

VPI Immingham OCGT Project

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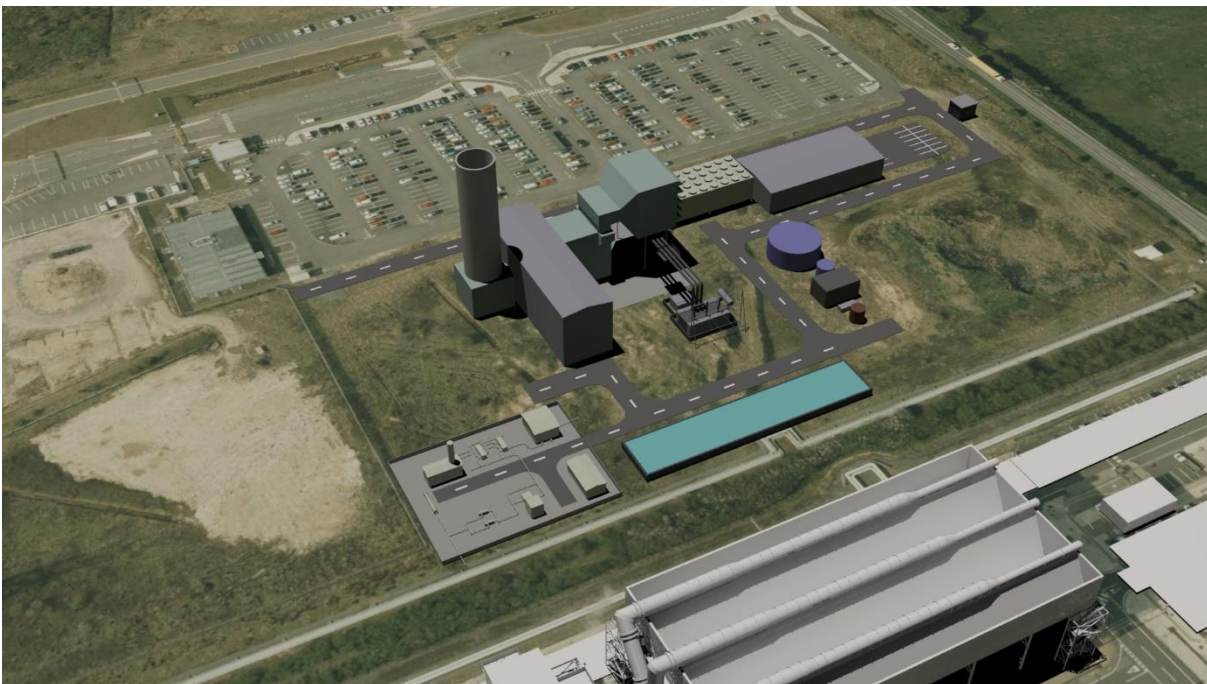
The Immingham Open Cycle Gas Turbine Order

Land at and in the vicinity of the existing VPI Immingham Power Station, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire, DN40 3DZ

Environmental Impact Assessment: Environmental Statement – Volume I

The Planning Act 2008

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



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GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Description
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic Flow – a measure of the total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days.
Access	Work No. 2 – access works comprising access to the OCGT Power Station Site and access to Work Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6;
Access Site	The land required for Work No.2.
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System – a proprietary model for the assessment of effect of emissions to air from point sources and road sources.
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability. The probability of a flood event occurring in any year. Expressed as a percentage
AGI	Above Ground Installation – installations used to support the safe and efficient operation of the pipeline; above ground installations are needed at the start and end of a gas pipeline and at intervals along the route.
AIL	Abnormal indivisible load – a road vehicle that has any of the following: a gross vehicle 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; and a rigid length of more than 18.65 metres and cannot, without undue expense or risk of damage, be divided into two or more loads for the purpose of being carried on a road.
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
APFP Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009
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	VPI Immingham B Ltd
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

Abbreviation	Description
	Planning Act 2008 because the Proposed Development is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under Section 14(1)(a) and Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008 by virtue of being an onshore generating station in England of more than 50 Megawatts electrical capacity.
Application Documents	The documents that make up the Application (as defined above).
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan – A comprehensive series of measures that will help improve air quality and work towards achieving the national objectives for nitrogen dioxide and particles.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – an area designated by the local authority to be managed, through the implementation of a Local Air Quality Management Area, to ensure that it meets national air quality objectives.
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
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 programme addressing threatened species and habitats, designed to protect and restore biological systems.
BAT	Best Available Techniques – available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment.
BAT-AELs	BAT-Achievable Emission Values. Achievable emissions values following the implementation of the best available techniques for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment.
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.
BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey – provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.
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.
BRP	Bat Roost Potential – An assessment to determine the potential for a bat roost at a site.
BS	British Standard – business standards based upon the principles of standardisation recognised inter alia in European Policy.
BTEX	An acronym that stands for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes. These compounds are some of the volatile organic compounds found in petroleum derivatives such as petrol.
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority – the UK’s aviation regulator.
CABE	The Chartered Association of Building Engineers – professional body for building engineers in the United Kingdom and overseas.
CC	Climate change
CCCW	Closed Cycle Cooling Water System – a technology used to provide the necessary heat rejection for steam electric power plants.
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine

Abbreviation	Description
CCR	Carbon Capture Ready – a power station is Carbon Capture Ready where it has been demonstrated that: sufficient space is available on or near the site to accommodate carbon capture equipment in the future; retrofitting carbon capture technology is technically feasible; that a suitable area of deep geological storage exists for the storage of captured CO ₂ ; transporting CO ₂ to the storage location is technically feasible and CCS is likely to be economically feasible.
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage – an emerging technology that enables carbon dioxide produced by burning fossil fuels to be captured and permanently stored, usually in deep geological formations, removing up to 90% of the carbon dioxide that would otherwise be released to the atmosphere.
CCS	The Considerate Construction Scheme – a non-profit making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image.
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CDA	Critical Drainage Area. An area that has critical drainage problems and which has been notified to the local planning authority as such by the Environment Agency in line with the National Planning Policy Framework
CDM	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 – legal duties for safe operation of UK construction sites, including health and safety plans.
CEGB	Former British electricity industry regulator, from 1957 to privatisation in the 1990s.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan – a plan to outline how a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area.
CEMS	Continuous Emission Monitoring System – a tool to monitor flue gas for oxygen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide to provide information for combustion control in industrial settings.
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan. CFMPs aim to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term across a catchment. They typically consider all types of inland flooding
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 for Ecology and Environmental Management – professional body for ecologists and environmental managers in the United Kingdom.
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association – a member-based research and information organisation dedicated to improvement in all aspects of the construction industry.
CL	Critical Levels – the atmospheric concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere above which adverse effects on receptors, such as human beings, plants, ecosystems or materials, may occur according to present knowledge.
CLEA	Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment – a computer-based application that combines information on the toxicity of soil contaminants with estimates of potential exposure by adults and

Abbreviation	Description
	children living, working and/or playing on land affected by contamination over long periods of time.
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – a professional organisation for archaeologists working in the United Kingdom.
CLR	Contaminated Land Research – research surrounding contaminated land and its impacts.
CMS	Construction Method Statement – a means of controlling specific health and safety risks to help manage work and ensure the necessary precautions have been communicated to those involved.
CO	Carbon Monoxide – a colourless, odourless, and tasteless gas slightly less dense than air.
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide – an inorganic chemical compound with a wide range of commercial uses.
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards – Regulations to ensure that businesses take all necessary measures to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances.
COPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974 – an act to deal with a variety of environmental issues including waste on land, water pollution, abandoned mines, noise pollution and the prevention of atmospheric pollution.
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health – a United Kingdom Statutory Instrument stating general requirements on employers to protect employees and other persons from the hazards of substances used at work by risk assessment.
CRCE	Centre for Radiation, Chemicals and Environmental Hazards – provider of radiological protection advice, services and training.
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act – an Act of Parliament regulating public access to land amongst other matters.
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise – The Statutory method for determining entitlement to sound insulation. Eligible schemes are put forward for consideration in accordance with set criteria.
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.
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 – the UK department for communities and local government in England, now known as the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government
DCO	A Development Consent Order made by the relevant Secretary of State pursuant to The Planning Act 2008 to authorise a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. A DCO can incorporate or remove the need for a range of consents which would otherwise be required for a development. A DCO can also include powers of compulsory acquisition.
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change – the UK government department responsible for issues regarding energy supply and climate

Abbreviation	Description
	change. This was replaced by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy in July 2016.
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in the United Kingdom.
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.
DEONI	Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland) – a devolved Northern Irish government department in the Northern Ireland Executive responsible for promoting sustainable development and seeking to secure a better and safer environment for everyone.
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Region – a government department created in 1997 and dissolved in 2001, replaced by the Department for Communities and Local Government and Department for Transport.
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – a series of 15 volumes that provide standards, advice notes and other documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads in the United Kingdom.
DO	Dissolved Oxygen – the amount of gaseous oxygen dissolved in an aqueous solution.
DTM	Digital Terrain Model – a topographic model of the bare Earth – terrain relief that can be manipulated by computer programs.
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.
DWPA	Drinking Water Protected Area – areas of water abstraction (reservoirs/rivers/the ground) to provide water for people to drink.
EA	Environment Agency – a non-departmental public body sponsored by the United Kingdom government’s Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.
EAL	Environmental Assessment Levels
EFT	Emissions Factor Toolkit – published by Defra and the Devolved Administrations to assist local authorities in carrying out Review and Assessment of local air quality.
EH	English Heritage – (now Historic England) – a non-departmental public body of the British Government responsible for heritage protection and management of a range of historic properties.
EHO	Environmental Health Officer – practitioners responsible for carrying out measures for protecting public health, including administering and enforcing legislation related to environmental health.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment – a term used for the assessment of environmental consequences (positive or negative) of a plan, policy, program or project prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action.

Abbreviation	Description
Electrical Connection	Work No. 5 – an electrical connection of up to 400 kilovolts and controls systems.
Electrical Connection Site	The land required for Work No.5.
ELVs	Emission Limit Values – emission limit values based on the Best Available Techniques.
EMF	Electromagnetic fields – a physical field produced by electrically charged objects.
EMR	Electricity Market Reform – a government policy to incentivise investment in secure, low-carbon electricity. It aims to improve the security of Great Britain’s electricity supply and improve affordability of this supply for consumers.
EMS	Environmental Management System – the management of an organisation’s environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner.
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
EPR	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 – Regulations that regulate a range of activities via the issue and enforcement of environmental permits, including Pollution Prevention and Control, Flood Risk activities, and Waste Management.
EPS	Emissions Performance Standard – a way of setting a benchmark for the maximum amount of greenhouse gas emissions that can be emitted for a certain amount of electricity generated.
EPSM	European Protected Species Mitigation – in instances where projects are likely to have an impact on European Protected Species, mitigation must be undertaken and a licence granted by Natural England to provide a derogation to the law.
ES	Environmental Statement – a report in which the process and results of an Environmental Impact Assessment are documented.
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment – a report identifying potential or existing environmental contamination liabilities.
Existing AGI	The exiting AGI within the Existing VPI CHP Site.
Existing AGI Site	The land comprising the exiting AGI within the Existing VPI CHP Site.
Existing Gas Pipeline	An existing underground gas pipeline owned by VPI LLP connecting the Existing AGI Site to an existing tie in the National Grid (NG) Feeder No.9 located to the west of South Killingholme.
Existing Gas Pipeline Site	The land comprising the Existing Gas Pipeline and a stand-off either side of it.
Existing VPI CHP Plant	The existing VPI Immingham Power Station. This facility is a gas-fired combined heat and power (‘CHP’) plant near Immingham providing steam and electricity to the neighbouring refineries and electricity to the National Grid.
Existing VPI CHP Plant Site	The land comprising the Existing VPI CHP Plant, located immediately to the south of the Main OCGT Power Station Site.
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation – a set of technologies used to remove sulphur dioxide from exhaust flue gases of fossil-fuel power plants.

Abbreviation	Description
FGT	Flue Gas Treatment – treatment of flue gases to reduce or eliminate toxic and noxious emissions from all combustion-related processes.
Flood Zone 1	Land with an Annual Exceedance Probability of less than 0.1% risk from fluvial flooding.
Flood Zone 2	Land with an Annual Exceedance Probability of between 0.1% and 1% risk from fluvial flooding.
Flood Zone 3a	Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding or land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood Zone 3b	An area defined as the functional floodplain, that the area where water has to flow or be stored in the event of a flood. Land which would flood with a 1 in 20 (5%) annual probability or greater in any year, or is designed to flood in a 0.1% event should provide the starting point for designation of Flood Zone 3b.
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment – the formal assessment of flood risk issues relating to the Proposed Development. The findings are presented in an appendix to the Environmental Statement.
FWMA	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 – guidance and information on flood risk management and surface water management.
FWD	Flood Warning Direct. A telephone notification service for homes and business for flood risk
FWEP	Flood Warning and Evacuation Plan. A document prepared to reduce the risk of impacts of flooding on site occupants and equipment
GCN	Great Crested Newts
GHG	Greenhouse Gas – a gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range.
GI	Green Infrastructure – a network contributing to solving urban and climatic challenges by building with nature, including storm water management, climate adaptation, less heat stress, more biodiversity, food production, better air quality, sustainable energy production, along with clean water and healthy soils.
GPA	Good Practice Advice – provision of information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interest parties in implementing historic environmental policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG).
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GT	Gas Turbines – a type of internal combustion engine, featuring an upstream rotating compressor coupled to a downstream turbine, and a combustion chamber in between.
GW	Gigawatts – unit of power.
HA	Highways Agency (now known as Highways England) – government owned company responsible for managing the strategic road network in England.
ha	Hectare – unit of measurement.
HC	Hydrocarbons – an organic compound consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon.
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HE	Historic England – an executive non-departmental body of the British Government tasked with protecting the historical environment of England.

Abbreviation	Description
HER	Historic Environment Record – information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the archaeology and historic built environment of a defined geographic area.
HFRMS	Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy[1] (HFRMS). A strategy document outlining the flood risk management plan for the Humber Estuary for the next 25 years and beyond
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle – vehicles with a gross weight in excess of 3.5 tonnes.
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment – process to estimate the nature and probability of adverse health effects in humans who may be exposed to chemicals.
HIA	Health Impact Assessment – a process to evaluate the potential health effects of a plan, project or policy before it is built or implemented.
HMSO	Her Majesty’s Stationary Office – publisher of official documents and legislation.
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment – the assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a Natura 2000 site.
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index – a scoring system developed as a means of evaluating habitat quality and quantity. It is a numerical index between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating an unsuitable habitat and 1 representing optimal habitat.
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management – the professional body for air quality experts in the UK.
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IDB	Internal Drainage Board – an authority with powers to undertake work to secure clean water drainage and water level management within drainage districts.
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive, EU Directive 201/75/EU – European Union Directive committing member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.
IEEM	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment – professional body for environmental practitioners in the United Kingdom.
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation – UK government qualitative study of deprived areas in English local councils.
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation – an international standard setting body composed of representatives for various national standards organisations.
JEP	Joint Environmental Programme – a programme of research into the environmental impacts of electricity generation funded by nine of the leading producers in the United Kingdom.
JNCC	Joint Nature and Conservation Committee
JNSA	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.

Abbreviation	Description
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management – the review and assessment of air quality by local authorities in the UK.
LCA	Landscape Character Area – areas of homogenous landscape or townscape character. Typical components defining character include landform, land cover, settlement pattern, form and enclosure.
LCP	Large Combustion Plant – a combustion plant with a thermal capacity of 50 MW or greater.
LCT	Landscape Character Type – a form of landscape classification based on characteristics of the land.
LDF	Local Development Framework The spatial planning strategy introduced in England and Wales by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
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.
LE	Life Expectancy – a statistical measure of the average time an organism is expected to live.
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnerships are voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses.
LFMRS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy This document provides details flood risk within the Borough and which statutory authorities are responsible for the management of local flood risk. The report does not consider flood risk from Main Rivers.
Limits of Deviation	The lateral limits shown on the Works Plan submitted as part of the Application and within which the Proposed Development may occur.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority/Authorities – authorities responsible for maintaining a register of structures and features likely to have a significant effect on flood risk in their area.
Local Nature Reserve or LNR	A non-statutory site of local importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment.
LOAEL	Lowest observed adverse effect level. This is the level of noise exposure above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
TLOR	Total Lindsey Oil Refinery
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LRF	Local Resilience Forum
LSE	Likely significant effect, a term used in the ES to describe when effects on a receptor are predicted to be significant
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area – part of a set of geographies designed specifically for statistical purposes. They set boundaries to allow data monitoring over time. LSOAs have a smaller population than Middle Super Output Areas.
LTP	Local Transport Plan – a statutory transport plan for a local area covering a number of years (typically 5 years).
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	Metres – unit of distance.
OCGT Power Station Site	The land required for Work No.1.
MCPD	Medium Combustion Plant Directive. EU Directive 2015/2193. European Union Directive committing member states to control and

Abbreviation	Description
	reduce the impact of emissions from combustion plant between 1 and 50MW thermal input.
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone – a type of marine nature reserve in UK waters. They are areas designated with the aim to protect nationally importance, rare or threatened habitats and species.
MOC	Minimum Offtake Connection
MW	Megawatts – unit of energy.
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy Objectives – national air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK.
NATA	New Approach to Appraisal
Natura 2000 site	Natura 2000 is a network of sites selected to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. How a site is chosen depends on what it aims to protect.
NCA	National Character Area – a natural subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity.
NELC	North East Lincolnshire Council
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 – an Act designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment, amongst other matters.
Gas Connection	Work No. 4 – the new underground and overground gas pipeline.
NG	National Grid
NGG	National Grid Gas plc
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission plc
NHLE	National Heritage List for England – official and up-to-date database of all listed and designated heritage sites.
NLC	North Lincolnshire Council
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide – one of several nitrogen oxides.
NPPF-TG	The National Planning Policy Framework – Technical Guidance
NPPF	The National Planning Policy Framework – Policy Framework which was introduced in March 2012 and updated in July 2018. The NPPF is part of the Government's reform of the planning system intended to make it less complex, to protect the environment and to promote sustainable growth. It does not contain any specific policies on Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects but its policies may be taken into account in decisions on DCOs if the Secretary of State considers them to be both important and relevant.
NPS	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 the primary matter against which applications for NSIPs are determined.
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery – machinery typically used off the road, such as construction machinery.
NSER	No Significant Effects Report – for the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project – Defined by the Planning Act 2008 and including projects relating to energy (including generating stations, electric lines and pipelines); transport (including trunk roads

Abbreviation	Description
	and motorways, airports, harbour facilities, railways and rail freight interchanges); water (dams and reservoirs, and the transfer of water resources); waste water treatment plants and hazardous waste facilities. These projects are only defined as nationally significant if they satisfy a statutory threshold in terms of their scale or effect. The Proposed Development is a NSIP.
NSRs	Noise Sensitive Receptors – locations or areas where dwelling units or other fixed, developed sites of frequent human use occur.
NTS	Non-Technical Summary – this document is a summary of the Environmental Statement written in non-technical language for ease of understanding.
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine – a combustion turbine plant fired by gas or liquid fuel to turn a generator rotor that produces electricity.
OMH	Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land
OCGT Power Station	Work No. 1 – an OCGT power station with a gross capacity of up to 299MW.
OCGT Power Station Site	The land required for Work No.1.
ONS	Office for National Statistics – UK’s largest independent producer of official statistics.
Order land	The area over which powers of compulsory acquisition or temporary possession are sought in the DCO, shown on the Land Plans. The Order land is the same area as the Project Land.
Order limits	The area in which consent to carry out works is sought in the DCO, the area is split into different Work Numbers which are set out Schedule 1 to the DCO and shown on the Works Plans. The Order limits is the same area as the Site .
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008. An Act which provides the need for and the powers to apply for and grant development consent orders (‘DCO’) for nationally significant infrastructure projects (‘NSIP’).
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons – hydrocarbons that are organic compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen.
PC	Process Contribution – represents the change caused by the Proposed Development.
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls – an organic chlorine compound.
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA Report – report establishing baseline conditions and evaluating the importance of any ecological features present.
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentration – PC plus background concentration.
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information – an initial statement of the main environmental information available for the study area.
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report – a report outlining the preliminary environmental information and which is published during the pre-application consultation on a NSIP.
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment – a high level screening exercise to identify potential flood risk locations.
PHE	Public Health England – an executive agency, sponsored by the Department of Health, to protect and improve the nation’s health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.
PIA	Personal Injury Accident – an incident to the body, mind or emotions.

Abbreviation	Description
PIG	Pipe Inspection Gauge, a method of inspecting pipelines such as those used to transport gas
PINS	Planning Inspectorate – executive agency of the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government of the United Kingdom Government. It is responsible for examining applications for NSIPs, and reporting to the Secretary of State who makes a final decision on such applications.
PLU	Primary Landscape Unit
PM2.5	Fine particulate matter
PM10	Particulate matter
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance – guidance expanding upon and supporting the NPPF.
PPGN	Pollution Prevention Guidance Notes
The Project Land	The land required for the Proposed Development (the Site) and the land comprising the Existing Gas Pipeline Site. The Project Land is the same as the 'Order land' (in the DCO).
Gas Connection Site	The land required for Work No.4 – the gas connection for the OCGT Power Station.
Proposed Development	The construction, operation and maintenance of a new gas-fired electricity generating station with a gross output capacity of up to 299 MW, including electrical and gas supply connections, and other associated development.
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PWMS	Precautionary Working Method Statement
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan – sets out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment.
RCA	Regional Character Area
RFC	Ratio of flow to capacity
ROV	Remotely Operated Valve – a valve designed, installed and maintained for the primary purpose of achieving rapid isolation of plant items containing hazardous substances in the event of a failure of the primary containment system.
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation – High quality conservation sites that are protected under the European Habitats Directive, due to their contribution to conserving those habitat types that are considered to be most in need of conservation.
SBR	Supplemental Balancing Reserve – contracts established to ensure there are reserve power stations to be used in the unlikely event of a shortfall in generating capacity. These reserve power stations are usually those that would be otherwise closed or mothballed.
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction – a means of converting nitrogen oxides with the aid of a catalyst into diatomic nitrogen and water.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SGVs	Soil Guideline Values – developed by DEFRA and the Environment Agency as indicators of potential unacceptable risk.
SINC	Site of Nature Conservation Interest
The Site	The land required for the Proposed Development, and which is the same as the 'Order limits' (in the DCO).

Abbreviation	Description
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoS	The Secretary of State – the decision maker for DCO applications and head of a Government department. In this case the SoS for the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (formerly the Department for Energy and Climate Change).
SPA	Special Protection Area – strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive. Special Protection Areas are Natura 2000 sites which are internationally important sites for the protection of threatened habitats and species.
SPZ	Source Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Specific Scientific Interest – nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, an area designated for protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), due to its value as a wildlife and/or geological site.
SVOCs	Semi Volatile Organic Compounds – a subgroup of volatile organic compounds.
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)
TA	Transport Assessment
TCPA 1990	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) – the Act that regulates the majority of development of land in England and Wales, but which is not directly applicable to this proposed development as it is a NSIP, regulated by the Planning Act 2008.
Temporary Construction and Laydown	Work No. 3 – temporary construction and laydown areas comprising hard standing, laydown and open storage areas, contractor compounds and staff welfare facilities, vehicle parking, roadways and haul routes, security fencing and gates, gatehouses, external lighting and lighting columns. There are three construction and laydown areas included in the Application.
Temporary Construction and Laydown Site	Land Required for Work No. 3.
TEMPRO	Trip End Model Presentation Program – software that allows users to view data relating to forecasts of trip ends and associated documentation.
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons – a term used to describe hydrocarbon compounds derived from Petroleum Sources.
TTRO	Temporary Traffic Regulation Order – legal documents to allow the police or local authorities to temporarily enforce road restrictions to help traffic flow.
TTWA	Travel to Work Area – statistical tool used by UK Government agencies and local authorities to indicate an area where the population would generally commute to a larger town or city for employment purposes.
Utilities and Services Connections	Work No 6 – utilities and services connections to the OCGT Power Station.
Utilities and Services Connections Site	The land required for Work No.6 – the land required for the utilities and services connections to the OCGT Power Station.
Vitol	Vitol Group – the owner of VPI LLP and VPIB.

Abbreviation	Description
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds – chemicals that have a high vapour pressure at ordinary room temperature.
VPIB	VPI Immingham B Limited – the Applicant
VPI EPA	VPI Energy Park A – the land proposed for XXXX that benefits from planning permission XXXX.
VPI LLP	VPI Immingham LLP – the owner and operator of the Existing VPI CHP Plant.
WCA	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 – legislation for the protection of animals, plants and certain habitats in the UK.
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment – a complex mixture of materials and components that because of their hazardous content, and if not properly managed, can cause major environmental and health problems.
WFD	Water Framework Directive – European Union directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies.
WHO	World Health Organisation
Work No.1	An OCGT power station (the 'OCGT Power Station') with a gross capacity of up to 299MW.
Work No.2	Access works (the 'Access Site'), comprising access to the Main OCGT Power Station Site and access to Work Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Work No.3	Temporary construction and laydown area (the 'Temporary Construction and Laydown') comprising hard standing, laydown and open storage areas, contractor compounds and staff welfare facilities, vehicle parking, roadways and haul routes, security fencing and gates, gatehouses, external lighting and lighting columns;
Work No.4	An underground and overground gas pipeline (the 'Gas Connection') of up to 600 mm (nominal internal diameter) for the transport of natural gas to Work No. 1.
Work No.5	An electrical connection (the 'Electrical Connection') of up to 400 kilovolts and control systems.
Work No.6	Utilities and services connections (the 'Utilities and Services Connections').
WRA	Waste and Resources Action Programme – a registered charity working with businesses, individuals and communities to help them reduce waste, develop sustainable products and use resources in an efficient way.
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation – a method statement or a project design to cover a suite of archaeological works for a site.
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility – a computer generated tool to identify the likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development.

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