

The Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order

Land at, and in the vicinity of, Drax Power Station, near Selby, North Yorkshire

Glossary



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

Drax Power Limited

Drax Repower Project

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Glossary

Term	Definition
µg/m ³ microgrammes per cubic metre	A measure of concentration in terms of mass per unit volume. A concentration of 1µg/m ³ means that one cubic metre of air contains one microgram (millionth of a gram) of pollutant.
Abnormal Indivisible Load	An 'abnormal indivisible load' (AIL) is a vehicle that has any of the following: a weight of more than 44,000 kilograms, an axle load of more than 10,000 kilograms for a single non-driving axle and 11,500 kilograms for a single driving axle, a width of more than 2.9 metres, a rigid length of more than 18.65 metres.
Above-Ground Heritage Asset	Historic earthworks, historic buildings and structures, historic landscapes and hedgerows.
Above Ground Installation (AGI)	The Minimum Offtake Connection (MOC) which will be operated by National Grid Gas and the PIG Trap Launching station (PTF-L) which will be operated by Drax. The AGI is described as Work No. 6 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A framework for determining the physical quality of the land at national, regional and local levels. This is based on the long term physical limitations of land for agricultural use. There are a number of factors that affect the grade and the main ones are climate, site and soil characteristics, and the interactions between them.
Ambient Sound	The totally encompassing sound in a given situation, at a given time, including sound from any source in any direction.
Ancient Woodland	Ancient woodland is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient Woodland is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites. Both types are classed as ancient woods.
Areas of Special Landscape Value (ASLV)	A local landscape designation defined by Doncaster Borough Council.
Associated Development	Associated development is defined by section 115(2) of the Planning Act 2008 as development which is associated with a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). In the case of the Proposed Scheme, the term Associated Development includes: - the up to two gas insulated switchgear banking buildings (described as Work No. 4 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); - the natural gas receiving facility and natural gas compression building (described as Work No. 5 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO);

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the AGI (described as Work No. 6 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); - the Gas Pipeline (described in Work No. 7 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); - the electrical connections to the existing 400 kilovolt National Grid substation (described in Work No. 8 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); - temporary construction laydown areas (described in Work No. 9 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); - landscaping and biodiversity enhancement measures (described in Work No. 11 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); - decommissioning and demolition of sludge lagoons and construction of replacement sludge lagoons (described in Work No. 12 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); - removal of existing 132 kilovolt overhead line and associated towers and foundations (described in Work No. 13 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); - passing place on Rusholme Lane (described in Work No. 14 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); - the Site Reconfiguration Works (described in Work No. 15 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO); and - further associated development as set out in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO. <p>These developments are associated with the NSIP i.e. Unit X and Unit Y and the battery storage facilities (described in Work Nos. 1-3 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO).</p>
The APFP Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
Application	The DCO Application.
The Applicant	Drax Power Ltd.
A-weighting	<p>The human ear can detect sound over a wide range of frequencies, from 20 Hz to 20 kHz, but it is more sensitive to some frequencies than others. Generally, the ear is most sensitive to sounds with frequencies in the range 1 to 4 kHz. The A-weighting is a filter that can be applied to measured SPL at varying frequencies, to mimic the frequency response (or sensitivity) of the human ear, and therefore better represent the likely perceived loudness of the sound. SPL readings with the A-weighting applied are represented in dB(A).</p>
Background Sound	<p>A component of the residual sound, comprising the steady sounds underlying sources that fluctuate in level within a period of consideration. This can be evaluated using the LA90 metric.</p>

Term	Definition
Baseline	A reference level of existing environmental conditions against which a project is measured and controlled.
Baseline Studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
BAT Assessment Process	Assessment as part of the CHP-R Guidance which must be undertaken to prove CHP or CHP-R compliance.
Below-Ground Heritage Asset	Both known and hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains.
Best and most versatile agricultural land (BMV)	Defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This is the land that is determined to be most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass, fibres and pharmaceuticals. Grades 3b, 4, and 5 are used to classify land that is of moderate quality to very poor quality.
Best Available Techniques (BAT)	'Best available techniques' (BAT) means the available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment. The European Commission produces 'best available technique' reference documents or BREF notes. They contain 'best available techniques' (BAT) for installations.
Biodiversity	Abbreviated form of 'biological diversity' referring to variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part.
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	Plans which set specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound conservation targets for species and habitats. The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. More information is available at www.ukbap.org.uk .
Birds Directive	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version).
Breeding Bird Survey (BBS)	The main scheme coordinated by the BTO/JNCC/RSPB for monitoring the population changes of the UK's common breeding birds. Commonly used in commercial ecological consultancy to survey for birds.
British Geological Survey	Provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.

Term	Definition
Carbon capture readiness	<p>Carbon Capture readiness, with respect to a combustion plant's emissions of CO₂, is achieved when the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) suitable storage sites are available (b) it is technically and economically feasible to retrofit the plant with the equipment necessary to capture that CO₂; and <p>it is technically and economically feasible to transport such captured CO₂ to the storage sites.</p>
Carbon capture readiness reserve space	<p>Space to be set aside to accommodate future carbon capture equipment, making the proposed plant in effect "carbon capture ready" for when the Carbon capture readiness state is achieved.</p> <p>The Carbon capture readiness reserve space is described as Work No. 10 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.</p>
Carbon capture and storage (CCS)	<p>Technology to facilitate the capture of carbon dioxide to prevent such gases entering the atmosphere.</p>
The Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Directive	<p>Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, and which stipulates the requirements for a CCS plant.</p>
Carbon Capture Readiness Guidance / CCR Guidance	<p>Carbon Capture Readiness (CCR): A guidance note for Section 36 Electricity Act 1989 consent applications (Department of Energy & Climate Change, November 2009). This guidance is intended to give practical advice on the types of information applicants need to submit to the Secretary of State to demonstrate that a proposed new combustion plant can be built carbon capture ready.</p>
Characterisation	<p>The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character.</p>
Characteristics	<p>Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.</p>
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)	<p>The professional membership body representing and supporting Ecologists and Environmental professionals in the UK, Ireland and abroad. Previously known as Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM).</p>

Term	Definition
CHP-R Guidance	CHP Ready Guidance for Combustion and Energy from Waste Power Plants' (Environment Agency, 2013) – Guidance notes / series of tests which are required to be proven before design or build of a plant to ensure it is 'CHP ready'.
Climate Change	Large scale, long term shift in the planet's weather patterns or average temperature.
Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT)	<p>A combined cycle gas turbine is an assembly of turbines that convert heat into mechanical energy.</p> <p>Combustion of a fuel within a gas turbine produces hot gases that expand over a complex series of blades that cause the turbine to rotate which in turn drives an electrical generator. The principle of combined cycle is that the exhaust gases from the turbine are used as a heat source in a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG), increasing the system's overall efficiency by utilising energy from the fuel that would otherwise be wasted.</p>
Combined Heat and Power (CHP)	Combined Heat and Power is the simultaneous generation of electrical power and usable heat in a single process, and is also known as co-generation. A CHP station may either supply steam direct to customers or capture heat from low-pressure steam after it has been used to drive electricity generating turbines for hot water or space heating purposes.
Compensation	Measures devised to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects which cannot be prevented/avoided or further reduced.
Compensation Area	Parcels of land on and/or off the Power Station Site within the confines of the Site Boundary, plus areas of land outside the Site Boundary but under Drax ownership identified to compensate and offset landscape / habitats lost as a result of construction, site clearance and/or the construction and retention of permanent infrastructure.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	Document setting out methods to avoid, minimise and mitigate environmental impacts on the environment and surrounding area and the protocols to be followed in implementing these measures in accordance with environmental commitments during construction.
Consultation Documents	These are " <i>the documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development</i> " as referred to in Regulation 4(3)(e) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009. With respect to the Proposed Scheme, the Consultation Documents consisted of: the Statement of

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	Community Consultation (SoCC), the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (required pursuant to Regulation 12 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017) including the PEIR Non-Technical Summary, an information leaflet and a project overview report. These documents can be found at Appendices 6.0 and 21.0 of the Consultation Report (Document Ref. 5.1).
Core Consultation Zone (CCZ)	This is a zone which was identified for the purposes of consultation using parish boundaries closest to a 3km radius of Drax Power Station. People living, working and studying in this geographical area are likely to have a direct interest in the proposed Project as they may have visibility of the Power Station Site from their residences or workplaces and may experience some form of direct impact from the proposed Project.
Cultural Heritage Significance	The value of a Heritage Asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a Heritage Asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Cumulative effects	The summation of effects that result from changes caused by a development in conjunction with other reasonably foreseeable development that is either consented but not yet constructed or is in the process of seeking consent. Also referred to as "in combination" effects.
DCO Application	The application for a DCO in respect of the Proposed Scheme.
Decibel (dB)	The decibel scale is used in relation to sound because it is a logarithmic rather than a linear scale. The decibel scale compares the level of a sound relative to another. The human ear can detect a wide range of sound pressures, typically between 2×10^{-5} and 200 Pa, so the logarithmic scale is used to quantify these levels using a more manageable range of values.
Designated Heritage Assets	World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, protected wreck site, registered park and garden, registered battlefield or conservation area.
Designated Landscape	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	A Development Consent Order (DCO) is made by the Secretary of State (SoS) pursuant to the Planning Act 2008

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	(PA 2008) to authorise a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
Development Parcels	Development areas A to F and H to L (as shown on Figure 1.3 Current and Proposed Land Use in the Environmental Statement Volume 1)
Direct effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Proposed Scheme.
Direct employment	Refers to the initial injection of expenditure, i.e. people employed in the construction of the Proposed Scheme (direct and contracted employment) and expenditure of goods, services and capital for the construction.
Disaster	In the context of the Proposed Scheme, a naturally occurring phenomenon such as an extreme weather event (e.g. storm, flood, temperature) or ground-related hazard events (e.g. subsidence, landslide, earthquake) with the potential to cause an event or situation that meets the definition of a Major Accident.
Displacement	Refers to a reduction in economic activity elsewhere within the local / regional levels due to an increase in activity caused by the Proposed Scheme. This includes jobs which are located elsewhere within the local / regional levels which are likely to move directly into the Proposed Scheme when it becomes operational, jobs which are replaced by the Proposed Scheme and jobs which may be created in the absence of the Proposed Scheme.
'Do nothing' scenario	Continued change or evolution in the landscape in the absence of the Proposed Scheme.
Drax Power Station	The existing biomass and coal fired power generation facility at the Existing Drax Power Station Complex.
Dust	Dust comprises particles typically in the size range 1-75 micrometres (μm) in aerodynamic diameter and is created through the action of crushing and abrasive forces on materials.
Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA)	A recommended procedure for the ecological component of Environmental Impact Assessment.
Economically Active	Individuals in employment or actively seeking employment.
Economically Inactive	Individuals who are neither in work nor seeking employment.
Effect	The consequence of an impact on the environment.
Electrical connection	In respect of Unit X, underground electrical cables connecting Unit X to the existing 400 kilovolt National Grid substation as described in Work No. 8A of the draft DCO. In respect of Unit Y, underground electrical cables connecting Unit Y to the existing 400 kilovolt National Grid substation and

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	which may include a sealing end compound with overhead conductors and gantry as described in Work No. 8B of the draft DCO; and the removal of an existing 132 kilovolt overhead line and associated towers and foundations. The removal of the overhead line is described as Work No. 13 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.
Elements	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges, and buildings.
Emission	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.
Emission rate	The quantity of a pollutant released from a source over a given period of time.
Enhancement	Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the Proposed Scheme and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition.
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.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing a development project's likely significant environmental effects undertaken in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
EIA Regulations 2017	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 which prescribe the information to be included in the Environmental Statement and the consultation to be carried out in connection with development requiring an Environmental Statement.
Environmental Statement	A statement that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile, but that includes at least the information required in the EIA Regulations 2017 and which is prepared in accordance with the latest Scoping Opinion adopted by the Secretary of State (where relevant).
Equivalent Continuous Level (LAeq, T)	The Equivalent Continuous Level represents a theoretical continuous Sound Pressure Level, over a stated time period, T, which contains the same amount of energy as a number of sound events occurring within that time, or a source that

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	<p>fluctuates in level. It is essentially the average noise level over a specified time period.</p> <p>For example, a noise source with an SPL of 80 dB(A) operating for two hours during an eight-hour working day, has an equivalent A-weighted continuous level over eight hours of 74 dB, or LAeq,8hrs = 74 dB.</p> <p>The time period over which the LAeq is calculated should always be stated.</p>
European Commission (EC)	The executive body of the European Union responsible for proposing legislation, enforcing European law, setting objectives and priorities for action, negotiating trade agreements and managing implementing European Union policies and the budget.
European Protected Species (EPS)	European Protected Species are animals and plants that receive protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, in addition to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
European Protected Species (EPS) Derogation Licence	A licence issued to permit an activity affecting European Protected Species that would otherwise be an offence under the Habitats Regulations.
Examining Authority (ExA)	A panel or single person appointed from the Planning Inspectorate to be responsible for conducting the examination of, and recommendation to the SoS as to a decision on, the DCO Application.
Exceedance	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than the appropriate air quality standard.
Existing Drax Power Station Complex	The facilities comprising the existing Drax Power Station, and the land upon which it is situated.
Feature	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines OR a particular aspect of the Proposed Scheme.
Feeder(s)	A number of gas pipelines that make up the National Transmission System (NTS). Multiple Feeders make up the NTS.
Flood Map for Planning	Defines flood zones based on annual probability of flooding from fluvial and tidal sources to inform development planning and flood risk assessment. Nationally consistent delineation of 'high', 'medium' and 'low' flood risk updated by the Environment Agency as deemed appropriate, typically on a quarterly basis.

Term	Definition
Flood Zone 1	This zone comprises land assessed as having less than a 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from rivers or the sea in any year.
Flood Zone 2	This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 (1%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from rivers, or between a 1 in 200 (0.5%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from the sea in any year.
Flood Zone 3a	This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 (1%) or greater annual probability of flooding from rivers or a 1 in 200 (0.5%) or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea in any year.
Flood Zone 3b	This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.
Fluvial	Of, or relating to, or inhabiting a river or stream.
Free Field Conditions	In free field conditions sound behaves as if in open air without reflecting surfaces to interfere with its propagation.
Gas Pipeline	<p>The approximately 3 km underground pipeline which connects the Gas Receiving Facility to the National Transmission System.</p> <p>The Gas Pipeline is described as Work No. 7 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.</p>
Gas Receiving Facility (GRF)	<p>This is required to receive the natural gas from the Gas Pipeline.</p> <p>The GRF is described as Work No. 5 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.</p>
gas turbine	<p>Gas turbines produce electricity. Air is drawn into the compressor of the gas turbine and is compressed. The fuel is then injected into the combustion chamber. The mixture of fuel and compressed air is ignited, producing gases at high temperatures. As the gas expands, it rotates the turbine to produce electricity.</p> <p>The gas turbines form part of Work No. 1A (which includes up to two gas turbines in connection with Unit X) and Work No. 2A (which includes up to two gas turbines in connection with Unit Y) in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.</p>
Generating station equipment	Equipment comprising electricity generating stations, battery storage facilities and gas insulated switchgear buildings. The Generating station equipment is described as Work Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.

Term	Definition
Geographical Information System	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	Greenhouse gases are gases that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. The six main GHGs whose emissions are human-caused are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride. In combination, these GHG emissions are commonly expressed in terms of 'carbon dioxide equivalents' (CO ₂ e) according to their relative global warming potential. For this reason the shorthand 'carbon' may be used to refer to GHGs.
Groundwater Source Protection Zone	Source Protection Zones (SPZs), defined for 2000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply, show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. The maps show three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment) and a fourth zone of special interest, which the Environment Agency occasionally apply, to a groundwater source.
Habitat	The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow.
Habitats Directive	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
Habitats Regulations	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which implement the Habitats Directive.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	An appropriate assessment of the implications of a plan or project for a European site or a European offshore marine site in view of that site's conservation objectives. Such an assessment is required pursuant to the Habitats Regulations where a plan or project — (a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and (b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that site.
Harm	Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of a Heritage Asset.
Heat Recovery Steam Generators (HRSG)	HRSGs recover the hot flue gases from the Gas Turbines. The heat is used to produce steam that will drive the existing

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	<p>steam turbines. HRSGs are required where the generating station is operating in CCGT mode.</p> <p>The HRSGs form part of Work No. 1A (up to two HRSGs in connection with Unit X) and Work No. 2A (up to two HRSGs in connection with Unit Y) in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.</p>
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage Assets include Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.
Hydrology	The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth.
Impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Scheme.
Important Ecological Features	Species and habitats present within the zone of influence of the Proposed Scheme that are of sufficiently high value that an effect upon them as a result of the Proposed Scheme could be considered to be significant.
Important Landscape Areas (ILAs)	A local landscape designation defined by East Riding of Yorkshire Council.
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	The indices of deprivation, measure relative deprivation in local authorities across England. The index of multiple deprivation is the most widely used of these indices.
Indirect effects	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project, in this case the Proposed Scheme, as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.
Indirect employment	Refers to the subsequent rounds of expenditure generated throughout the supply chain by the initial expenditure on goods, services and capital.
Invasive Non-Native Species	Non-native UK animal or plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live.
Iterative design process	The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to a growing understanding of environmental issues.

Term	Definition
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)	A public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
Key characteristics	Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
L90 or LA90 and other percentile measures	This represents the SPL which is exceeded 90% of the time, expressed in dB or dB(A). LA90 is used to quantify background noise levels (see Background Sound above). Other percentiles exist and are used for various types of noise assessment. These include L01, L10, L50, L99.
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to, but not the same as, land use.
Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and infrastructure use and the different types of agricultural and forestry.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Landscape Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another.
Landscape Character Areas	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape Character Assessment	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make a landscape distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Landscape Character Types	These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar

Term	Definition
	combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement patterns, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
Landscape Effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Landscape Receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be effected by a proposal.
Large Combustion Plant Directive (LCPD)	Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of The Council of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants. The Directive provides limits for flue gas emissions from combustion power plants greater than 50 MW.
Laydown Area	Areas that will be used during construction for the temporary locating of construction offices, warehouses, workshops, open air storage areas and car parking. The main construction laydown areas are described in Work No. 9 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application, whilst construction laydown areas for the construction of the AGI are described in Work Nos. 6C and D, and for the construction of the Gas Pipeline are described in Work No. 7B in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO.
Lead Local Flood Authority	The local authority responsible for taking the lead on local flood risk management as defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
Leakage	Refers to the proportion of the Proposed Scheme's benefits that accrue outside the local/regional study area.
Likely significant effect	An effect is the consequence of an impact or change to the environment. Effects do not have quantifiable values (e.g. opening up of new views as a result of loss of trees/hedgerows), but have significance (e.g. major, moderate or minor). Those effects predicted to have a significance of moderate to major are classified as likely significant effects.
Lmax and Lmin	The Lmax or Lmaximum represents the highest measured sound pressure level during a measurement period T. The Lmin or Lminimum represents the lowest measured sound pressure level during a measurement period T.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)	A strategy and set of objectives aimed at conserving, monitoring and raising awareness of the fauna, flora and habitats- collectively referred to as biodiversity- usually along local authority boundary lines.
Local Development Plan (LDP)	The set of documents and plans that sets out the local authority's policies and proposals for the development and

Term	Definition
	use of land in their area. The Local Development Plan for Selby District Council is the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 (CS) and the Selby District Local Plan 2005 (SDLP).
Local Employment Scheme	A scheme setting out the details and mechanisms for securing the use of local labour contractors goods and services during the construction period and operational period of the Proposed Scheme.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A site of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Local Nature Reserves must be controlled by the local authority through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the United Kingdom.
Locally Important Landscape Areas	A local landscape designation defined by Selby District Council.
Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)	A geographic unit used for statistical purposes.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected as a result of noise or vibration.
Made Ground	Areas where material is known to have been placed by people on the pre-existing (natural or artificial) land surface (including engineered fill).
Magnitude	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an impact.
Main river	Main rivers are usually larger streams and rivers, but also include smaller watercourses of strategic drainage importance. A main river is defined as a watercourse shown as such on the Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea), and can include any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water in, into or out of a main river. Main rivers are under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency who have powers to carry out flood defence works to main rivers.
Major Accident	In the context of the Proposed Scheme, an event that threatens immediate or delayed serious damage to human health, welfare and/or the environment and requires the use of resources beyond those of the Applicant or its contractors to respond to the event. Serious damage includes the loss of life or permanent injury and/or permanent or long-lasting damage to an environmental receptor that cannot be restored through minor clean-up and restoration efforts. The

Term	Definition
	significance of this effect will take into account the extent, severity and duration of harm and the sensitivity of the receptor.
Minimum Offtake Connection (MOC)	The Minimum Offtake Connection will be part of the AGI to be owned and operated by National Grid. The MOC will provide the gas connection to the National Grid Natural Transmission System. The MOC is described as Work No. 6A in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.
Minimum Environmental Stable Load (MESL)	The load in which the gas generating stations can operate at and still be within environmental limits (air emissions, noise, etc.)
Mitigation Hierarchy	The mitigation hierarchy is to first try to avoid, then prevent and then reduce likely significant adverse effects on the environment and, if possible, offset likely significant adverse effects on the environment.
Mitigation Measures	Actions proposed to avoid, reduce and where possible offset likely significant adverse effects arising from the whole or specific elements of a development.
Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)	Authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Established to protect sensitive features and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	A document that sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	Overarching policy designated under the Planning Act 2008 concerning the planning and consenting of NSIPs in the UK.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	A project meeting the criteria for a "nationally significant infrastructure project" set out in section 14 of the Planning Act 2008, and therefore requiring authorisation under the PA 2008 by way of a DCO. The Proposed Scheme constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) by virtue of s.14(1)(a) and s.15 of the PA 2008 as it is an onshore generating station in England of 50 MW capacity or more.
Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)	This document outlines the government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years. It also describes the actions that will be taken to deliver that vision.
No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)	The level below which no effect from noise or vibration can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.

Term	Definition
Noise	A noise can be described as an unwanted sound. Noise can cause nuisance.
Noise Sensitive Receptors	Any identified receptor likely to be affected by noise. These are generally human receptors, and may include residential dwellings, work places, schools, hospitals, community facilities, places of worship, recreational spaces and ecological receptors.
NOMIS	Official labour market statistics provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).
Non-Designated Heritage Assets	Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and which could be locally listed, but which are not formally designated heritage assets.
North Yorkshire Council Ecology Service (NYCES)	Ecological department of North Yorkshire County Council, part of the heritage services team. NYCES helps to protect the county's habitats and wildlife by providing ecological planning guidance.
Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT)	An open cycle gas turbine converts heat into mechanical energy. Combustion of a fuel within a gas turbine produces hot gases that expand over a complex series of blades that cause the turbine to rotate which in turn drives an electrical generator.
The Order	The DCO which, if made by the SoS, will authorise the construction and operation of the Proposed Scheme and which will be known as "The Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order".
Order limits	The limits shown on the works plans (Document Ref. 2.3) within which the development authorised by the Order may be carried out.
Ordinary watercourse	An ordinary watercourse is every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows that does not form part of a main river. The Lead Local Flood Authority, or Internal Drainage Board where relevant, has powers for ordinary watercourses that are similar to those held by the Environment Agency for main rivers.
Ordnance Survey (OS)	Great Britain's national mapping agency.
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife habitats. It enables a basic assessment of habitat type and its potential importance for nature conservation.

Term	Definition
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Pipeline Area	The area required in connection with the construction, operation and maintenance of the Gas Pipeline, the AGI and the GRF, comprising the Pipeline Construction Area and the Pipeline Operational Area.
Pipeline Construction Area	The extent of land needed for the construction phase of the Gas Pipeline, the AGI, the GRF and the Rusholme Lane Area.
Pipeline Inspection Gauge (PIG) Trap Facility (PTF)	System to allow remote cleaning of long stretches of pipeline. Will have a launching (PTF-L) and a receiving (PTF-R) either side of the pipeline stretch.
Pipeline Operational Area	The area within which the Gas Pipeline, the AGI and the GRF will be situated once constructed.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The government agency responsible for administering and examining applications for development consent for NSIPs under the Planning Act 2008 on behalf of the SoS.
Potential Roost Feature (PRF)	Any feature within a building or tree that has potential for a bat to roost in.
Power Station Site	Areas within the Existing Drax Power Station Complex where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Site Reconfiguration Works are proposed to take place; 2. The temporary construction Laydown Area is to be located described in Work No. 9A in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application; 3. The Generating station equipment is proposed to be located; 4. The Electrical connection is proposed to be located; and 5. The decommissioning and demolition of sludge lagoons and construction of replacement sludge lagoons is proposed to take place, described as Work No. 12 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)	Preliminary ecological surveys have a range of purposes; one key use is to gather data on existing conditions, often with the intention of conducting a preliminary assessment of likely impacts of development schemes or establishing the baseline for future monitoring. As a precursor to a proposed project, some evaluation is usually made within these appraisals of the ecological features present, as well as scoping for notable species or habitats, identification of potential constraints to proposed development schemes and recommendations for mitigation.

Term	Definition
Preliminary Ground Level Roost Assessment for trees (PGLRA)	A detailed inspection of the exterior of the tree from ground level to look for features that bats could use for roosting (PRFs). The aim of this survey is to determine the actual or potential presence of bats and the need for further survey and/or mitigation.
Primary Energy Saving (PES)	Calculation used in the CHP Statement to calculate the percentage energy saved with introduction of a CHP scheme.
Principal Aquifer	These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, Principal Aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.
Proposed Scheme	<p>Drax Power Limited is proposing to repower up to two existing coal-powered generating units (Units 5 and 6) at the Existing Drax Power Station Complex with new gas turbines that can operate in both combined cycle and open cycle modes. The term "repower" is used as existing infrastructure, such as the steam turbine and cooling towers, that are currently used for the coal fired units would be reutilised for the new gas fired generating units/stations.</p> <p>The repowered units (which each constitute a new gas fired generating station) would have a new combined capacity of up to 3,600 MW in combined cycle mode (1,800 MW each), replacing existing units with a combined capacity to generate up to 1,320 MW (660 MW each). This is explained further below:</p> <p>Each gas generating station would have up to two gas turbines, with each gas turbine powering a dedicated generator of up to 600 MW in capacity. The gas turbines in each generating station (or unit), therefore, would have a combined capacity of up to 1,200 MW. The gas turbines in each generating station (or unit), in combined cycle mode, would provide steam to the existing steam turbine (through Heat Recovery Steam Generators (HRSGs)) which would generate up to 600 MW per unit. Each unit would have up to two HRSGs. This results in a capacity for each generating station of up to 1,800 MW and, should both units be repowered, a combined capacity of up to 3,600 MW. The new gas turbine generating units have been designated the terms "Unit X" and "Unit Y". In OCGT mode, the combined capacity would be up to 2,400MW (as in OCGT mode, there would be no HRSG capacity).</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>Each unit would have (subject to technology and commercial considerations) a battery energy storage facility with a capacity of up to 100 MW per unit, resulting in a combined battery energy storage capacity of up to 200 MW. All battery units would be stored in a single building.</p> <p>The total combined capacity of the two gas fired generating stations and two battery storage facilities (i.e. the total combined capacity of the Proposed Scheme) is therefore 3,800 MW.</p> <p>Drax is seeking consent for the flexibility to either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Repower one unit (either Unit 5 or 6) and construct Unit X as a gas fired generating station; or ○ Repower both Units 5 and 6 and construct Unit X and Unit Y as two gas fired generating stations. <p>In the single unit scenario, up to two gas turbines and up to two HRSGs and (subject to technology and commercial considerations) a battery energy storage facility of up to 100 MW storage capacity would be constructed. The size of the building housing the battery storage facility would not change, as the building could house one larger battery which would allow the 100 MW output to be sustained for a longer duration. However, the fuel gas station and gas insulated switchgear would be smaller.</p> <p>In the event that two units are repowered and two new generating stations are constructed, then construction works would be undertaken consecutively rather than concurrently.</p> <p>In order to repower to gas, a new Gas Pipeline would be constructed from the Existing Drax Power Station Complex to the National Transmission System (NTS) operated by National Grid. Pipeline infrastructure would be the same for both one and two unit scenarios.</p> <p>A gas receiving facility (GRF) comprising Pipeline Inspection Gauge (PIG) Trap Facility (PTF), Pressure Reduction and Metering Station (PRMS) and compressor station is proposed south of woodland to the east of New Road.</p> <p>At the connection to the NTS there will be an AGI comprising - a Pig Trap Launching station (PTF-L) which will be operated by Drax, and a Minimum Offtake Connection (MOC), which will be operated by National Grid.</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>The Proposed Scheme includes the Site Reconfiguration Works and the Electrical connection.</p> <p>Drax's Proposed Scheme is described in more detail in Chapter 3 (Site and Project Description) of the ES Volume 1 (Document Ref .6.1).</p> <p>Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application lists out the elements comprised within the Proposed Scheme.</p>
Proposed Scheme Elements	For the purposes of the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, the Proposed Scheme elements consist of repowering infrastructure (comprising: gas turbines, HRSGs, above ground gas installation, gas pipeline and sludge lagoons) and supporting infrastructure (comprising: batteries, switchgear banking buildings, electrical connection to local substation).
Ramsar Site	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat adopted 1971 (known as the Ramsar Convention).
Rating Level	As part of the BS4142 assessment method the Rating Level is the sum of the Specific Sound and any acoustic feature corrections, which may be applied for tonal, impulsive or intermittent characteristics. Acoustic feature corrections are added linearly to the Specific Sound and can range from 2 dB to 5 dB, depending on the characteristic.
Reasonable worst case environmental effect	A challenging manifestation of the consequence(s) of a Risk Event occurring, after highly implausible or less significant consequences are excluded.
Receptor	A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Scheme.
Repower	Decommissioning of existing coal-fired units and replacement with newly constructed gas-fired units utilising some of the existing infrastructure.
Residual Effects	Those effects of a development that cannot be mitigated following implementation of mitigation proposals.
Residual Sound	Another component of the ambient sound, associated with any sources other than the specific source(s) under consideration.

Term	Definition
Risk	The likelihood of an impact occurring combined with effect or consequence(s) of the impact on a receptor if it does occur.
Risk Event	An identified, unplanned event, which is considered relevant to the Proposed Scheme and has the potential to be a Major Accident or Disaster subject to assessment of its potential to result in a significant adverse effect on an environmental receptor.
Rusholme Lane Area	Area required for passing places during the construction of the Gas Pipeline, AGI and GRF (described as Work No. 14 in Schedule 1 to the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application).
Scoping	An exercise undertaken pursuant to regulation 10 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 to determine the topics to be addressed within the Environmental Statement.
Scoping Opinion	A written statement by the Secretary of State as to the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement; for the Proposed Scheme. This was provided by the Planning Inspectorate on 23 October 2017.
Secondary Aquifer	<p>These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary Aquifers are subdivided into two types:</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;</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> <p>The term “Secondary Undifferentiated” is also used in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.</p>
Security Vulnerability Assessment	The purpose of the security vulnerability assessment is following:

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and evaluation of important assets and infrastructure it is important to protect. - Identification of possible threats to the assets and infrastructure and the likelihood of their occurrence, in order to establish and prioritise security measures. - Identification, selection and prioritisation of countermeasures and procedural changes and their level of effectiveness in reducing vulnerability. <p>Identification of weaknesses, including human factors, in the infrastructure, policies and procedures.</p>
Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 (CS)	The first part of the replacement for the Selby District Local Plan 2005. This sets out the high level strategic policies for the District for the period 2012 - 2028. The policies in the Core Strategy replace much of the SDLP policies.
Selby District Local Plan 2005 (SDLP)	A suite of local plan policies that was implemented in 2005. Some policies have been saved for joint consideration with the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013. Others have been deleted and replaced with new policies in the Core Strategy.
Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)	A NOx abatement technology.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Sequential	Where two or more features are not present in views from the same point on a route and cannot therefore ever be seen at the same time even if the arc of view experienced by the observer changes. The observer must move to another point along the same route to see the second or more of them and then they appear in a sequence. Sequential views often occur when moving along a linear route as the observer moves from one point to another and may occur in both directions.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur as a result of noise or vibration.
Site	The Site refers to the Power Station Site, the Carbon capture readiness reserve space (which is also the location of temporary construction laydown described as Work No. 9B in

Term	Definition
	Schedule 1 to the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application) and the Pipeline Area.
Site Boundary	The Site Boundary refers to the outer perimeter of the Site.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are usually selected within a local authority area and support both locally and nationally threatened wildlife. Many sites will contain habitats and species that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP).
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. SSSIs include wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms.
Site Reconfiguration Works / Stage 0	<p>The Site Reconfiguration Works or Stage 0 refers to the works described below that are necessary to prepare the Power Station Site for the construction of the generating station equipment and the electrical connection. The works comprise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demolition of the private squash court (no replacement), Learning Centre (consolidated into existing facilities); and 2. Demolition of and reconstruction of car parking, turbine outage stores, contractor's compounds and welfare facilities. 3. Construction of a cooling water spray screen between relocated facilities and the southern cooling towers. <p>The Site Reconfiguration Works are the subject of a separate planning application under the TCPA (applied for in February 2018 and given reference no. PP-06688208v1) and are also included as part of the Proposed Scheme in the DCO Application, and may be carried out under either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any TCPA planning permission that may be granted; or 2. The Order. <p>The Site Reconfiguration Works are described in Work No. 15 in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.</p>
Sound Power Level (SWL)	<p>The Sound Power Level defines the rate at which sound energy is emitted by a source, and is also expressed in dB. It is defined as follows:</p> $SWL (dB) = 10 \text{ Log}_{10}(W/W_{ref})$ <p>where:</p> <p>W = Sound Power (in Watts) Wref = Reference Power 1 picoWat</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>A few approximate examples of point source SWL are provided as follows; A very quiet ticking watch: 30 dBw Quiet communication in a library: 50 dBw An alarm clock: 70 dBw Loud shouting: 90 dBw A jackhammer: 130 dBw</p>
Sound Pressure Level (SPL)	<p>The Sound Pressure Level has units of decibels, and compares the level of a sound to the smallest sound pressure generally perceptible by the human ear, or the reference pressure. It is defined as follows:</p> $\text{SPL (dB)} = 10 \text{ Log}_{10}(\text{P}/\text{Pref})^2$ <p>where:</p> <p>P = RMS Sound Pressure (in Pa)</p> <p>Pref = Reference Pressure 2×10^{-5} Pa</p> <p>An SPL of 0 dB suggests the Sound Pressure of a sound is equal to the reference pressure. This is known as the threshold of hearing. An SPL of 140 dB represents the threshold of pain.</p>
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Designated zones around public water supply abstractions and other sensitive receptors that sign there are particular risks to the groundwater source they protect.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Areas of protected habitats and species as defined in the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex 1 of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory species.
Species	A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations.
Specific Sound	A component of the ambient sound, associated with a specific source/s under consideration.
Stage 1	This stage assumes that the Site Reconfiguration Works have been completed (either under a TCPA planning permission or under the DCO for the Proposed Scheme).

Term	Definition
	<p>This stage refers to the construction of Unit X, along with the construction of the Gas Pipeline, the GRF, the AGI, the battery storage facility for Unit X, and the building to house the battery storage (for both Units X and Y).</p> <p>During this stage one coal unit (either 5 or 6) continues to operate while Unit X is being constructed.</p>
Stage 2	<p>This stage refers to the operation and maintenance of Unit X, the Gas Pipeline, the GRF, the AGI and the battery storage facility and the construction of Unit Y (including the installation of 100MW storage capability into the battery storage building constructed under Stage 1).</p> <p>The construction of Unit Y is assumed to take place 12 months after Unit X is complete, however this could be longer.</p> <p>If Unit Y is not built then this Stage 2 is a worst case assessment of the operation of Unit X.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <p>The construction laydown areas associated with the construction of the Gas Pipeline, GRF and AGIs will be reinstated during this stage.</p>
Stage 3	<p>This stage refers to the operation and maintenance of Unit X, Unit Y, the Gas Pipeline, the AGI, the GRF and the battery storage facility.</p> <p>The remaining construction laydown/parking areas (associated with the construction of Units X and Y) will be reinstated after Unit Y is built.</p>
Standard of Protection (SoP)	<p>The SoP that a flood defence offers is expressed in terms of the likelihood of a particular flood event (or level) being equalled or exceeded in any given year. Therefore, if a flood defence offers a SoP of 1 in 50, it will take a 1 in 50 (or greater) flood event to overtop it.</p>
Statement of Common Ground (SoCG)	<p>A Statement of Common Ground is a means of capturing the areas of agreement and material differences between the Applicant and third parties.</p>
Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	<p>The Planning Act 2008 requires the Applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting the DCO Application to the Secretary of State. A Statement of Community Consultation must be prepared, setting out how the Applicant proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme.</p>

Term	Definition
Substitution	Where a firm substitutes one activity for a similar activity (e.g. to take advantage of public sector assistance).
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the Proposed Scheme without undue negative consequences.
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of open urban space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Trial trenching	Archaeological intrusive evaluative technique.
Uniform Network Code (UNC)	The UNC is the hub around which the competitive gas industry revolves, comprising a legal and contractual framework to supply and transport gas. It has a common set of rules that ensure that competition can be facilitated on level terms. It governs processes, such as the balancing of the gas system, network planning, and the allocation of network capacity.
Unit X	The construction of a gas fired generating station capable of operating in CCGT and OCGT modes and which would have a generating capacity of up to 1,800 MW. Unit X would be connected to a battery storage facility, with a capability of up to 100MW. The total output from Unit X would be 1,900MW. Unit X is described in Work No. 1 of Schedule 1 to the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.
Unit Y	The construction of a gas fired generating station capable of operating in CCGT and OCGT modes and which would have a generating capacity of up to 1,800 MW. Unit Y would be connected to a battery storage facility, with a capability of up to 100MW. The total output from Unit Y would be 1,900MW. Unit Y is described in Work No. 2 of Schedule 1 to the draft DCO submitted with the DCO Application.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through the area.
Visual Effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual Receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.

Term	Definition
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development.
Vulnerability	In the context of the 2014 EU Directive, the term refers to the 'exposure and resilience' of the Proposed Scheme to the risk of a major accident and/or disaster. Vulnerability is influenced by sensitivity, adaptive capacity and magnitude of impact.
Waste Hierarchy	Sets out the priorities that must be applied when managing waste.
Water Framework Directive	European Union directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative status of all water bodies.
Waterbody	A discrete body of water forming a physical feature.
White Rose Carbon Capture Project	A proposed project to construct and operate a new 448 MW power station (super critical coal-fired with oxygen combustion technology) adjacent to the Existing Drax Power Station Complex.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The principal piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.

Abbreviation

Abbreviation	Term in full
AADF	Annual Average Daily Flow
AGI	Above Ground Installation
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practicable
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
APFP	Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ATV	Agreement to Vary
AUT	Automatic Ultrasonic Testing
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BBOP	Business and Biodiversity Offsetting Programme
BCA	Bilateral Connection Agreement
BEIS	Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BESF	Battery Energy Storage Facility
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile (agricultural land)
BPD	Building Proximity Distance
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BREF	Best Available Technique Reference documents or BREF notes.
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CA	Conservation Area
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCR	Carbon Capture Readiness
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CD&E	Construction, Demolition & Excavation
CDM	Construction, Design Management
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan

Abbreviation	Term in full
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CHP-R	Combined Heat and Power-Ready
CIEEM	Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
COMAH	Control of Major Accidents and Hazards
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CRH	Cold Reheat
CROW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
CRVA	Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
CPP	Construction Phase Plan
CS	Selby District Core Strategy
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CWTP	Construction Worker Travel Plan
DaBA	Design and Build Agreement
dB	Decibel
dB(A)	A-weighted Decibel
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DBA	Design and Build Agreement
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
DMBC	Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELC	European Landscape Convention
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMR	Electricity Market Reform
EN-1	Overarching NPS for Energy
EN-2	NPS for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure

Abbreviation	Term in full
EN-4	NPS for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas Oil Pipelines
EN-5	NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure
EP	Environmental Permit
EPI	Environmental Performance Indicator
EPR	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016
EPS	European Protected Species
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
ERoY	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
ES	Environmental Statement
ESV	Emergency Shutdown Valve
ETI	Energy Technologies Institute
EU	European Union
EU ETS	EU Emissions Trading Scheme
ExA	Examining Authority
FCO	Full Connection Offer
FEP	Flood Evacuation Plan
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIA	Gross Internal Area
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GJ	Giga Joule
GLVIA 3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition
GRF	Gas Receiving Facility
GSUT	Generator Step-Up Transformers
GW	Gigawatts (1000 MW)
GWh	Gigawatt hour (Measurement Unit for Energy)
H&S	Health and Safety
Ha	Hectare
HA	Heritage Asset

Abbreviation	Term in full
HAZID	Hazard Identification Study
HE	Highways England
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HP	High Pressure
HPI	Habitats of Principal Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HRSGs	Heat Recovery Steam Generators
HSC	Hazardous Substances Consent
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSS	Heat Stable Salts
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IEF	Important Ecological Features
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management
IGE	Institute of Gas Engineers
ILAs	Important Landscape Areas
IP	Intimidate Pressure
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
kV	Kilovolt
LA90 dB	Background Sound
LAeq, T dB	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LB	Listed Building
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Areas
LCPD	Large Combustion Plant Directive
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDF	Local Development Framework
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle

Abbreviation	Term in full
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
Lmax	Highest Measured Sound Pressure Level
Lmin	Lowest Measured Sound Pressure Level
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LP	Low Pressure
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LTS	Local Transmission System
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	Metres
MA&D	Major Accidents and Disasters
MAFF	The Ministry of Food and Fisheries
MAGIC	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MAPP	Major Accident Prevention Plan
MEA	Monoethanolamine (amine solvent)
MESL	Minimum Environmental Stable Load
MOC	Minimum Offtake Connection
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MS	Method Statement
Mt	Mega tonne
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt hour (Measurement Unit for Energy)
NATS	National Air Traffic Services
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment And Rural Communities
NERP	National Emissions Reduction Plan
NEWP	Natural Environment White Paper (2012)
NG	National Grid
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NGG	National Grid Gas Plc
NGR	National Grid Reference
NH3	Ammonia
NNR	National Nature Reserve

Abbreviation	Term in full
NO2	Nitrogen dioxide
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NOX	Nitrogen oxides
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor
NTEM	National Trip End Model
NTM	National Traffic Forecasts
NTS	National Transmission System
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
NYES	North Yorkshire Ecology Service
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine
OD	Outside Diameter
OHL	Overhead Line
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OS	Ordinance Survey
PA	Principal Archaeologist
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
PARCA	Planning and Advanced Reservation of Capacity Agreement
PC	Process Contribution – the contribution of the Proposed Scheme, to pollutant concentrations and/or pollutant deposition
PCU	Passenger Car Units
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentrations – the Process Contribution plus Background concentrations (including the Existing Drax Power Station Complex)
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PES	Primary Energy Saving
PGLRA	Preliminary Ground Level Roost Assessment for trees
PIG	Pipeline Inspection Gauge
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PLU	Primary Landscape Unit

Abbreviation	Term in full
PM10	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres
PM2.5	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment
PRF	Potential Roost Feature
PRMS	Pressure Reduction and Metering Station
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
PTF	PIG Trap Facility
PTF-L	Pig Trap Launching station
RFC	Ratio of Flow to Capacity
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
ROV	Remotely Operated Valve
RSPB	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
rWFD	revised Waste Framework Directive
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SDC	Selby District Council
SDLP	Selby District Local Plan
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SM	Scheduled Monument
SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPL	Sound Pressure Level
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SRES	Special Report on Emissions Scenarios
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSG	Sherwood Sandstone Group

Abbreviation	Term in full
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
SWL	Sound Power Level
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TCPA 1990	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
TEMPRO	Trip End Presentation Programme
t/h or t/hr	Tonnes per hour
UK	United Kingdom
VCA	Vehicle Certification Agency
WFD	Waste Framework Directive
WFD	Water Framework Directive
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility