

20. Glossary

Acronym	Definition
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AIS	Temporary (during construction only) Antenna Integration Shelter.
ALRA	Abnormal Load Route Assessment
AMS	Archaeological Management Strategy
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Levels
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
ASP	Aquatrine Service Provider
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
AURN	Automatic Urban Rural Network
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BESS	Bulk Energy Storage Systems
BFI	Bulk fuel installation
bgl	Below ground level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMS	Building Management System
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BPS 0.1	Building Performance Standards 0.1 Energy and Carbon
BRE	Buildings Research Establishment
BS	British Standard
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority

CCRA	Climate Change Risk Assessment
CCS	Considerate Constructors Scheme
CDW	Construction and demolition waste
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CHEGD	Clavarioids, Hygrocybe (waxcaps), Entoloma, Geoglossum and relatives, and Dermoloma and relatives
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CNMA	Candidate Noise Management Areas
CO	Commanding Officer
CO2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CQA	Candidate Quiet Areas
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSSB	Command Scientific Support Branch
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CW	Chemical Weapons
DARC	Deep Space Advanced Radar Capability
DBA	Desk-based assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCWW	Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEMA	Defence Electro Magnetic Authority
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DS	Drainage Strategy
DSEC	Defence Scientific Expert Group
EA	Environment Agency

EAL	Environmental Assessment Level
EATM	Environmental Assessment of Traffic and Movement'
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
ECPB	Entry Control Point Building
EHO	Environmental Health Officers
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Electromagnetic field
END	Environmental Noise Directive
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
ES	Environmental Statement
ESA	Explosives Storage Area
ESO	EMF Safety Officer
EU	European Union
EWA	The Environment (Wales) Act 2016
FCA	Flood Consequences Assessment
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FTA	Fire Training Area
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GI	Ground Investigation
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – third edition
GP	General Practitioner
GWDTE	Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems
ha	hectare
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicles
HMS	His/Her Majesty's Station

HMWB	Heavily Modified Water Bodies
HoE	Head of Establishment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
HEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISEP	Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JSP	Joint Service Publication
JSP 850	Joint Service Publication 850
km	kilometres
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LDP	Local Development Plan
LDP2	Local Development Plan 2
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEPP	Landscape and Ecology Proposals Plan
LGV	Light Goods Vehicles
LNCS	Local Nature Conservation Sites
LNR	Local Nature Reserves
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LQA	Land Quality Assessment
LTP	Local Transport Plan

Lumens	Light emitted from a lighting fixture.
Lux	Measurement of light on a surface or area.
LVIA	Landscape and visual impact assessment
m	metres
m AOD	Metres above ordnance datum
m bgl	Metres below ground level
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
mbgl	Metres below ground level
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MLP	Material Logistics Plan
MMP	Materials Management Plan
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MP	Management Plan
MPA	Mineral Products Association
MSOA	Middle Layer Super Output Area
MVA	Megavolt-amperes
NATS	National Air Traffic Services
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command
NCB	National Grid Electricity Distribution (NGED) Connection Building
NCR	National Cycle Route
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006
NG	National Grid
NGED	National Grid Electricity Distribution
NHS	National Health Service
NLCA	National Landscape Character Area
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level

NOx	Oxides of nitrogen
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework (for England)
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OAL	Optimized Antenna Layouts
Ofcom	Office of Communications
ONS	Office for National Statistics
Ops	Operations
Ops area	Operations area
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSGR	Ordnance Survey grid reference
OWI	Oil Water Interceptor
PC	Process Contribution
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
PCC	Pembrokeshire County Council
PCC LCA	Pembrokeshire County Council Landscape Character Area
PCNP	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
PCNP LCA	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Landscape Character Area
PCNP LCSPG	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Landscape Character Supplementary Planning Guidance
PCNP SCA	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Seascape Character Area
PCNP SCSPG	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Seascape Character Supplementary Planning Guidance
PCNPA	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
PCPNT	Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentration
PFAS	Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances

PFI	Public Finance Initiative
PHAR	Potential Human Amenity Receptors.
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
PM _{2.5}	Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less
POL	paints, oils, and lubricants
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PSER	Potentially Sensitive Ecological Receptors.
PWS	Private Water Supplies
QRA	Quick Reaction Alert
RAF	Royal Air Force
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RF	Radio Frequency
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
RNAS	Royal Naval Air Station
ROB	Radar Operations Building
RSB	Radar Spares Building
Rx	Receive
SAB	SuDS Approval Body
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SCA	Seascape Character Area
SCADA	Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition
SFCA	Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment
SME	Subject Matter Experts
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SP	Strategic Policy

SPA	Special Protection Areas
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPZ	Special Protection Zone
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
SRB	Switchroom Building
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
SuD _s	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWL	Sound Power Level
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TA	Transport Assessment
TAN	Technical Advice Note
TEMP _{ro}	Trip End Model Presentation Program
TG	Technical Guidance
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
TraC	Transitional and Coastal
TRL	Transport Research Laboratory
TWU	Tactical Weapons Unit
Tx	Transmit
UK	United Kingdom
UKHab	UK Habitat Classification
ULOR	Upward Light Output Ratio
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US	United States
USSF	United States Space Force
UV	Ultraviolet
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WCA	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
WeBS	Wetland Bird Survey

WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WLC	Whole Life Carbon
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
WWBIC	West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre
WWII	World War II
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of theoretical visibility

Key Term	Definition
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Noise Chapter (Chapter 7)

Absorptive noise barrier	A noise barrier that has an absorptive lining
Ambient noise	Ambient noise is the total sound in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far. Qualified using the metric LAeq,T.
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic.
A-weighting	In addition to its non-linear amplitude response, the human ear has a non-linear frequency response; it is less sensitive at low and high frequencies and most sensitive in the mid-range frequencies. NOTE 1: The A-weighting is applied to measured sound pressure levels so that these levels correspond more closely to the subjective response. NOTE 2: A-weighted noise levels are often expressed in dB(A).
Background sound level, L _{A90,T}	As defined in BS 4142:2014+A1:2019: A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting, F, and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels
Baseline scenario	A description of the state of the environment without implementation of the scheme.
Basic noise level	The basic noise level (BNL) is a measure of source noise as set out in the Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
Calculation of road traffic noise	The technical memorandum that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic (CRTN).
Decibel	The unit of measurement used for sound pressure levels and noise levels quoted in decibels (dB). NOTE 1: The decibel scale is logarithmic rather than linear; the threshold of hearing is zero decibels while, at the other extreme, the threshold of pain is about 130 decibels. NOTE 2: These limits are seldom experienced, and typical levels lie within the range of 30dB(A) (a quiet night time level in a bedroom) to 90dB(A) (at the kerbside of a busy road).

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	<p>A set of specification documents produced jointly by the various Highways Authorities of the United Kingdom, including Transport Scotland. These documents set out information about current design standards relating to the design, assessment and operation of motorway and all-purpose trunk roads in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>The methodology of assessment set out can be applied to other roads at the discretion of the relevant Overseeing Organisation.</p>
Environmental Noise Directive (END) quiet area	A location formally designated as a 2002/49/EC quiet area.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Process to examine the likely significant effects of a project whereby the applicant prepares an EIA Report, this and any other information is consulted upon and examined by the Competent Authority which then forms a reasoned conclusion (set out in Article 1(2)(g) of the EIA Directive).
EIA Report	Document prepared by the applicant that presents the output of the EIA.
Facade sound level	Sound level that is determined 1 metre (m) in front of a window or door in a facade.
Free-field sound level	The sound level, which is measured or calculated, in the open, without any reflections from nearby surfaces except the ground.
L_{A01}	The noise level, in dB, that is exceeded for 1% of the measurement period.
$L_{A10,18hr}$	<p>The noise level, in dB, that is exceeded 10% of the time between 0600 and 2400.</p> <p>NOTE: This is the standard index used within the UK to describe traffic noise.</p>
L_{A90}	The noise level, in dB, that is exceeded 90% of the time of the measurement period. It is commonly referred to as the background noise level.
L_{Aeq}	The equivalent continuous sound level (L_{Aeq}) is the level of a notional steady sound, which at a given position and over a defined period of time, would have the same A-weighted acoustic energy as the fluctuating noise.
L_{Amax}	The maximum A-weighted level measured during a given time period.
Lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL)	Level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Mitigation	Measures envisaged to avoid, prevent or reduce any identified significant adverse effects on the environment
Noise	Unwanted sound.
Noise mapping	The production of computer software generated maps showing how the predicted levels of outdoor noise vary with location.
Noise modelling	<p>Software to predict noise levels.</p> <p>NOTE: This can be undertaken either by specialist software to provide a 3D representation of the project and nearby noise sensitive receptors or a simple spreadsheet.</p>
Noise monitoring	Measurement of noise levels.

Noise sensitive receptor	Receptors which are potentially sensitive to noise. NOTE: Examples include dwellings, hospitals, healthcare facilities, education facilities, community facilities, END quiet areas or potential END quiet areas, international and national or statutorily designated sites, public rights of way and cultural heritage assets.
PRoW	Public right of way
Rating level, L_{A,r,T_r}	As defined in BS 4142:2014+A1:2019: specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound
Residual sound level	As defined in BS 4142:2014+A1:2019: ambient sound remaining at the assessment location when the specific sound source is suppressed to such a degree that it does not contribute to the ambient sound.
Sensitive buildings	Dwellings, including those that are listed, hospitals, healthcare facilities, education facilities or other buildings where noise or vibration can cause disturbance to people using the buildings.
Specific sound level, $L_s = LA_{eq,T_r}$	As defined in BS 4142:2014+A1:2019: equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by the specific sound source at the assessment location over a given reference time interval, T_r
Operational noise assessment	An assessment to determine the operational noise impacts and effects of a project.
Potential END quiet area	A location with potential to be formally designated as an END quiet area, but not officially designated as such.
Reflective noise barrier	A noise barrier that reflects noise.
Scoping	The process of considering the information required for reaching a (reasoned) conclusion on the likely significant effects of a project on the environment.
Screening	The identification of likely significant effects on the environment and consequential need for an Environmental Statement
Significance	This relies on informed, expert judgement about what is important, desirable or acceptable for public health with regards to changes triggered by the proposal in question. The use of 'significance' in this guide is distinct from 'statistical significance'. Statistical significance is routinely used in scientific analysis to refer to whether the effects are real rather than chance occurrences, and is not necessarily a test of importance, desirability or acceptability
Significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL)	The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Vibration	A to-and-fro motion which oscillates about a fixed equilibrium position.
Vibration sensitive receptor	Receptors which are potentially sensitive to vibration. NOTE: Examples include dwellings, hospitals, healthcare facilities, education facilities, community facilities, buildings containing vibration sensitive equipment and cultural heritage assets.

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Chapter (Chapter 9)

Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
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Seascape	Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and the adjacent marine environment with cultural, historical or archaeological links with each other.
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Coast path	Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail (PCPNT)
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National Park	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PCNP)
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TX Array	6 transmit antennas (dishes)
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RX Array	21 receive antennas (dishes)
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The Arrays	This includes both the TX and RX Arrays
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Application site	The area within the “red line” boundary.
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Receptor	Features, individuals and / or groups relevant to landscape that are likely to be sensitive to change as a result of the proposed development.
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Water Environment, Flood Risk and Drainage Chapter (Chapter 12)

Above Ordnance Datum	Above the mean sea level at Newlyn in Cornwall calculated between 1915 and 1921, taken as a reference point for the height data on Ordnance Survey maps.
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Annual probability	Annual probability e.g. 1% annual probability is equivalent to 1% (1 in 100) probability of flooding occurring in any one year (or, on average, once in every 100 years).
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Baseflow Index	The proportion of the flow in a watercourse made up of groundwater and discharges. Base flow sustains the watercourse in dry weather.
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Baseline	A description of the current state of the environment without implementation of the proposed development
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Catchment	A drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea.
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Designation/Designated	Area of land which has been given a special status due to its particular characteristic or purpose. Normally there are restrictions on activities and developments that might affect a designated or protected area. Local authorities and other statutory authorities such as Scottish Environment Protection Agency can designate an area of land providing that it is a matter of public interest.
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Discharge	The volume of flow passing a point in a given time period.
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Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect').
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Enhancement	A measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a proposed development.
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Floodplain	A floodplain is flat, or nearly flat, land adjacent to a stream or river, stretching from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and (under natural conditions) experiences periods of flooding.
Fluvial flooding	Flooding resulting from water levels exceeding the bank level of a Main River
Greenfield	Undeveloped parcel of land
Hydrogeology	The nature, distribution and movement of groundwater in soils and rocks, including in aquifers.
Outfall	Point of discharge into a waterbody.
Q95	The flow rate of the watercourse that is exceeded for 95% of the time.
Runoff	The movement of water above and below the surface.
Sediment	Organic and inorganic material that has precipitated from water to accumulate on the floor of a water body, watercourse or trap.
Source Protection Zone	Areas defined by the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales that show the risk from contamination/pollution to groundwater that is extracted for drinking water.
Surface water flooding	Flooding as a result of surface water runoff as a result of high intensity rainfall when water is ponding or flowing over the ground surface before it enters the underground drainage network or watercourse, or cannot enter it because the network is full to capacity, thus causing what is known as surface water or pluvial flooding.
Surface water runoff	Rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which is on the surface of the ground (whether or not it is moving), and has not entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer.
Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)	Sustainable Drainage Systems - Methods of management practices and control structures that are designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable manner than some conventional techniques
Watercourse	Any channel through which water flows including rivers, streams, drains or culverts. This includes any channel that takes seasonal flows, and which may at times be dry.