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WYLFA NEWYDD

ENERGY WORKING FOR BRITAIN

Wylfa Newydd Project
A5025 On-line Highway Improvements

Glossary and Abbreviations

APPLICATION November 2017

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1 Purpose of the Planning Application Glossary

1.1.1 Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited (referred to as Horizon unless otherwise stated) has produced a glossary of terms and definitions to ensure important terms are used consistently throughout the documentation and to ensure readers understand what the terms mean.

1.1.2 This Glossary should be used as a reference document as it provides the full definition of each defined term used within the application documents. It should be noted that whilst the definitions provided have been agreed for use within Horizon, they do not necessarily fully align with those of external organisations.

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2 Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Table 2-1 Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Full title	Abbreviation	Description
A		
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	-	Highway improvements that involve the construction of new sections of the A5025. These would involve the construction of bypasses, the formation of new junction arrangements (including the provision of the proposed Power Station Access Road Junction), and localised improvements to existing bends.
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements	-	Highway improvements that involve the construction of new sections of the A5025. These would involve the construction of bypasses, the formation of new junction arrangements (including the provision of the proposed Power Station Access Road Junction), and localised improvements to existing bends.
A5025 On-line Highway Improvements	-	Improvements to the existing A5025 between the A5 east of Valley junction to the proposed Power Station Access Road Junction, to include reconstruction and localised widening of the existing pavement and application of a surface dressing. The proposals also comprise a Construction Compound including a temporary pavement recycling facility, and other associated works such as drainage infrastructure, boundary treatments, planting, new signage and road markings. The A5025 On-line Highway Improvements are being permitted under a separate TCPA application.
Abnormal Indivisible Loads/ Abnormal Loads	AILs	A load that cannot be divided for the purpose of being carried on a road without undue expense or risk of damage.
Above Ordnance Datum	AOD	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.
Access Control Point	ACP	Security controlled/monitored point of entry/exit to a room, area, building, sector or site.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Acid deposition	-	Occurs when emissions of sulphur and nitrogen compounds and other substances are transformed by chemical processes in the atmosphere and then deposited on earth in either wet or dry form.
Acid deposition rate	keq/ha/year	Kilo equivalents per hectare per year (the principal unit of measurement of acid deposition).
Additional mitigation	-	Additional mitigation refers to measures applied where avoidance or reduction of an environmental effect through design measures (embedded mitigation) or good practice mitigation is not possible, or is only partly effective.
Advanced Boiling Water Reactor	ABWR	A third generation evolution of the boiling water reactor design. The Power Station will use the ABWR design provided by Hitachi-GE, adapted for use in the UK.
Aggregates Safeguarding Areas		Areas of land containing geological resources that have a potentially viable economic value as identified in the North West Wales Mineral Resource Map (BGS and Welsh Assembly Government, 2010).
Agricultural Land Classification	ALC	A system used to grade agricultural land according to versatility, quality and suitability for growing crops as set out in the Agricultural Land Classification for England and Wales issued by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (. The top three grades, Grade 1 and 2 and Subgrade 3a, are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land.
Agricultural range	-	A single building or group of buildings constructed to accommodate agricultural functions such as barns, byres, stables, cowsheds and storage sheds.
Air Pollution Information System	APIS	The Air Pollution Information System site managed by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology provides a searchable database and information on pollutants and their impacts on habitats and species.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Air Quality Management Area	AQMA	Areas within a local authority's boundary that are identified as areas where Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved. These areas are subject to local Air Quality Management Plans to manage air quality issues.
Air Quality Objective	AQO	Defined levels of air quality and maximum pollution limits as specified in the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2007.
Alluvium	-	Deposits of clay, silt or sand left by running water.
Alternative Emergency Control Centre	AECC	A facility that is physically separate from but local to the Power Station and forms part of the Power Station. This would provide back-up command and communications facilities that would be used to manage an incident at the Power Station Site in the extremely unlikely event that the primary facilities on the Power Station Site were not available.
Ambient noise	-	A sound that is totally encompassing in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.
Anaerobic digestion	AD	The breakdown of organic material by microorganisms in the absence of oxygen, to produce biogas, a methane-rich gas that can be used as a fuel, and digestate, a source of nutrients that can be used as a fertiliser.
Ancient semi-natural woodland	ASNW	A type of ancient woodland, acknowledged as non-statutory designated sites and protected under the National Planning Policy Framework.
Annual Average Daily Traffic	AADT	Total volume of vehicle traffic on a road flowing past a certain point over a year divided by 365 days.
Annual Average Weekday Traffic	AAWT	The average 24-hour traffic volume occurring on weekdays throughout a full year.
Annual Exceedance Probability	AEP	The chance or probability of a flood event occurring annually, expressed as a percentage.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Annual Population Survey	-	A residence-based labour market survey encompassing population, economic activity (employment and unemployment), economic inactivity and qualifications. These are broken down where possible by gender, age, ethnicity, industry and occupation. They are available at Local Authority level and above and updated quarterly.
Anthropogenic	-	Originating in human activity
Appropriate Assessment	-	The consideration of the potential impacts on the integrity of European Designated Sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, with regard to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. It is Stage 2 of the HRA process.
Aquifer	-	A subsurface layer or layers of rock or other geological strata of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater.
Arboricultural	-	The planting and care of woody plants such as trees.
Arboriculturalist		A professional in the practice of arboriculture, which involves the cultivation, management and study of shrubs, vines and other woody plants.
Archaeological trial trenching	-	A method of on-site archaeological investigation where trenches are dug at intervals across a site to identify any archaeological remains.
Archaeological watching brief	-	A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	AONB	Areas of countryside in England, Wales and Northern Ireland which have been designated under the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the designated area.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Area of Potential Concern	APC	Term used to highlight areas of potential contamination.
Article 4.9	-	A provision in the Water Framework Directive which requires water schemes to be consistent with the implementation of other European environmental legislation.
Artificial Water Body	-	A water body that has been artificially created, such as a canal.
As Low As Reasonably Practicable	ALARP	The obligation to make every reasonable effort to keep exposure to radiation as far below the dose limits as practical (consistent with the purpose for which the licensed activity is undertaken), taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to the state of technology and benefits to the public health and safety, and other societal and socioeconomic considerations."
Asbestos-containing material	ACM	Material that contains asbestos fibres.
Associated Development		Works included in the DCO which facilitate the delivery of the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, and which include: the Site Campus; Park and Ride; Logistics Centre; and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements.
Attenuation	-	The process of water retention on site and slow release in a controlled flow to surface water.
Attenuation pond	-	A pond designed to slow the passage of water from surface runoff to the ground/drainage system.
Attenuation (noise)	-	Reduction in sound pressure level.
Automatic Traffic Counts	ATC	Equipment placed on a road that counts traffic.
A-Weighting	dB(A)	“A-Weighting” refers to the noise level that represents the human ear’s response to sound. The dB(A) unit is internationally accepted and has been found to correspond well with people’s subjective reaction to noise.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
B		
Bad Ecological Status/Potential	-	Water Framework Directive term denoting a complete deviation from the 'reference condition' in a water body, for hydromorphological, physico-chemical and biological quality elements.
Bar	-	Areas of deposited material within the river channel.
Barrow	-	An artificial mound of earth, turf and/or stone, normally constructed to contain burials.
Baseline	-	A reference level of existing environmental conditions against which a project is measured and controlled.
Bedrock	-	Solid bedrock formations underlying superficial deposits (if present).
Below ground level	-	A term typically accompanied by a depth in metres to denote a point that occurs beneath the surface of the ground.
Benthic	-	Living on or in the seabed.
Best and Most Versatile (Agricultural Land Classification)	BMV	The most flexible, productive and efficient agricultural land in the ALC system (Grade 1 and 2 and Subgrade 3a).
Best Available Techniques	BAT	A demonstration that certain operations are conducted in the optimum manner, to prevent or minimise releases and limit the impact on the environment, taking a number of factors into account including technological advances, economic feasibility and time.
Best Practicable Means	BPM	BPM only applies so far as it is compatible with any duty imposed by law. BPM has to be compatible with safety and safe working conditions.
Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	BCUHB	The health board covering the six counties of North Wales and adjoining areas.
Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP	A plan to address threatened species and habitats.
Biological Oxygen Demand	BOD	The amount of dissolved oxygen needed (i.e. demanded) by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period.
Biological quality element	-	Parameters that form the biology in both coastal and fluvial waters; for example fish, aquatic flora and phytoplankton.
Biotope	-	An area defined by characterising species and associated physical characteristics.
Birds Directive	-	This EU Directive (2009/147/EC) gives effect to the EU's obligations for bird species under the Bern Convention and Bonn Convention and provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe.
Bitumen	-	A viscous or solid mixture of hydrocarbons occurring in asphalt or tar and used as a highway surfacing material.
Borehole	BH	A vertical hole of small diameter bored into the earth to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata or to obtain water.
Box tomb	-	Box shaped stone burial chamber.
British Geological Survey	BGS	A partly publicly-funded body that provides technical advice to public and private sectors and aims to advance geological knowledge of the United Kingdom.
British Standard	BS	Standard produced by the British Standards Institution.
British Standards Institution	BSI	The national standards body of the United Kingdom which produces technical standards for various industries.
Bronze Age	-	A period between the stone age and iron age characterised by the use of weapons and implements made of cast bronze. Dated generally between 2500BC to 800BC in Britain.
Burnt Mound	-	An archaeological feature, located close to a source of water, consisting of shattered stones and charcoal, normally with an adjacent hearth, pit or trough.
Buffer	-	Specified area or distance surrounding a site or feature of interest.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
C		
Cadw	-	Statutory body charged with protecting the historic and built environment of Wales (part of the Welsh Government).
Calculation area	-	For road noise assessments, this term is defined in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Highways Agency, 2011) as a zone extending 600m from the road scheme, and 600m from any existing roads within 2km of the road scheme which are subject to a change in basic noise levels greater than 1dB. Within the Calculation Area noise levels are calculated at sensitive receptors.
Calculation of Road Traffic Noise	CRTN	The technical memorandum issued by the Department of Transport and Welsh Office that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic.
Cambrian	-	A geological period lasting from approximately 541 to 485 million years ago.
Candidate Special Area of Conservation	cSAC	A site that has been submitted to the European Commission to be considered for designation under the Habitats Directive but which has not yet been formally designated.
Carbon monoxide	CO	A pollutant gas generated by combustion sources.
Carriageway	-	The width of the highway pavement that can be used by motorised vehicles and Non-Motorised Users.
Catchment	-	A drainage/basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea.
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science	Cefas	An executive agency, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs which collects, manages and interprets data on the aquatic environment, biodiversity and fisheries.
Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure	CPNI	The CPNI protects national security by providing protective security advice. Protective security is 'putting in place, or building into design, security measures or protocols such that threats may be

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		deterred, detected, or the consequences of an attack minimised'. They provide advice on physical security, personnel security and cyber security/information assurance.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	CIEEM	A professional membership body representing and supporting ecologists and environmental managers in the UK, Ireland and abroad. Previously known as Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM).
Chemical/physico-chemical quality element	-	Chemical and physico-chemical parameters, for example transparency, thermal conditions and salinity.
Chemical status	-	The classification status for a surface water body or groundwater body. This is assessed by compliance with the environmental standards for chemicals. The threshold values are provided in the Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is a type of obstructive lung disease characterised by chronically poor airflow that typically worsens over time.
Chronology	-	The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence:
Church Bay Tuffs and Skerries Grits	-	Coarse and pebbly rocks with a thickness of ~500m found in north Wales and Anglesey.
CIEEM Guidelines	-	Advice provided by CIEEM for professionals involved with ecological evaluation and assessment for proposed developments in terrestrial, freshwater and coastal environments.
Classical Architecture	-	Architecture derived from the principles of Greek and roman architecture.
Clawdd (plural cloddiau)	-	A stone-faced earth bank usually supporting a hedgerow.
Clawdd wall	-	Earth banks faced with stone, often colonised with gorse and hawthorn scrub.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Closed-circuit television	CCTV	A TV system in which signals are not publicly distributed but are monitored, primarily for surveillance and security purposes.
Coastal processes	-	The processes of erosion, transportation and deposition within the coastal margin contained within sediment cells or littoral cells.
Coaxial field system	-	A field system with one prevailing axis of orientation, in which most field boundaries are either aligned with this axis or run at right angles to it.
Code of Considerate Practice	-	The Code of Considerate Practice outlines the Considerate Constructors Scheme's expectations and describes those areas that are considered fundamental for registration with the Considerate Constructors Scheme. The Code of Considerate Practice applies to all registered sites, companies and suppliers regardless of size, type or location.
Code of Construction Practice	CoCP	A document to set out and secure project-wide environmental requirements in accordance with the mitigation of construction activities relied on in the Environmental Statement, as well as construction commitments made through other assessment processes undertaken for the Wylfa Newydd Project (such as the Welsh Language Impact Assessment; Health Impact Assessment; Habitats Regulations Assessment; Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment, and Equality Impact Assessment).
Cofnod	-	This is the North Wales Environmental Information Service. One of four local record centres in Wales which supports the observation and recording of wildlife.
Cold Recycled Bound Material	CRBM	A material which is obtained from recycling existing layers and then laid as a base layer within a new highway pavement.
Community Council		Community and town councils represent individual communities or towns within a county. They have legal powers to deliver

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		some services and work closely with the county or county borough council in the area, representing the interests of their communities.
Community Involvement Officer	-	A person appointed to facilitate and support engagement with the community and third sector organisations, including hard to reach groups. This includes encouraging involvement to gain feedback on the Wylfa Newydd Project as well as providing Project information.
Community Liaison Group	CLG	A group of local residents from the immediate local communities, businesses and representatives of local groups established to exchange information and dialogue between Horizon and the local community during works on site.
Competent Authority	-	In relation to HRA, the body that determines if there are likely significant effects and carries out the Appropriate Assessment, if required, before a decision is made. They are also required to consult with the relevant nature conservation bodies (and the public, if considered appropriate) before deciding to authorise the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. For the purposes of applications for a Development Consent Order, the Secretary of State is the Competent Authority.
Conceptual site model	-	A tool which sets out the information gathered through a site investigation and is used to characterise the physical, biological, and chemical systems existing at a site.
Conservation Area	-	An area designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being an area of “special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”.
Conservation objectives	-	The specification of the overall target for the species and/or habitat types for which a European Designated Site is designated in order for it to contribute to maintaining

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		or reaching favourable conservation status of the habitats and species concerned at the national, bio-geographical or European level, and site-specific objectives to enable it to achieve conservation status at the appropriate level.
Considerate Constructors Scheme		The Considerate Constructors Scheme is a non-profit-making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image. Construction sites, companies and suppliers voluntarily register with the Scheme and agree to abide by the Code of Considerate Practice, designed to encourage best practice beyond statutory requirements.
Construction and Demolition Waste	-	Waste arising from activities such as the construction of buildings and civil infrastructure, total or partial demolition of buildings and civil infrastructure, road planning and maintenance. Includes materials such as concrete, bricks, wood, glass, metals, plastic and excavated soil.
Construction Compound	-	A compound used during construction for the storage of material, assembly of components or for other construction related activities.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	CEMP	A delivery document which outlines how the practical execution of a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate adverse effects on local communities and the environment. A CEMP is required to be in accordance with a CoCP as well as planning obligations and protective provisions, other necessary consents, legislation and common good practices.
Construction Industry Research and Information Association	CIRIA	A UK organisation involved in research and improvement of the construction industry.
Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015	CDM Regulations	The CDM Regulations aim to improve health, safety and welfare in the construction industry by helping organisations to:

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		• sensibly plan the work so the risks involved are managed from start to finish; • have the right people for the right job at the right time; • cooperate and coordinate work with others; • have the right information about the risks and how they are being managed; • communicate this information effectively to those who need to know; and • consult and engage with workers about the risks and how they are being managed.
Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments	CL:AIRE	A not-for-profit organisation aimed at stimulating further land regeneration in the UK. This includes providing guidance documents, information and advice.
Contaminated Land Report 11	CLR11	Contaminated Land Report 11: Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination contains procedures developed to provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination.
Controlled species	-	A type of animal or plant for which legal controls exist.
Controlled waters	-	Defined under section 104 of the Water Resources Act 1991 includes relevant territorial waters within three miles of the low tide limit, coastal waters from the low tide limit to the high tide limit or the freshwater limit of a river or watercourse, inland freshwater (e.g. lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, watercourses (including underground), surface water sewers, ditches and soakaways discharging to surface or groundwaters, and groundwater.
Control of Pollution Act 1974	CoPA	An Act to make further provision with respect to waste disposal, water pollution, noise atmospheric pollution and public

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		health; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002	COSHH	COSHH is the commonly accepted abbreviation for the legislation (*Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002)* that requires employers to control substances that are hazardous to health.
Conventional & Hazardous Waste Building and Conventional Waste Storage Compound	-	Infrastructure on the Power Station Site used for the management and storage of waste during the operation of the Power Station.
Conventional Wastes	-	Any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex 1 of the *Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC),* which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard, including inert, non-hazardous and hazardous substances.
Conwy County Borough Council	CCBC	The local authority governing the Conwy area.
Cooling Water System	CWS	The once-through system of which the primary function is to remove, using Cooling Water, the proportion of heat energy produced by the Units which cannot be converted into electricity, and for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project includes the intakes, pumphouses, seal pits and outfall structures as well as connecting pipelines and tunnels, for each Unit.
Critical level	-	An air quality standard or guideline for ambient concentrations of a pollutant which applies at ecological receptors.
Critical load	-	A quantitative estimate of exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur according to present knowledge. This is used to assess modelled nitrogen and acid deposition at ecological receptors.
Culvert	-	A tunnel carrying a stream or open drain under a road, railway or development area.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Cumulative effect	-	An environmental effect caused by the interactions of the effects on the environment from different aspects of the same project and from other projects.
Cumulative Effects Assessment	-	An assessment to identify the potential significant effects caused by the interactions of the effects on the environment from different aspects of the same project and from other projects.
Curvilinear	-	A curved linear feature.
D		
DBM50	-	A type of dense bitumen macadam, used for pavement surfacing.
De minimis	-	Lacking significance or importance: so minor as to merit disregard.
Decibel	dB	A unit used to measure the intensity of sound or the power level of an electrical signal by comparing it with a given level on a logarithmic scale.
Decibels (A-weighted)	dBA	A-weighted decibels, abbreviated dBA, or dBa, or dB(a), are an expression of the relative loudness of sounds in air as perceived by the human ear.
Decibel (Lin)	dB(Lin)	Sound pressure level expressed in dB with the application of a linear frequency weighting network.
Definitive Map	-	A legal record showing the legal route of a Public Right of Way along with details of any stiles or gates. Where a route exists on a different alignment either on the ground or on standard Ordnance Survey mapping the Definitive Map takes presence. The map is held by the IACC. Each route recorded on the Definitive Map is given a reference number by which it can be identified.
Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice	DoWCoP	The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice establishes a protocol for the management of materials such that they do not become a waste and can be reused sustainably.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	BEIS	The UK Government department currently responsible for business, industrial strategy, innovation, energy and climate change.
Department for Energy and Climate Change	DECC	The UK Government department formerly responsible for (among other things) energy and climate change issues, including the security of the UK's energy supplies. These functions are now within the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Defra	The UK Government department responsible for the environment, food and rural affairs.
Deposition (dust)	-	The vertical passage of a substance (e.g. dust) to a surface or the ground.
Deposition (sediment)	-	The laying down of part, or all, of the sediment load of a stream on the bed, banks or floodplain which forms various sediment features such as bars, berms and floodplain deposits.
Design Commission for Wales	DCfW	A private limited company incorporated by the Welsh Government in 2002 to promote good design across all sectors in the interest of good quality in the built environmental and design quality in Wales.
Design Approach and Landscape Strategy	-	A document detailing the development of the landscape design shown on the Environmental Masterplan. It also includes a description of the planting and seeding types and measures for their implementation and maintenance.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	DMRB	A comprehensive manual, prepared by the Highways Agency (now Highways England) that sets out all current standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads and motorways. Volume 11 of the DMRB sets out the criteria for the environmental assessment of road schemes.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Detailed Onshore Ground Investigation	DOnGI	Ground investigation undertaken onshore in 2014 and 2015.
Deterioration (with regards to WFD)	-	The change in a WFD status or potential from one category down to another.
Determinand	-	A chemical element or substance measured in water samples. They are important indicators of water quality and potentially public health significance.
Development Consent Order	DCO	The consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project required under the *Planning Act 2008.*
Diffuse source	-	A cause of pollution that is spread out over a large area (e.g. agricultural fields)
Dispersion modelling	-	The mathematical simulation of how air pollutants disperse in the ambient atmosphere. A dispersion model is used to estimate or predict the downwind concentration of air pollutants emitted from sources such as industrial facilities or road traffic.
Displacement (labour)	-	Occurs when job losses outpace new job creation. This may be due to a change in skill requirements for jobs within an area, or loss of a particular sector (e.g. agriculture or tourism) without jobs with similar skill levels being available within the area.
Disposal Site		The Disposal Site for the Wylfa Newydd Project is defined as the newly licenced Holyhead North (IS043). The Disposal Site covers the northern half of Holyhead Deep (IS040) disposal site, which was closed in April 2017. It represents a rectangular area off the north-west coast of Anglesey in the Irish Sea.
Dissolved oxygen	-	The amount of oxygen that is present in the water.
Drainage infrastructure	-	The basic physical structures and facilities needed to allow water to drain.
Dredging		Dredging means capital dredging of an approach channel in Porth-y-Pistyll and capital dredging of superficial sediments

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		underlying certain Permanent Marine Works structures.
Drift	-	Material of glacial origin found anywhere on land or at sea, including sediment and large rocks.
Drift geology	-	Materials of glacial origin including sediments and large rocks derived from erosion, transportation and deposition by glaciers.
Drinking Water Standards	DWS	Standards for a wide range of substances, organisms and properties of water as set by the *European Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)* and national standards in order to protect public health.
Driver stress	-	The adverse mental and physiological effects experienced by a driver traversing a road network. Factors influencing the level of stress include road layout and geometry, surface riding characteristics, junction frequency, and speed and flow.
Dust deposition rate	-	Milligrams per square metre per day, the principal unit of measurement of dust deposition.
Duty of Care	-	Duty of care requirements apply under section 34 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1990* and require legal and compliant waste management services to be arranged, including the review of transfer of non-hazardous or hazardous waste.
Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water	DCWW	A company which supplies drinking water and wastewater services to most of Wales and parts of western England which is regulated under the *Water Industry Act 1991* as amended by the *Water Act 2014*.
E		
Ecological clerk of works	ECoW	Professional ecological support associated with construction (or other works) site supervision, be it vegetation clearance or ensuring the adherence to specific working methodologies.
Ecological Impact Assessment	-	The process of identifying, quantifying and evaluating the potential impacts of defined actions on ecosystems or their components which may be carried out as

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		part of a formal Environmental Impact Assessment.
Ecological Potential	-	Those surface waters identified as Heavily Modified Water Bodies or Artificial Water Bodies must achieve Good Ecological Potential (Good Ecological Potential is a recognition that changes to morphology could make Good Ecological Status very difficult to meet).
Ecological Quality Ratio	-	A ratio which incorporates the key WFD requirements for ecological classification: typology, reference conditions and class boundary settings.
Ecological status	-	This is an expression of the quality of the structure and functioning of aquatic ecosystems associated with surface waters, classified in accordance with Annex V of the Water Framework Directive (WFD).
Economic activity rate	-	Measures the proportion of the working age population (16-64) who are active or potentially active members of the labour market. A high economic activity rate means that a high proportion of people are working or available for work or training.
EIA Regulations	-	The term used to refer to both the EIA TCPA Regulations 2016 and the EIA TCPA Regulations 2017.
EIA TCPA Regulations 2016	-	Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2016
Element	-	Individual historic landscape features such as earthworks, built structures, hedges, woods, roads, tracks, and planned planting in parks and gardens.
Embedded mitigation	-	Measures to avoid or reduce environmental effects which are directly incorporated into the design of the development.
Enabling Works	-	Enabling works comprise the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements and SPC Proposals which are being applied for through the TCPA.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Enclosure	-	Area surrounded by a barrier such as earthworks, walls or fencing.
Endoscope	-	A tubular instrument used to examine a cavity or the interior of an object.
Enterprise Zone	EZ	Enterprise Zones are designated areas where specific incentives are offered to attract new businesses and industry to that location.
Environment Agency	-	The executive non-departmental public body with responsibility for environmental regulation in England.
Environmental Assessment Level	EAL-	The concentration of a pollutant, over a specified period, above which adverse effects on health and/or the environment may occur and which should not be exceeded, or may be exceeded a permitted number of times over a specified period.
Environmental Clerk of Works		An overseeing and advisory role undertaken to ensure the implementation of construction works complies with relevant legislation and planning conditions.
Environmental commitments	-	Measures that a developer commits to delivering as part of a project, with the purpose of mitigating or compensating for environmental effects. This term applies to all embedded, good practice and additional mitigation measures and compensation measures identified in this Environmental Statement.
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	The process through which the likely significant effects of a development on the environment are identified and assessed.
Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2011/92/EU)	-	This EU Directive relates to the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. The Directive aims to ensure the environmental impacts of decisions are considered before any decisions are made.
Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2014/52/EU)	-	The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2014/52/EU) amends Directive 2011/92/EU and seeks to simplify the

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		Environmental Impact Assessment procedure by amending provisions relating to screening, scoping, monitoring, assessment of alternatives, time limits and justification of screening/EIA decisions.
Environmental Management System	EMS	The system used to ensure that the construction works are implemented in accordance with the Environmental Statement and other relevant legal or regulatory standards or requirements. It will be a “live” process that evolves as the construction works progress, monitoring and controlling environmental effects arising from the construction works, ensuring that appropriate working practices and required environmental mitigation measures are implemented.
Environmental Permit	-	A permit required under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for carrying on regulated activities. Environmental Permits must be sought from Natural Resources Wales and the Environment Agency.
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010	EPR2010	These Regulations seek to ensure that authorised activities and their discharges do not endanger the environment or human health; Environmental Permits must be sought from Natural Resources Wales and the Environment Agency. These regulations were repealed by The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	-	These regulations replace the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.
Environmental Protection UK	EPUK	A national charity that provides policy analysis and advice on air quality, land quality, waste and noise and their effects on people and communities in terms of a wide range of issues including public health, planning, transport, energy and climate.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Environmental Quality Standard	EQS	Directive 2008/105/EC sets out EQSs. The standards set out in Directive 2008/105/EC which concerns the presence in surface water of certain pollutants and substances or groups of substances identified as priority or "priority hazardous", on account of the substantial risk they pose to or via the aquatic environment. Priority substances are defined by the *Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC).*
Environmental Report	-	A non-statutory document which reports the findings of the environmental assessment process.
Environmental Statement	-	The document(s) setting out the EIA process and the findings of the EIA as required under the EIA Regulations.
Environmental Survey Laboratory	ESL	A facility that is physically separate from but local to the Power Station and forms part of the Power Station. The ESL would perform a normal operating function for environmental monitoring and, as such, would contain facilities such as monitoring equipment to conduct radiological surveys in the local area.
Environmental Quality Standards Directive	-	The standards set out in Directive 2008/105/EC which concern the presence in surface water of certain pollutants and substances or groups of substances identified as priority or "priority hazardous", on account of the substantial risk they pose to or via the aquatic environment.
Equality Act 2010	-	*The Equality Act 2010* legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. Protected characteristics under the Equality Act are: age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership, and pregnancy and maternity.
Erosion	-	Removal of sediment or bedrock from the bed or banks of the channel by flowing water. Mostly occurs during high flows and flood events. Forms various river

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		features such as scour holes and steep outer banks.
Essential Setting	-	Areas adjacent to the historic parks and gardens which, although outside them, form an essential part of their immediate background and without which, in their present state, the historic character of the site in question would be diluted and damaged.
European Commission	EC	The executive body of the European Union responsible for proposing legislation, enforcing European law, setting objectives and priorities for action, negotiating trade agreements and managing and implementing European Union policies and the budget.
European Designated Site	-	The generic term tused by Horizon to describe the following sites within TCPA applications: • Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs); • sites that are in the process of designation as SACs and SPAs; these are known as proposed SACs (pSACs), candidate SACs (cSACs), potential SPAs (pSPAs) and Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), depending on the type of designation and point of progression through the designation process; and • Ramsar Sites.
European Geopark		A territory, which includes a particular geological heritage and a sustainable territorial development strategy supported by a European programme to promote development.
European Protected Species	EPS	Animals and plants listed under the Habitats Directive.
European Protected Species Mitigation Licence	-	The licence issued to permit an activity affecting European Protected Species that would otherwise be an offence under the Habitats Regulations.
European Union	EU	The European Union is a unique economic and political partnership between 28

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		European countries that together cover much of the continent.
European Waste Catalogue	EWC	The EWC is a list of waste types, established by the European Commission Decision (2000/532/EC) as part of the Waste Framework Directive, which categorises wastes based on a combination of what they are, and the process or activity that produces them. It provides a standard framework for the comparison of waste data (statistics) across all member states.
Evaluation (archaeological)	-	The determination of the significance of effects on archaeological features and values which involves making judgements as to the value of the receptor/resource that is being affected and the consequences of the effect on the receptor/resource based on the magnitude of the impact.
Examination	-	A stage of no more than 6 months during which the Examining Authority examines an application for a Development Consent Order having regard to written and oral submissions made by Interested Parties.
Excavation (Archaeological)	-	A programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork which examines and records archaeological deposits, features and structures and retrieves artefacts and ecofacts and other remains within a specified area.
Existing Power Station	-	The existing Magnox nuclear power station at Wylfa.
F		
Facade level	-	Noise levels measured or predicted at a point one metre from a building façade, and which include the effect of noise reflected from the building. A façade level is typically 2.5-3 dB higher than would be measured at the same point in free-field conditions if no reflecting surface was present.
Fauna	-	The animals of a particular region and/or habitat.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Fish deterrent system		A system which typically uses sound or light to deter fish from entering the Cooling Water intake, sometimes referred to as an acoustic fish deterrent (AFD).
Fish recovery and return system		A system designed to recover fish from the screens at the Cooling Water intake and return them to the source water body.
Flocculants	-	A substance which promotes the clumping of particles.
Flood Consequence Assessment	FCA	The process of assessing potential flood risk to a site and identifying whether there are any flooding or surface water management issues that may warrant further consideration or may affect the feasibility of a development. Flood Consequence Assessments may assess the risk of flooding from fluvial sources, groundwater, surface water runoff and sewer water.
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 flooding periods of high discharge.
Flora	-	The plants or habitat within a particular region.
Fluvial	-	A term that relates to rivers and streams and the processes that occur within them.
Forward flow	-	The amount of flow that is allowed to pass forward following an attenuating feature.
Fracture flow	-	The flow of groundwater through rock fractures.
Free-field (noise)	-	An environment in which there are no reflective surfaces within the frequency region of interest.
Frequency	-	Sound consists of vibrations transmitted to the ear as rapid variations in air pressure. The more rapid the variations in air pressure the higher the frequency of the sound. Frequency is defined as the number of pressure fluctuations per second and is expressed in Hertz (Hz).

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Fugitive dust particles	-	Particulate matter which is generated from processes, activities, or operations and which is emitted into the air.
Full time equivalent	FTE	Full-time equivalent employment is calculated by converting all employees' hours into full-time employees' equivalent – i.e. an employee who works half the hours of a full-time employee is equivalent to 0.5 FTE.
Functional habitat loss		Loss of habitat used by mobile species from a European Designated Site outside the boundaries of the site
Functional linkages	-	Roles or function that land or sea beyond the boundary of a European Designated Site might fulfil in terms of ecologically supporting the populations for which the site was designated or classified.
G		
Gazetteer (archaeological)	-	Geographical dictionary or directory used in conjunction with a map.
General practitioner	GP	A medical doctor who treats acute and chronic illnesses and provides preventive care and health education to parents.
Generic Assessment Criteria	-	Scientifically based screening criteria providing an indication of the chemical concentrations in soil below which long-term human health risks for site occupants are considered to be tolerable or minimal.
Geological Conservation Review	GCR	A major initiative to identify and describe the most important geological sites in Britain, coming to a conclusion in 1990. Updates to the GCR are undertaken by the appropriate Statutory Nature Conservation Body – Natural England, Natural Resources Wales or Scottish Natural Heritage.
Geomorphology	-	The study of landforms and the processes which create them.
Geomorphological reconnaissance survey	-	A survey technique intended to provide a structure for field observation, interpretation and recording of river channel form, features and processes.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Geophysical survey	-	A process involving ground-based physical sensing techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits.
Glacial till	-	Unsorted glacial sediment derived from erosion and entrainment of material by a glacier.
Glides	-	A flow type where the perceptible downstream movement is smooth with no eddies.
Good chemical status	-	Good chemical status is achieved in a water body in which concentrations of pollutants do not exceed the environmental quality standards established in Annex IX and under Article 16(7) for surface waters and table 2.3.2 of Annex V for groundwater.
Good Ecological Potential	-	Describes the degree to which the quality of the water body's aquatic ecosystem approaches the maximum it could achieve, given the heavily modified and artificial characteristics of the water body that are necessary for the use or for the protection of the wider environment. In principle, there are five ecological potential classes: maximum, good, moderate, poor and bad.
Good Ecological Status	-	A Water Framework Directive term denoting a slight deviation from 'reference conditions' in a water body, or the hydromorphological, chemical/physico-chemical and biological conditions associated with little or no human pressure.
Good practice mitigation	-	Mitigation measures that would occur with or without input from EIA feeding into the design process (for example, mitigation that represents established industry practice or legal compliance).
Gothic style	-	Dominant architectural style in the late middle ages characterised by slender towers, pointed arches, soaring ceilings and flying buttresses.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Great crested newts	GCN	A species of newt protected as a European Protected Species under the Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations.
Gross Value Added	GVA	A measurement of the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom. Nominal GVA is GVA in current prices, i.e. not adjusted to take account of price inflation.
Ground Investigation	GI	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land contamination purposes.
Groundwater	-	All water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone (below the water table) and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystem	GWDTE	A wetland that critically depends on groundwater flows and chemistries to support sensitive ecosystems.
Groundwater Status	-	The status of a body of groundwater, determined by the poorer of its quantitative status and its chemical status.
Ground investigation	-	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land contamination purposes.
Growth factor	-	A term used to describe how future traffic flows are estimated from existing flows, using national and local factors that take into account future changes such as car ownership and demographics, e.g. employment, population and housing.
Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition	GLVIA3	The current version of guidance for undertaking Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment produced by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment.
Guidance for pollution prevention	GPP	A series of guidance notes produced by the Environment Agency to advise industry and the public on legal responsibilities and good environmental practice.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Gwna Group	-	Rock comprising grit, phyllite, quartzite, limestone, lava and tuffs several hundred metres thick below Anglesey and north Wales.
Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	-	The autonomous section of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust that provides archaeological advice to the IACC as well as to developers in the public and private sectors.
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	-	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is a non-profit making educational charity and a private limited company. The Trust was established in 1975 as part of a network of four Welsh archaeological trusts covering the whole of Wales. The object for which the Trust is established, is to advance the education of the public in archaeology. The Trust is currently organised into three principal sections: Heritage Management, Commercial fieldwork; Administration
Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	GAPS	The autonomous section of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust that provides archaeological advice to the IACC as well as to developers in the public and private sectors.
H		
Habitat	-	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
Habitats Directive	-	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna.
Habitats Regulations	-	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.
Habitats Regulations Assessment	HRA	The process by which plans and projects are assessed for whether they are likely to have a significant effect on a European Designated Site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, pursuant to the Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations.
Habitat Suitability Index	-	Habitat information for evaluating impacts on fish and wildlife habitat resulting from water or land use changes.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Halocline	-	A well-defined vertical salinity gradient in the ocean or other saline water.
Hardcore	-	Material used for infill e.g. broken bricks, stone or concrete which are hard, inert and don't readily deteriorate or absorb water. Often used to raise land levels and serve as a solid base for building.
Headwall	-	A wall of masonry or concrete built at the outlet of a drainpipe or culvert with the end of the conduit flush with the outer surface of the wall.
Health and Safety Executive	HSE	The body responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety and welfare.
Health & Wellbeing Monitoring Group		The Health and Well-being Monitoring Group is an external stakeholder group Horizon will establish and chair to monitor the implementation of the HIA mitigation strategy and provide advice on its delivery. The group will include members of the health and emergency services.
Health Impact Assessment	HIA	HIA is a process to identify and assess the potentially significant beneficial and adverse effects of a project on health and well-being. The HIA suggests ways in which opportunities for health gain can be increased and risks to health avoided or mitigated. The HIA also highlights ways in which health effects may be distributed unevenly. It seeks to address these existing health inequalities and avoid the creation of new ones.
Heavily Modified Water Body	HMWB	Water bodies identified as being at significant risk of failing to achieve Good Ecological Status because of modifications to their hydromorphological characteristics resulting from past engineering works.
Heavy duty vehicle	HDV	Heavy duty vehicles include a vehicle with a gross weight of more than 3.5 tonnes and buses.
Heavy goods vehicle	HGV	A goods vehicle with a gross weight of more than 3.5 tonnes.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Heavy metals	-	Metals with relatively high densities, atomic weights, or atomic numbers.
Heritage asset	-	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the Local Planning Authority (including local listing).
High Ecological Status	-	WFD term used for natural water bodies denoting only very minor or no deviation from undisturbed 'natural reference conditions' in a water body, for hydromorphological, physico-chemical and biological quality elements.
Historic Environment Record	-	The record of heritage assets which provides information to members of the public, statutory bodies and developers about the archaeological resource in an area.
Historic Landscape Type	HLT	Landscape parcels with a common character such as land use or field pattern.
Historic Park and Gardens	-	Historic Park and Gardens in Wales are those sites thought to be of national importance and which have been included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales by CADW/ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites UK).
Historic place name	-	A place name marked on a map published prior to 1951.
Home-based workforce	-	Those workers that commute to work from their main residence on a daily basis.
Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited	Horizon	Horizon is a UK energy company developing a new generation of nuclear power stations to help meet the UK's need for stable and sustainable low carbon energy. Horizon's ultimate parent company is Hitachi Ltd., a Japanese corporation and the parent company of the multi-national Hitachi group of companies. Horizon is part of the Horizon Nuclear Power Limited group of companies which

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		has premises in Gloucestershire and a site office on Anglesey.
Hydrocarbons	-	A compound of hydrogen and carbon, such as any of those which are the chief components of petroleum and natural gas.
Hydrogeology	-	Study of distribution and movement of groundwater.
Hydrodynamics	-	The science that deals with the forces acting on or exerted by fluids (especially liquids).
Hydrology	-	The science that deals with the processes governing the depletion and replenishment of the water resources of the land areas of the earth.
Hydromorphological	-	Relating to the physical outcome of the interrelationship between flow and morphological processes.
Hydromorphological quality element	-	Parameters that define the hydrology and geomorphology of both coastal and fbriluvial waters. Examples for coastal water bodies include the structure of the intertidal zone and wave exposure; and, for fluvial water bodies include the riparian zone, structure of the bed and banks and lateral and longitudinal connectivity.
Hydromorphology	-	An interdisciplinary science that focuses on the fluvial interaction with surrounding landforms and sediment processes.
I		
IACC Framework Contract	-	A contract established between the IACC Highways Department, in collaboration with Horizon, in 2015, to engage suitably experienced contractors to procure and implement the highway improvement works as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
Igneous rock	-	Rock formed from the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.
Illustrative visualisation	-	A visualisation that superimposes an image of a proposed development onto a photograph in order to provide an illustrative view of the proposals.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Important Hedgerow	-	A hedgerow defined as being important under the *Hedgerow Regulations 1997*, which meets certain criteria relating to its particular archaeological, historical, wildlife or landscape value.
Inert	-	A substance that is not chemically reactive.
Institute of Air Quality Management	IAQM	The professional body for air quality practitioners.
Institute of Environmental Assessment	IEA	The Institute of Environmental Assessment was previously a professional body for environmental sustainability professionals this is now the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment.
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment	IEMA	The professional body for environmental and sustainability professionals.
Institution of Civil Engineers	ICE	The representative organisational body for professional civil engineers.
Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy	ITTS	The strategy developed by Horizon to present a holistic approach for the delivery of sustainable transport and access solutions to and between the key development sites that together form the Wylfa Newydd Project, including to ensure efficiency, manage environmental impacts, ensure safety and present transport solutions.
Interested Party	-	A person who has registered a relevant representation by the deadline set by the applicant, after the application has been accepted.
Intermediate On-shore Ground Investigation	-	An onshore ground investigation within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN	The world's main authority on the conservation status of species.
Intertidal	-	The area of land between mean high water and mean low water.
Invasive Non-Native Species	INNS	Non-native UK species of fauna and flora that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Invertebrates	-	Animals without backbones.
Isle of Anglesey County Council	IACC	The local authority governing the area within which the Wylfa Newydd Project is intended to be constructed.
J		
Jobs and Skills Strategy	-	A strategy that identifies various activities and programmes that Horizon is currently providing or intends to provide to support.
Joint Local Development Plan	JLDP	The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026 (Isle of Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council), 2017. The Joint Local Development Plan replaces the development plans for both authorities and forms the basis for land use planning in these areas. The Joint Local Development Plan is intended to cover the period 2011 to 2026.
Joint Nature Conservation Committee	JNCC	The public body that advises the UK Government and Welsh Government on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
K		
Key characteristics (landscape)	-	The combination of elements that are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Key socio-economic study area	KSA	The area most likely to be affected (both beneficially and adversely) by the Wylfa Newydd Project. It is defined by the two Travel to Work Areas of 'Bangor, Caernarfon and Llangefni' and 'Holyhead'. The KSA boundary is defined based on a best-fit selection of 2001 Census of Population administrative wards to the Travel to Work Areas boundaries.
Kilo equivalents per hectare per year	keq/ha/year	The principal unit of measurement of acid deposition.
Kilograms of nitrogen per hectare per year	kgN/ha/year	The principal unit of measurement of nitrogen deposition.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
L		
Energy Average Sound Level (or equivalent continuous sound level)	L_{Aeq}	The sound level of a steady sound having the same energy as a fluctuating sound over the same period. It is possible to consider this level as the ambient noise encompassing all noise at a given time. L_{Aeq} is considered the best general purpose index for environmental noise.
	$L_{Aeq\ T}$	The equivalent continuous (time-averaged) A-weighted sound level. This is commonly referred to as the average noise level. The suffix "T" represents the time period to which the noise level relates. For example, $L_{Aeq\ 1\ hr}$ is the L_{Aeq} level determined over a period of one hour.
	L_{A90}	Represents the noise level exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement period and is used to indicate quieter times during the measurement period. It is usually referred to as the background noise level.
	$L_{A90\ T}$	Represents the noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period and is used to indicate quieter times during the measurement period. It is usually referred to as the background noise level.
	L_{A10}	The level exceeded for 10% of the measurement time. This has been shown to correlate well with human responses to road traffic noise.
	$L_{A10\ T}$	For example, $L_{A10\ 18\ hr}$ is the L_{A10} level determined over a period of 18 hours.
	L_{Amax}	Maximum recorded noise level during the measurement period.
Labour churn	-	A term used to describe experience of workers circulating over time between employers or between unemployment and employment.
Labour displacement	-	Occurs when job losses outpace new job creation. This may be due to a change in skill requirements for jobs within an area, or loss of a particular sector (e.g. agriculture or tourism) without jobs with

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		similar skill levels being available within the area.
Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy	-	A document that identifies a number of remediation activities that would take place in order to reduce the risk of harm to human health or the environment.
Land cover	-	The surface cover of the land, which is usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. This is related to but not the same as land use.
Land Drainage Act 1991	-	An Act that requires that a watercourse be maintained by its riparian owner in such a condition that the free flow of water is not impeded. The County and District councils have powers of enforcement.
Landform	-	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	LVIA	An assessment to identify and assess the significance of change on the landscape including specific views and general visual amenity resulting from a proposed development.
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	LCA	A discrete geographical area 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 Element	-	Landscape features found within the highway estate, which can encompass both hard landscape features and elements the soft estate.
Land use	-	The purpose that land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Lateral connectivity	-	The connectivity of a watercourse with its floodplain on either bank top.
LED lighting	-	A light-emitting diode (LED) is a semiconductor device that emits visible light when an electric current passes through it.
Licensable Marine Activities		The Licensable Marine Activities comprise the Permanent Marine Works, the Temporary Marine Works, the disposal of dredged material at the Disposal Site, the drainage of surface water into the sea. During construction phase this includes the construction of a waste water treatment effluent outfall, and the drainage of treated sewage into the sea.
Light Detection And Ranging	LiDAR	An airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground.
Light goods vehicle	LGV	A goods vehicle with a gross weight of not more than 3.5 tonnes.
Lime-wash		A mixture of lime and water used for coating walls
Limekiln	-	A kiln in which limestone is burnt to produce quicklime (Calcium Oxide) used as soil treatment, and in cement.
Listed Building	-	A building or structure designated under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* as being of 'special architectural or historic interest'.
Local Air Quality Management	LAQM	A process that requires local authorities across the UK to review, assess and manage the air quality within their geographical areas.
Local area of influence	LAI	A zone selected with a view to identifying all significant effects on the physical environment (air, noise and visual assessment) in the socio-economic assessment.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	LBAP	A plan aimed at conserving the fauna, flora and habitats - collectively referred to as

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		biodiversity - of a defined area, usually along local authority boundary lines.
Local Landscape Character Area	LLCA	Single, unique areas which are the discrete local geographical areas of a particular Landscape Character Area/type on or adjacent to the site.
Local Nature Reserve	LNR	Sites that are designated by the local authority under Section 21 of the *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949* for nature conservation which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local planning authority	-	A local planning authority is the local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the United Kingdom.
Local provenance	-	Refers to the specified area in which plants that produced seed are located or were derived from.
Local Transport Plan	LTP	Planning document produced by local highway authorities that sets out the transport planning policy framework within their area.
Local Wildlife Site	LWS	A non-statutory designated site of nature conservation interest.
Logistics Centre	-	The Logistics Centre would be a temporary secure facility from where deliveries to the Power Station Site are managed to reduce traffic on and impacts to the local road network. The dispatch of lorries would be controlled to relieve traffic to the Power Station Site. Robust logistics management would ensure that convoys of delivery vehicles travelling along the A5025 are avoided and reduce queuing of vehicles entering the Power Station Site.
Longitudinal connectivity	-	The connectivity of a watercourse upstream and downstream.
Longitudinal low point	-	A low point on a longitudinal section
Lotic-invertebrate Index for Flow Evaluation	-	An index categorising invertebrate families into flow groups depending on their flow/velocity preference. A high LIFE

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		score represents a higher number of taxa with a preference for high-velocity habitats and vice versa.
Lux	-	The SI unit of illuminance.
M		
Macadam	-	Broken stone of even size bound with tar or bitumen and compressed for use as a road surface.
Macroalgae	-	Another term for seaweed, comprising red, green and brown algae.
Macrophyte	-	Aquatic plants that grow in or near water.
Made ground	-	Land or ground created by filling in a low area with rubbish or another fill material.
Main Construction	-	Construction activities within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area that would result in the completion of the Power Station, including final levelling and deep excavations for the Power Station foundations, civil construction activities, commissioning of both Units and site finishing.
Main Consultation Document	-	In relation to Pre-Application Consultations: the main report containing information on which the public and stakeholders were being consulted.
Main Site Compound	-	The area of the SPC application boundary providing site security facilities, office and welfare facilities, material handling and storage and secure parking for plant and machinery.
Marine Character Area	MCA	Nationally identified discrete local geographical areas of distinct and unique seascapes, due to their natural, cultural and perceptual influences.
Marine Offloading Facility	MOLF	A facility comprising three purpose built quays: one mainly for the delivery of large construction components including AILs, and two mainly for bulk materials such as aggregates and cement
Material Compound	-	Compounds established across the SPC Application Site to be used for the temporary storage of materials from building and other demolitions.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Materials Management Plan	MMP	A plan that is used to outline how a construction project will treat and/or use all materials, normally as part of a construction project or similar development to minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area.
Maximum Allowable Concentration	MAC	The value (concentration) used to set EQSs.
Medieval period	-	Period between the 5th and 15th centuries in Europe.
Medium goods vehicle	MGV	Goods vehicles weighing between 3.5 and 7.5 tonnes.
Megawatt	MW	Unit of measurement of power, equal to one million watts.
Megawatt electric	MWe	Megawatt electric; electric output of a power plant in megawatt. The electric output of a power plant is equal to the thermal overall power multiplied by the efficiency of the plant.
Menter Newydd	-	Menter Newydd is a non-incorporated joint venture of Hitachi Nuclear Energy Europe, Ltd., Bechtel Management Company, Ltd. and JGC New Energy UK Ltd., taking joint and several responsibility for all activities undertaken in delivery of its contract with Horizon in relation to the Wylfa Newydd Project.
Metamorphic rock	-	Rock that was once another form of rock that has changed to another under the influence of heat or pressure without passing through a liquid phase.
Meteorological Office	Met. Office	The United Kingdom's national weather service
Metre	m	Unit of length.
Metres Above Ordnance Datum	mAOD	The elevation of ground or water in metres Above Ordnance Datum level.
Metres below ground level	mbgl	Local measurement used to indicate the depth of a feature (in metres) below ground level at that location.
Microgram	µg	One millionth of a gram.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Micrograms per cubic metre	µg/m^3	The principal unit of measurement for the concentration of an air pollutant in ambient air.
Micron	µm	One millionth of a metre.
Milligram	mg	One thousandth of a gram.
Milligrams per square metre per day	mg/m^2/day	The principal unit of measurement of dust deposition on to a surface.
Million years ago	Mya	Shorthand to quantify how many millions of years before the present time an event or time period occurred, often used in relation to geological periods.
Mill races (inc. head races and tail races)	-	A channel carrying a current of water driving a mill wheel. Head and tail races comprise the channel leading to and heading away from the water wheel respectively.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	MAFF	A former department of the government responsible for agriculture, fisheries and food. In 2002, its responsibilities were merged with that of Defra.
Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage	MEEG	An Off-Site Power Station facility for the managed storage of vehicles and equipment for responding to any incidents that might arise during the operational phase of the Power Station.
Moderate Ecological Status/Potential	-	Water Framework Directive term denoting a moderate deviation from the 'reference condition' in a water body, for hydromorphological, physico-chemical and biological quality elements.
Moderate status	-	Water Framework Directive term denoting a moderate deviation from the 'reference condition' in a water body, for hydromorphological, chemical/physico-chemical and biological quality elements.
Morphology	-	Describes the physical form and condition of a water body, for example the width, depth and perimeter of a river channel, the structure and condition of the riverbed and bank.
Motorised user	-	A collective term to describe people who make vehicle journeys.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Motte	-	An artificial steep-sided earthen mound on or in which was set the principal tower of a castle.
Mudstone	-	Fine grained sedimentary rocks originating from clays or muds with a grain size up to 0.0625mm. The grains are too small to be seen by the naked eye.
N		
National Cycle Network	NCN	A series of traffic-free paths and quiet, on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city. These routes are promoted for both recreational and active travel purposes.
National Grid Reference	NGR	A system of geographic grid references used in Great Britain, to enable positional reference on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
National Health Service	NHS	The name of the public health services of England, Scotland and Wales, also commonly used in Northern Ireland.
National Policy Statement	NPS	Statements prepared and designated by the Secretary of State under the *Planning Act 2008*, which establish national policy for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, including energy, transport and water, waste water and waste and against which applications for Development Consent Orders are assessed.
National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation EN-6	NPS EN-6	The National Policy Statement designated by the Secretary of State in July 2011 which sets out national policy on new nuclear power stations identified as potentially suitable for deployment by 2025.
National Soil Resources Institute	-	An organisation which provides expertise in soil systems, soil and land management, soil geoscience and soil spatial information.
National Vegetation Classification	NVC	A system of classifying natural habitat types in Great Britain according to the vegetation they contain.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
National Vocational Qualifications	NVQ	Work-based awards in England, Wales and Northern Ireland that are achieved through assessment and training.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects	NSIP	A type of project listed in the Planning Act 2008, which must be consented by a Development Consent Order. These include proposals for power plants, large renewable energy projects, new airports and airport extensions, major road projects.
Native Planting	-	Plants which are indigenous to a given area in geologic time. This includes plants that have developed, occur naturally, or existed for many years in an area (trees, flowers, grasses and other plants).
Natural Resources Wales	NRW	The public body whose stated purpose is to ensure that the natural resources of Wales are sustainably maintained, enhanced and used, now and in the future. It absorbed the regulatory and advisory duties of the Environment Agency Wales, Countryside Council for Wales and the Forestry Commission in Wales.
Navigation Aids		A marker which aids marine navigation such as a buoy or beacon.
Neolithic	-	The later part of the stone age when ground or polished stone weapons and implements prevailed between 4000 to 2500BC in Britain.
New Harbour Group	-	Rock type comprising schist and lava up to 2000m thick in the west and northern parts of Anglesey.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone	-	A Nitrate Vulnerable Zone is designated where land drains and contributes to the nitrate found in “polluted” waters.
Nitrogen deposition rate	kgN/ha/year	Kilograms of nitrogen per hectare per year (the principal unit of measurement of nitrogen deposition).
Nitrogen dioxide	NO_2	An air quality pollutant measured in respect of Defra’s AQOs for the protection of human health. Nitrogen dioxide is gas that is released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned (for example, petrol or diesel in a car engine, or natural gas in

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		a domestic central heating boiler or power station).
Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics	NUTS	A hierarchical classification of administrative boundaries for the United Kingdom. NUTS is divided into three levels with corresponding sub-divisions' size ranging 150,000 to 800,000.
Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3	NUTS3	Refers to an administrative level comprising countries or groups of unitary authorities with a population size ranging 150,000 to 800,000.
Non-home-based workforce	-	Those workers who would take temporary accommodation in the vicinity of the site due to the impracticalities of commuting on a daily basis from their main residence.
Non-Motorised User	NMU	A collective term to describe pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians (horse riders).
Non-road Mobile Machinery	NRMM	Any mobile machine, item of transportable industrial equipment, or vehicle – with or without bodywork – that is not intended for carrying passengers or goods on the road and is installed with an internal combustion engine.
Non reportable water bodies	-	Stretches of water that are too small to be a formal WFD water body, or are too small to show up on a map of the water body. Examples are reens, ditches, streams or brackish lagoons. It is likely that these stretches of water are not monitored by NRW and their status is not reported.
Non-Technical Summary	-	A summary, usually of technical reports, which presents the content of the main report in a simplified form, limiting the use of technical terms, to make the content accessible to a wide audience.
North Wales Economic Ambition	NWEAB	A collaborative group of private and public organisations in North Wales committed to promoting economic growth.
North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	-	The fire and rescue service covering the north of Wales that includes Anglesey.
North Wales Police	-	The territorial police force responsible for policing North Wales.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
North Wales Wildlife Trust	NWWT	Local charitable organisation dedicated to conserving all habitats and species across north Wales for the enjoyment of people and the benefit of wildlife.
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	NDA	The non-departmental public body created through the Energy Act 2004 responsible for decommissioning and cleaning up civil nuclear facilities in the UK, and providing for the disposal of all the resulting wastes.
Nutrient enrichment	-	Elevated concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus in streams.
O		
Office for National Statistics	ONS	The UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and the recognised national statistical institute of the UK.
Office for Nuclear Regulation	ONR	The public corporation, that is responsible for (among other things) the regulation of nuclear safety and nuclear security at nuclear licensed sites in the UK.
Off-site	-	Areas of land needed for the Wylfa Newydd Project that are outside the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
Off-site Power Station Facilities	-	Comprising the Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC), Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) and a Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage (MEEG).
Open access land	-	Areas of land over which the public have a right of access pursuant to the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000*.
Open space	-	Land where the public have access either by legal right or by informal agreement.
Ordovician	-	A geological period lasting from approximately 485 to 443 million years ago.
Ordnance Datum	-	Mean sea level calculated from observation taken at Newlyn, Cornwall, and used as the official basis for height calculation on British maps.
Ordnance Survey	OS	The official map making body of the United Kingdom.
Orthostatic stones	-	Vertically placed stone.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Other on-site development		Development on the Power Station Site relating to the Power Station including landscape works and planting, drainage, surface water management systems, public access works including temporary and permanent closures and diversions of public rights of way, new power station access road and internal site roads, car parking, construction compounds and temporary parking areas, laydown areas, working areas and temporary works and structures, temporary construction viewing area, diversion of utilities, and perimeter and construction fencing
Outfall	-	A structure discharging water into a surface water feature.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1	NPS EN-1	The National Policy Statement designated in July 2011, which sets out the overarching national policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure projects.
Overhead line	OHL	An electrical conductor, suspended on towers of poles, used for transmission and distribution of electrical energy. It consists of one or more conductors (commonly multiples of three).
Oxides of nitrogen	NOx	Together, nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide are known as oxides of nitrogen. They are released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned.
Ozone	O_3	A colourless unstable toxic gas found in a layer in the Earth's atmosphere.
P		
Park and Ride	-	The Park and Ride would be a temporary facility where workers can park their vehicles securely and transfer to shuttle buses, which would take them to the Power Station Site. The site is designed to include a zone for buses to collect and drop off passengers, with a management office and parking for staff (working at the Park and Ride).
Particulate matter	PM	Airborne particulate matter is made up of a collection of solid and/or liquid materials of various sizes that range from a few nanometres in diameter (about the size of

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		a virus) to around 100 micrometres (about the thickness of a human hair).
	PM_{10}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less.
	$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less.
Pavement	-	Materials comprising the sub-base, base course and surface course placed on a sub-grade to support the traffic load.
Peak component particle velocity	-	The maximum value of any one of the three orthogonal component particle velocities measured during a given measurement time interval.
Peak particle velocity	PPV	The magnitude of ground vibration from blasting is often expressed in terms of the peak particle velocity, which is the greatest instantaneous velocity of particles in the ground through which the ground vibration wave travels during a given time interval, measured in mms^{-1}.
Permanent Marine Works		Comprising the Cooling Water System, Cooling Water System intake and outfall, the Marine Off-loading Facility (MOLF), breakwater structures, shore protection works, surface water drainage outfalls, fish recovery and return system, fish deterrent system, navigation aids and Dredging.
Permeability/Hydraulic Conductivity	-	Measure of a rock's ability to transmit water when submitted to a hydraulic gradient.
Personal Injury Accidents	PIAs	Road accidents involving injury occurring on the public highways (including footways) in which at least one road vehicle or a vehicle in collision with a pedestrian is involved that becomes known to the police within 30 days of its occurrence.
Phase 1 habitat survey	-	A rapid system for the recording of semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats first published by the Joint Nature Conservancy Council in 1990.
Physico-chemical quality element	-	Parameters that support the assessment of the water quality in surface and

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		groundwaters; for example transparency, thermal conditions, salinity, pH, nutrient conditions and specific pollutants.
Phyllite	-	Fine grained metamorphic rock with a well-developed laminar structure, intermediate between slate and schist.
Phytobenthos	-	Microscopic algae found attached to submerged surfaces such as stones and plant stems.
Pillow mound	-	A pillow-shaped, flat topped rectangular mound often surrounded by a shallow ditch used to farm rabbits.
Planform	-	The shape of a river channel as viewed from the air (such as meandering or braided).
Planning Act 2008	-	The primary legislation that establishes the legal framework for applying for, examining and determining Development Consent Order applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
Planning Inspectorate	-	The body that accepts and examines applications for Development Consent Orders and makes recommendations to the Secretary of State in support of determining whether to grant consent.
Planning Policy Wales	PPW	Guidance prepared by the Welsh Government setting out the current land use planning policy for Wales, to be taken into account by local planning authorities when preparing Development Plans.
Plant	-	The machinery or infrastructure used to construct or support the operation of a given development or facility.
Pluvial	-	A term that relates to rainfall and its characteristics.
Poaching (by animals)		Erosion and compaction of a river bank through livestock accessing the watercourse.
Point source	-	A specific location where pollutants are discharged into a receptor.
Policy Statement	PS	UK government statements of national policy and principles towards certain aspects of the town planning framework.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Pollutant linkages	-	Pathways by which a pollutant can be transferred from its source to a receptor.
Pollution prevention guidance	-	A series of guidance notes produced by the Environment Agency to advise industry and the public on legal responsibilities and good environmental practice.
Polychlorinated biphenyls	-	A class of toxic organic chlorine compounds, often formed as waste in industrial processes.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	PAH	A group of several hundred chemically-related environmentally persistent organic compounds of various structures and varied toxicity.
Pool	-	A topographic low point in the bed of a channel providing a relatively deep area of water.
Pool-riffle sequence	-	A hydrological flow structure between areas of shallow to deep water in streams carrying gravel or coarse sediment.
Poor Ecological Status/Potential	-	A Water Framework Directive term denoting a relatively significant deviation from the 'reference condition' in a water body, for hydromorphological, physico-chemical and biological quality elements.
Possible Special Area of Conservation	pSAC	Areas under consideration for designation under the Habitats Directive.
Potential Special Protection Area	pSPA	A site under consideration for designation under the Birds Directive as a Special Protection Area.
Power Station	-	The proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa, including two UK Advanced Boiling Water Reactors to be supplied by Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy Ltd., supporting facilities, buildings, plant and structures, radioactive waste and spent fuel storage buildings.
Power Station Access Road	-	The proposed new access road linking the A5025 to the Power Station Site.
Power Station Access Road Junction		The proposed junction connecting the A5025 and the proposed Power Station Access Road.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Power Station Main Site	-	The term used to describe the elements of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, namely the Power Station, other on-site development, the Marine Works and the Site Campus.
Power Station Site	-	The indicative areas of land and sea within which the majority of the permanent Power Station buildings, plant and structures would be situated. It would include the two UK Advanced Boiling Water Reactors, steam turbines, the Cooling Water System, breakwaters and the Marine Off-Loading Facility, as well as other ancillary structures
Pre-Application Consultation	-	Pre-Application Consultation involves engagement with the local community and is a key requirement in applications for Development Consent Orders for major infrastructure projects.
Predicted Environmental Concentration	PEC	The process contribution added to the background concentration of a pollutant to give the total predicted concentration.
Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	PFRA	An assessment undertaken by Lead Local Flood Authorities (as designated under the *Flood and Water Management Act (2010),* to assess local sources of flooding (e.g. surface water, groundwater, canals and sewer flooding) under the *Flood Risk Regulations 2009*.
Preliminary Site Investigation	PSI	The site selection stage ground investigation completed for the Wylfa Newydd Project in 2010.
Preservation in situ	-	Conservation of an archaeological asset in its original location and condition.
Pre-cast concrete	-	Concrete structures manufactured off-site in a reusable mould and imported to a construction site for placement.
Priority Hazardous Substances	-	Substances identified as presenting a significant risk to or via the aquatic environment. Some substances are listed because they have "ubiquitous, persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic" properties.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Private Means of Access	PMA	An existing or proposed means of accessing a private property, for example a private road or gated access to an agricultural land holding.
Private Rented Sector	PRS	A classification of UK housing tenure.
Private Water Supply	PWS	A water supply that is not subject to licensing due to its small size not used for public water supply.
Probable Effect Level	PEL	Defined by the Canadian Sediment Quality Guidelines for contamination within sediments. The PEL represents the lowest concentration of a substance that is known to have an adverse effect on aquatic organisms.
Process Contribution	-	The predicted concentration due to the emissions from the modelled sources.
Promontory fort	-	A defensive enclosure created by constructing one or more lines of ramparts across a neck of land, in order to defend, or restrict access to, a spur or promontory, either inland or on the coast.
Public Health England	PHE	PHE is an executive agency of the Department of Health in the United Kingdom that began operating on 1 April 2013. PHE's mission is "*to protect and improve the nation's health and to address inequalities*".
Public Health Wales	PHW	Public Health Wales is part of the NHS and is the national public health agency in Wales that exists to protect and improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities for people in Wales.
Public Right of Way	PRoW	Highways such as footpaths, cycle ways and national trails that allow the public a legal right of passage.
Pumping test	-	A field experiment in which a well is pumped at a controlled rate and water-level response (drawdown) is measured to estimate hydraulic properties.
Q		
Qualified Person	-	A Qualified Person has the necessary status under CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		(DoW CoP) to review the evidence provided relating to the proposed reuse of excavated materials on-site or their movement between sites, and completes and submits the declaration to CL:AIRE.
Qualifying interest features/qualifying habitats/qualifying species	-	Habitats or species that are the reasons (features) that European Designated Sites are designated for.
Quality Outcomes Framework	QOF	The Quality and Outcomes Framework is the annual reward and incentive programme detailing GP practice achievement results.
R		
Ramsar Sites	-	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971.
Reach	-	A length of channel which, for example, may have a homogeneous morphology (river type) or restoration solution.
Reactive phosphorus	-	Soluble reactive phosphorus (SRP) is a measure of orthophosphate, the filterable (soluble, inorganic) fraction of phosphorus, the form directly taken up by plant cells.
Realignment	-	Artificial relocation of a river channel within a river valley/floodplain.
Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects	RFFP	Projects that can reasonably be expected to progress, and whose effects would overlap spatially and/or temporally with those of the lead project. Projects meeting these criteria have the potential to act together with the lead project to cause one or more cumulative effects.
Recharge	-	The replenishment of an aquifer by the infiltration of water, typically rainfall but can be from streams or rivers.
Reference conditions	-	Type-specific conditions that are established by Member States for biological, physico-chemical and hydromorphological quality elements.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Regionally Important Geological/Geodiversity Sites	RIGS	Locally designated sites of importance for geodiversity.
Registered Park and Garden	-	A park and garden included in the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales.
Remediation Processing Compound	-	The area of the SPC application site for the treatment of contaminated soils. The Remediation Processing Compound comprises an asbestos treatment area, asbestos-processed material storage area and an INNS treatment and storage area.
Residual effect	-	Residual effects are those effects that remain after all three forms of mitigation (embedded, good practice and additional) have been factored into the assessment.
Resilience	-	The capacity of an ecological feature to respond to a perturbation or disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly
Restored ancient woodland site	RAWS	Type of restored ancient woodland, acknowledged as non-statutory designated site.
Return Period	-	An average repeat interval between events of the same magnitude.
Reversible	-	Change that could reasonably be reversed within 25 years, by undertaking reinstatement activities to return the area to the baseline conditions. Replanting and establishing a hedgerow that has been removed is an example.
Ridge and furrow	-	A series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation. This was a technique, characteristic of the medieval period.
Riffle	-	A riffle is a short, relatively shallow and coarse-bedded length of stream. It is a natural topographical high point in the bed of the channel and riffles commonly alternate with deeper pools.
Ring ditch	-	Circular or near circular ditches, usually seen as cropmarks. Ring ditches may be the remains of ploughed out round barrows, round houses, or of modern

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		features such as searchlight emplacements.
Ring gully	-	Circular or near-circular ditches, usually seen as cropmarks. Ring gullies may be the remains of ploughed-out round barrows, round houses, or of modern features such as searchlight emplacements.
Riparian zone (or area)	-	The riparian zone or riparian area is the interface between land and a stream or river.
Risk Assessment Method Statement	RAMS	Standard process for assessing risk associated with an activity and developing a safe method for undertaking that activity.
River Basin District	-	The area of land and sea made up of one or more adjacent river basins together with their associated groundwaters and coastal waters.
River Basin Management Plan (Western Wales)	RBMP	A plan required to be prepared under the WFD that outlines the current statuses of all water bodies. The 2015 Western Wales RBMP outlines a plan for achieving the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water within a river's catchment area in the period 2015 – 2021. A RBMP sets out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to protect and improve the quality of the water environment.
River Invertebrate Classification Tool	RICT	A method which enables the assessment of the condition of the quality element, 'benthic invertebrates', listed in table 1.2.1 of Annex V of the Water Framework Directive.
RLine	-	Geographical Information System based line created within an Info Works integrated catchment modelling hydraulic model at which flow and level can be extracted.
Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984	-	An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom, which provides powers to regulate or restrict traffic on UK roads, in the interest of safety.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Road Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types) (General) Order 2003 (STGO)	-	An order which allows the carriage of abnormal indivisible loads which exceed the weight and/or dimensions contained in the *Road Vehicles Regulations 1986*.
Road Vehicles (Authorised Weight) Regulations 1998	AW Regulations	Regulations that set standards for the maximum authorised weight for a vehicle of a specific description.
Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986	C&U Regulation	Regulations that set standards for the manufacture, construction, maintenance of all road vehicles. This includes brakes, steering, vision, instruments and equipment, protective systems including alarms and the control of emissions. It also covers the use of hand-held mobile telephone or similar devices.
Romano-British	-	Dating to the period circa AD 43 to AD 410.
Round house	-	Circular structure, normally indicated by one or more rings of post holes and/or a circular gulley, and usually interpreted as being of domestic function.
Run-off	-	Precipitation that flows as surface water from a site, catchment or region.
Runs	-	A flow type with no waves, but general flow direction is downstream with a rippled surface.
S		
Salinity	-	Concentration of dissolved salts in water.
Sandstone	-	Sedimentary rock comprising sand sized grains (up to 2mm) cemented together. Can be either derived from water or desert environments.
Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Model	STEAM	A model which produces data estimating the number of visitors, visitor days, employment supported by tourism and the revenue generated within a geographic area.
Scheduled Monument	-	A heritage asset designated and protected under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.
Scoping	-	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the EIA process. It is a

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered unlikely to be significant.
Scoping Opinion	-	A written opinion of the relevant consenting authority, following a request from the applicant, as to the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement.
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	SEPA	Scotland's principal environmental regulator, protecting and improving Scotland's environment.
Screening	-	The formal process undertaken to determine whether it is necessary to carry out an EIA and publish an Environmental Statement in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
Seascape Character Area	SCA	Single, unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular seascape type. These can include the open sea, as well as the coastline and coastal hinterland.
Secondary A aquifer	-	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.
Secondary B aquifer	-	Predominantly lower permeability rock or soil layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.
Secretary of State	SoS	The cabinet minister who (among other things) ultimately determines applications for Development Consent Orders. For the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project the Secretary of State for Business, ,Energy and Industrial Strategy.
Sediment	-	Organic and inorganic material that has precipitated from water to accumulate on the floor of a water body, watercourse or trap.
Sediment Distribution Coefficient	Kd	Coefficient used to describe the affinity of sediment material to bind each element.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Setting	-	The surroundings in which a place is experienced, whilst embracing an understanding of perceptible evidence of the past in the present landscape.
Severance	-	The perceived separation of residents from facilities and services they use within their community caused by new or improved roads, or by changes in traffic flows.
Shore protection works	-	Measures put into place with the aim of protecting, preserving or restoring the shore and the dynamic coastal landscape.
Significant Views	-	Views from Registered Historic Parks and Gardens which contribute to the value of these heritage assets. They are identified by the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.
Sinuosity	-	In relation to a river, sinuosity is the length of the river divided by the length of the river valley. It is a description of a river's tendency not to follow a straight path.
Site Campus	-	The Site Campus would be a temporary facility that would house up to 4,000 construction workers in modular type accommodation blocks, providing an independent living space for each worker, with shared campus-style amenities.
Site Environmental Drawing	-	A Site Environmental Drawing will be displayed in an accessible and visible place, in every site compound, showing all sources, pathways and receptors related to the area. Together with where relevant details of access routes, rendezvous points for emergency services and environmental constraints.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	Site designated as being of special interest for its flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features and protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*.
Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals	SPC Proposals	The SPC works and associated proposals for methods of working and temporary road closures applied for under the DCO and the TCPA

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Site Preparation and Clearance works	SPC works	The site preparation and clearance works carried out to prepare the Wylfa Newydd Development Area for Main Construction, including site establishment, soil remediation, erection of fencing, habitat clearance, demolition and diversion of a watercourse.
Site Sensitive Receptors	SSRs	Site Sensitive Receptors (SSRs) include the Existing Power Station, utilities assets and other built features which are considered sensitive to vibration.
Site Waste Management Plan	-	A plan that is used to outline how a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on waste production and handling on the environment and surrounding area.
Site-won	-	Material derived from a construction site rather than being imported.
Siting	-	The process of selecting a suitable site for a facility, including an Appropriate Assessment and definition of the related design bases.
Soakaway	-	A pit or channel, typically filled with hard core, into which water can drain slowly out into the surrounding soil.
Solid geology	-	The main mass of rocks forming the earth. (now termed bedrock geology).
Statement of Common Ground	SOCG	A written statement prepared jointly by the applicant and another party or parties, setting out any matters on which they agree. In some cases, statements of common ground will also identify areas where agreement has not been reached.
Statement of Community Consultation	SOCC	A statement published by Horizon prior to formal consultation, as required by the *Planning Act 2008*, and following consultation with the relevant authorities.
So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable	SFAIRP	The process of reducing risk as far as reasonably practicable.
Sound power level	L_w	Used to describe the total noise energy output of a noise source.
Sound pressure level	L_p	Describes the noise level at a point in space.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Special Area of Conservation	SAC	An area which has been identified as being important for a range of vulnerable habitats, plant and animal species within the European Union and is designated under the Habitats Directive.
Special Landscape Area	SLA	A non-statutory designation applied by the local planning authority to define areas of high landscape importance within their administrative boundary.
Special Protection Area	SPA	A site designated under the Birds Directive due to its international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering, or the migration of, rare and vulnerable species of birds.
Specific noise level	$L_{Aeq,Tr}$	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position, produced by the specific noise source over a given reference time interval.
Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste	-	Hazardous waste incapable of reacting with other wastes when placed in the landfill cell.
Stage One Pre-Application Consultation	PAC 1	PAC 1 is part of the planning consent process for NSIPs, and is essential to obtaining consultation feedback prior to the application for development consent.
Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation	PAC 2	PAC 2 is part of the planning consent process for NSIPs, and is essential to obtaining consultation feedback prior to the application for development consent.
Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation	PAC 3	PAC 3 is part of the planning consent process for NSIPs, and is essential to obtaining consultation feedback prior to the application for development consent.
Stakeholder	-	An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a project.
Stakeholder engagement	-	An inclusive process of consultation and engagement with Stakeholders to obtain information, views and opinions.
Standard Industrial Classification	SIC	A system used to classify business establishments and other statistical units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Standard trees	-	Single specimen trees, located in fields or on field boundaries.
Standing stones		A prehistoric monument found chiefly in the British Isles and France consisting of a tall upright stone.
Staying with friends and relatives	SFR	A classification of visitor type within the STEAM tourism assessment.
Strategic Siting Assessment	SSA	The process which was used during the preparation of *National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6)* to identify and assess sites which are considered strategically suitable for the deployment of new nuclear power stations by the end of 2025.
Straightened (artificially)	-	The process of changing the course of a surface water feature and making it straight.
Stratification (in a coastal water body)	-	The arrangement or classification of the different layers of water within a coastal water body
Stratum	-	A layer or series of layers of rock in the ground
Stream morphology	-	The shape of the watercourse through the landscape, bank shape and bed structure.
Strip, map and sample	-	An archaeological mitigation technique that entails stripping extensive areas under archaeological supervision, then planning and selectively excavating significant deposits.
Study area	-	The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the development footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur). This area varies between different environmental topic areas.
Sub-base	-	In highway engineering a layer of aggregate material laid on sub-grade (native material under the road). The main load bearing layer of pavement.
Subsoil	-	Soil lying immediately beneath topsoil lacking topsoil's organic matter.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
Sub-tidal benthic communities	-	The faunal and floral communities inhabiting the sea bed from the low tide mark to the edge of the continental shelf.
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2	A gas primarily arising from anthropogenic activities and more specifically combustion of fuels containing sulphur and sulphur compounds. Sulphur dioxide is emitted in negligible quantities during the combustion of natural gas but generally at higher concentrations for liquid fuels which have a higher sulphur content.
Superficial deposits	-	Unconsolidated (loose) deposits overlying the bedrock.
Supplementary Planning Guidance	SPG	Documents which provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in current or emerging local plans or national policy.
Supply Chain	-	A system of organisations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in distributing a product or service from supplier to customer.
Surface and groundwaters	-	Waterbodies either within surface features such as rivers or lakes, or within the ground.
Surface dressing	-	A treatment consisting of spraying the road with a bitumen binder and adding a layer of stone chippings.
Surface waters	-	All bodies of water above the earths surface, including rivers, watercourses, drains, sea/oceans, estuaries, lakes and ponds
Surface water drainage outfalls		Surface water drainage outfalls are defined as the drainage systems that collect and remove water from the surface water channels and convey it to a downstream point of discharge.
Suspended sediment	-	Sediment suspended within water.
Sustainable Drainage Systems	SuDS	A collective approach to manage surface water as close to source as possible and mimic natural drainage by taking into account water quantity (flooding), water

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		quality (pollution), biodiversity (wildlife and plants) and amenity.
Sustrans	-	Registered British charity whose aim is to promote sustainable transport, i.e. walking, cycling and public transport.
T		
Technical Advice Note	TAN	A topic-specific policy document that supplement Planning Policy Wales.
Temporary Construction Compound	-	An area where construction materials are stored and construction site offices occur along with parking areas for construction workers and machinery.
Temporary Marine Works		Temporary Marine Works comprises temporary cofferdams, a temporary access ramp, navigation aids, temporary outfalls and a temporary barge berth.
Temporary Traffic Management	TTM	Measures, including directive barriers and signs, taken to ensure that road users can travel safely through or around the work site.
Temporary Traffic Regulation Order	-	A Temporary Traffic Regulation Order is made by the local authority when it is necessary to temporarily stop or limit vehicular and/or pedestrian traffic along a road, footway or PRoW.
Thin Surface Course System	TSCS	A generic term covering proprietary surface course materials that are laid at a thickness of less than 50 mm.
Topsoil		The upper layer of soil usually 5-20cm deep with a high concentration of organic matter in which plants grow.
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	TPH	Term used by a laboratory to define the total concentration of all constituents of crude or refined oil. These have potential to cause a hazard to human health and the environment.
Tourism	-	A social, cultural and economic activity that entails the movement of people to places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes.
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	TCPA	The Act that forms part of the land use planning regime in the UK and (among

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		other things) establishes the legal framework in respect of applications for, and determination of, planning permissions.
Traffic Regulation Order	-	A legal instrument that enables a traffic authority to regulate or prohibit the movement of traffic on the highway.
Translocation		The movement of something from one place to another.
Travel to Work Areas	TTWA	The boundary for assuming reasonable daily commuting behaviour to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Travel to Work Areas for the Power Station are considered to be 'Bangor, Caernarfon & Llangefni' and 'Holyhead' with particular focus upon the communities present within proximity of the existing A5025.
Trial trenching	-	A method of archaeological evaluation used to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits or structures and assess their character and significance.
Trichloroethene	TCE	A volatile solvent which has potential to cause a hazard to human health or the environment.
Tumulus	-	An ancient burial mound; a barrow.
Turbidity	-	Cloudiness or haziness of a fluid.
Tussocky	-	A clump or tuft, as of growing grass.
Type 1	-	A specific type of granular material used in the construction of highway sub-bases.
U		
Underground Storage Tank	UST	Any tank, associated underground pipework and ancillary equipment that is completely or partially below ground level. This definition includes any tank that is partially above ground but covered with earth, and any tank in a vault or basement where its base and sides cannot be inspected.
Unexpected Contamination Plan	-	A management plan setting out the actions to be taken when previously unidentified contamination is encountered during construction works. May involve activities

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		such as cessation of work in that area, risk assessment and production of a remediation strategy to clean up / dispose of the contaminated material.
Unexploded Ordnance	UXO	Explosive weapons that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation.
Unit	-	All plant and systems, nuclear and non-nuclear, associated with a single nuclear reactor and connected steam turbine generator.
Unitary Development Plan	UDP	A statutory document that sets out a local planning authority's planning policies to control development.
Unstratified finds	-	Archaeological term describing an artefact that has been found outside the layers in which it was deposited, for example where ploughing has bought material to the surface.
UK Advanced Boiling Water Reactor	UK ABWR	The UK ABWR derives from the generic design of the ABWR. The standard design of the first ABWRs (Kashiwazaki-Kariwa units 6 & 7 in Japan) together with improvements and optimisation from subsequent ABWR plants (Ohma and Shimane 3) and implementation of learning from the Fukushima-Daichii represent the reference plant for the Power Station.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	UK BAP	UK list of priority species and habitats compiled in response to Article 6 of the Biodiversity Convention.
UK Technical Advisory Group	UKTAG	UKTAG is a partnership of the UK environment and conservation agencies which was created to provide coordinated advice on the science and technical aspects of the Water Framework Directive.
V		
Vantage Point	-	Set locations where observations were carried out for baseline surveys.
Visual amenity	-	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual and Sensory Aspect Area	VSAA	Identifies those landscape qualities that are perceived through the senses. It deals with the individual physical attributes of landform and land cover, as well as their visual patterns of distribution and sensory characteristics, and the relationships between them in a particular area.
W		
Wales Coast Path	WCP	A 1,400km network of public footpaths and other routes around the coastline of Wales, which incorporates the Isle of Anglesey Coastal Footpath.
Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit	WHIASU	The Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit provides advice, guidance and support through the provision of awareness raising presentations, training sessions, facilitation of rapid appraisals and support for other ongoing Heath Impact Assessments.
Waste and Materials Oversight Group	WaMOG	The Waste and Materials Oversight Group (a partnership made up of Horizon, NRW, IACC, Flintshire County Council, Constructing Excellence in Wales and CL:AIRE) which provides oversight of the management of conventional materials and waste. This includes quarterly reporting in order to monitor progress and promote continual improvement through sharing of good-to-best practice and lessons learnt.
Waste and Resources Action Programme	WRAP	A registered charity which works with businesses, individuals and communities to achieve a circular economy through helping them reduce waste, develop sustainable products and use resources in an efficient way.
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	WEEE	Electrical and electronic equipment covered by the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2012/19/EU) which sets out targets for collection, recycling and recovery for all types of electrical goods in order to reduce

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		the environmental impacts caused by end-of life electronic and electrical items.
Waste Framework Directive	-	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain directives. The main purpose of the directive is to improve water quality status in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
Waste Water Treatment Works	WWTW	Facility that treats waste water.
Water body	-	A discrete and significant element of surface water such as a lake, a reservoir, a stream, river or canal, part of a stream, river or canal, a transitional water (estuary) or a stretch of coastal water, that is a defined management unit under the Water Framework Directive. Groundwater bodies are defined as distinct volumes of groundwater within an aquifer or aquifers.
Water Framework Directive	WFD	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy.
Water Quality Standards	WQSs	The concentration of a substance in water which has been defined by government (or its appointed agency) as being a concentration above which contact or ingestion or exposure may cause harm to a sensitive receptor. Water Quality Standards include Drinking Water Standards and Environmental Quality Standards amongst others.
Water Resources Act 1991	-	An Act aiming to prevent and minimise pollution of water. Under the act it is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting material, or any solid waste to enter any controlled water.
Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016	-	Regulations that require anyone in Wales who stores more than 200 litres of oil, to provide secure containment facilities for tanks, drums, intermediate bulk

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		containers and mobile bowser to prevent oil escaping into the environment.
Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust	WAS	The Welsh Ambulance Service provides pre-hospital emergency care and treatment throughout Wales.
Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	WIMD	The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is designed to identify the small areas of Wales that are most deprived.
Welsh Language and Culture co-ordinator	WLCC	A role to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Project.
Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation Enhancement Strategy	-	A Strategy to ensure that more services, by public, private, and voluntary organisations are able to be delivered through the medium of Welsh.
Welsh Language Impact Assessment	WLIA	The systematic, criteria-based assessment of the likely impacts of a development or project on Welsh language and culture.
Welsh Language Policy	-	Horizon's Welsh Language Policy that sets out Horizon's commitments in relation to using Welsh and also, where appropriate, sets targets to help Horizon develop its use of Welsh.
Welsh Language Statement	WLS	The document(s) setting out the WLIA process and findings.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	WCA	An Act allowing for the designation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest due to features of conservation interest related to flora, fauna, physiography or geology and making it an offence to kill, injure, take, possess or trade in many wild animal species and to pick, uproot, possess or trade in a number of wild plants.
Wildlife Site	-	A non-statutory designated site of nature conservation interest.
World Health Organisation	WHO	A specialised agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.
Written Scheme of Investigation	WSI	A specification and/or project design for a specific piece of archaeological work.

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		Specifies how archaeological investigations are to be undertaken including a definition of roles and responsibilities, aims and objectives, staffing, programme, methods, reporting, archiving and monitoring requirements.
Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice	Wylfa Newydd CoCP	A CoCP covering all aspects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project regardless of site or location, supported by 'daughter documents' called sub-CoCPs providing additional standards and measures specifically relevant to a particular site or location.
Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	-	The parts of the Wylfa Newydd Project for consent being sought through by the DCO – comprising: the Power Station; other on-site development; Marine Works; the Off-Site Power Station Facilities; and the Associated Development.
Wylfa Newydd Development Area	-	The indicative areas of land and sea including the Power Station Site, and the surrounding areas that would be used for the construction and operation of the Power Station. This area is representative of the maximum area that would be physically affected by Main Construction activities and used to form the setting and features of the operational Power Station.
Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service	-	A service to signpost people from across the region to jobs available at Wylfa Newydd.
Wylfa Newydd Project	-	The Wylfa Newydd Project comprises the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the Licensable Marine Activities and the Enabling Works.
Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance	Wylfa SPG	The Isle of Anglesey County Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance, in respect of the new Nuclear Power Station at Wylfa Head, Anglesey, published in July 2014.
Y		
Z		
Zone of Influence	ZoI	The area(s) over which ecological features may be affected by the biophysical

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Full title	Abbreviation	Description
		changes caused by the proposed Wylfa Newydd Project and associated activities.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	ZTV	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.

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CONTACT US:
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