NSIP. A DCO does or can incorporate or remove the need for a range of consents which would otherwise be required for a development.
DMRB	Design manual for Roads and Bridges
Ecological feature/receptor	An ecological feature is a living system or entity that exists because of specific limiting factors such as the soils and nutrients, availability of water, climate, etc. An ecological receptor is a feature that is sensitive to or has the potential to be affected by an impact.
Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA)	Assesses the potential effects of a development on habitats and species, particularly those protected by national and international legislation or considered to be of particular nature conservation importance.
eDNA	Environmental DNA is DNA that is collected from a variety of environmental samples such as soil, seawater, or even air rather than directly sampled from an individual organism.
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment)	Process for identifying the likely significance of environmental effects (beneficial or adverse) arising from a development, by comparing the existing environmental conditions prior to development (the baseline) with the environmental conditions during/following the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of a development should it

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Term / Acronym	Description
	proceed.
Environmental Statement	Document setting out the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment
EPS	European Protected Species
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
FRA (Flood Risk Assessment)	An assessment as to the current and future flood risk of an area where development is proposed.
FTE	Full Time Employment
GCN	Great Crested Newt
Geographical Information System (GIS)	A system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present spatial or geographic data.
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHG Emissions	Greenhouse gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and the fluorinated gases.
GLVIA3	'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment - Third Edition'. Published in April 2013 by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. Guidance providing advice on the process of assessing the landscape and visual effects of developments.
Green Infrastructure (GI)	Network of green spaces and watercourses and water bodies that connect rural areas, villages, towns and cities.
Groundwater	Water below the surface of the ground and in direct contact with the ground or found subsoil in cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock.
Groundwater Daughter Directive	Clarifies certain objectives of the Water Framework Directive relating to prevention and control of groundwater pollution and establishes groundwater quality standards.
GVA	Gross Value Added
ha	Hectare – unit of measurement 100m x 100m, or 10,000m ²
Habitat connectivity	Linkage between areas of habitats, such as corridors to allow dispersal of wildlife.
Habitat Directive	A directive adopted by the European Union (then known as the European Community) in 1992. The Habitats Directive ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species.

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Habitat of Principal Importance	Identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Statutory lists of priority habitats in England, are provided under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (England).
Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A Habitat Regulations Assessment is required where a project may have significant effects on a site by affecting its function to support protected habitats or species. Its purpose is to assess the implications of the proposal in respect of the site's 'conservation objectives'.
Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)	A numerical index that represents the capacity of a given habitat to support a selected species. Most commonly used for pond habitats and great crested newts following a method developed by Oldham <i>et al.</i> (2000)
Hard Standing	Ground surfaced with a hard material suitable for supporting vehicular movement (e.g. tarmac, compacted gravel, concrete).
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle (>3.5 tonnes)
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
Historic Environment Record (HER)	Information services that provide resources relating to archaeology and historic built environment.
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
Index of Multiple Deprivation	An index providing an indication of the average levels of deprivation for Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England
Invasive Non-native species	An alien plant or animal which is listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, making it an offence to allow the species to be spread into the wild.
Iterative Design Process	The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to growing understanding of environmental issues.
Land Use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Landform	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 and as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity (GLVIA 3, 2013 p157).
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 landscape distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Characterisation Assessment.
Landscape Effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.

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Term / Acronym	Description
Landscape quality (condition)	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.
Landscape receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscape by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LCA (Landscape Character Area)	Single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. Each has its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same genetic characteristics with other types.
LCT (Landscape Character Type)	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.
LDV	Light Duty Vehicles (<3.5 tonnes)
Listed Building	Marks and celebrates a building's special architectural and historic interest, and also brings it under the consideration of the planning system, so that it can be protected for future generations.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP).	Local strategy for the conservation of biological resources, now largely succeeded by The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' but lists of priority species and habitats and forms the basis of much biodiversity work.
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Areas
LWS	Local Wildlife Site - non statutory designated site identified and selected for their local nature conservation value and protected through planning policy.
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.
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity, or design to avoid, reduce, or remedy for negative environmental impacts or effects of a development.
National Character Areas	Previously known as Joint Character Areas developed by the then Countryside Agency. These are areas that share similar landscape characteristics.
National Planning Policy Framework	Document setting out the Government's planning policies for England and instruction on how they are expected to be applied. Latest version published in September 2023

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National Planning Practice Guidance	Online resource to support the implementation of the NPPF.
National Policy Statement	National Policy Statements are produced by government. They give reasons for the policy set out in the statement and must include an explanation of how the policy takes account of government policy relating to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. They comprise the government's objectives for the development of nationally significant infrastructure in a particular sector and state.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	It requires local authorities and government departments to have regard to the purposes of conserving biodiversity in a manner that is consistent with the exercise of their normal functions such as policy and decision-making.
OCTMP	Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan
ONS	Office National Statistics
Order limits	The limits of the land to which the Application for the DCO relates, within which the development must be carried out and which is required for its construction and operation.
Ordinary watercourse	A watercourse that is not part of a Main River. All rivers and streams, ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dikes, sluices, sewers (other than public sewers within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991) and passages, through which water flows.
Ordnance Survey	National mapping agency in the United Kingdom which covers the island of Great Britain
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	A habitats survey method originally published by the Nature Conservancy Council in 1990. It is intended to rapidly provide a record of semi-natural vegetation and wildlife habitat over large areas of countryside. It has been modified slightly, or extended, for the purposes of carrying initial assessments as to the likely ecological value of a site and its potential to support protected or notable species.
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of the Scheme upon a photograph or series of photographs.
PIC	Personal Injury Collision
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity - Measurement of the environmental impact of ground vibration from blasting operations is based almost exclusively on the peak vibration level generated.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	PEIR describes the proposed scheme and sets out the potential impacts; considering the environmental, social and economic effects of each project and the mitigation measures proposed to reduce impact

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Priority habitat or species	Identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Statutory lists of priority species and habitats in England, are provided under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (England)
Public Right of Way (PRoW)	Footpath, bridleway or byways over which members of the public have a right to use.
Ramsar Site	A Ramsar site is a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. The Convention on Wetlands, known as the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental environmental treaty established in 1971 by UNESCO, which came into force in 1975.
Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMS)	Outlines how a task should be undertaken to avoid impacts on an ecological receptor.
Receptor	A location, feature (ground, watercourse) or individual (person, plant, bird, animal etc) upon which the effects of a proposed development is assessed, i.e. the receiving environment.
Residual effect	Those impacts that remain following the implementation of mitigation measures
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	Nature conservation charity engaged in managing reserves, undertaking research and working to improve the value and management of land for wildlife, with particular focus on birds.
Scheduled Monument	"Nationally important" archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change.
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.
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.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom. An area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geology or physiographical features notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Sites chosen to conserve the natural habitat types and species of wild flora and fauna listed in Annex I and II of the Habitats Directive. They are the best areas to represent the range and variety of habitats and species within the European Union.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	European Designation designated under Article 4 of the EC Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (Directive 2009/147/EC) for the protection of rare or vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive) and for regularly occurring migratory species.
SPZ	Source Protection Zone

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STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics, this is a term used to group together these technical disciplines.
Study Area	The area in which a particular assessment or survey targets. The study area will vary depending on the nature of the technical
Susceptibility (or vulnerability)	How susceptible or vulnerable the landscape receptor is to accommodate the Scheme without undue negative consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation
Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)	Management practices and control structures designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable fashion, mimicking natural processes.
Swale	A shallow vegetated channel designed to convey, treat or store surface water and facilitate infiltration.
Tranquility	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP), as succeeded by The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework'. BAPs identify habitats and species of nature conservation priority on a UK (UK BAP) and Local (LBAP) scale. UK BAPs formed the basis for statutory lists of priority species and habitats.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
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.
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	A European Union Directive which commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies (including marine waters up to one nautical mile from shore) by 2015.
Water Resources Act 1991	An Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that regulates water resources, water quality and pollution, and flood defences.
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended). The primary legislation which protects animals, plants and habitats in the UK.
Works Plan	The plan which shows the proposed works of the Schem.
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 (Zol)	The area for the assessment of combined effects. Zones of Influence (Zols) are variable depending on the environmental factor being discussed.

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Term / Acronym	Description
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible. (GLVIA 3, 2013 p159). Used within Landscape and Visual Assessments (LVIAs) to identify areas of interest for further investigation and assessment.

