

---

NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY  
NORTH LONDON HEAT AND POWER  
PROJECT

---

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

The Planning Act 2008 The Infrastructure  
Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009  
Regulation 5 (2)

AD01 . 05

---

Revision 0 |

October 2015



## Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
1 per cent Annual Exceedance Probability (flood) (1 per cent AEP)	There is a 1 per cent probability that this flood will be equalled or exceeded in any year
A-weighting	A-weighted decibels are an expression of the relative loudness of sounds in air as perceived by the human ear
Additionality	An impact arising from an intervention is additional if it would not have occurred in the absence of the intervention
Allowable Solutions	Proposed carbon offsetting mechanism under Zero Carbon Building Regulations, not yet adopted
Ambient Noise Level	The overall noise level measured at a location from multiple noise sources. When assessing noise from a particular development, the ambient noise level is defined as the remaining noise level in the absence of the specific noise source being investigated
Ammonia	A chemical found within river waters that is used within the Water Framework Directive as an indicator of water quality
Applicant	North London Waste Authority in their capacity as the applicant
Application	Application for a DCO submitted to the Secretary of State by North London Waste Authority
Application Site	The area that is the subject of the Application and is contained within the red-line boundary
Aquiclude	A completely impermeable aquitard
Aquifer	An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated materials from which groundwater can be extracted using a water well
Aquitard	A zone within the ground that restricts the flow of groundwater from one aquifer to another
Areas of Special Character	Areas which are considered to be of distinctive character or quality, and therefore worthy of protection through rigorous control of new development
Assessment background level (ABL)	A figure used to characterise the background noise levels from a single day of a noise survey. ABL is derived from the measured noise levels for the day, evening or night time period of a single day of background measurements. The ABL is calculated to be the tenth percentile of the background LA90 noise levels – i.e. the measured background noise is above the ABL 90 per cent of the time
Associated development	Developments that are required to support the operation of the ERF
Atmospheric dispersion model from Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants (ADMS5)	A well-established model widely used in the UK, known as a 'new generation' dispersion model favoured by the Environment Agency
Attenuation tank	A tank used to store rain water collected after an extreme rainfall event to then be able to discharge at a controlled rate

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Automatic monitor	An air quality monitor that continuously monitors pollutant concentrations
Automatic Traffic Count (ATC)	Type of traffic survey used to measure the traffic flow on a link
Background noise level	The noise level that is generally present at a location at all or most times. Examples of background noise sources include steady traffic, constant mechanical or electrical plant and some natural noise sources such as wind, foliage, water and insects
Bara/Bar	Unit of pressure
Basal	The base of excavation
Basal heave	Failure of an excavation whereby the base of an excavation rises due to pressure changes in the soil
Best Practicable Means (BPM)	Defined in the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and Environmental Protection Act 1990 as measures which are “reasonably practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to financial implications”
Birds of Conservation Concern	Birds listed on the Red or Amber Lists of Birds of Conservation Concern by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Catchment population	The people living and working in the assessment area that socio-economic effects are likely to reach
Category 1 trees	Trees with moderate potential to support roosting bats in line with the BCT Good Practice Guidelines for Bat Surveys. See also ‘BCT’
Category 3 trees	Trees with negligible potential to support roosting bats in line with the BCT Good Practice Guidelines for Bat Surveys. See also ‘BCT’
Channel morphology	The form or structure of the channel of the river or watercourse
CIRIA C665	Method for assessing risks posed by hazardous ground gas to buildings
Community Facilities	Facilities used for and by the community such as leisure and culture facilities and meeting places
Composite Multiplier	A multiplier which accounts for both supply linkages and income knock-on effects
Conceptual Site Model	A model that represents the characteristics of the site in diagrammatic or written form showing the possible relationships between contaminants, pathways and receptors
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance. Designated by local authorities
Constituent Boroughs	The seven north London boroughs that make up the Authority: London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington, Waltham Forest
Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM)	Regulations introduced with the aim of reducing the risk to health and safety of all those involved in a construction project, from the projects’ inception all the way through to project completion and beyond
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	Plan developed to identify all the construction activities and environmental control measures, detailing how these measure are implemented

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Contaminant	A substance that has the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment
Contaminated land	Land where substances could cause significant harm to people or protected species or significant pollution of surface waters or groundwater
Critical Loads	The quantitative estimate of the level of exposure of natural systems to pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur
Cumulative development	The effects of the Project in accumulation with effects from other developments
Deadweight	The socio-economic outputs which would have occurred without the project (can also be known as the 'reference case')
Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	A network of hot water or steam carrying pipes for local property heat or cooling. The Lee Valley Heat Network referred to in this Application is one such DEN scheme
Decibel (dB)	A unit of measurement for sound and vibration levels. An increase of approximately 10dB corresponds to a subjective doubling of the loudness of a noise. The minimum increase or decrease in noise level that can be noticed is typically 2 to 3dB.
Decibel A-weighting (dB(A))	A sound pressure level that includes a frequency weighting ('A-weighting') to reflect the subjective loudness of the sound level. The frequency of a sound affects its perceived loudness. Human hearing is less sensitive at low and very high frequencies, and so the A-weighting is used to account for this effect. See also 'Decibel (dB)'.
Degree of Saturation (DoS)	The ratio of demand to capacity used as an indicator of signalised junction performance
Design Code Principles	Set of written requirements for the design approach to the Project. The Design Code Principles apply to all permanent buildings and structures
Designated Aquifers	An aquifer which has been categorised by the Environment Agency as being of principal, secondary or unproductive status
Desk study	A desk based review of information
Dewatering	The removal of water from soil by abstracting water to lower the water table in the ground
Diatoms	A major group of algae, among the most common types of algae found in surface watercourses (e.g. rivers and lakes)
Diffusion tube	A passive sampler used to measure air pollution, which consists of a small plastic tube, open at one end, with an absorbent at the other (closed) end for absorption of a specific pollutant from the surrounding air
Direct effects	An estimate of the total effect in terms of a specific output, for example the jobs directly created or supported by the Project
Discharge consents	Conditions relating to the quality and quantity of water allowed to be discharged
Displacement	The proportion of the project's socio-economic outputs accounted for by reduced outputs elsewhere in the target area (can also be known as 'substitution')
Dissolved oxygen	Indicator of the levels of oxygen within river water, used within the Water Framework Directive as an indicator of water quality
Downdraft	Deflection of upper level winds to ground level, often by tall-bluff façades

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Drinking Water Standards (DWS)	Drinking water must be 'wholesome' and this is defined in law by standards for a wide range of substances, organisms and properties of water in regulations.
Ecological potential	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
Ecological status	The ecological quality of a water body, used as part of the Water Framework Directive
EcoPark House	A two storey building to be used to accommodate the requirements of staff, visitors and the Edmonton Sea Cadets
Edmonton EcoPark	The existing operational waste management site where the permanent facilities will be located. The Edmonton EcoPark forms part of the Application Site.
Edmonton Sea Cadets	Part of the national Sea Cadets organisation; a non-service organisation with charitable status which works in partnership with the Royal Navy
Effluent treatment plant	A plant where various physical, biological or chemical processes are used to clean effluent in order that it is able to be safely discharged into the environment or that is re-usable for a certain purpose
EIA Regulations	Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009
Electrostatic precipitator (ESP)	A filtration device that removes fine particles like dust and smoke from a flowing gas using an induced electrostatic charge
Emergency Flood Plan	Planning and preparation that is undertaken and subsequently followed in the event of a flood
Employment opportunities	Level of employment and access to that employment
Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines	Guidelines to help manage environmental responsibilities to prevent pollution and comply with the law. Based on relevant legislation and good practice
Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 (EPR)	Regulations related to environmental activities, such as the abstraction or discharge of water. An environmental permit is required if a business manages or produces waste or emissions that pollute the air, water or land
Ephemeral	A watercourse that only flows for a very short time such as after heavy rainfall
Environmental Permit	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Environmental Permit
Environmental Quality Standards (EQS)	Environmental Quality Standard: a value, generally defined by regulation, which specifies the maximum permissible concentration of a potentially hazardous chemical in an environmental sample, generally of air or water.
European designated ecological sites	Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area designated under the Habitats Directive
European Person Equivalent (Eur. Person. Eq.)	A quantification of the environmental impact caused annually by the activities of an average European Person
Extended Phase 1 habitat survey	Ecology survey characterising and mapping habitats and assessing potential for protected and notable species

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
FIDOR	Frequency of detection; Intensity as perceived; Duration of exposure; Openness; and Receptor sensitivity
Flood storage	The temporary storage of excess run-off or river flow in ponds, basins, reservoirs or on the floodplain
Flood warnings	A system operated by the Environment Agency for issuing timely Flood Warnings for defined areas to parties registered to receive them
Flood Zone 1	An area which is at low risk of flooding
Flood Zone 2	An area which is at medium risk of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%)
Foul sewer	The foul sewer carries contaminated wastewater to a sewage works for treatment
Freeboard	An extra allowance for example in design level, to allow for uncertainty
Fugitive emissions	Fugitive emissions are uncontrolled releases of gases or dust to the atmosphere, for example wind blown dust from stock piles or surface dust or leaks
Full Time Equivalent (FTE)	The equivalent number of employees working full-time, for example one FTE is the equivalent to one employee working full-time.
Funnelling	The forcing of wind into a passage between two buildings
Future baseline	Baseline conditions in future years to provide a benchmark against which the effects of the Project are assessed
Future operational site	Area of land which will form the future Edmonton EcoPark as shown on A_0004 in the Book of Plans (AD02.01)
Gigajoules per tonne (GJ/t)	Quantity of energy contained in one tonne of material. One Gigajoule is 1,000,000,000 joules
Greater South East (level)	The assessment area comprising the London, South East and East of England regions
Green Belt	Area of open land around a city, on which building is restricted
Greenfield runoff rates	Rates of surface water run-off from a site that is undeveloped (greenfield)
Ground conditions	The nature, land quality and structure of the surface and underground materials
Groundwater	Water located beneath Earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations
Groundwater abstractions	Water taken from a groundwater source (e.g. an abstraction well)
Groundwater elevation monitoring	Recording of groundwater level in monitoring wells
Groundwater quality	The chemical, physical, biological, and radiological characteristics of groundwater
Gully waste	Waste that has accumulated in drains
Hardstanding	Ground surfaced with a hard material
Hazardous waste	Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Health	The broader understanding of health is captured in the WHO definition: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity <sup>1</sup> "
Health Determinants	The factors affecting people's health such as the social and economic environment, the physical environment, and a person's individual characteristics and behaviours
Household Waste Recycling Centre(s) (HWRC)	Previously Civic Amenity (or CA) sites now referred to as Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRCs)
HUDU Rapid HIA Checklist	A mechanism to identify the potential health detriments that may be relevant to any given development.
Human health receptors	Any human individual or population that are presently or will potentially be exposed to, and adversely affected by, the release or migration of contaminants
Hydraulic continuity	When water can flow unimpeded between different locations
Hydraulically connected	A connection of water bodies. Water has the ability to flow from one water body to another
Hydrogeological Risk Assessment	An assessment of the risk from the site to the quality, distribution and movement of groundwater in the soil and rocks
Hydrological catchments	An area of land from which all surface water run-off flows into a single point (usually the sea)
Incident Control Plan	Details how an incident will be managed from occurrence to back-to-normal operation
Indirect effects	An estimate of the total implicit effects, for example employment effects that arise from a business' expenditure with its suppliers
Induced effects	Effects arising from direct and indirect effects (i.e. 'knock-on' effects), for example, expenditure associated with direct and indirect employees from salary receipts
Infiltration	The process by which water on the ground surface enters the soil
Joule	Unit of work or energy
Kempton Park Gravels	Sand and gravel with areas of silt, clay or peat
LA90	A statistical level often used as the 'average minimum' or 'background' level of a sound level that varies with time. Mathematically, LA90 (which can also be called L90) is the sound level exceeded for 90 per cent of the measurement duration
LAeq	Equivalent continuous A-weighted sound level
LAm <sub>ax</sub>	The maximum A-weighted noise level. Represents the maximum instantaneous noise level that occurred within the monitoring period. Certain assessment criteria recommend maximum noise levels to avoid disturbance as well as limits for longer-term averaged noise exposures
LAm <sub>in</sub>	The minimum A-weighted noise level. Represents the minimum instantaneous noise level that occurred within the monitoring period. This might be presented together with LAm <sub>ax</sub> to indicate the full range of noise exposure over the period

<sup>1</sup> WHO (2007) Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 1946.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Lawson Criteria	Criteria used to describe windiness in terms of acceptability for particular activities in terms of 'comfort' and 'distress' (or safety); developed by T.V. Lawson of Bristol University and defined as "The evaluation of the windiness of a building complex before construction"
Leachable concentrations	A concentration of a chemical which may be dissolved from a solid
Leakage	The proportion of outputs which benefit those outside the project's target area
Lee Valley Heat Network (LVHN)	A local energy solution, producing heat and power from waste and water in the Lee Valley
Level for level storage	Refers to flood storage (volume) provided to compensate for that lost, for each increment of elevation of the floodplain
Like for Like	Replacement with equivalent or similar
Local Authority Collected Waste	All waste collected by the local authority including household waste, business waste and other waste including, for example, flytipping, grounds waste and street cleansing
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Nature reserves of local interest statutorily designated under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
Local (level)	An area comprising the London Borough of Enfield, London Borough of Waltham Forest and London Borough of Haringey which has been used to understand baseline conditions and as a local assessment area
London Clay	Clay forming an extensive layer in South East England, dating from the lower Eocene period
London Plan	The London Plan, The Spatial Development Strategy for London consolidated with alterations since 2011 (March 2015)
Low permeability liners	Liners that provide natural barriers to contamination and water
Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)	Geographical areas developed for the Census and used to understand the baseline conditions of the neighbourhood area
Macrophyte	An aquatic plant that grows in or near water and is large enough to be seen with the naked eye (opposite of a microphyte)
Made Ground	Land where the surface has been man-made. Made ground may comprise materials such as ash, rubble, broken brick and concrete and may be mixed with natural soil
Main river	A statutory type of watercourse in England and Wales defined by the Environment Agency, usually larger streams and rivers, but the term also includes some smaller watercourses
Manual Classified Count (MCC)	Type of traffic survey used for measure the turning movements of traffic at a junction
Marginal aquatic habitat	Bankside aquatic habitat
Megawatt (MW)	Rate of energy output
Megawatt electricity (MWe)	Rate of electrical energy output

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Megawatt hour (MWh)	Unit of energy
Megawatt thermal (MWth)	Unit of thermal energy output
Meridian Water Masterplan Area	A mixed use development site to the south of the Application Site
Metres above ordnance datum (mAOD)	In the United Kingdom mAOD is set as sea level
Milligrams per litre (mg/L)	Unit of measurement of mass concentration
Milligrams per metre cubed (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Unit of measurement of density used to measure volume in cubic meters
Milligrams per normal cubic metre (mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	A measure of mass concentration at standard temperature and pressure
Mis-connections	Appliances such as toilets and washing machines are incorrectly plumbed into the surface water sewer, instead of the foul sewer
Mobilised	Make (something) movable or capable of movement
Monin-Obukhov length	The Monin-Obukhov length provides a measure of the stability of the atmosphere, and allows for the effect of heat production in cities which is not represented in the meteorological data
Multipliers	Used to account for further jobs, expenditure or income associated with knock-on impacts in the local economy such as additional local income, local supplier purchases and longer term development effects (see 'Indirect and induced effects').
Municipal waste	Waste collected by a local authority, consisting of everyday items that are discarded by the public and businesses
Natura 2000	The centrepiece of EU nature and biodiversity policy. It is an EU wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive
Natural resources	Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain
Neighbourhood (level)	An area comprising Lower Super Output Areas within and adjacent to the red line boundary that has been used for comparative analysis of baseline data
Net additional impact	The overall additional impact accounting for the impact of the Project less the impacts that would have occurred without the Project
No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)	The level below which no effect can be detected. Below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to noise
Normal Metre Cubed (Nm <sup>3</sup> )	Measure of volume at standard temperature and pressure
Oil and grease interceptor	A device used to trap oils and grease to prevent those reaching watercourses or a wastewater disposal system
Operational situation	A description of the operation of the existing EfW facility or new facilities
Parasitic load	Power required to operate ERF, ancillary equipment and on-site buildings

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Particulates	Matter in the form of minute separate particles
Part L 2013	2013 revision to Part L of the Building Regulations
Pathogenic organisms	An organism capable of causing disease in its host. A human pathogen is capable of causing disease in humans
Pathway	A route or means by which a receptor can be exposed to, or affected by, a contaminant
Perched water	Groundwater occurring in a saturated zone separated from the main body of groundwater by unsaturated geology
pH	A measure of the alkalinity or acidity of a solution
Phenols	Class of organic compound that contain a six-membered aromatic ring, bonded directly to a hydroxyl group (-OH).
Phosphates	A nutrient found within river waters that is used within the WFD as an indicator of water quality
Pollutants	A substance or condition that contaminates air, water, or soil. Pollutants can be artificial substances, such as pesticides and PCBs, or naturally occurring substances, such as oil or carbon dioxide, that occur in harmful concentrations in a given environment
Poor quality soils	Chemical, physical, biological or radiological characteristics of soil is assessed as below a required standard
Pore pressures	Pressure of groundwater held within a soil or rock, in gaps between particles (pore spaces)
Principal aquifer	Layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale
Principal Contractor	A statutory role within the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015: the duty holder who is required to ensure effective management of health and safety throughout the construction phase of the project. Their main duty is to properly plan, manage and coordinate work during the construction phase in order to ensure that hazards are identified and risks are properly controlled
Process effluent	Waste water resulting from processes occurring on the Edmonton EcoPark
Project	The North London Heat and Power Project
Protected Species	A species of animal or plant which it is forbidden by law to harm or destroy
Public Water Supply	Groundwater or surface water abstraction used for potable public water supply
Ramsar site	Sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands 1971 (the Ramsar Convention)
Rating Background Level	A single-number figure used to characterise the background noise levels from a complete noise survey. The RBL for a day, evening or night time period for the overall survey is calculated from the individual Assessment Background Levels (ABL) for each day of the measurement period, and is numerically equal to the median (middle value) of the ABL values for the days in the noise survey
Ratio of Flow (to capacity)	Used as an indicator of priority junction/roundabout performance
Receptor	Something that could be adversely affected such as people, an ecological system, property or a water body

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Reference case	See 'Deadweight'
Regional (level)	Comprises the London region. This has been used to understand baseline conditions
Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)	A single building incorporating the proposed RRC, RFPF and FPP
Recycling and Fuel Preparation Facility (RFPF)	The area within the RRF used for recycling and fuel preparation
Reuse and Recycling Centre (RRC)	Previously Civic Amenity (or CA) or Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) sites now referred to as Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRCs)
Riparian zone	Interface between land and a river or stream
River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)	Plans drawn up for the ten river basin districts in England and Wales as a requirement of the water framework directive
Run-off	The flow of water that occurs when excess storm water, melt water, or other sources flows over the earth's surface
Run-on	Rainfall flowing onto the site from adjacent land, following the local topography
Section 42 consultees	Statutory consultees as prescribed by the Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
Section 47 consultees	Local community consultees as prescribed by the Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
Scoping Opinion	Received from the Secretary of State in response to the Scoping Report submitted by the Applicant
Secondary Aquifers	These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage subdivided into: Secondary A - 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 - predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering
Sediment management strategies	Strategies to manage sediment in water bodies
Sensitivity of the receptor	The scale of a receptor's relative importance and the degree of anticipated environmental response of the receptor
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	The level above which significant adverse health effects on health and quality of life occur
Site Investigation (SI)	Site investigation can comprise intrusive and non-intrusive techniques to gain information about the subsurface character of a site. Intrusive techniques commonly include digging, trial pitting, window sampling or drilling.
Source	A substance that is in, or under the land and has potential to cause harm or cause pollution of the surrounding environment

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Source Protection Zones (SPZ)	For a groundwater abstraction, the Environment Agency has defined zones which identify the area of contribution to the abstraction. To protect the water quality at an abstraction, there is guidance and restrictions for any activities that might cause pollution in the area
SPZ 1 inner protection zone	50 day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50 meters.
SPZ 2 outer protection zone	400 day travel time from a point below the water table. This zone has a minimum radius of 250 or 500 meters around the source, depending on the size of the abstraction.
Substitution	The proportion of the project's socio-economic outputs accounted for by reduced outputs elsewhere in the target area (can also be known as 'displacement')
Super Output Area (SOA)	Geographical areas developed for the Census and used to understand the baseline conditions of the neighbourhood area
Superficial deposits	Young geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time that rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock
Surface process	Activities occurring at or on the ground level
Surface waters	Water that collects or flows on the land surface, e.g. rivers, lakes, streams or reservoirs
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	A sequence of drainage management practices and control structures that aim to mimic natural drainage characteristics, i.e. are designed to drain and attenuate surface water in a more sustainable manner than some conventional techniques.
Temporary Laydown Area	Area within the Application Site that would provide a temporary compound during construction works
Thanet Sand	Paleocene sedimentary strata found in southeast England which are 54.8 to 57.0 million years old
Total EPA-16 PAHs	United States Environmental Protection Agency 16 priority pollutant polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH)	A term used for any mixture of hydrocarbons that are found in crude oil
Travel time	Time it takes a substance to travel within the groundwater
Triad periods	Period of peak demand, usually during winter months
U Value	Measure of heat loss expressed in W/m <sup>2</sup> K
UK Climate Projections	Met Office projections of future changes to the climate in the UK
UK Power Networks (UKPN)	A regional electricity distribution network operator responsible for London
Unproductive Strata	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow
Vertical skylight component	This is the ratio of the illuminance at a point on a given vertical plane of a façade under an overcast sky, to the illuminance on a horizontal plane due to an unobstructed hemisphere of the same sky
Visual Impact Assessment (VIA)	Visual Impact Assessment refers to a systematic analysis of potential positive and negative impacts to scenery or views.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Waste Incineration Directive (Recast) (2010/75/EU) (WID)	The directive on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)
Water efficient appliances	Appliances that can be used that operate using lower levels of water than alternatives
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (WatFD)	European Union directive which commits EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies by 2015
Water quality	The chemical, physical, biological, and radiological properties of water
Water Quality Standards (WQS)	Collective term for Drinking Water Standards and Environmental Quality Standards
Water Resource Zone	The largest possible zone in which all water resources, including external transfers, can be shared
Water Strikes	Groundwater intercepted during drilling or excavation
Wirelines	Line diagrams which illustrate the three-dimensional shape of the Application Site. Also referred to as wireframes.
Workplace	An individual site (for example a factory or shop) associated with an enterprise

## Acronyms

Term	Definition
°C	Degrees Celsius
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic
ABL	Assessment background level
ACC	Air cooled condenser
AD	Anaerobic digestion
ADD	Average Daily Dose
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
AECB	Association of Environment Conscious Builders
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
APC	Air Pollution Control
APCr	Air Pollution Control Residue
APFP	Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
As	Arsenic
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BER	Building (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Emission Rate
BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMS	Building Management System
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BRE 209	Building Research Establishment Digest 209
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology
BREF	Best Available Techniques Reference Document
BRES	Business Register Employment Survey
BRUKL	Building Regulation UK Part L
BS	British Standard
BT	British Telecommunications
BWRF	Bulky Waste Recycling Facility

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
C&D	Construction and Demolition
C&I waste	Commercial and Industrial waste
C&RT	Canal & River Trust
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	Benzene
CA	Civic Amenity
CAPEX	Capital expenditure
CAZ	Central London Activity Zone
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCHP	Combined Cooling Heating and Power
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
Cd	Cadmium
CDM	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CEMS	Continuous emissions monitoring system
CFA	Continuous Flight Auger
CFD	Computational fluid dynamics
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane
CHD	Continuous Helical Displacement
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIF	Carbon Intensity Floor
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CLAAP	Central Leaside Area Action Plan
CLP	Construction Logistics Plan
CMP	Construction Management Plan
CMS	Control Management System
CO	Carbon Monoxide
Co	Cobalt
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CO <sub>2e</sub>	Carbon Dioxide equivalent
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COM	Carbon oxygen demand
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974
CoPC	Compounds of Potential Concern
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
CoSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
COTTDI	Committee of Toxicity Tolerable Daily Intake
CPZ	Controlled Parking Zone
Cr	Chromium
CRT	Canal and River Trust
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CS	Characteristic Situation
CSM	Conceptual Site Mode
Cu	Copper
CV	Calorific value
DAS	Design and Access Statement
dB	Decibel
dB(A)	A-weighted Decibel
DBO	Design-Build-Operate
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Defra	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEN	Decentralised Energy Network
DEPDU	Decentralised Energy Project Delivery Unit
DERV	Diesel Engine Road Vehicle
DfT	Department for Transport
DH	Department of Health
DHEC	District Heating Energy Centre
DM	Do Minimum
DMD	Development Management Document
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DoS	Degree of Saturation
DP	Demineralised Plant
DSP	Delivery and Servicing Plan
DWS	Drinking Water Standards
E&I	Engineering and Installation
EA	Environment Agency
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECMS	Environmental Commitments and Mitigation Schedule

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EEA	European Economic Area
EfW	Energy-from-waste
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELV	Emissions Limit Value
ELWA	East London Waste Authority
EMF	Electro-Magnetic Fields
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPAQS	Expert Panel on Air Quality Standard
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010
EPS	Emissions Performance Standard
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility
ES	Environmental Statement
ESP	Electrostatic precipitator
ESP	Electrostatic precipitator
EU	European Union
FALP	Further Alterations to the London Plan (March 2015)
FCT	Favourable Condition Tables
FDC	Flood Defence Consent
FeCl <sub>3</sub>	Iron III Chloride
FGT	Flue Gas Treatment
FIDOR	Frequency of detection; Intensity as perceived; Duration of exposure; Openness; and Receptor sensitivity
FORS	Fleet Operator Recognition System
FPP	Fuel Preparation Plant
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria
GDHI	Gross Disposable Household Income
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GIA	Gross Internal Area
GiGL	Greenspace Information for Greater London
GJ/t	Gigajoules per tonne
GLA	Greater London Authority

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
GLHER	Greater London Historic Environment Record
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt hour
GWh <sub>e</sub>	Gigawatt hour electricity
GWh <sub>th</sub>	Gigawatt hour of thermal (heat) output
GWP	Global Warming Potential
H <sub>2</sub>	Hydrogen gas
ha	Hectare
HA	Highways Agency (now Highways England)
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HCl	Hydrogen chloride
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HE	Historic England
HF	Hydrogen fluoride
Hg	Mercury
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicles
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
HHRAP	Human Health Risk Assessment Protocol
HI	Hazard Index
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HMWB	Heavily Modified Water Body
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre(s)
HYDRA	Hydrogeological Risk Assessment
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IBA	Incinerator bottom ash
ID-fan	Induced draught fan
IED	European Union Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions (2010)
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control
IRAP	Industrial Risk Assessment Protocol
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
ITR	Interim Transport Report
IVC	In-vessel composting
JR	Judicial Review
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
ktpa	Kilotonnes per annum
kV	Kilovolt
kWe	Kilowatt electricity
l	Litres
l/s	Litres per second
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LB	London Borough
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Life-cycle Analysis
LCN+	London Cycle Network Plus
LEPs	Local Enterprise Partnerships
LFG	Landfill gas
LGVs	Light Goods Vehicles
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LVHN	Lee Valley Heat Network
LVRP	Lee Valley Regional Park
LVRPA	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
LWL	LondonWaste Limited
LZC	Low and zero carbon
m	Metre
m <sup>2</sup>	Square metre
m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic metre
m <sup>3</sup> /hr	Cubic metres per hour

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
mAOD	Metres above ordnance datum
MCC	Manual Classified Count
MDI	Mean Daily Intake
mg	Milligram
mg/L	Milligrams per litre
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per metre cubed
Mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per normal cubic metre
MJ	Megajoule
MJ/kg	Megajoules per kilogram
MI/d	Megalitres per day
MMQ	Mean maximum queue
Mn	Manganese
MoLA	Museum of London Archaeology
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSOA	Middle Super Output Areas
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTS	Mayor's Transport Strategy (May 2010)
MVA	Mega Volt Amp
MW	Megawatt
MW <sub>e</sub>	Megawatt electricity
MWh	Megawatt hour
MW <sub>th</sub>	Megawatt thermal
N <sub>2</sub> O	Nitrous oxide
NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	Sodium bicarbonate
NCB	Nature Conservation Body
NCN	National Cycle Network
NCV	Net Calorific Value
NE	Natural England
NG	National Grid
ng	Nanogram
NH <sub>3</sub>	Ammonia
NH <sub>4</sub>	Ammonium ion
NHS	National Health Service
Ni	Nickel
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
NLJWS	North London Joint Waste Strategy (February 2009)
NLSA	North London Strategic Alliance

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
NLWA	North London Waste Authority. See also 'Applicant' in Glossary
NLWP	North London Waste Plan
Nm <sup>3</sup>	Normal Meter Cubed
NO	Nitrogen monoxide
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen dioxide
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen oxides
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPS EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (July 2011)
NPS EN-3	National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (July 2011)
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England (March 2010)
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-technical summary
O&M	Operation and maintenance
O <sub>2</sub>	Oxygen gas
OAPF	Opportunity Area Planning Framework
OBC	Outline Business Case
OPEX	Operational expenditure
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAC	Powdered/pulverised activated carbon
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PAS 100	Publicly Available Specification for composted materials
Pb	Lead
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCDD/F	Polychlorinated dibenzodioxin/dibenzofuran
PCU	Passenger Car Unit
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forestry Certification
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
pH	A measure of the alkalinity or acidity of a solution
PIA	Personal Injury Accident
PM <sub>10</sub>	Fine Particulate Matter (diameter ≤10 microns)
PPC	Pollution Prevention and Control
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines (May 2014)
PPS	Potentially Polluting Substances

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
pRamsar	Proposed Ramsar
PRoW	Public Right of Way
pSAC	Possible Special Area of Conservation
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
PV	Photovoltaic
PWS	Public water supply
RBMP	River Basin Management Plans
RCVs	Refuse Collection Vehicles
RFC	Ratio of flow to capacity
RFPF	Recycling and Fuel Preparation Facility
RoRo	Roll on Roll off container and associated vehicle
RPZ	Root Protection Zone
RRC	Reuse and Recycling Centre (formerly referred to as HWRCs or CA sites)
RRF	Resource Recovery Facility
RSA	Road Safety Audit
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
Sb	Antimony
SBINC	Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCOP	Seasonal coefficient of performance
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SEER	Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratios
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SI	Site Investigation
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLD	Single Line Diagram
SLINC	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation
SMINC	Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation
SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur dioxide
SO <sub>4</sub>	Sulphate ion
SOA	Super Output Area
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoS	Secretary of State
SO <sub>x</sub>	Sulphur oxides

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SS	Suspended Solids
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SRN	Strategic Road Network
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
t	Tonne (metric)
TA	Transport Assessment
TEMPRO	Trip End Model Presentation Programme
TEQ	Toxic equivalent
TER	Target (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Emission Rate
TfL	Transport for London
TGS	Tottenham Grid Substation
TI	Thallium
TLRN	Transport for London Road Network
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TOC	Total Organic Compounds
tpa	Tonnes per annum
tph	Tonnes per hour
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbon
TRICS®	Trip Rate Information Computer System
TRO	Traffic Regulation Order
TWUL	Thames Water Utilities Ltd
UAEL	Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level
UDP	User Defined Process
UKPN	UK Power Networks
ULV	Upper Lee Valley
ULV OAPF	Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (July 2013)
UPS	Uninterrupted power supply
V	Vanadium
VDV	Vibration Dose Value
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
VOC	Volatile organic compound
WatFD	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)
WCA	Waste collection authority(ies)
WCT	Water Cooling Tower
WDA	Waste disposal authority(ies)
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008)
WHO	World Health Organisation
WID	Waste Incineration Directive (Recast) (2010/75/EU) (2010)
WQS	Water quality standards
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
WRATE	Waste and Resources Assessment Tool
WRZ	Water Resource Zone
WtE	Waste to energy
WwTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WwTW	Wastewater Treatment Works
Zn	Zinc
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

 Series 01 Application Information



**NORTH LONDON WASTE  
AUTHORITY**

1b Berol House, 25 Ashley Road  
Tottenham Hale  
N17 9LJ

Telephone: 020 8489 5730

Fax: 020 8365 0254

Email: [project@northlondonheatandpower.london](mailto:project@northlondonheatandpower.london)