

West Burton C (Gas Fired Generating Station)

The West Burton C (Generating Station) Order

Land to the north of the West Burton B Power Station,
Nottinghamshire

Environmental Impact Assessment: Environmental Statement – Glossary and Table of Contents

The Planning Act 2008

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

Regulations – 6(1)(b) and 8(1)



Applicant: EDF Energy (Thermal Generation) Limited
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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF FREQUENTLY USED TERMS

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	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.
AAWT	Annual Average Weekly Traffic Flow – the average 24-hour traffic volume occurring on weekdays throughout a full year.
ACoP	Approved Code of Practice – guidance with specific legal standing, used to deal with a wide range of hazardous materials and working practices.
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Monitoring System – a proprietary model for the assessment of effect of emissions to air from point sources and road sources.
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability – in relation to flooding, the 100-year flood (a flood likely to occur once every 100 years) can be expressed as the 1% AEP flood, which has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any year.
AGI	Above Ground Installation – installations used to support the safe and efficient operation of a pipeline; above ground installations are needed at the start and end of a cross-country pipeline and at intervals along the route.
AGL	Above Ground Level – a height above ground level is a height measured with respect to the underlying ground surface.
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load – a load that cannot be broken down into smaller loads for transport without undue expense or risk of damage. It may also be a load that exceeds certain parameters for weight, length and width.
Ancillary services	Services and functions required by National Grid to enable stable

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	operation of the electricity transmission system including Frequency Response and Reactive Power.
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.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – an area of countryside in England, Wales or Northern Ireland which has been designated for conservation due to its significant landscape value.
APFP Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level – the baseline level of each pollutant species used during air quality assessments. The results of modelling undertaken to predict concentrations of pollutants are compared against these AQALs.
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.
Aquifer	An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand or silt).
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – an area designated by the local authority in which air quality objectives are unlikely to be achieved. The local authority is required to declare the area as an air quality management area and to prepare a local air quality action plan.
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan – a plan that must be compiled by a local authority if it declares an air quality management area.
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	EDF Energy (Thermal Generation) Limited.
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)

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	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 (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.
Air quality objective	Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient pollutant concentration to be achieved. The objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants.
AQMAU	Air Quality Modelling and Assessment Unit – the national focus of expertise on air quality modelling and assessment, the Unit ensures that air quality modelling and assessments for permit applications, compliance, enforcement and incident investigations are consistent, of a high standard and based on sound science.
AST	Above-ground Storage Tanks – tanks used for the storage of petrol, diesel, vegetable, synthetic and mineral oils above ground to be in compliance with the Environment Agency and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs guidance: Oil storage regulations for business.
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.
Baseline Conditions	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of a project development together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the proposed development.
BAT	Best Available Techniques – 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. Techniques can include both the technology used and the way an installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.
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.

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
BDC	Bassetlaw District Council – the local planning authority with jurisdiction over the area within which the West Burton Power Station site and Proposed Development Site (the Site) are situated.
BEIS	The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.
BGL	Below Ground Level - a depth below ground level is a depth measured with respect to the above ground surface.
BGS	British Geological Survey – provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.
Biodiversity	The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
BLCA	Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment – a standard system for identifying, describing, classifying and mapping the landscape.
Black-start	Black-start is the procedure used by National Grid to restore power in the unlikely event of a total or partial shutdown of the national electricity transmission system.
BNL	Basic Noise Level – a measure of source noise at a reference distance of 10m from the nearside carriageway edge..
BOATs	Byways Open to All Traffic – a highway over which the public have a right of way for vehicular and all other kinds of traffic, but which is used by the public mainly for the purposes for which footpaths and bridleways are used.
Borehole	A hole bored into the ground, usually as part of investigations, typically to test the depth and quality of soil, rock and groundwater.
BPM	Best Practicable Means – Actions undertaken and mitigation measures implemented to ensure that noise levels are minimised to be as low as practicable.
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.
British Standard	Standard produced by the British Standards Institution based upon the principles of standardisation recognised inter alia in European Policy.
BRP	Bat Roost Potential – an assessment to determine the potential for a bat roost at a site.

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
BTEX	An acronym that stands for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes. These compounds are some of the volatile organic compounds (VOC) found in petroleum derivatives such as petrol.
Built heritage	A structure or building of historic value. These structures are visible above ground level.
CAs	Controlled Airspace – airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control services are provided.
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority – the UK’s specialist aviation regulator.
Carbon footprint	The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular policy or development.
Calorific Value	The energy contained in a fuel, determined by measuring the heat produced by the complete combustion of a specified quantity of it. This is usually expressed in joules per kilogram.
Catchment	An area of land from which water flows into a watercourse or waterbody.
CC	Climate Change - This refers to a change in the state of the climate, which can be identified by changes in average climate characteristics which persist for an extended period, typically decades or longer.
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine – a CCGT is a combustion plant where a gas turbine is used to generate electricity and the waste heat from the flue-gas of the gas turbine is converted to useful energy in a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG), where it is used to generate steam. The steam then expands in a steam turbine to produce additional 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 carbon capture and storage is likely to be economically feasible.
CCS	The Considerate Constructors Scheme – a non-profit making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image. The scheme promotes good construction site practice and provides codes of considerate practice which commit the users of registered sites to be considerate and

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	good neighbours, respectful; environmentally conscious, responsible and accountable.
CDM	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 – legal duties for safe operation of UK construction sites, including health and safety plans.
CE	Circular economy - an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which resources are kept in use for as long as possible and maximum value is extracted from them whilst in use and then products and materials are recovered at the end of each service life.
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 emissions
Chartered Environmentalist	A professional qualification (CEnv) obtained by knowledgeable, experienced, competent and committed environmental professionals.
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan – Catchment flood management plans (CFMPs) consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the sea, (coastal flooding), which is covered in ‘shoreline management plans’. They also take into account the likely impacts of climate change, the effects of how land is used and managed, and how areas could be developed to meet our present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
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	Chartered 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.
Circa	Meaning approximately, often used in a historic context in reference to a date.
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association – a

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	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.
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.
Combined Effect	A type of cumulative effect which occurs when different types of activity combine to have an effect on a specific receptor or resource.
Committed Development	A development that has full or outline planning permission or other relevant development consent, or is allocated in an adopted development plan.
Conservation Area	An area designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest and with a character or appearance which is desirable to preserve or enhance.
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.

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
CoW	Clerk of Works - a person who oversees building work in progress.
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act – a United Kingdom Act of Parliament in England and Wales regarding public access to land.
CRT	Canal and River Trust – organisation responsible for canals, rivers, docks and reservoirs in England and Wales.
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise – a technical memorandum that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic.
CSM	Conceptual Site Model – a tool used to represent the physical, chemical and biological processes that control the transport, migration and actual/potential impacts of contamination (in soil, air, ground water, surface water and/or sediments) to human and/or ecological receptors.
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan – a plan outlining measures to organise and control vehicular movement on a construction site so that vehicles and pedestrians using site routes can move around safely.
Cumulative effect	A cumulative impact or effect may arise as the result of the combined impact of a number of different projects within the vicinity (in combination with the environmental impact assessment project) on a single receptor/resource.
CWTP	Construction Workers Travel Plan – a plan managing and promoting how construction workers travel to a particular area or organisation. It aims at promoting greener, cleaner travel choices and reducing reliance on the private car.
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government (now the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) – the UK department for communities and local government in England.
DCO	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.
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change – the UK government department previously responsible for issues regarding energy supply and climate change.
Decibel (dB)	The scale used to measure noise is the decibel scale which extends from 0 to 140 decibels, corresponding to the intensity of the sound

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	pressure level.
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – the UK government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in the United Kingdom. The department's priorities are to grow the rural economy, improve the environment and safeguard animal and plant health.
DEMP	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan – a site-specific plan developed to ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during the decommissioning phase of a project and to detail all remediation, site control, and monitoring activities that will continue once the decommissioning activities are completed.
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation – an organisation that is part of the Ministry of Defence that plays a vital role in supporting armed forces by building, maintaining and servicing the infrastructure needed to support defence.
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.
DMV	Deserted Medieval Village – a settlement that was abandoned during the Middle Ages, typically leaving no trace apart from earthworks or cropmarks.
DTM	Digital Terrain Model - a topographic model of the bare Earth – terrain relief that can be manipulated by computer programs.
DTMP	Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan – a plan outlining measures to organise and control vehicular movements associated with the decommissioning phase to minimise impacts upon local highways.
DUKE	Digest of UK Energy Statistics – the annual energy statistics publication produced by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. It provides a detailed and comprehensive picture on the production and consumption of individual fuels and of energy as a whole.
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.

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
EAL	Environmental Assessment Levels - The Environment Agency's guidance "Air emissions risk assessment for your environmental permit"
EAP	Environmental Action Plan – a plan summarising the actions required to implement the environmental mitigation and outcomes of a proposed scheme. It also aims to identify roles and responsibilities of those involved.
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment – an assessment used to identify significant ecological impacts.
EEA	European Economic Area
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 statutory process that assesses environmental consequences (positive or negative) of a project prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed development. The EIA process concludes whether likely significant effects on the environment are expected.
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.
EMS	Environmental Management System – the management of an organisation's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner.
EPA	The Environmental Protection Act – an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that defines, within England, Wales and Scotland, the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment.
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR) – Regulations that

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	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.
EPS	European Protected Species - species of plants and animals (not birds) which are protected by European law.
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.
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK – a national charity that provides expert policy analysis and information on air quality, land quality and noise and their effects on people and communities.
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard - standards that have been developed with the aim to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and other legislation.
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.
ETS	EU Emissions Trading System – a cornerstone of the European Union’s drive to reduce its emissions of man-made greenhouse gases through limiting overall emissions. Within this limit, emission allowances can be bought and sold as needed.
FBA	Furnace Bottom Ash – the ‘coarse’ ash fraction produced by coal-fired power stations when pulverised fuel is burned at high temperatures and pressures.
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation – a set of technologies used to remove sulphur dioxide from exhaust flue gases of fossil-fuel power plants.
Flood Zones	<p>A system devised by the Environment Agency to aid decision-making in spatial planning. Flood zones are areas at potential risk of flooding from rivers or the sea, ignoring the presence of flood defences and the potential impacts of climate change. The zones are:</p> <p>Flood Zone 1: land outside the floodplain. There is little or no risk of flooding in this zone. Land is shown as ‘clear’ on the Flood Map – all land outside Zones 2 and 3)</p>

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	<p>Flood Zone 2: the area of the floodplain where there is a low to medium flood risk. Land is shown in light blue on the Flood Map; and</p> <p>Flood Zone 3: the area of the floodplain where there is a high risk of flooding. Land shown in dark blue on the Flood Map.</p>
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment – the formal assessment of flood risk issues relating to a site to identify whether there are any flooding or surface water management issues that may warrant further consideration or may affect the feasibility of a development.
Future Baseline	The situation and conditions that would prevail should a proposed development not proceed. Such changes are taken into account in predicting impacts of a proposed development.
FWMA	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 – guidance and information on flood risk management and surface water management.
Gas Chromatograph	Process used to analyse a sample of the natural gas fuel coming into the power plant site.
Gas Receiving Area	Area on WBC where the gas pipework and associated infrastructure will be located.
Gas Receiving or Reception Facility	Existing area on WBB where the gas pipeline from the NTS terminates and location of associated gas infrastructure for WBB.
Gas Supply Pipeline	The gas pipework from the existing Gas Receiving Facility on WBB to the new Gas Receiving Area on WBC which is contained within the Applicant's land.
GDD	Groundwater Daughter Directive – the directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.
GHG	Greenhouse Gas – Atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapour that absorb and emit infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds.
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.
Ground investigation	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	contamination purposes.
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment – a document published by the Landscape Institute providing detailed advice on the process of assessing the landscape and visual effects of developments and their significance.
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention – a series of guidance documents for environmental good practice for the UK.
GRF	Gas Receiving or Reception Facility
Groundwater	All water which is below the surface of the ground and within the permanently saturated zone.
GT	Gas Turbine – a combustion turbine plant fired by gas or liquid fuel.
GW	Gigawatt – unit of power.
ha	See Hectare
HA	Highways Agency (now known as Highways England) – government owned company responsible for managing the road network in England.
HAPs	Habitat Action Plans – plans to protect the habitat element of the Biodiversity Action Plan where a number of threatened species depend upon a specific habitat.
HAZID	Hazard Identification – a technique for the early identification of potential hazards and threats affecting people, the environment, assets or reputation.
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability – a structured and systematic examination of a complex planned or existing process or operation in order to identify and evaluate problems that may represent risks to personnel or equipment.
HC	Hydrocarbons – an organic compound consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon.
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency (now Homes England) – 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.
Hectare	A metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres.

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
HER	Historic Environment Record – a record of all known archaeological finds and features and historic buildings and historic /landscape features, relating to all periods from the earliest human activity to the present day; maintained by each County and Unitary Authority in the United Kingdom.
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle – vehicles with a gross weight in excess of 3.5 tonnes.
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 required under the Habitats Directive.
HRSG	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).
HSE	Health and Safety Executive – the body responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety and welfare.
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.
HWCN	Hazardous Waste Consignment Note – paperwork that must be correctly completed prior to the removal of all hazardous waste from any premises.
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

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	Kingdom.
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation – UK government qualitative study of deprived areas in English local councils.
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission – a former 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 (relevant activities for NSIPs now undertaken by the Planning Inspectorate).
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control – the minimising of pollution from various industrial sources throughout the European Union (EU), as established by the IPPC Directive.
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation – an international standard setting body composed of representatives for various national standards organisations.
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.
kV	Kilovolt – unit of voltage.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management – the review and assessment of air quality by local authorities in the UK.
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Partnership – partnerships that operate at a local authority level and help conserve and enhance biodiversity. The partnerships deliver a wide range of biodiversity conservation, communication and education work in their local areas.
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	Lincolnshire County Council – the adjoining county council to Nottinghamshire County Council within which the West Burton Power Station Site and Proposed Development Site (the Site) is situated.
LCP	Large Combustion Plant – a combustion plant with a thermal capacity of 50MW or greater.
LCPD	Large Combustion Plant Directive 2001/80/EC – a European Union

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	directive which required member states of the European Union to legislatively limit flue gas emissions from combustion plant having a thermal capacity of 50MW or greater. The LCPD was superseded by the Industrial Emissions Directive on 1 January 2016.
LDS	Local Development Scheme – a requirement under section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, it sets out a local authority’s work programme in relation to main planning policy documents.
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle – vehicle with a gross weight of less than 3.5 tonnes.
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnerships are voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses.
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 – authority responsible for developing, maintaining and applying a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas and for maintaining a register of flood risk assets..
Listed building	A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II, with Grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building.
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level – the lowest concentration or amount of a substance found by experiment or observation that causes adverse effects. In relation to noise, the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
LPA	Local Planning Authority – 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 Nature Reserve (LNR)	A non-statutory site of local importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment.
LRF	Local Resilience Forum – multi-agency partnerships made up of representatives from local public services, including the emergency services. They work to identify potential risks and produced emergency plans to either prevent or mitigate the impact of any incident on their communities.
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area – part of a set of geographies designed specifically for statistical purposes. They set boundaries to allow

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	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).
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – the process of evaluating the effect of a proposal upon the landscape and views of it.
LWS	Local Wildlife Site – an area important for the conservation of wildlife, these are non-statutory sites of nature conservation value that have been designated 'locally'. These sites are referred to differently between counties with common terms including site of importance for nature conservation, county wildlife site, site of biological importance, site of local importance and sites of metropolitan importance.
m	Metres – unit of distance.
Main River	A river maintained directly by the Environment Agency. They are generally larger arterial watercourses.
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside – an online tool providing authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government.
Mineral Safeguarding Area	Areas defined by mineral planning authorities with known mineral resources that are of identified economic or conservation value.
Mitigation	Measures intended to avoid, reduce and, where possible, remedy significant adverse environmental effects.
MMO	Marine Management Organisation – an executive, non-departmental body in the United Kingdom with the responsibility of licencing, regulating and planning marine activities in the seas around England so that they are carried out in a sustainable way.
MMP	Materials Management Plan - A mechanism by which those who are developing a site can comply with Environment Agency regulations for excavated ground materials.
MW	Megawatt – unit of power.
MWe	Megawatt of electrical power.
NATS	National Air Traffic Services (now NATS Holdings) – the main air navigation service provider.
National Electricity Transmission	The national electricity transmission system in England and Wales consisting of approximately 7,200 kilometres of overhead line, 1,500

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
System	kilometres of underground cable and 342 substations.
Natural England	Executive non-departmental public body constituted under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (section 2(1)) to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.
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.
NCC	Nottinghamshire County Council – the county council with jurisdiction over the area within which the West Burton Power Station Site and Proposed Development Site (the Site) are situated.
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act – act designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment.
NGR	National Grid Reference.
NHBC	National House Building Council – a council to support the house-building industry in improving the build quality of new homes for homebuyers, whilst providing warranty protection to consumers when required.
NHLE	National Heritage List for England – official and up-to-date database of all listed and designated heritage sites.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone	Areas covering approximately 60% of England designated as a result of the EU's Nitrates Directive in order to reduce the level of nitrates in surface and groundwater. Farmers with land in nitrate vulnerable zones have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.
NJUG	UK's Industry Association for street works issues promoting best practice.
NO	Nitric Oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide – one of several nitrogen oxides.
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level – the greatest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, that causes no detectable adverse effects. In relation to noise, this is the level below which there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
NPPF	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework – Policy Framework which first came into effect in March 2012 (with some transitional arrangements) replacing the majority of national planning policy other than NPSs. A revision of the NPPF was published in July 2018 by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and updated again in February 2019.</p> <p>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 'relevant'.</p>
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.
NPSs	National Policy Statements – statements 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.
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England – policy setting out the long term vision of government noise policy, to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise.
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery – machinery typically used off the road, such as construction machinery.
NSER	No Significant Effects Report – a report describing the findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).
NSIP	<p>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects – defined by the Planning Act 2008 and covers 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.</p> <p>These projects are only defined as nationally significant if they</p>

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	satisfy a statutory threshold in terms of their scale or effect.
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptors – locations or areas where dwelling units or other fixed, developed sites of frequent human use occur which may be sensitive to noise impacts.
NTS	Non-Technical Summary – a summary of the Environmental Statement written in non-technical language for ease of understanding.
NTS	National Transmission System – operated by National Grid, the system of gas supply infrastructure comprising approximately 7,660 kilometres of high-pressure pipe and 618 above-ground installations.
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification – a work based qualification which recognises the skills and knowledge a person needs to do a job.
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations – the OASIS form is a data capture form through which archaeological and heritage practitioners can provide information about their investigations to local Historic Environment Records (HERs) and respective National Heritage Bodies.
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine – a combustion turbine plant fired by gas or liquid fuel to turn a generator rotor that produces electricity.
OEMs	Original Equipment Manufacturers.
ONS	Office for National Statistics – UK’s largest independent producer of official statistics.
Opening Year	The year of opening (post-construction) of a scheme, when it becomes operational.
Ordinary Watercourse	Ordinary watercourses include every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows and which does not form part of a main river.
OS	Ordnance Survey – the national mapping agency for Great Britain.
OSA	Ornithological Survey Area – areas surveyed for birds
OWSI	Outline Written Scheme of Investigation
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.

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
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 –the information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations that has been reasonably compiled by the applicant, and is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a development project.
PEI Report	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.
Photomontage	Inserting an image of a proposed development onto a photograph for the purposes of creating an illustrative representation of potential changes to existing views.
PIA	Personal Injury Accident – an incident to the body, mind or emotions.
PID	Photo-ionisation detector – equipment used to measure volatile organic compounds and other gases in concentrations from sub parts per billion to 10,000 parts per million (ppm).
PINS	Planning Inspectorate – executive agency of the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government of the United Kingdom Government.
Planning Act 2008	An Act of Parliament in the UK intended to speed up the process of approving major new infrastructure projects.
PM _{2.5} or PM ₁₀	Particulate matter - Discrete particles in ambient air, with diameters ranging between nanometres (billionths of a metre) to micrometres (millionths of a metre).
Power Station Site	The existing West Burton Power Station site, comprising the land owned by the Applicant.

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
ppb	Parts per billion - measure of mass of a chemical.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment.
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance – guidance expanding upon and supporting the NPPF.
ppm	Parts per million – measure of mass of a chemical.
PPS	Planning Policy Statements – UK Government statements of national policy and principles towards certain aspects of the town planning framework – replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework.
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity – a way to measure ground vibration. PPV refers to the movement within the ground of molecular particles in metres per second.
PRF	Potential roost feature which may be used by bats.
PRoW	Public Right of Way - A highway where the public has the right to walk. It can be a footpath (used for walking), a bridleway (used for walking, riding a horse and cycling), or a byway that is open to all traffic (including motor vehicles).
Pressurisation Bridle	An arrangement of pipework and valves which allows pressure to be equalised across a closed isolation valve in a gas line.
RAMS	Risk Assessment and Method Statement – a 'Risk Assessment and Method Statement' (RAMS), is a safety management document required for activities where there a significant safety risks. A RAMS must be activity-specific and not generic.
Ramsar	Wetland sites that are of international importance, as designated under Article 2(1) of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance..
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan – plans setting out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment.
RCA	Regional Character Area – a subdivision or England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity.
Receptor	A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that has potential to be affected by a project.
Residual Effect	The predicted consequential change on the environment from the

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	impacts of a development after mitigation.
Resource	A defined and generally collective environmental feature usually associated with soil, water, air, climatic factors, landscape, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage that has potential to be affected by a project.
Riparian	Relating to or situated on the banks of a river.
RFC	Ratio of flow to capacity – in respect of junction modelling for traffic and transport.
RMA	Risk Management Authorities.
Rochdale Envelope	An approach to consenting and environmental impact assessment, (EIA) named after a UK planning law case, which allows the promoters of development projects to broadly define their schemes within agreed parameters to retain flexibility of design.
RPG	Registered Parks and Gardens – a site included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in England. These are designated heritage assets and subject to the planning policies within the NPPF.
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy – provided regional level planning frameworks for the regions of England outside London, revoked in 2010.
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.
SAPs	Species Action Plans – action plans outlining the conservation priorities of species based on their conservation status.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be not significant.
Scoping Opinion	The written opinion of the relevant authority, following a request from the applicant, as to the information to be provided in an Environmental Statement.
Scoping Report	A report which records the outcomes of the scoping process and is typically submitted as part of a formal request for a Scoping Opinion.

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction – a means of converting nitrogen oxides with the aid of a catalyst into diatomic nitrogen and water.
Secondary Aquifer	<p>There are two types of secondary aquifer designations:</p> <p>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. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers; and</p> <p>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. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.</p>
SfA	Sewers for Adoption - document containing guidance for the design and construction of sewers.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – a requirement of the local planning process, SFRA's are intended to form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management at the local level.
SGVs	Soil guideline values – developed by DEFRA and the Environment Agency as indicators of potential unacceptable risk.
SM	Scheduled Monuments – an historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Scheduled monuments are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
SLM	Sound Level Meter – a hand-held device fitted with a microphone that allows measurement of sound pressure level and acoustic intensity.
SNCIs	Sites of Nature Conservation Interest – designation used by local authorities in the United Kingdom for sites for substantive local nature conservation.
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide.
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level – the level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
SoP	Standard of protection -Defences are provided to reduce the risk of flooding from the sea or river and within the flood and coastal defence field standards are usually described in terms of a flood

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	event return period. For example, a flood embankment could be described as providing a 1 in 100 year standard of protection.
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation – a document outlining how people living in the vicinity of the proposed development will be consulted on it and informed of new proposals.
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 and 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 – zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs from potential contamination.
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.
Stakeholder	An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a development project.
STW	Sewage Treatment Works.
Study area	The area within which environmental effects which may be classed as significant are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint).
SuDs	Sustainable Drainage Systems – an approach to managing surface water that takes into account water quantity (flooding), water quality (pollution), biodiversity (wildlife and plants) and amenity.
SVOCs	Semi Volatile Organic Compounds – a subgroup of volatile organic compounds.
SWL	Sound Power Levels – the total acoustic energy that a machine, or piece of equipment, radiates to its environment.
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan – a plan setting out how resources will be managed and waste controlled at all stages during a construction project.
TA	Transport Assessment – comprehensive and systematic process

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	that sets out various transport issues relating to a proposed development.
TEMPRO	Trip End Model Presentation Program – software allowing users to view travel forecasts.
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons – a term used to describe hydrocarbon compounds derived from Petroleum Sources.
Trackout	The transportation of dust from construction sites onto the road network.
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.
UAEL	Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level – noticeable and very disruptive changes that should be prevented.
VDV	Vibration Dose Values – a measurement for vibration. A cumulative measurement of the vibration level received over an 8-hour or 16-hour period.
Visual Amenity	The enjoyment or benefit that people (individually or as a group) gain from a particular view that may change as a consequence of a proposed development during its construction, operation or decommissioning.
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds – chemicals that have a high vapour pressure at ordinary room temperature.
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria - wastes can only be accepted at a landfill if they meet the waste acceptance criteria (WAC) for that class of landfill. A WAC classification tool is used to help to define appropriateness for disposal.
WBA	West Burton A – the existing coal-fired power station within the West Burton Power Station Site, owned and operated by the Applicant.
WBB	West Burton B – the existing gas-fired power station, using Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) technology, owned and operated by the Applicant.
WBC	West Burton C Power Station (the Proposed Development).
WCA	Wildlife Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – legislation for the protection of animals, plants and certain habitats in the UK.
WFD	Water Framework Directive – European Union directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative

ABBREVIATION or frequently used term	DESCRIPTION
	status of all water bodies.
WHO	World Health Organisation – a specialised agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.
WLDC	West Lindsey District Council – the adjoining local planning authority to Bassetlaw District Council in which the West Burton Power Station Site and Proposed Development Site (the Site) are situated.
Worst-case assumption (or scenario)	An assumption adopted within an environmental impact assessment which identifies a scenario or parameter that would likely result in the maximum environmental effect (termed the worst-case). This is typically applied where uncertainty exists over the detail of a particular development component or approach to project delivery, for which a basis of assessment is needed.
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation – documents which set out the approach to undertaking archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works.
WTN	Waste Transfer Note – a document detailing the transfer of waste from one person to another. WTNs ensure that there is a clear audit trail from when the waste is produced until it is disposed of.
ZOI	Zone Of Influence – the potential visibility of a proposed development in the landscape.
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility – a computer generated tool to identify the likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development.

Environmental Statement Volume I (Main Text) - Contents

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Assessment Methodology
Chapter 3	Description of the Site and its Surroundings
Chapter 4	The Proposed Development
Chapter 5	Legislative Context and Planning Policy Framework
Chapter 6	Air Quality
Chapter 7	Traffic and Transport
Chapter 8	Noise and Vibration
Chapter 9	Ecology
Chapter 10	Landscape and Visual Amenity
Chapter 11	Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology
Chapter 12	Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources
Chapter 13	Socio-economics
Chapter 14	Cultural Heritage
Chapter 15	Sustainability, Waste and Climate Change
Chapter 16	Cumulative and Combined Effects
Chapter 17	Summary of Likely Significant Effects

Environmental Statement Volume II (Appendices) Contents

Appendix 1A	West Burton C Power Station Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report
Appendix 1B	Scoping Opinion Proposed West Burton C Power Station
Appendix 1C	Matters Addressed from Scoping Opinion
Appendix 2A	Transboundary Screening undertaken by the Secretary of State
Appendix 6A	Air Quality Technical Appendix
Appendix 7A	Transport Assessment
Appendix 9A	Legislation and Planning Policy
Appendix 9B	Ecological Impact Assessment Methodology

Appendix 9C	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Appendix 9D	Badger Survey Report – Confidential not to be released into the public domain
Appendix 9E	Great Crested Newt Survey Report
Appendix 9F	Reptile Survey Report
Appendix 9G	Bat Survey Report
Appendix 9H	Breeding Bird Survey Report - including Confidential Figure 9H4 - not to be released into the public domain
Appendix 9I	Riparian Mammal Survey Report
Appendix 10A	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology
Appendix 11A	Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Site Assessment
Appendix 11B	Ground Investigation Environmental Support and Sampling Report
Appendix 12A	Flood Risk Assessment
Appendix 13A	Human Health
Appendix 14A	Desk Based Assessment
Appendix 15A	Greenhouse Gas Assessment

Environmental Statement Volume III (Figures) Contents

Figure 1.1	Site Location Plan
Figure 3.1	The Order Limits
Figure 3.2	Aerial Photograph with The Order Limits
Figure 3.3	Indicative Work Areas Referred to in the Environmental Statement
Figure 3.4	Key Environmental Receptors – Within 2km and 5km of the Order Limits
Figure 3.5	Flood Zones
Figure 4.1a	Indicative Site Layout Single Large Gas Turbine
Figure 4.1b	Indicative Site Layout up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines
Figure 4.2a	Indicative Elevations Single Large Gas Turbine
Figure 4.2b	Indicative Elevations up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines
Figure 6.1	Air Quality Study Area and Receptor Locations

Figure 6.2	Maximum Predicted Hourly Mean NO ₂ Process Contribution (Human Health Receptors)
Figure 6.3	Maximum Predicted Annual Mean NO ₂ Process Contribution (Human Health Receptors)
Figure 6.4	Maximum Predicted Annual Mean NO _x Process Contribution (Ecological Receptors)
Figure 6.5	Maximum Predicted Daily Mean NO _x Process Contribution (Ecological Receptors)
Figure 8.1	Noise and Weather Monitoring Locations
Figure 9.1	Landscaping, Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Areas
Figure 10.1	Public Rights of Way and Conservation Areas
Figure 10.2	Bassetlaw Planning Policies
Figure 10.3	Landscape Character Areas
Figure 10.4	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
Figure 10.5	Viewpoint Locations
Figure 10.6	Viewpoint 1
Figure 10.7	Viewpoint 2
Figure 10.8	Viewpoint 3
Figure 10.9	Viewpoint 4
Figure 10.10	Viewpoint 5
Figure 10.11	Viewpoint 6
Figure 10.12	Viewpoint 7
Figure 10.13	Viewpoint 8
Figure 10.14	Viewpoint 9
Figure 10.15	Viewpoint 10
Figure 10.16	Viewpoint 11
Figure 10.17	Viewpoint 12
Figure 10.18	Viewpoint 13
Figure 10.19	Viewpoint 14

Figure 10.20	Viewpoint 15
Figure 10.21	Viewpoint 4 – Photomontage (Summer) Existing Planar Projection
Figure 10.22	Viewpoint 4 – Photomontage (Summer) Single Large Gas Turbine Planar Projection
Figure 10.23	Viewpoint 4 – Wireframe (Summer) Single Large Gas Turbine Planar Projection
Figure 10.24	Viewpoint 4 – Photomontage (Summer) up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines Planar Projection
Figure 10.25	Viewpoint 4 – Wireframe (Summer) up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines Planar Projection
Figure 10.26	Viewpoint 4 – Photomontage (Winter) Existing Planar Projection
Figure 10.27	Viewpoint 4 – Photomontage (Winter) Single Large Gas Turbine Planar Projection
Figure 10.28	Viewpoint 4 – Wireframe (Winter) Single Large Gas Turbine Planar Projection
Figure 10.29	Viewpoint 4 – Photomontage (Winter) up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines Planar Projection
Figure 10.30	Viewpoint 4 – Wireframe (Winter) up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines Planar Projection
Figure 10.31	Viewpoint 12 – Photomontage (Summer) Existing Planar Projection
Figure 10.32	Viewpoint 12 – Photomontage (Summer) Single Large Gas Turbine Planar Projection
Figure 10.33	Viewpoint 12 – Wireframe (Summer) Single Large Gas Turbine Planar Projection
Figure10.34	Viewpoint 12 – Photomontage (Summer) up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines Planar Projection
Figure10.35	Viewpoint 12 – Wireframe (Summer) up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines Planar Projection
Figure 10.36	Viewpoint 12 – Photomontage (Winter) Existing Planar Projection
Figure 10.37	Viewpoint 12 – Photomontage (Winter) Single Large Gas Turbine Planar Projection
Figure 10.38	Viewpoint 12 – Wireframe (Winter) Single Large Gas Turbine Planar Projection
Figure 10.39	Viewpoint 12 – Photomontage (Winter) up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines Planar Projection

Figure 10.40	Viewpoint 12 – Wireframe (Winter) up to Five Smaller Gas Turbines Planar Projection
Figure 14.1	Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the Order Limits
Figure 14.2	Designated Heritage Assets within 3km and 5km of the Order Limits
Figure 15.1	Waste Hierarchy
Figure 16.1	Long List of Development Initially Considered for Cumulative Impact Assessment
Figure 16.2	Short List of Development Considered for Cumulative Impact Assessment