



GLOSSARY

Drax Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage

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

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1. GLOSSARY

All terms in **red** are capitalised within the DCO Application documents.

Term	Definition
Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL)	An abnormal indivisible load 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	An above ground 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 (HA) include designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets .
Absorber Column	A vessel for the removal of carbon dioxide from flue gases using an amine solvent . Also includes a washing section, split into stages to maintain the absorber's water balance, recover chemical vapor and mist, and control chemical emissions . This forms part of the Carbon Capture Plant .
Adaptive Capacity	The capacity of receptors to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences.
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.

Term	Definition
Air Quality Assessment Level (AQAL)	An assessment level, which for this assessment relates to the UK Air Quality Strategy objectives and non-statutory Environment Assessment Levels (EALs) for human health.
Air Quality Standard	A concentration recorded over a given time period, which is considered to be acceptable in terms of what is scientifically known about the effects of each pollutant on health and on the environment. It can also be used as a benchmark to indicate whether air pollution is getting better or worse.
Air Quality Limit Value	A legally binding threshold for the concentration of a given pollutant in air for the protection of health and ecosystems.
Air Quality Objective	A policy target, expressed as maximum permissible outdoor concentrations of a given pollutant that takes account of economic efficiency, practicability, technical feasibility and timescales.
Am³/s	Unit of volumetric flow rate under actual stack exit conditions as actual cubic metres (Am ³) per second (/s).
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.
Ancillary Equipment	Other plant required for a Carbon Capture Plant to integrate with the Drax Power Station and other works or operations as are necessary for the construction and operation of the Proposed Scheme .
Applicant	Drax Power Limited.

Term	Definition
Archaeological Interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset (HA) if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets (HA) with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)	For a risk to be ALARP , the cost, time or effort involved in reducing the risk further would be grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.
Authorised Development	The development that will be described in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order (dDCO) . This is also referred to as the Proposed Scheme .
A-weighting	The human ear can detect sound over a wide range of frequencies, from 20Hz to 20kHz, 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 sound power level 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. Sound power level readings with the A-weighting applied are represented in dB(A) .
Background Sound	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 L_{A90} metric.
Baseline	A reference level of existing environmental conditions against which a project is measured and controlled.

Term	Definition
Baseline Studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Below-Ground Heritage Asset	Below-ground heritage assets include both known and hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains.
Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (BMV)	Defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the Agricultural Land Classification by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) . This is the land which 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)	The available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and associated impacts on the environment.
Best Available Technique Associated Emission Level (BAT-AEL)	The range of associated emission levels (AELs) for a pollutant obtained under normal operating conditions using a best available technique (BAT) or a combination of best available techniques, as described in European Union BAT reference documents, expressed as an average over a given period of time, under specified reference conditions.
Best Available Technique Reference Documents (BREF) Notes	The European Commission (EC) produces Best Available Technique Reference Documents or BREF notes. They contain Best Available Techniques (BAT) for installations.
Bill of Quantities (BoQ)	A detailed schedule of material types and quantities required for the construction works.

Term	Definition
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, landscape , ecosystem, habitats , communities, species , populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS)	The technology combining energy generation from biomass with carbon capture and storage , resulting in carbon negative energy generation (net removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere).
Book of Reference	A document setting out all of the land directly affected by the Proposed Scheme , as well as the owners and occupiers of the affected land and those with an interest in it. This document will be submitted with the DCO Application .
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.
Carbon Capture	The process of removing carbon dioxide that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere from industrial sources.
Carbon Capture and Storage	Technology to facilitate the capture and storage of carbon dioxide to prevent such gases entering the atmosphere.
Carbon Capture Plant	Infrastructure to remove carbon dioxide from the flue gas emitted by the biomass units at Drax Power Station . The Carbon Capture Plant includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas / Gas Heat Exchanger; • Quench Column; • Absorber Column; • Solvent Regenerator System;

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich Solvent / Lean Solvent Heat Exchanger(s); and • Any additional ancillary equipment required for the carbon capture process.
Carbon Capture Plant Site	Land occupied by the Carbon Capture Plant within the Order Limits .
Carbon Capture Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)	A new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) to treat and temporarily store wastewater from the Proposed Scheme . A key component of the wastewater treatment process will be the ammonia stripping columns, which may be a source of ammonia emissions.
Carbon Dioxide Compressor Building	For the Carbon Capture Plant for each of Unit 1 and Unit 2, there will be up to eight carbon dioxide compressors enclosed in up to four Carbon Dioxide Compressor Buildings . As such, there will be a maximum of sixteen carbon dioxide compressors and a maximum of eight Carbon Dioxide Compressor Buildings for the Proposed Scheme..
Carbon Dioxide Delivery Terminal Compound	<p>A low elevation compound to facilitate transport of carbon dioxide from the Proposed Scheme to a new carbon dioxide pipeline, for permanent storage in naturally occurring aquifers under the southern North Sea.</p> <p>The compound would be operated by National Grid Carbon Limited.</p> <p>The compound would be located to the north of the Drax Power Station, with the exact location to be confirmed after submission of the DCO Application, following further design work between the Applicant and National Grid Carbon Limited.</p> <p>If the Applicant and National Grid Carbon Limited agree to locate the compound, within the area identified as Work No. 2(a) within the Order Limits, the compound would be</p>

Term	Definition
	consented under this DCO . If the Applicant and National Grid Carbon Limited agree to locate the compound outside of the area identified as Work No. 2, the compound would be consented under a separate DCO . For the latter scenario, a carbon dioxide pipeline to an agreed terminal point at the Order Limits (within the area identified as Work No. 2(b)) would be consented under this DCO .
Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant	<p>Infrastructure to process and compress carbon dioxide removed by the Carbon Capture Plant to meet the National Grid's pipeline specification.</p> <p>Includes the Carbon Dioxide Compressor Buildings, carbon dioxide dryers, associated treatment and exporting plant (to include but not limited to filters, conditioners, recirculating compressors, heated safety valves, oxygen removal equipment, hydrogen generation, hydrogen storage, gas detection safety systems and metering), and Carbon Dioxide Main Vent Stacks.</p>
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e)	A metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases (GHG Emissions) on the basis of their global-warming potential, by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential.
Carbon Dioxide Pipe Bridge	Infrastructure to transport carbon dioxide above ground via pipeline(s) from the Carbon Capture Plant to the Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant .
Carbon Dioxide Main Vent Stack	Process within the Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant to enable carbon dioxide to be temporarily vented from the system. A vent silencer will be included to reduce noise levels during venting.

Term	Definition
	This could be controlled venting during normal operation (scheduled start-ups and shutdowns) or emergency venting in the event of abnormal operation.
Characterisation	The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character , classifying and mapping them and describing their character.
Characteristics	Elements, or combination of elements which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character .
Circular Economy	Maximising the sustainable use and value of resources, eliminating waste from all stages of the resource lifecycle, whilst benefiting both the economy and the environment.
Climate Change	Large scale, long term shift in the Earth's weather patterns or average temperature.
Colour rendering	Colour rendering (as per BS EN 12665:2002) - Effect of an illuminant on the colour appearance of objects by conscious or subconscious comparison with their colour appearance under a reference illuminant.
Combined Power Turbine	Infrastructure to condition the extracted steam as required by the Carbon Capture Plant and supply electrical power required for other parts of the Proposed Scheme .
Combined Power Turbine Building	Enclosure to house the Combined Power Turbine(s) .
Common Plant	Infrastructure to support the Carbon Capture process at Drax Power Station . The Common Plant includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modification and upgrade works to the existing water pre-treatment plant; • Modification, upgrade and extension works to the existing cooling water system to include the cooling water

Term	Definition
	<p>pumps and reconfiguration of cooling water discharge manifold. There will be no modification, upgrade and extension works to the existing cooling towers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modification, upgrade and extension works to the existing generating station boilers and turbines to include interconnections for supply of steam; • Steam processing infrastructure including Combined Power Turbines and pressure reducing de-superheating stations; • Solvent Storage and Make-up System; • Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant; • Common Supporting Infrastructure, including the Carbon Capture Wastewater Treatment Plant, chemical storage areas, road tanker loading and unloading areas, and all firefighting systems including fire water tanks; and • Integral electrical connections required for the Carbon Capture Plant.
Competent Authority	<p>The relevant Secretary of State (SoS) is the Competent Authority for the purposes of the Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations in relation to applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).</p>
Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste	<p>Waste produced by a range of sectors, which arises from commercial (Retail and Wholesale, Public Services and other services) and industrial (including food, drink and tobacco, chemical/non-metallic minerals, power and utilities, metal manufacturing, machinery and equipment and textiles, wood and paper publishing) activities.</p>

Term	Definition
Construction Compound	A secure area from which Site work is managed and resourced, including but not limited to temporary offices, workshop, parking and storage during the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme .
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	Document setting out methods to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts on the environment and surrounding area and the protocols to be followed in implementing these measures in accordance with environmental commitments during the construction phase .
Construction Phase	The stage during which construction works for the Proposed Scheme will take place.
Consultation Documents	The documents submitted to support the formal pre-application consultation under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008). They include “ <i>plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development</i> ” as stated in subsection (4) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
Consultation Zone	The Health & Safety Executive (HSE) sets a consultation distance (CD) around major hazard sites and major accident hazard pipelines after assessing the risks and likely effects of major accidents at the major hazard site/pipeline. The area enclosed within the CD is referred to as the consultation zone . The Local Planning Authority is notified of this CD and has a statutory duty to consult HSE on certain proposed developments within the zone the CD forms.
Contaminated Land	Where substances are causing or have a significant possibility to cause significant harm to people, property or protected species ; or, where significant pollution is being caused or

Term	Definition
	has a significant possibility of being caused to controlled waters .
Contractor Village	A designated area for temporary offices and welfare facilities for contractors / construction workers, located on hardstanding areas to the west of the existing northern site entrance car park.
Controlled Waters	As defined under the Water Resources Act 1991. The term controlled waters refers to: rivers, streams, estuaries, lakes, canals, ditches, ponds and groundwater as far out as the UK territorial limit.
Critical Level	A critical level refers to the concentration of a gaseous pollutant below which direct adverse effects on sensitive vegetation are not expected to occur.
Critical Load	A critical load defines the rate of acid or nutrient nitrogen (N) deposition below which significant harmful effects are not expected to occur in sensitive habitats.
Cumulative Effects	<p>In the context of the EIA for the Proposed Scheme there are two types of cumulative effects:</p> <p>Intra-project combined effects – the interaction and combination of different residual (post-mitigation) environmental effects of the Proposed Scheme affecting the same Receptor; and</p> <p>Inter-project Cumulative Effects – the combined residual (post-mitigation) environmental effects of the Proposed Scheme with a committed project (or projects) affecting the same Receptor.</p>
Cumulative visual effects: In combination	Effects that can be caused by combined visibility, which ‘occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint’ and / or sequential effects which

Term	Definition
<p>In succession Sequentially</p>	<p>'occur when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see different developments' (SNH 2012).</p> <p>Occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint:</p> <p>In combination:</p> <p>Where two or more developments are or would be within the observer's arc of vision at the same time without moving his/her head (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</p> <p>In succession:</p> <p>Where the observer has to turn his/her head to see the various developments – actual and visualised (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</p> <p>Sequential cumulative effect:</p> <p>Occurs where the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see the same or different developments.</p> <p>Sequential effects may be assessed for travel along regularly used routes such as major roads or popular paths.</p> <p>Frequently sequential:</p> <p>Where the features appear regularly and with short time lapses between instances depending on the speed of travel and distance between viewpoints (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</p> <p>Occasionally sequential:</p> <p>Where longer time lapses between appearances would occur because the observer is moving slowly and/or there are larger distances between the viewpoints (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</p>
<p>DCO Application</p>	<p>The application for development consent that will be submitted by the Applicant.</p>
<p>Decibel (dB)</p>	<p>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</p>

Term	Definition
	detect a wide range of sound pressures, typically between 2x10 ⁻⁵ and 200 Pa, so the logarithmic scale is used to quantify these levels using a more manageable range of values.
Decommissioning Phase	The stage during which decommissioning of the Proposed Scheme would take place, following the operational phase .
Development Consent Order (DCO)	A Development Consent Order (DCO) is a Statutory Instrument (SI) made by the Secretary of State (SoS) pursuant to the PA2008 to authorise a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) .
Degree of change	A combination of scale, extent and duration of an effect also defined as magnitude .
Demolition (work)	The action or process of deconstructing, demounting or otherwise bringing down / breaking out of buildings and structures.
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.
Designated Site of National Importance	Areas of land subject to protection under UK legislation, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR) .
Design Principles	Statements derived from analyses of functional needs and site context including feedback from the consultation process, to set the framework for detailed design development and approvals.
Development	Any proposal that results in change to the landscape and / or visual environment.
Direct Effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Proposed Scheme .

Term	Definition
Direct Employment	An increase in local employment arising from further economic activity (jobs, expenditure or income) associated with additional local income and local supplier purchases.
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 .
Disposal	Discarding of waste to landfill.
Drax Power Station	The existing power station in Selby owned and operated by the Applicant .
Drax Power Station Site	Land occupied by the Drax Power Station that falls within the Order Limits .
Drax Power Station Site Construction Laydown Areas	<p>Temporary areas required during the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme, located on the Drax Power Station Site.</p> <p>The Drax Power Station Site Construction Laydown Areas are made up of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing northern site entrance car park, which would be maintained as car parking for construction workers; • A hardstanding area to the west of the car park which would be used for the Contractor Village (designated area for offices and welfare facilities); • An area to the north currently characterised as the Woodyard. This area would be used for laydown and heavy fabrication; • The existing Limestone and Gypsum storage buildings which following cease of coal operation, would be redundant.

Term	Definition
	<p>These buildings would be used for covered laydown and fabrication; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six smaller hardstanding areas local to the BECCS construction, which would be used for laydown, fabrication and local construction.
Drax Repower	<p>The project consented by the Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order 2019 for the construction, operation and maintenance of up to new combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) generating units in place of two coal-fired units (known as Units 5 and 6) that will be decommissioned at Drax Power Station.</p>
East Coast Cluster (ECC)	<p>The East Coast Cluster (ECC) unites the Humber and Teesside with infrastructure to decarbonise industry and establish a platform for economic growth.</p> <p>The ECC is enabled by the Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP) and is a collaboration between Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH), Net Zero Teesside and NEP.</p>
East Construction Laydown Area	<p>Temporary area required during the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme, located on land to the east of the Drax Power Station Site, across New Road. The area would be used for laydown of plant, equipment and materials, light fabrication and as an overflow car park.</p>
Effect	<p>The consequence of an impact on the environment.</p>
EIA Directive	<p>Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended). The initial Directive of 1985 and its three amendments have been codified by Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011. Directive 2011/92/EU has been amended in 2014 by Directive 2014/52/EU.</p>

Term	Definition
EIA Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
EIA Scoping Opinion	The Secretary of State's (SoS) written opinion as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement (ES).
EIA Scoping Report	A report prepared by an Applicant to provide the information required under the EIA Regulations to request an EIA Scoping Opinion from the SoS .
Emission	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.
Emission Limit Value (ELV)	The permitted emission limit set by the competent authority, under specified reference conditions, that ensures emissions do not exceed BAT-AELs .
Emission Rate	The quantity of a pollutant released from a source over a given period of time.
Endurance	<p>Endurance is the name of a geological feature – a saline aquifer – which lies approximately 145km offshore from Teesside under the southern North Sea. It is the proposed location for the storage of carbon dioxide, such as that captured by the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP) offers access to the Endurance carbon dioxide storage facility.</p> <p>On 12 May 2022, the North Sea Transition Authority awarded two new carbon storage (CS) licences in the Southern North Sea. Storage sites are located around 70 km (43 miles) off the coast of Humberside. Combined with the existing licence granted for the Endurance carbon store, they could eventually contribute to the storage of up to 23 Mtpa of</p>

Term	Definition
	carbon dioxide around 1,400 m beneath the seabed.
Energy from Waste	The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often electricity and / or heat.
Enhancement	Measures to improve the environment, such as landscape resource and the visual amenity of the Proposed Scheme and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition.
Environmental Assessment Level (EAL)	Environmental Assessment Level as used by the Environment Agency to judge the acceptability of proposed emissions to air from industrial sites, and their relative contribution to the environment. EALs represent a pollutant concentration in ambient air at which no significant risks to human health are expected.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing the significance of effects from the Proposed Scheme , undertaken in accordance with The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations).
Environmental Statement (ES)	A statement prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the likely 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 and which is prepared in accordance with the latest EIA Scoping Opinion adopted by the SoS (where relevant).
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).

Term	Definition
European Protected Species (EPS) Mitigation Licence	A licence issued to permit an activity affecting European Protected Species (EPS) that would otherwise be an offence under the Habitats Regulations .
European Sites	An area of land subject to protection through The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017, as amended), including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) . As a matter of government policy, Ramsar Sites receive the same level of protection and assessment requirements as European Sites .
European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)	The system helps to enforce legislative requirements for carbon neutrality to be achieved in the EU by 2050. The systems works on a 'cap and trade' principle. A cap is set on the total amount of GHG Emissions that can be emitted by an installation. The cap reduces over time. Installations are able to trade GHG Emission allowances with other installations. An installation must surrender sufficient allowances to cover its GHG Emissions , otherwise fines can be imposed.
Examining Authority (ExA)	A single person or panel appointed from the Planning Inspectorate responsible for conducting the examination of, and making a recommendation to the SoS as to a decision on, a DCO Application .
Exceedance	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant are greater than the appropriate air quality standard .
Existing Drax Jetty	The jetty owned and operated by the Applicant on the River Ouse, located approximately 2.5 km from Drax Power Station by road.
Existing Drax Power Station	The facilities comprising the existing Drax Power Station , and the land upon which it is situated.

Term	Definition
External Influencing Factor	A factor which occurs beyond the limits of the Proposed Scheme that may present a risk to the Proposed Scheme , e.g. if an external disaster occurred (e.g. earthquake, COMAH site major accident) it would increase the risk of serious damage to an environmental receptor associated with the Proposed Scheme .
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 (FRA) . Nationally consistent delineation of 'high', 'medium' and 'low' flood risk updated by the EA as deemed appropriate, typically on a quarterly basis.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	An assessment of the risk of flooding.
Flood Zones	Zones based on the annual probability of flooding from fluvial and tidal sources, as defined in the Flood Map for Planning . Areas are categorised into one of the following: Flood Zone 1, Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3a or Flood Zone 3b .
Flood Zone 1	This zone comprises land assessed as having less than a 1 in 1,000 (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 1,000 (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.

Term	Definition
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.
FGD Planning Permission	Full planning permission (2020/0994/FULM) granted by Selby District Council under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) for demolition of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) Plant and associated restoration works at Drax Power Station .
Future Baseline	The likely evolution of the baseline without implementation of the Proposed Scheme .
Gas / Gas Heat Exchanger	Infrastructure within the Carbon Capture Plant's flue gas pre-treatment to cool the hot untreated flue gas with the returning cold treated flue gas, before entering the Quench Column .
Geographical Information System (GIS)	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Geophysical Survey	An investigation involving the making and interpreting of measurements of physical properties of the earth to determine subsurface conditions.
Geotechnical Survey	An investigation to determine the nature and engineering properties of the soil and other materials and to determine soil profiles and property assignments for the purpose of design and construction.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions	Gas that absorbs and emits reflected solar radiation which result in the warming of the Earth's atmosphere. It is absorbed and emitted at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. The six main GHG Emissions which are anthropogenic

Term	Definition
	<p>are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride. In combination, these GHGs are commonly expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) according to their relative global warming potential. For this reason, the shorthand 'carbon' may be used to refer to GHGs.</p>
<p>Ground Investigations</p>	<p>The physical investigation stage of the geotechnical survey of which geophysical surveys may be one element. Comprised of targeted investigations including both intrusive and non-intrusive techniques to prove ground conditions, determine soil / rock parameters and identify hazards associated with the ground conditions to inform a Proposed Development.</p>
<p>Groundwater Flooding</p>	<p>Groundwater flooding is defined as the emergence of groundwater at the ground surface away from perennial river channels or the rising of groundwater into man-made ground, under conditions where the normal ranges of groundwater level and flow are exceeded.</p>
<p>Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ)</p>	<p>Also, Source Protection Zone (SPZ), defined for 2,000 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 SPZ 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.</p>
<p>Groundwater Vulnerability</p>	<p>Assessment of the vulnerability of groundwater to a pollutant discharged at ground level based on the hydrological, geological, hydrogeological and soil properties within a one-kilometre square grid.</p>

Term	Definition
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.
Habitat Provision Area	Area(s) within the Order Limits that may be used for habitat provision for the Proposed Scheme .
Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI)	Semi-natural habitat types identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). They are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England and listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 .
Habitats Regulations	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) which cover the terrestrial environment and implement the Habitats Directive .
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the stages of assessment carried out by the Competent Authority in accordance with Habitats Regulations and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a project may affect the protected features of a European Site and European offshore marine site, before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
Hazard	Anything with the potential to cause harm, including ill-health and injury, damage to property or the environment; or a combination of these.

Term	Definition
Hazardous Waste	Waste that by legal definition may cause particular harm to human health or the environment.
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Heritage Asset (HA)	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 (HA) include designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets .
High intensity discharge lamp	An electric discharge lamp in which the light producing arc is stabilised by wall temperature and the arc has a bulb wall loading in excess of 3 watts per square centimetre. HID lamps include high pressure mercury, metal halide, high pressure sodium and cosmopolis lamps.
High Pressure Sodium lamp	A high intensity discharge lamp in which the major portion of the light is produced, directly or indirectly, by radiation from sodium operating at a partial pressure in excess of 10 kilopascals. Note: The term covers lamps with clear or diffusing bulbs.
Highway Modifications	Possible road improvements required to facilitate movement of construction traffic and/or abnormal indivisible loads .
Historic Landscape Character	A desk-based method used to define and map the historic and archaeological dimension of the present day landscape .
Humber Extreme Water Level	The EA's 2021 Humber Extreme Water Level (HEWL) hydraulic model which provides in-channel water levels. It includes joint probability, and also includes a larger range to

Term	Definition
	account for changes to peak river flow and sea level rise allowances.
Humber Low Carbon Pipelines (HLCP) Project	<p>The Humber Low Carbon Pipelines (HLCP) project forms the backbone of the Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH) vision to become the UK's first net-zero carbon cluster by 2040.</p> <p>The proposed project aims to deliver a new onshore network of pipelines to transport the captured carbon emissions from the region's emitters for safe storage under the North Sea, and enable industries to fuel-switch from fossil fuels to low carbon hydrogen.</p>
Hydrology	The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth.
Hydromorphology	The physical characteristics of the shape, boundaries and content of a water body.
Illuminance	<p>Quotient of the luminous flux ($d\phi$) incident on an element of the surface containing the point, by the area (dA) of that element.</p> <p>Equivalent definition: Integral, taken over the hemisphere visible from the given point, of the expression Unit:</p> <p>$L \times \cos \theta \times d\Omega$. Where L is the luminance at the given point in the various directions of the incident elementary beams of solid angle $d\Omega$; and θ is the angle between any of these beams and the normal to the surface at the given point. Unit Lx (lux) or lumens per metre squared (lm/m^2).</p>
Illuminance Uniformity	Ratio of minimum illuminance to average illuminance on a surface. Note: Use is also made of the ratio of minimum illuminance to maximum illuminance, in which case, this should be specified explicitly.
Impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Scheme .

Term	Definition
Important Ecological Feature	Habitats, species and/or ecosystems and their functions or services that are geographically important and potentially affected by the Proposed Scheme .
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	The indices of deprivation measure relative deprivation in local authorities across England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the most widely used of these indices.
Indirect Effect	An effect that results indirectly from the Proposed Scheme , as a consequence of a 'direct effect' , 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 effect .
Indirect Employment	Employment growth arising locally through manufacturing services and suppliers to the construction process (indirect or supply linkage multipliers).
Induced Employment	Employment associated with local expenditure as a result of those who derive incomes from the direct and supply linkage impacts of the Proposed Scheme .
Inner Source Protection Zone (SPZ 1) (SPZ 1)	Also referred to as the 'inner zone'. In relation to contamination risks to groundwater sources, defined by the Environment Agency as the 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50 metres.
Inside battery limits (ISBL)	The package of equipment that will make up the core of the Carbon Capture Plant .
Internal Drainage Board (IDB)	Each Internal Drainage Board (IDB) is a public body that manages water levels in an area, known as an internal drainage district, where there is a special need for drainage. They undertake works to reduce flood risk to people

Term	Definition
	and property and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.
Internal Influencing Factor	A factor which occurs within the limits of the Proposed Scheme that may present a risk to the Proposed Scheme .
International Sites	Sites which are selected and designated on scientific criteria to protect certain species, habitats and physical features.
Iterative design process	In the context of EIA , this is the process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to a growing understanding of environmental issues.
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 L_{A90} and other percentile measures	This represents the sound power level which is exceeded 90% of the time, expressed in dB or dB(A) . L _{A90} is used to quantify background noise levels (background sound). Other percentiles exist and are used for various types of noise assessment. These include L01, L10, L50, L99.
LAeq, T	Equivalent Continuous Level over a stated period of time (T). When a noise varies over time, the LAeq, T is the equivalent continuous sound which would contain the same sound energy as the time varying sound.
Lamp	Source made in order to produce optical radiation, usually visible. Note: This term is also sometimes incorrectly used for certain types of luminaires.

Term	Definition
Lmax and Lmin	<p>The Lmax or Lmaximum represents the highest measured sound pressure level during a measurement period T.</p> <p>The Lmin or Lminimum represents the lowest measured sound pressure level during a measurement period T.</p>
Land Cover	<p>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.</p>
Land Use	<p>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.</p>
Landfill	<p>A facility designed to receive disposed waste. Usually involves the infill of pre-existing voids.</p>
Landform	<p>The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.</p>
Landscape	<p>An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human factors.</p>
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	<p>A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant effect 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.</p>
Landscape Character	<p>A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another.</p>
Landscape Character Areas	<p>These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.</p>

Term	Definition
Landscape Character Assessment	The process of identifying and describing variation in the landscape character 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 combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement patterns, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
Landscape Effects	Effect on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Landscape Receptor	An aspect of the landscape resource that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Scheme .
L_{Amax}	L_{Amax} is the maximum A - weighted sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. L_{Amax} is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little effect on the overall L_{Aeq,T} noise level but will still affect the noise environment.
Large Raised Reservoir	A large, raised reservoir is a reservoir which holds or has the potential to hold 25,000 cubic metres of water above ground level.
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	Local authority responsible to taking the lead on local flood risk management as defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

Term	Definition
Light Pollution	The spillage of light into areas where it is not desired.
Likely Significant Effect	<p>The significance of an environmental effect is typically a function of the 'value' or 'sensitivity' of the receptor and the 'magnitude' or 'scale' of the impact. Combining the environmental value of the resource or receptor with the magnitude of change produces a significance of effect category.</p> <p>The definition of a significant effect for each environmental topic will be contained within their respective chapters of the ES.</p>
Likely Significant Effect(s) in the context of the Habitats Regulations (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended))	A possible (negative) effect on the qualifying features and/or conservation objectives of one or more European Sites , that cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information.
Limit of Deviation	These limits show the maximum area within which the Proposed Scheme could be installed. This flexibility is required in order to deal with unforeseen circumstances, such as ground conditions and local features.
Limit of Land to be Acquired or Used	The limits of land to be acquired or used in connection with the Proposed Scheme , as shown on the Land Plans .
Local Development Plan (LDP)	The set of documents and plans that sets out the local authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.
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 (SSSI) . Local Nature Reserves must be controlled by the local authority through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner.

Term	Definition
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 UK.
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.
Luminaire	Apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more lamps and which includes, except the lamps themselves, all parts necessary for fixing and protecting the lamps and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the electric supply. Note: The term 'light fitting' is deprecated.
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 effect .
Magnitude of Impact	<p>The magnitude of an impact is typically defined by the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extent – the area over which an effect occurs; • duration – the time for which the effect occurs; • frequency – how often the effect occurs; • severity – the degree of change relative to existing environmental conditions.
Main Process & Service Rack	Infrastructure to locate the Rich Solvent / Lean Solvent Heat Exchangers and transport the solvent above ground via pipeline(s) around the Carbon Capture Plant .

Term	Definition
Main River	A watercourse shown as such on the Flood Map for Planning 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 usually larger streams and rivers, but also include smaller watercourses of strategic drainage importance. Main Rivers are under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency who have powers to carry out flood defence works to Main Rivers .
Main Stack	The existing 259m Main Stack at Drax Power Station .
Maintained illuminance (Em or Eav)	Value below which the average illuminance on the specified area should not fall. It is the average illuminance at the time during which maintenance should be carried out. Unit: Lx (Lux) or lm/m ²
(Major) Accident	<p>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. 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 (which constitutes the definition of significance of likely effects). The significance of this effect will take into account the extent, severity and duration of harm and the sensitivity of the receptor.</p> <p>Major accidents are defined as low likelihood, high consequence events.</p>
mg/Nm³	Unit of emission concentration for a given pollutant under specific reference (normal) conditions, given as milligrams (mg) per normal cubic metre (/Nm ³).

Term	Definition
Mid-merit	For the purposes of the Proposed Scheme, the Mid-merit scenario assumes that each of Units 1 and 2 operate at full load for 4000 hours per annum.
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.
Minimum Illuminance	Lowest illuminance at any relevant point on the specified surface. Unit: Lx or lm/m ² Note: The relevant points at which the illuminances are determined shall be specified in the appropriate application standard.
Mitigation Measures	Actions proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible, offset significant adverse effects arising from the whole or specific elements of the Proposed Scheme .
National Grid Carbon Limited (NGCL)	National Grid Carbon Limited (NGCL) is part of National Grid Ventures (NGV) , a division of National Grid plc . NGCL is responsible for the Humber Low Carbon Pipeline DCO Project, which is a separate Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) which will provide the carbon dioxide pipeline required to enable the export of the carbon dioxide captured by the Proposed Scheme to the Humberside Coast, for onward transportation to the Endurance storage site under the North Sea. The NGCL pipeline and the Endurance storage site are both separate projects and do not form part of the Proposed Scheme and they are not included in the DCO Application but will be the subject of separate consent applications by third parties, such as by NGCL .
National Grid Electricity Systems Operator (NG ESO)	NG ESO balances the supply and demand in electricity in England, Wales and Scotland using the electricity transmission network

Term	Definition
	(overhead lines, underground cables and substations). As such, NG ESO is the organisation responsible for import and export of electricity to the Drax Power Station .
National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)	NGET own the electricity transmission network (substations, overhead lines and cables) in England and Wales.
National Grid Transport and Storage Infrastructure	<p>Following processing and compression, the carbon dioxide will be transported and connected into the National Grid Transport and Storage Infrastructure.</p> <p>The National Grid Transport and Storage Infrastructure consists of above ground distribution infrastructure and National Grid carbon dioxide pipeline. Some of this infrastructure may be located within Work No. 2(a) within the Drax Power Station fence boundary. The majority will be located outside of the Order Limits and consented will be sought under a separate application (or applications).</p>
National Grid Ventures (NGV)	National Grid Ventures (NGV), is a division of National Grid plc. It operates outside of National Grid 's core regulated businesses in the UK and US where it develops, operates and invests in energy projects, technologies and partnerships to accelerate the development of a clean energy future. National Grid Ventures ' diverse portfolio of flexible, low carbon and renewable energy businesses across the UK, Europe and US includes sub-sea electricity interconnectors, liquefied natural gas, battery storage, wind and solar power.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Established to protect sensitive features and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The document that sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these

Term	Definition
	are expected to be applied. The NPPF was last revised in July 2021.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	Overarching policy designated under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) concerning the planning and consenting of NSIPs in the UK.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Projects which fall under one of the categories in Part 3 of the PA2008 and therefore require authorisation by way of a DCO .
National Site Network	A network of protected areas that include SAC , SPA and Ramsar sites covering the UK's most valuable and threatened species and habitats , formerly referred to as Natura 2000.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	UK legislation intended to implement key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004 and addresses a wider range of issues relating broadly to the natural environment. The act extends the biodiversity duty set out in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity .
Net Zero Teesside	<p>Net Zero Teesside is a proposed Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage cluster, based in Teesside.</p> <p>A carbon dioxide gathering network, carbon dioxide compression and the onshore section of a carbon dioxide export pipeline on Teesside is proposed by the Northern Endurance Partnership, which will enable the capture, transportation and storage of carbon dioxide from a range of carbon dioxide intensive businesses .</p>
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ)	This dataset sets out the NVZ designations following the 4 yearly review for implementation in 2017. These are the final designations following appeals. NVZs are areas designated

Term	Definition
	as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. The designations are made in accordance with the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015. Waters are defined within the Nitrates Direction as polluted if they contain or could contain, if preventative action is not taken, nitrate concentrations greater than 50mg/L.
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.
Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs)	Any identified receptor likely to be affected by noise. These are generally human receptors , and may include residential dwellings, workplaces, schools, hospitals, community facilities, places of worship, recreational spaces and ecological receptors .
Non-Statutory Consultation	Consultation with stakeholders on the Proposed Scheme which occurs in addition to the Statutory Consultation required under the PA 2008 and EIA Regulations .
Non-Statutory Consultees	Consultees who – whilst not designated in law – are likely to have an interest in a proposed development and should therefore be consulted on the Proposed Scheme .
Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP)	<p>The Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP) was formed in 2020 as the carbon dioxide transportation and storage company which will deliver the onshore and offshore infrastructure needed to capture carbon dioxide from a range of emitters across Teesside and the Humber and transport to offshore storage in the Endurance store.</p> <p>The NEP enables Net Zero Teesside and Zero Carbon Humber by providing the common infrastructure needed to transport carbon dioxide from emitters in the Humber and</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>Teesside regions to secure offshore storage in the North Sea.</p> <p>NEP is a partnership between bp, Equinor, National Grid, Shell and Total, with bp leading as operator.</p>
Obtrusive / Nuisance Light	<p>Light, outside the area to be lit, which, because of quantitative, directional or spectral attributes in a given context, gives rise to annoyance, discomfort, distraction or a reduction in the ability to see essential information, e.g., at signal lights.</p>
Offsite Environmental Mitigation Area	<p>Area(s) outside of the Order Limits that may be used for environmental mitigation for the Proposed Scheme.</p>
Operational Phase	<p>The stage that occurs after the Proposed Scheme is handed over by the relevant construction contractors and approved for operation. It will remain in its operational phase until it is decommissioned.</p>
Order Limits	<p>The limits within which the Proposed Scheme has to be constructed, operated and decommissioned. The limits are shown on the Works Plans (document reference 2.3).</p>
Ordinary Watercourse	<p>Any 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 (LLFA) or Internal Drainage Board (IDB) where relevant, has powers for Ordinary Watercourses that are similar to those held by the Environment Agency for Main Rivers.</p>
Outer Source Protection Zone (SPZ 2)	<p>Defined by a 400 day travel time from a point below the water table. The previous methodology gave an option to define SPZ2 as the minimum recharge area required to support 25 per cent of the protected yield. This option is no longer available in defining new SPZs and</p>

Term	Definition
	instead this zone has a minimum radius of 250 or 500 metres around the source, depending on the size of the abstraction.
Outside battery limits (OSBL)	The plant/structures in addition to the ISBL that provides connections and other plug in services to allow the Carbon Capture Plant to work.
Outline Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy	A strategy that sets out an approach to mitigate the effects of the Proposed Scheme on landscape and ecology.
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.
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Planning Act 2008 (PA2008)	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended).
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The Government agency responsible for administering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) on behalf of the relevant Secretary of State (SoS).
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides context and guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
Potential Roost Feature	A feature within a building or tree that has potential for a bat to roost in.
Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)	Predicted environmental concentration , equating to the sum of the Process Contribution pollutant concentration /

Term	Definition
	deposition plus the equivalent background level.
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 proposed developments 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 the Proposed Scheme and recommendations for mitigation measures .
Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)	Information which has been compiled by the Applicant , and is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the Likely Significant Environmental Effects of the Proposed Scheme (and of any associated development).
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is the report prepared by the Applicant , containing Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) .
Pressure Reducing De-Superheating Stations	Infrastructure to control the pressure and temperature of the steam prior to use in the Regenerator
Pressure Reducing De-Superheating Station Buildings	Building to house the Pressure Reducing De-Superheating Stations .
Primary Mitigation	Modifications to the location or design of the development made during the pre-application phase that are an inherent part of the Proposed Scheme, and do not require additional action to be taken.

Term	Definition
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 aquifers.
Priority Habitat Inventory	A spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 41 Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) .
Process Contribution (PC)	Process Contribution , relating to the contribution to modelled pollutant concentrations / depositions within the operational phase study area from emissions from modelled point source(s) within the Order Limits .
Proposed Scheme	The scheme for which development consent is sought. An extension to Drax Power Station comprising post combustion carbon capture technology at up to two of the 660 MWe biomass units and associated development including connection to National Grid infrastructure for delivery of compressed carbon dioxide.
Proximity Principle	Managing waste as near as possible to the location where it is produced.
Purge pump	The point at which all redundant waters from the Drax Power Station Site are collected and pumped into the River Ouse, in accordance with the Environmental Permit.
Quench Column	Vessel where water vapour and other condensable components (sulphuric and nitric acids) within the untreated flue gas are

Term	Definition
	removed by a recirculating water spray prior to the flue gas entering the Absorber Column .
Ramsar Site	Wetlands of international importance designated pursuant to the Ramsar Convention 1971.
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.
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 .
Recovery	Processing waste to prevent it being disposed of to landfill. Processes include incineration with energy recovery, advanced thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion and composting.
Recycle	Any recovery operation where waste is reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for its original or other purposes. Recycling includes the reprocessing of organic material, but excludes energy recovery and the reprocessing of waste into materials to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.
Regenerator	Enhanced Regenerator column to reverse the carbon dioxide reaction from the solvent via the application of process heat and recover the solvent , enabling its reuse .
Renders	Rendering is the process of generating an image from a model (or models in what

Term	Definition
	collectively could be called the 3D environment), by means of computer programs.
Residual Effects	Effects arising from the Proposed Scheme that cannot be mitigated following implementation of mitigation measures .
Residual Sound	Another component of the ambient sound, associated with any sources other than the specific source(s) under consideration.
Reuse	Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived; reuse presumes that significant reprocessing is not required.
Rich Solvent / Lean Solvent Heat Exchangers	Infrastructure within the Solvent Regeneration System to cool the carbon dioxide-lean solvent prior to re-use in the Absorber Column with the recirculating cooler carbon dioxide-rich solvent .
Risk	The likelihood of an impact occurring, combined with the 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 and / or disaster subject to assessment of its potential to result in a significant adverse effect on an environmental receptor .
Road Option	ALLs would be delivered to the Port of Goole and transferred approximately 7 miles by road via the A161 (Goole Bypass), across the M62 and then the A645 to the Drax Power Station .
Scoping	An exercise undertaken pursuant to the EIA Regulations , to determine the topics to be addressed within the Environmental Statement (ES) .

Term	Definition
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>
Secondary Mitigation	<p>Actions that will require further activity in order to achieve the anticipated outcome. These may be imposed as part of the planning consent, or through inclusion in the Environmental Statement (ES).</p>
Secretary of State (SoS)	<p>The decision maker on applications for Development Consent Orders (DCOs). In case of the Proposed Scheme, the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).</p>
Sedimentation Tank(s)	<p>Large surface area tanks to enable suspended solids to be removed from the abstracted river water via sedimentation.</p>

Term	Definition
	As part of the Proposed Scheme , additional Sedimentation Tanks may be added and / or existing Sedimentation Tanks may be retrofitted.
Sensitivity	<p>The sensitivity of a receptor is a function of its value, and capacity to accommodate change reflecting its ability to recover if it is affected. It is typically defined by the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptability – the degree to which a receptor can avoid, adapt to or recover from an effect. • Tolerance – the ability of a receptor to accommodate temporary or permanent change. • Recoverability – the temporal scale over and extent to which a receptor will recover following an effect.
Sensitive Equipment	For the purposes of this assessment sensitive equipment is that which is required to maintain the operation of the Proposed Scheme and could be adversely impacted by flood waters.
Sequential (viewpoints)	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 effect defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur as a

Term	Definition
(SOAEL)	result of noise or vibration. (see also: significance).
Site	Land within which the Proposed Scheme will be located. The Site refers to the Drax Power Station Site , the Habitat Provision Area , the Drax Power Station Site Construction Laydown Areas and the East Construction Laydown Area , all of which are located within the Order Limits.
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 habitats and species that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK 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. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) include habitats , geological features and Landforms .
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	A system or document for implementing, monitoring and reviewing waste prevention measures.
Solvent	Amine based solvent that is used in the carbon capture process. The solvent absorbs carbon dioxide when cooled and releases carbon dioxide when exposed to heat.
Solvent Regeneration System	Area of the process that includes the Regenerators and solvent processing (such as necessary drums and vessels). As part of the processing, the solvent is treated to remove minor contaminants and lost solvent is replenished into the system.

Term	Definition
Solvent Storage and Make-up System	Area of the process for storage of solvent for replenishment and area for storage of chemicals for solvent treatment.
Sound Power Level	The sound power level defines the rate at which sound energy is emitted by a source and is also expressed in dB .
Sound Pressure Level	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.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Areas of protected habitats and species as defined in the Habitats Directive .
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) which came into force in April 1979. 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.
Species of Principal Importance (SPI)	Animals and plants species that of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England and listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
Specific Sound	A component of the ambient sound, associated with a specific source/s under consideration.
Survey Area	The area within which environmental surveys are undertaken.

Term	Definition
Standard of Protection (SoP)	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 or bypass it.
Statutory Consultation	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) and EIA Regulations require an applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State (SoS). Statutory Consultation must occur with Statutory Consultees .
Statutory Consultees	The PA2008 and EIA Regulations prescribe circumstances where the Secretary of State is required to consult specified bodies prior to a decision being made on an application. Includes bodies such as: Environment Agency, Highways Authority, Historic England, Natural England and Parish Councils, among others.
Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) and EIA Regulations require an applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State (SoS). A Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) must be prepared, setting out how the Applicant proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme , and the Statutory Consultation must be carried out in accordance with the SoCC .
Steam Pipe Bridge Connection	Connecting infrastructure to transport steam above ground via pipeline(s) from the point of steam extraction (at the biomass units) to the Steam Pipe Bridge .

Term	Definition
Steam Pipe Bridge	Infrastructure to transport steam above ground via pipeline(s) from the Steam Pipe Bridge Connection to steam users within the Proposed Scheme .
Survey Buffer	An area additional to the core survey area within which surveys may be required.
Switchroom Building	Building to house electrical equipment that is required to distribute electrical power from the existing National Grid substations to the Proposed Scheme .
Temporary Works	Those parts of the works that allow or enable construction of the Proposed Scheme and which do not remain in place at the completion of the works.
Tertiary Mitigation	Actions that would occur with or without input from the EIA feeding into the design process. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet other existing legislative requirements.
Total Catchment SPZ (SPZ3)	Defined as the area around a source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source. In confined aquifers, the source catchment may be displaced some distance from the source. For heavily exploited aquifers, the final Source Protection Zone can be defined as the whole aquifer recharge area where the ratio of groundwater abstraction to aquifer recharge (average recharge multiplied by outcrop area) is >0.75. There is still the need to define individual source protection areas to assist operators in catchment management.
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.

Term	Definition
Transect	Survey technique for surveying birds, wintering birds and breeding birds, with surveyors walking pre-defined routes.
Unproductive Strata	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.
Visual Amenity	Overall enjoyment of a particular area, surroundings, or views in terms of peoples' activities - living, recreation, travelling through, visiting, or working.
Visual Effect	An effect on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual Receptor	Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Scheme .
Visualisation	A wireline or photomontage illustrating the predicted appearance of element of the Proposed Scheme .
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 (WFD)	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.
Water Option	AILs would be delivered to an Upgraded Drax Jetty from the Port of Goole and transferred approximately 1.5 miles by road via Redhouse

Term	Definition
	Lane, Carr Lane, and New Road to the Drax Power Station .
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The principal piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife.
Wireline / wireframe	A computer-generated line drawing of the DTM (digital terrain model) / Lidar and the Proposed Scheme from a known location.
Woodyard	An area in the northwest corner of the Drax Power Station Site .
Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH)	Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH) is a partnership of leading companies and organisations united by a commitment to decarbonise the UK's largest emitting industrial region by 2040 through low carbon hydrogen, carbon capture and carbon removal technology, enabled by shared regional pipelines for hydrogen and carbon emissions and the common offshore NEP infrastructure.
Zone of Influence (Zoi)	The areas / resources that may be affected by the biophysical changes caused by activities associated with a project.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, the Proposed Scheme is theoretically visible.

2. ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Definition
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ACoW	Archaeological Clerk of Works
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Loads
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
Am³/s	Actual cubic metres (Am ³) per second (/s)
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APIS	Air Pollution Information Service
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
ASR	Annual Status Report
BAT	Best Available Technique
BECCS	Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage
BEIS	UK Gov Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
BES	Building Research Establishment Environmental Sustainability Standard
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic Noise Level

Acronym	Definition
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BRE	British Research Establishment
BRES	Business Register and Employment Survey
BS	British Standard
BSI	British Standard Institute
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CCC	Committee on Climate Change
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCS	Carbon Capture Storage
CD	Consultation Distance
CDE	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CDM	Construction Design and Management
CEGB	Central Electricity Generating Board
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CERC	Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants
CESMM4	Civil Engineering Standard Method of Measurement, Fourth Edition
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan
C&I	Commercial & Industrial
CIBSE	Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Acronym	Definition
CIHT	Chartered Institute of Highways and Transportation
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
CME	Coronal Mass Ejections
CMS	Central Management System
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
CO₂e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
CoP	Code of Practice
CPT	Cone Penetration Testing
CRI	Colour Rendering Index
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSCS	Construction Skills Certification Scheme
CSLP	Core Strategy Local Plan
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CSS	County Surveyor's Society
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CWTP	Construction Worker Travel Plan
CZ	Consultation Zone
dB	Decibel
DCO	Development Consent Order

Acronym	Definition
dDCO	Draft Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DMBC	Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DoW	Definition of Waste
DPD	Development Plan Documents
DSM	Digital Surface Modelling
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DTMP	Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan
EA	Environment Agency
EAL	Environmental Assessment Levels
EC	European Commission
ECC	East Coast Cluster
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EfW	Energy from Waste
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELV	Emission Limit Value
EP	Environmental Permit

Acronym	Definition
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
ERLP	East Riding Local Plan
ERoY	East Riding of Yorkshire
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
FEED	Front-End Engineering Design
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FRAP	Flood Risk Activity Permit
GEART	Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLVIA 3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GQRA	Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment
GWDTE	Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystem
g/s	Grams per second
HA	Heritage Asset
HAZID	Hazard Identification Study
HCl	Hydrogen chloride
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HEDBA	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Acronym	Definition
HE	Highways England
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HEWL	Humber Extreme Water Level
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLCA	Historic Landscape Character Area
HLCP	Humber Low Carbon Pipelines Project
HP	High Pressure
HPI	Habitats of Principal Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
H&S	Health and Safety
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICE	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
ILA	Important Landscape Area
ILP	Institution of Lighting Professionals
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission
ISBL	Inside Battery Limits
ISO	International Organization for Standardization

Acronym	Definition
ITA	Integrated Transport Authority
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
keq/ha/yr	Kiloequivalents (keq) per hectare (ha) per year (yr)
kgN/ha/yr	Kilograms of nitrogen (kgN) per hectare (ha) per year (yr)
km	Kilometres
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LAeq, T	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level
LBS	Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDP	Local Development Plan
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LP	Low Pressure
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSE	Likely Significant Effects

Acronym	Definition
LSOAs	Lower Super Output Areas
LTP	Local Transport Plan
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Sites
m	Metres
MA&D	Major Accidents and Disasters
magl	Metres above ground level
MAH	Major Accident Hazard
mAOD	Metres above ordnance datum
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
mbgl	Metres below ground level
mBOD	Metres below ordnance datum
MEA	Monoethanolamine
mg/Nm³	Milligrams (mg) per normal cubic metre (/Nm ³)
MHI	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
MMP	Materials Management Plan
mOD	Metres ordnance datum
MS	Method Statement
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
MW	Megawatt
MWe	Megawatt electrical
MWJP	Mineral and Waste Joint Plan

Acronym	Definition
m²/d	Square metres per day
m³/d	Cubic metres per day
mg/l	Milligrams per litre
m/s	Metres per second
NCA	National Character Areas
NCN	National Cycle Network
NDHA	Non-designated heritage assets
NDMA	Nitrosodimethylamine
NEP	Northern Endurance Partnership
NERC	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
NEYEDC	North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre
NG	National Grid
NGCL	National Grid Carbon Limited
NG ESO	National Grid Electricity Systems Operator
NGR	National Grid Reference
NGV	National Grid Ventures
NH	National Highways (formerly Highways England)
NH₃	Ammonia
NHL	National Heritage List
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NIA	Noise Important Area
Nm³/s	Normal cubic metres (Nm ³) per second (/s)
NNR	National Nature Reserves

Acronym	Definition
NO₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NO_x	Oxides of nitrogen
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NPS EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy
NPS EN-3	National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy
NRC	Noise Rating Curve
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor
NTM	National Traffic Model
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
OLBS	Outline Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSBL	Outside battery limits
PA2008	Planning Act 2008
PAS	Publicly Available Specification
PC	Process Contribution
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

Acronym	Definition
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentration
PECU	Photo Electronic Cell Unit
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PIC	Personal Injury Collision
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PM₁₀	Particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter not exceeding 10 micrometres (µm)
PM_{2.5}	Particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter not exceeding 2.5 micrometres (µm)
PMoW	Precautionary Method of Works
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment
PRF	Potential Roost Feature
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PWS	Public Water Supply
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments
RFC	Ratio of Flow to Capacity
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SADPD	Site Allocations Development Plan Document
SMC	Scheduled Monument Consent

Acronym	Definition
SDC	Selby District Council
SDLP	Selby District Local Plan 2005
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time Bound objectives related to trip generation and modal split
SO₂	Sulphur dioxide
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SON – TPP / SON-T+	High Pressure Sodium Lamp
SoS	Secretary of State
SOX	Low pressure Sodium Lamp
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Species of Principle Importance
SPT	Standard Penetration Testing
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SPZ1	Source Protection Zone 1
SPZ2	Source Protection Zone 2
SPZ3	Source Protection Zone 3
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TA	Transport Assessment

Acronym	Definition
TC	Traffic Commissioners
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
TPC	Travel Plan Coordinator
TPE	Trans Pennine Express
TPSG	Travel Plan Steering Group
TPT	Trans Pennine Trail
UAE	Unacceptable Adverse Effect
UK BAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
UKCP18	UK Climate Projections 2018
VP	Viewpoint
WCA	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
WCH	Walkers, Cyclists, and Horse Riders
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WFDa	Water Framework Directive Assessment
WPP	Water Preferred Policy
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
ZCH	Zero Carbon Humber
ZoI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence
°C	Degrees Celsius

Acronym	Definition
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Microgram (μg) per cubic metre