

Eggborough CCGT Project

Document Ref: 6.2
PINS Ref: EN010081

The Eggborough CCGT (Generating Station) Order

**Land at and in the vicinity of the Eggborough Power Station site,
near Selby, North Yorkshire, DN14 0BS**

Environmental Impact Assessment: Environmental Statement – Volume I

The Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations
2009 (as amended)**

Regulations – 6(1)(b) and 8(1)



Applicant: Eggborough Power Limited

Date: May 2017

CONTRIBUTORS

Applicant



Planning



Environment



Legal



Engineering



Land referencing



DOCUMENT HISTORY

Document Number	6.2		
Revision	1		
Author	Various		
Signed	K. Cobb	Date	May 2017
Approved By	Richard Lowe		
Signed	R. Lowe	Date	May 2017
Document Owner	AECOM		

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic Flow – a measure of the total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days.
AD	Anaerobic Digestion – a series of biological processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen.
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Monitoring System – a proprietary model for the assessment of effect of emissions to air from point sources and road sources
AGI	Above Ground Installation – installations used to support the safe and efficient operation of the pipeline; above ground installations are needed at the start and end of a cross-country pipeline and at intervals along the route.
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification – part of the planning system in England and Wales which classifies agricultural land in five categories according to versatility and suitability for growing crops.
AND	Atmospheric Nitrogen Deposition the input of reactive nitrogen from the atmosphere to the biosphere both as gases, dry deposition and in precipitation as wet deposition.
AOD	Above Ordinance Datum – A spot height (an exact point on a map) with an elevation recorded beside it that represents its height above a given datum.
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan – A comprehensive series of measures that will help improve air quality and work towards achieving the national objectives for nitrogen dioxide and particles.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – an area designated by the local authority to be managed, through the implementation of a Local Air Quality Management Area, to ensure that it meets national air quality objectives.
APIS	Air Pollution Information System - provides a comprehensive source of information on air pollution and the effects on habitats and species. It supports the assessment of potential effects of air pollutants on habitats and species.
Applicant	Eggborough Power Limited (EPL) – a subsidiary of Energetický A Průmyslový Holding and the current owners of Eggborough coal-fired Power Station
Application	The Application for a Development Consent Order made to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 in respect of the Proposed Development, required pursuant to Section 31 of the Planning Act 2008

	because the Proposed Development is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under Section 14(1)(a) and Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008 by virtue of being an onshore generating station in England or Wales of 50 Megawatts electrical capacity of more.
Application Site	The land corresponding to the Order Limits that is required for the construction; operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development.
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count – a count of vehicular or pedestrian traffic conducted along a particular road, path or intersection.
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan – an internationally recognised program addressing threatened species and habitats, designed to protect and restore biological systems.
BAT	Best Available Techniques – the available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment. BAT is required for operations involving the installation of a facility that carries out industrial processes.
BAT-AELs	BAT-Achievable Emission Values. Achievable emissions values following the implementation of the best available techniques for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment.
BEIS	The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.
BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey – provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.
BMV	Best and most versatile agricultural land – the most flexible land in terms of the range of crops that can be grown, the level and consistency of yield and the cost of obtaining it.
BREFs	Best Available Techniques (BAT) reference documents (BREFs) - a series of reference documents covering industrial processes, their respective operating conditions and emission rates.
BRES	Business Register and Employment Survey – the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.
BRP	Bat Roost Potential – An assessment to determine to potential for a bat roost at a site.
BS	British Standard – business standards based upon the principles of standardisation recognised inter alia in European Policy.
BTEX	An acronym that stands for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes. These compounds are some of the volatile organic compounds found in petroleum derivatives such as petrol.
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority – the UK’s specialist aviation regulator.
CABE	The Chartered Association of Building Engineers – professional body for building engineers in the United Kingdom and overseas.
CC	Climate Change
CCCW	Closed Cycle Cooling Water System – a technology used to provide the necessary heat rejection for steam electric power plants.
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine – a highly efficient form of energy generation technology. An assembly of heat engines work in tandem using the same source of heat to convert it into mechanical energy which drives electrical generators and consequently generates electricity.
CCR	Carbon Capture Ready - A power station is Carbon Capture Ready where it has

	been demonstrated that: sufficient space is available on or near the site to accommodate carbon capture equipment in the future; retrofitting carbon capture technology is technically feasible; that a suitable area of deep geological storage exists for the storage of captured CO ₂ ; transporting CO ₂ to the storage location is technically feasible and CCS is likely to be economically feasible.
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage. An emerging technology that enables carbon dioxide produced by burning fossil fuels to be captured and permanently stored, usually in deep geological formations, removing up to 90% of the carbon dioxide that would otherwise be released to the atmosphere.
CCS	The Considerate Construction Scheme – a non-profit making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image.
CCTV	Closed-circuit television – use of video cameras to monitor a certain area.
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation.
CDM	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 – legal duties for safe operation of UK construction sites, including health and safety plans.
CEGB	Central Electricity Generating Board – Former British electricity industry regulator, from 1957 to privatisation in the 1990s.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan – a plan to outline how a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area.
CEMS	Continuous Emission Monitoring System – a tool to monitor flue gas for oxygen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide to provide information for combustion control in industrial settings.
CHP	Combined Heat and Power. A technology that puts to use the residual heat of the combustion process after generation of electricity that would otherwise be lost to the environment.
CIEEM	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management – professional body for ecologists and environmental managers in the United Kingdom.
Cifa	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – a professional organisation for archaeologists working in the United Kingdom.
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association – a member-based research and information organisation dedicated to improvement in all aspects of the construction industry.
CL	Critical Levels – the atmospheric concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere above which adverse effects on receptors, such as human beings, plants, ecosystems or materials, may occur according to present knowledge.
CLEA	Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment – a computer based application that combines information on the toxicity of soil contaminants with estimates of potential exposure by adults and children living, working and/or playing on land affected by contamination over long periods of time.
CLR	Contaminated Land Research – research surrounding contaminated land and its impacts.
CMS	Construction Method Statement – a means of controlling specific health and safety risks to help manage work and ensure the necessary precautions have been communicated to those involved.
CO	Carbon Monoxide – a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas slightly less

	dense than air.
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide – an inorganic chemical compound with a wide range of commercial uses.
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards – Regulations to ensure that businesses take all necessary measures to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances.
COPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974 – an act to deal with a variety of environmental issues including waste on land, water pollution, abandoned mines, noise pollution and the prevention of atmospheric pollution.
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health – a United Kingdom Statutory Instrument stating general requirements on employers to protect employees and other persons from the hazards of substances used at work by risk assessment.
CRCE	Centre for Radiation, Chemicals and Environmental Hazards – provider of radiological protection advice, services and training.
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act – a United Kingdom Act of Parliament in England and Wales regarding public access to land.
CRT	Canals and River Trust
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise – The statutory method for determining entitlement to sound insulation. Eligible schemes are put forward for consideration in accordance with set criteria.
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government – the UK department for communities and local government in England.
DCO	A Development Consent Order made by the relevant Secretary of State pursuant to The Planning Act 2008 to authorise a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. A DCO can incorporate or remove the need for a range of consents which would otherwise be required for a development. A DCO can also include rights of compulsory acquisition.
DCO Site	The site for which the DCO is sought. The Application Site.
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change – the UK government department responsible for issues regarding energy supply and climate change. This was replaced by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy in July 2016.
DEFRA	Department of Food and Rural Affairs – government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in the United Kingdom.
DEONI	Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland) – a devolved Northern Irish government department in the Northern Ireland Executive responsible for promoting sustainable development and seeking to secure a better and safer environment for everyone.
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Region – a government department created in 1997 and dissolved in 2001, replaced by the Department for Communities and Local Government.
DMBC	Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges - a series of 15 volumes that provide standards, advice notes and other documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads in the United Kingdom.
DO	Dissolved Oxygen – the amount of gaseous oxygen dissolved in an aqueous

	solution.
DTM	Digital Terrain Model - a topographic model of the bare Earth – terrain relief that can be manipulated by computer programs.
DWPA	Drinking Water Protected Area – areas of water abstraction (reservoirs/rivers/the ground) to provide water for people to drink.
EA	Environment Agency – a non-departmental public body sponsored by the United Kingdom government’s Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.
EAL	Environmental Assessment Levels
EFT	Emissions Factor Toolkit –published by Defra and the Devolved Administrations to assist local authorities in carrying out Review and Assessment of local air quality.
EH	English Heritage (now Historic England) – a non-departmental public body of the British Government responsible for heritage protection and management of a range of historic properties.
EHO	Environmental Health Officer – practitioners responsible for carrying out measures for protecting public health, including administering and enforcing legislation related to environmental health.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment – a term used for the assessment of environmental consequences (positive or negative) of a plan, policy, program or project prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action.
ELVs	Emission Limit Values – emission limit values based on the Best Available Techniques.
EMF	Electromagnetic fields – a physical field produced by electrically charged objects.
EMR	Electricity Market Reform - a government policy to incentivise investment in secure, low-carbon electricity. It aims to improve the security of Great Britain’s electricity supply and improve affordability of this supply for consumers.
EMS	Environmental Management System – the management of an organization’s environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner.
EPH	Energetický A Prumyslový Holding (EPH) – the holding company of EP UK. EPH owns and operates assets in the Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Poland and the United Kingdom.
EPL	Eggborough Power Limited (The Applicant).
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR) – Regulations that came into force in 2008 combining Pollution Prevention and Control and Waste Management Licensing regulations.
EPS	Emissions Performance Standard – a way of setting a benchmark for the maximum amount of greenhouse gas emissions that can be emitted for a certain amount of electricity generated.
EPSM	European Protected Species Mitigation – in instances where projects are likely to have an impact on European Protected Species, mitigation must be undertaken and a licence granted by Natural England to provide a derogation to the law.
EP UK	EP UK Investments Ltd – a subsidiary company of EPH which acquired EPL in

	late 2014.
ERYC	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
ES	Environmental Statement – A report in which the process and results of an Environment Impact Assessment are documented.
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment - a report identifying potential or existing environmental contamination liabilities.
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation – a set of technologies used to remove sulphur dioxide from exhaust flue gases of fossil-fuel power plants.
FGT	Flue Gas Treatment – treatment of flue gases to reduce or eliminate toxic and noxious emissions from all combustion-related processes.
Flood Zone 1	Land with an Annual Exceedance Probability of less than 0.1% risk from fluvial flooding.
Flood Zone 2	Land with an Annual Exceedance Probability of between 0.1% and 1% risk from fluvial flooding.
Flood Zone 3b	An area defined as the functional floodplain, that the area where water has to flow or be stored in the event of a flood. Land which would flood with a 1 in 20 (5%) annual probability or greater in any year, or is designed to flood in a 0.1% event should provide the starting point for designation of Flood Zone 3b.
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment - The formal assessment of flood risk issues relating to the Proposed Development. The findings are presented in an appendix to the Environmental Statement.
FWMA	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 – guidance and information on flood risk management and surface water management.
Gas Connection Search Area	The area within which the gas connection for the Proposed Development is anticipated to be located – see Figure 2
GI	Green Infrastructure – a network contributing to solving urban and climatic challenges by building with nature, including storm water management, climate adaptation, less heat stress, more biodiversity, food production, better air quality, sustainable energy production, along with clean water and healthy soils.
GPA	Good Practice Advice – provision of information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interest parties in implementing historic environmental policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Policy Guidance (PPG).
GT	Gas Turbines – a type of internal combustion engine, featuring an upstream rotating compressor coupled to a downstream turbine, and a combustion chamber in between.
GW	Gigawatts – unit of power.
ha	Hectare – unit of measurement
HA	Highways Agency (now known as Highways England) – government owned company responsible for managing the road network in England.
HC	Hydrocarbons – an organic compound consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon.
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency – non-departmental public body that funds new affordable housing in England.
HE	Historic England – an executive non-departmental body of the British Government tasked with protecting the historical environment of England.

HER	Historic Environment Record – information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the archaeology and historic built environment of a defined geographic area.
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle - Vehicles with a gross weight in excess of 3.5 tonnes.
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment – process to estimate the nature and probability of adverse health effects in humans who may be exposed to chemicals.
HIA	Health Impact Assessment – a process to evaluate the potential health effects of a plan, project or policy before its built or implemented.
HMSO	Her Majesty’s Stationary Office – publisher of official documents and legislation.
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment – the assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a Natura 2000 site.
HRSO	Heat Recovery Steam Generator – an energy recovery heat exchanger that recovers heat from a hot gas stream. It produces steam that can be used in a process (cogeneration) or used to drive a steam turbine (combined cycle).
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index – A scoring system developed as a means of evaluating habitat quality and quantity. It is a numerical index between 0 and 1 with 0 indicating an unsuitable habitat and 1 representing optimal habitat.
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management – the professional body for air quality experts in the UK.
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IDBs	Internal Drainage Boards – a type of operating authority with permissive powers to undertake work to secure clean water drainage and water level management within drainage districts.
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive, EU Directive 2010/75/EU – European Union Directive committing member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment – professional body for environmental practitioners in the United Kingdom.
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation – UK government qualitative study of deprived areas in English local councils.
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission - A non-departmental public body responsible for the examining and in certain circumstances the decision making body for proposed nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization – an international standard setting body composed of representatives for various national standards organisations.
JEP	Joint Environmental Programme – a programme of research into the environmental impacts of electricity generation funded by nine of the leading producers in the United Kingdom.
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – produced by the health and well-being board for the local authority area to determine the health and well-being needs of the local population.
km	Kilometre – unit of distance.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management – the review and assessment of air quality by local authorities in the UK.

LCA	Landscape Character Area - Areas of homogenous landscape or townscape character. Typical components defining character include landform, land cover, settlement pattern, form and enclosure.
LCC	Leeds City Council
LCP	Large Combustion Plant – a combustion plant with a thermal capacity of 50 MW or greater.
LCT	Landscape Character Type – a form of landscape classification based on characteristics of the land.
LE	Life Expectancy – a statistical measure of the average time an organism is expected to live.
Limits of deviation	The lateral limits shown on the Works Plan(s) and the vertical limits (upwards and downwards) determined by reference to the section plan(s) submitted as part of the Application and within which the Proposed Development may occur.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authorities – authorities responsible for maintaining a register of structures and features likely to have a significant effect on flood risk in their area.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A non-statutory site of local importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment.
LRF	Local Resilience Forum
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area – part of a set of geographies designed specifically for statistical purposes. They set boundaries to allow data monitoring over time. LSOAs have a smaller population than Middle Super Output Areas.
LTP	Local Transport Plan – A statutory transport plan for a local area covering a number of years (typically 5 years).
m	Metres – unit of distance.
Main Site	The proposed boundary of the land required for the Proposed Development (excluding the gas connection at this stage) – see Figure 2
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone – A type of marine nature reserve in UK waters. They are areas designated with the aim to protect nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.
MOC	Minimum Offtake Connection.
MW	Megawatts – unit of energy.
NATA	New Approach to Appraisal
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy Objectives – national air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK.
NCA	National Character Area – a natural subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity.
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act – act designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment.
NEYEDC	North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre
NHLE	National Heritage List for England – official and up-to-date database of all listed and designated heritage sites.
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide – one of several nitrogen oxides.
NPPF	The National Planning Policy Framework – Policy Framework which came into effect on 27 March 2012 (with some transitional arrangements) replacing the majority of national planning policy other than NPSs. The NPPF is part of the Government's reform of the planning system intended to make it less

	complex, to protect the environment and to promote sustainable growth. It does not contain any specific policies on Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects but its policies may be taken into account in decisions on DCOs if the Secretary of State considers them to be both important and relevant.
NPPF-TG	The National Planning Policy Framework – Technical Guidance
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance – guidance designed to supplement the NPPF. It includes statements of policy on nationally important land use and other planning matters and is thus a material consideration in planning decisions.
NPS	National Policy Statement – Statement produced by Government under the Planning Act 2008 providing the policy framework for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. They include the Government’s view of the need for and objectives for the development of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects in a particular sector such as energy and are used to determine applications for such development.
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery - machinery typically used off the road, such as construction machinery.
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects - Defined by the Planning Act 2008 and cover projects relating to energy (including generating stations, electric lines and pipelines); transport (including trunk roads and motorways, airports, harbour facilities, railways and rail freight interchanges); water (dams and reservoirs, and the transfer of water resources); waste water treatment plants and hazardous waste facilities. These projects are only defined as nationally significant if they satisfy a statutory threshold in terms of their scale or effect.
NTS	Non-Technical Summary –a summary of the Environmental Statement written in non-technical language for ease of understanding.
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine – a combustion turbine plant fired by liquid fuel to turn a generator rotor that produces electricity.
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics – UK’s largest independent producer of official statistics.
OS	Ordnance Survey – the national mapping agency for Great Britain.
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons – hydrocarbons that are organic compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen.
PC	Process Contribution – represents the change caused by the Proposed Development.
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls – an organic chlorine compound.
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) Report – report establishing baseline conditions and evaluating the importance of any ecological features present.
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentration – PC plus background concentration.
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information – an initial statement of the main environmental information available for a study area.
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report – a report outlining the preliminary environmental information.
PFA	Pulverised Fuel Ash – a by-product of pulverised fuel fired power stations.
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment – a high level screening exercise to identify

	potential flood risk locations.
PHE	Public Health England – an executive agency, sponsored by the Department of Health, to protect and improve the nation’s health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.
PIA	Personal Injury Accident – an incident to the body, mind or emotions.
PIG	Pipe Inline Gauging
PINS	Planning Inspectorate – executive agency of the Department for Communities and Local Government of the United Kingdom Government. It is responsible for determining final outcomes of town planning.
PLU	Primary Landscape Unit
PM2.5	Fine particulate matter
PM10	Particulate matter
Power Station site	The existing Eggborough Power Station site, comprising the land owned by EPL
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance – guidance expanding upon and supporting the NPPF.
PPGN	Pollution Prevention Guidance Notes
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PWMS	Precautionary Working Method Statement
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan – sets out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment.
RFC	Ratio of flow to capacity
ROV	Remotely Operated Valve – a valve designed, installed and maintained for the primary purpose of achieving rapid isolation of plant items containing hazardous substances in the event of a failure of the primary containment system.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy – provides regional level planning frameworks for the regions of England outside London.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation – High quality conservation sites that are protected under the European Union Habitats Directive, due to their contribution to conserving those habitat types that are considered to be most in need of conservation.
SBR	Supplemental Balancing Reserve – contracts established to ensure there are reserve power stations to be used in the unlikely event of a shortfall in generating capacity. These reserve power stations are usually those that would be otherwise be closed or mothballed.
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction – a means of converting nitrogen oxides with the aid of a catalyst into diatomic nitrogen and water.
SDC	Selby District Council
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SGVs	Soil guideline values – developed by DEFRA and the Environment Agency as indicators of potential unacceptable risk.
SINCs	Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoS	The Secretary of State. The decision maker for DCO applications and head of Government department. In this case the SoS for the Department for

	Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (formerly the Department for Energy and Climate Change).
SPA	Special Protection Area – strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive. Special Protection Areas are Natura sites which are internationally important sites for the protection of threatened habitats and species.
SPZ	Source Protection Zone – a protected area, usually in relation to groundwater abstraction.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest - nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, an area designated for protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), due to its value as a wildlife and/or geological site.
SVOCs	Semi Volatile Organic Compounds – a subgroup of volatile organic compounds.
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)
TA	Transport Assessment
TEMPRO	Trip End Model Presentation Program
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons – a term used to describe hydrocarbon compounds derived from Petroleum Sources.
TS	Transport Statement – comprehensive review of all the potential transport impacts of a proposed development.
TTRO	Temporary Traffic Regulation Order – legal documents to allow the police or local authorities to temporarily enforce road restrictions to help traffic flow.
TTWA	Travel to Work Area – statistical tool used by UK Government agencies and local authorities to indicate an area where the population would generally commute to a larger town or city for employment purposes.
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds – chemicals that have a high vapour pressure at ordinary room temperature.
WCA	Wildlife Countryside Act –legislation for the protection of animals, plants and certain habitats in the UK.
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment - a complex mixture of materials and components that because of their hazardous content, and if not properly managed, can cause major environmental and health problems.
WFD	Water Framework Directive – European Union directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies.
WMDC	Wakefield Metropolitan District Council
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme – a registered charity working with businesses, individuals and communities to help them reduce waste, develop sustainable products and use resources in an efficient way.
YW	Yorkshire Water
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility - a computer generated tool to identify the likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development.

Contents

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Assessment Methodology
Chapter 3	Description of the Site
Chapter 4	The Proposed Development
Chapter 5	Construction Programme and Management
Chapter 6	Need, Alternatives and Design Evolution
Chapter 7	Legislative Context and Planning Policy Framework
Chapter 8	Air Quality
Chapter 9	Noise and Vibration
Chapter 10	Ecology
Chapter 11	Water Resources, Flood Risk and Drainage
Chapter 12	Geology, Hydrogeology and Land Contamination
Chapter 13	Cultural Heritage
Chapter 14	Traffic and Transportation
Chapter 15	Land Use, Agriculture and Socio-Economics
Chapter 16	Landscape and Visual Amenity
Chapter 17	Waste Management
Chapter 18	Sustainability and Climate Change
Chapter 19	Human Health
Chapter 20	Cumulative and Combined Effects
Chapter 21	Summary of Significant Effects