



# **GLOSSARY (CLEAN)**

## **Drax Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage**

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

**Document Reference Number: 1.7**

**Applicant:** Drax Power Limited

**PINS Reference:** EN010120



**REVISION: 02**

**DATE:** December 2022

**DOCUMENT OWNER:** WSP UK Limited

**AUTHOR:** S. Garford

**APPROVER:** L. Peter

**PUBLIC**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

1. GLOSSARY .....	1
2. ABBREVIATIONS.....	51

---

# 1. GLOSSARY

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

Term	Definition
<b>Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL)</b>	An <b>abnormal indivisible load</b> 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.
<b>Above-Ground Heritage Asset</b>	An above ground building, monument, site, place, area or <b>landscape</b> identified as having a degree of <b>significance</b> meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its <b>heritage</b> interest. <b>Heritage assets</b> (HA) include <b>designated heritage assets</b> and <b>non-designated heritage assets</b> .
<b>Absorber Column</b>	A vessel for the removal of carbon dioxide from flue gases using an amine <b>solvent</b> . Also includes a washing section, split into stages to maintain the absorber's water balance, recover chemical vapor and mist, and control chemical <b>emissions</b> . This forms part of the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> .
<b>Adaptive Capacity</b>	The capacity of receptors to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences.
<b>Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)</b>	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
<b>Air Quality Assessment Level (AQAL)</b>	An assessment level, which for this assessment relates to the UK Air Quality Strategy objectives and non-statutory <b>Environment Assessment Levels</b> (EALs) for human health.
<b>Air Quality Standard</b>	A concentration recorded over a given time period, which is considered to be acceptable in terms of what is scientifically known about the <b>effects</b> 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.
<b>Air Quality Limit Value</b>	A legally binding threshold for the concentration of a given pollutant in air for the protection of health and ecosystems.
<b>Air Quality Objective</b>	A policy target, expressed as maximum permissible outdoor concentrations of a given pollutant that takes account of economic efficiency, practicability, technical feasibility and timescales.
<b>Am<sup>3</sup>/s</b>	Unit of volumetric flow rate under actual stack exit conditions as actual cubic metres (Am <sup>3</sup> ) per second (/s).
<b>Ancient Woodland</b>	<b>Ancient Woodland</b> is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. <b>Ancient Woodland</b> is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on <b>Ancient Woodland</b> sites. Both types are classed as ancient woods.
<b>Ancillary Equipment</b>	Other plant required for a <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> to integrate with the <b>Drax Power Station</b> and other works or operations as are necessary for the construction and operation of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Applicant</b>	Drax Power Limited.

Term	Definition
<b>Archaeological Interest</b>	There will be <b>archaeological interest</b> in a <b>heritage asset</b> (HA) if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. <b>Heritage assets</b> (HA) with <b>archaeological interest</b> are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
<b>As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)</b>	For a <b>risk</b> to be <b>ALARP</b> , the cost, time or effort involved in reducing the <b>risk</b> further would be grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.
<b>Authorised Development</b>	The development that will be described in Schedule 1 of the <b>draft Development Consent Order (dDCO)</b> . This is also referred to as the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>A-weighting</b>	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 <b>A-weighting</b> is a filter that can be applied to measured <b>sound power level</b> 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. <b>Sound power level</b> readings with the <b>A-weighting</b> applied are represented in <b>dB(A)</b> .
<b>Background Sound</b>	A component of the <b>residual sound</b> , comprising the steady sounds underlying sources that fluctuate in level within a period of consideration. This can be evaluated using the <b>LA90</b> metric.
<b>Baseline</b>	A reference level of existing environmental conditions against which a project is measured and controlled.

Term	Definition
<b>Baseline Studies</b>	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
<b>Below-Ground Heritage Asset</b>	<b>Below-ground heritage assets</b> include both known and hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains.
<b>Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (BMV)</b>	Defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the <b>Agricultural Land Classification</b> by the revised <b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</b> and <b>Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)</b> . 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.
<b>Best Available Techniques (BAT)</b>	The available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising <b>emissions</b> and associated <b>impacts</b> on the environment.
<b>Best Available Technique Associated Emission Level (BAT-AEL)</b>	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.
<b>Best Available Technique Reference Documents (BREF) Notes</b>	The European Commission (EC) produces <b>Best Available Technique Reference Documents</b> or BREF notes. They contain <b>Best Available Techniques</b> (BAT) for installations.
<b>Bill of Quantities (BoQ)</b>	A detailed schedule of material types and quantities required for the construction works.



Term	Definition
<b>Biodiversity</b>	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, <b>landscape</b> , ecosystem, <b>habitats</b> , communities, <b>species</b> , populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
<b>Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS)</b>	The technology combining energy generation from biomass with <b>carbon capture and storage</b> , resulting in carbon negative energy generation (net removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere).
<b>Book of Reference</b>	A document setting out all of the land directly affected by the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> , 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 <b>DCO Application</b> .
<b>British Geological Survey (BGS)</b>	Provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.
<b>Cable</b>	Below ground insulated wire used for transmission (i.e. electricity cable, telecommunications cable).
<b>Carbon Capture</b>	The process of removing carbon dioxide that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere from industrial sources.
<b>Carbon Capture and Storage</b>	Technology to facilitate the capture and storage of carbon dioxide to prevent such gases entering the atmosphere.
<b>Carbon Capture Plant</b>	Infrastructure to remove carbon dioxide from the flue gas emitted by the biomass units at <b>Drax Power Station</b> . The <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Gas / Gas Heat Exchanger;</b></li> <li>• <b>Quench Column;</b></li> </ul>

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Absorber Column;</b></li> <li>• <b>Solvent Regenerator System;</b></li> <li>• <b>Rich Solvent / Lean Solvent Heat Exchanger(s);</b> and</li> <li>• Any additional <b>ancillary equipment</b> required for the <b>carbon capture</b> process.</li> </ul>
<b>Carbon Capture Plant Site</b>	Land occupied by the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> within the <b>Order Limits</b> .
<b>Carbon Capture Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)</b>	A new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) to treat and temporarily store wastewater from the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> . A key component of the wastewater treatment process will be the ammonia stripping columns, which may be a source of ammonia emissions.
<b>Carbon Dioxide Compressor Building</b>	For the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> for each of Unit 1 and Unit 2, there will be up to eight carbon dioxide compressors enclosed in up to four <b>Carbon Dioxide Compressor Buildings</b> . As such, there will be a maximum of sixteen carbon dioxide compressors and a maximum of eight <b>Carbon Dioxide Compressor Buildings</b> for the Proposed Scheme.
<b>Carbon Dioxide Delivery Terminal Compound</b>	<p>A low elevation compound to facilitate transport of carbon dioxide from the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> 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 <b>National Grid Carbon Limited</b>.</p> <p>The compound would be located to the north of the <b>Drax Power Station</b>, with the exact location to be confirmed after submission of the <b>DCO Application</b>, following further design work between the <b>Applicant</b> and <b>National Grid Carbon Limited</b>.</p> <p>If the <b>Applicant</b> and <b>National Grid Carbon Limited</b> agree to locate the compound, within</p>



Term	Definition
	<p>the area identified as Work No. 2(a) within the <b>Order Limits</b>, the compound would be consented under this <b>DCO</b>. If the <b>Applicant</b> and <b>National Grid Carbon Limited</b> agree to locate the compound outside of the area identified as Work No. 2, the compound would be consented under a separate <b>DCO</b>. For the latter scenario, a carbon dioxide pipeline to an agreed terminal point at the <b>Order Limits</b> (within the area identified as Work No. 2(b)) would be consented under this <b>DCO</b>.</p>
<p><b>Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant</b></p>	<p>Infrastructure to process and compress carbon dioxide removed by the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> to meet the <b>National Grid's</b> pipeline specification.</p> <p>Includes the <b>Carbon Dioxide Compressor Buildings</b>, 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 <b>Carbon Dioxide Main Vent Stacks</b>.</p>
<p><b>Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b></p>	<p>A metric measure used to compare the <b>emissions</b> from various greenhouse gases (<b>GHG Emissions</b>) 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.</p>
<p><b>Carbon Dioxide Pipe Bridge</b></p>	<p>Infrastructure to transport carbon dioxide above ground via pipeline(s) from the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> to the <b>Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant</b>.</p>
<p><b>Carbon Dioxide Main Vent Stack</b></p>	<p>Process within the <b>Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant</b> to enable carbon dioxide to be temporarily vented from</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>the system. A vent silencer will be included to reduce noise levels during venting.</p> <p>This could be controlled venting during normal operation (scheduled start-ups and shutdowns) or emergency venting in the event of abnormal operation.</p>
<b>Characterisation</b>	The process of identifying areas of similar <b>landscape character</b> , classifying and mapping them and describing their character.
<b>Characteristics</b>	Elements, or combination of elements which make a contribution to distinctive <b>landscape character</b> .
<b>Circular Economy</b>	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.
<b>Climate Change</b>	Large scale, long term shift in the Earth's weather patterns or average temperature.
<b>Colour rendering</b>	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.
<b>Combined Power Turbine</b>	Infrastructure to condition the extracted steam as required by the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> and supply electrical power required for other parts of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Combined Power Turbine Building</b>	Enclosure to house the <b>Combined Power Turbine(s)</b> .
<b>Common Plant</b>	<p>Infrastructure to support the <b>Carbon Capture</b> process at <b>Drax Power Station</b>. The <b>Common Plant</b> includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modification and upgrade works to the existing water pre-treatment plant;</li> </ul>

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modification, upgrade and extension works to the existing cooling water system to include the cooling water pumps and reconfiguration of cooling water discharge manifold. There will be no modification, upgrade and extension works to the existing cooling towers;</li> <li>• Modification, upgrade and extension works to the existing generating station boilers and turbines to include interconnections for supply of steam;</li> <li>• Steam processing infrastructure including <b>Combined Power Turbines</b> and pressure reducing de-superheating stations;</li> <li>• <b>Solvent Storage and Make-up System;</b></li> <li>• <b>Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant;</b></li> <li>• Common Supporting Infrastructure, including the <b>Carbon Capture Wastewater Treatment Plant</b>, chemical storage areas, road tanker loading and unloading areas, and all firefighting systems including fire water tanks; and</li> <li>• Integral electrical connections required for the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Competent Authority</b>	The relevant <b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b> is the <b>Competent Authority</b> for the purposes of the <b>Habitats Directive</b> and the <b>Habitats Regulations</b> in relation to applications for <b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)</b> .
<b>Commercial and Industrial (C&amp;I) Waste</b>	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

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

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

Term	Definition
<p><b>In combination</b></p> <p><b>In succession</b></p> <p><b>Sequentially</b></p>	<p>viewpoint' and / or sequential <b>effects</b> which '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><b>In combination:</b></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><b>In succession:</b></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><b>Sequential cumulative effect:</b></p> <p>Occurs where the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see the same or different developments.</p> <p>Sequential <b>effects</b> may be assessed for travel along regularly used routes such as major roads or popular paths.</p> <p><b>Frequently sequential:</b></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><b>Occasionally sequential:</b></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><b>DCO Application</b></p>	<p>The application for development consent that will be submitted by the <b>Applicant</b>.</p>
<p><b>Decibel (dB)</b></p>	<p>The <b>decibel</b> scale is used in relation to sound because it is a logarithmic rather than a linear scale. The <b>decibel</b> 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 <sup>-5</sup> and 200 Pa, so the logarithmic scale is used to quantify these levels using a more manageable range of values.
<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>	The stage during which decommissioning of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> would take place, following the <b>operational phase</b> .
<b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b>	A <b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b> is a <b>Statutory Instrument (SI)</b> made by the <b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b> pursuant to the <b>PA2008</b> to authorise a <b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)</b> .
<b>Degree of change</b>	A combination of scale, extent and duration of an <b>effect</b> also defined as <b>magnitude</b> .
<b>Demolition (work)</b>	The action or process of deconstructing, demounting or otherwise bringing down / breaking out of buildings and structures.
<b>Designated Landscape</b>	Areas of <b>landscape</b> identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
<b>Designated Site of National Importance</b>	Areas of land subject to protection under UK legislation, including <b>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b> and <b>National Nature Reserves (NNR)</b> .
<b>Design Principles</b>	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.
<b>Development</b>	Any proposal that results in change to the <b>landscape</b> and / or visual environment.
<b>Direct Effect</b>	An <b>effect</b> that is directly attributable to the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .

Term	Definition
<b>Direct Employment</b>	An increase in local employment arising from further economic activity (jobs, expenditure or income) associated with additional local income and local supplier purchases.
<b>Disaster</b>	In the context of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> , a naturally occurring phenomenon such as an extreme weather event (e.g. storm, flood, temperature) or ground-related <b>hazard</b> events (e.g. subsidence, landslide, earthquake) with the potential to cause an event or situation that meets the definition of a <b>major accident</b> .
<b>Disposal</b>	Discarding of waste to landfill.
<b>Drax Power Station</b>	The existing power station in Selby owned and operated by the <b>Applicant</b> .
<b>Drax Power Station Site</b>	Land occupied by the <b>Drax Power Station</b> that falls within the <b>Order Limits</b> .
<b>Drax Power Station Site Construction Laydown Areas</b>	<p>Temporary areas required during the <b>construction phase</b> of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b>, located on the <b>Drax Power Station Site</b>.</p> <p>The <b>Drax Power Station Site Construction Laydown Areas</b> are made up of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing northern site entrance car park, which would be maintained as car parking for construction workers;</li> <li>• 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);</li> <li>• An area to the north currently characterised as the <b>Woodyard</b>. This area would be used for laydown and heavy fabrication;</li> <li>• The existing Limestone and Gypsum storage buildings which following cease of coal operation, would be redundant.</li> </ul>

Term	Definition
	<p>These buildings would be used for covered laydown and fabrication; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six smaller hardstanding areas local to the <b>BECCS</b> construction, which would be used for laydown, fabrication and local construction.</li> </ul>
<b>Drax Repower</b>	<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 <b>Drax Power Station</b>.</p>
<b>Driving Compound</b>	<p>Works area where <b>Trenchless Construction</b> method machinery (auger / horizontal directional drilling (HDD) machine) will be launched.</p>
<b>East Coast Cluster (ECC)</b>	<p>The <b>East Coast Cluster</b> (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 <b>Northern Endurance Partnership</b> (NEP) and is a collaboration between <b>Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH)</b>, <b>Net Zero Teesside</b> and <b>NEP</b>.</p>
<b>East Construction Laydown Area</b>	<p>Temporary area required during the <b>construction phase</b> of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b>, located on land to the east of the <b>Drax Power Station Site</b>, across New Road. The area would be used for laydown of plant, equipment and materials, light fabrication and as an overflow car park.</p>
<b>Effect</b>	<p>The consequence of an <b>impact</b> on the environment.</p>
<b>EIA Directive</b>	<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</p>

Term	Definition
	13 December 2011. Directive 2011/92/EU has been amended in 2014 by Directive 2014/52/EU.
<b>EIA Regulations</b>	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
<b>EIA Scoping Opinion</b>	The <b>Secretary of State's</b> (SoS) written opinion as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the <b>Environmental Statement</b> (ES).
<b>EIA Scoping Report</b>	A report prepared by an <b>Applicant</b> to provide the information required under the <b>EIA Regulations</b> to request an <b>EIA Scoping Opinion</b> from the <b>SoS</b> .
<b>Emission</b>	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.
<b>Emission Limit Value (ELV)</b>	The permitted <b>emission</b> limit set by the competent authority, under specified reference conditions, that ensures <b>emissions</b> do not exceed <b>BAT-AELs</b> .
<b>Emission Rate</b>	The quantity of a pollutant released from a source over a given period of time.
<b>Endurance</b>	<p><b>Endurance</b> 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><b>Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP)</b> 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</p>

Term	Definition
	with the existing licence granted for the Endurance carbon store, they could eventually contribute to the storage of up to 23 Mtpa of carbon dioxide around 1,400 m beneath the seabed.
<b>Energy from Waste</b>	The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often electricity and / or heat.
<b>Enhancement</b>	Measures to improve the environment, such as <b>landscape</b> resource and the <b>visual amenity</b> of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> and its wider setting, over and above its <b>baseline</b> condition.
<b>Environmental Assessment Level (EAL)</b>	<b>Environmental Assessment Level</b> as used by the Environment Agency to judge the acceptability of proposed <b>emissions</b> to air from industrial sites, and their relative contribution to the environment. <b>EALs</b> represent a pollutant concentration in ambient air at which no significant <b>risks</b> to human health are expected.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	A systematic means of assessing the <b>significance</b> of <b>effects</b> from the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> , undertaken in accordance with The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ( <b>EIA Regulations</b> ).
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>	A statement prepared in accordance with the <b>EIA Regulations</b> that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the likely <b>effects</b> 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 <b>EIA Regulations</b> and which is prepared in accordance with the latest <b>EIA Scoping Opinion</b> adopted by the <b>SoS</b> (where relevant).
<b>European Protected Species</b>	<b>European Protected Species</b> are animals and plants that receive protection under the

Term	Definition
<b>(EPS)</b>	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, in addition to the <b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</b> (as amended).
<b>European Protected Species (EPS) Mitigation Licence</b>	A licence issued to permit an activity affecting <b>European Protected Species (EPS)</b> that would otherwise be an offence under the <b>Habitats Regulations</b> .
<b>European Sites</b>	An area of land subject to protection through The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017, as amended), including <b>Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)</b> and <b>Special Protection Areas (SPA)</b> . As a matter of government policy, <b>Ramsar Sites</b> receive the same level of protection and assessment requirements as <b>European Sites</b> .
<b>European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)</b>	The system helps to enforce legislative requirements for carbon neutrality to be achieved in the EU by 2050. The system works on a 'cap and trade' principle. A cap is set on the total amount of <b>GHG Emissions</b> that can be emitted by an installation. The cap reduces over time. Installations are able to trade <b>GHG Emission</b> allowances with other installations. An installation must surrender sufficient allowances to cover its <b>GHG Emissions</b> , otherwise fines can be imposed.
<b>Examining Authority (ExA)</b>	A single person or panel appointed from the <b>Planning Inspectorate</b> responsible for conducting the examination of, and making a recommendation to the <b>SoS</b> as to a decision on, a <b>DCO Application</b> .
<b>Exceedance</b>	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant are greater than the appropriate <b>air quality standard</b> .
<b>Existing Drax Jetty</b>	The jetty owned and operated by the <b>Applicant</b> on the River Ouse, located approximately 2.5 km from <b>Drax Power Station</b> by road.



Term	Definition
<b>Existing Drax Power Station</b>	The facilities comprising the existing <b>Drax Power Station</b> , and the land upon which it is situated.
<b>External Influencing Factor</b>	A factor which occurs beyond the limits of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> that may present a <b>risk</b> to the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> , e.g. if an external <b>disaster</b> occurred (e.g. earthquake, COMAH site <b>major accident</b> ) it would increase the <b>risk</b> of serious damage to an environmental <b>receptor</b> associated with the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Floodplain Compensation Area (FCA)</b>	Area set aside and allowed to flood in order to mitigate the minor loss of floodplain due to construction of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> within the <b>Drax Power Station Site</b> .
<b>Flood Map for Planning</b>	Defines <b>Flood Zones</b> based on annual probability of flooding from <b>fluvial</b> and tidal sources to inform development planning and <b>Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)</b> . Nationally consistent delineation of 'high', 'medium' and 'low' flood <b>risk</b> updated by the EA as deemed appropriate, typically on a quarterly basis.
<b>Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)</b>	An assessment of the <b>risk</b> of flooding.
<b>Flood Zones</b>	Zones based on the annual probability of flooding from <b>fluvial</b> and tidal sources, as defined in the <b>Flood Map for Planning</b> . Areas are categorised into one of the following: <b>Flood Zone 1</b> , <b>Flood Zone 2</b> , <b>Flood Zone 3a</b> or <b>Flood Zone 3b</b> .
<b>Flood Zone 1</b>	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.
<b>Flood Zone 2</b>	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

Term	Definition
	between a 1 in 200 (0.5%) and 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from the sea in any year.
<b>Flood Zone 3a</b>	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.
<b>Flood Zone 3b</b>	This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.
<b>Fluvial</b>	Of, or relating to, or inhabiting a river or stream.
<b>FGD Planning Permission</b>	Full planning permission (2020/0994/FULM) granted by Selby District Council under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) for <b>demolition of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) Plant</b> and associated restoration works at <b>Drax Power Station</b> .
<b>Future Baseline</b>	The likely evolution of the <b>baseline</b> without implementation of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Gas / Gas Heat Exchanger</b>	Infrastructure within the <b>Carbon Capture Plant's</b> flue gas pre-treatment to cool the hot untreated flue gas with the returning cold treated flue gas, before entering the <b>Quench Column</b> .
<b>Geographical Information System (GIS)</b>	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	An investigation involving the making and interpreting of measurements of physical properties of the earth to determine subsurface conditions.
<b>Geotechnical Survey</b>	An investigation to determine the nature and engineering properties of the soil and other materials and to determine soil profiles and

Term	Definition
	property assignments for the purpose of design and construction.
<b>Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions</b>	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 <b>GHG Emissions</b> which are anthropogenic are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride. In combination, these <b>GHGs</b> are commonly expressed in terms of <b>carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b> according to their relative global warming potential. For this reason, the shorthand ‘carbon’ may be used to refer to <b>GHGs</b> .
<b>Ground Investigations</b>	The physical investigation stage of the <b>geotechnical survey</b> of which <b>geophysical surveys</b> 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 <b>Proposed Development</b> .
<b>Groundwater Flooding</b>	<b>Groundwater flooding</b> 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.
<b>Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ)</b>	Also, <b>Source Protection Zone (SPZ)</b> , defined for 2,000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply, show the <b>risk</b> of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the <b>risk</b> . The <b>SPZ</b> maps show three main zones

Term	Definition
	(inner, outer and total catchment) and a fourth zone of special interest, which the Environment Agency occasionally apply to a groundwater source.
<b>Groundwater Vulnerability</b>	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.
<b>Habitat</b>	The environment in which populations or individual <b>species</b> live or grow.
<b>Habitats Directive</b>	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna.
<b>Habitat Provision Area</b>	Area(s) within the <b>Order Limits</b> that may be used for habitat provision for the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI)</b>	Semi-natural <b>habitat</b> 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 <b>biodiversity</b> in England and listed on Section 41 of the <b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006</b> .
<b>Habitats Regulations</b>	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) which cover the terrestrial environment and implement the <b>Habitats Directive</b> .
<b>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)</b>	A <b>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)</b> refers to the stages of assessment carried out by the <b>Competent Authority</b> in accordance with <b>Habitats Regulations</b> 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 <b>European Site</b> and European

Term	Definition
	offshore marine site, before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
<b>Hazard</b>	Anything with the potential to cause harm, including ill-health and injury, damage to property or the environment; or a combination of these.
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>	Waste that by legal definition may cause particular harm to human health or the environment.
<b>Heritage</b>	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
<b>Heritage Asset (HA)</b>	A building, monument, site, place, area or <b>landscape</b> identified as having a degree of <b>significance</b> meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its <b>heritage</b> interest. <b>heritage assets (HA)</b> include <b>designated heritage assets</b> and <b>non-designated heritage assets</b> .
<b>High intensity discharge lamp</b>	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.
<b>High Pressure Sodium lamp</b>	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.
<b>Highway Modifications</b>	Possible road improvements required to facilitate movement of construction traffic and/or <b>abnormal indivisible loads</b> .

Term	Definition
<b>Historic Landscape Character</b>	A desk-based method used to define and map the historic and archaeological dimension of the present day <b>landscape</b> .
<b>Humber Extreme Water Level</b>	The EA's 2021 <b>Humber Extreme Water Level (HEWL)</b> hydraulic model which provides in-channel water levels. It includes joint probability, and also includes a larger range to account for changes to peak river flow and sea level rise allowances.
<b>Humber Low Carbon Pipelines (HLCP) Project</b>	<p>The <b>Humber Low Carbon Pipelines (HLCP)</b> project forms the backbone of the <b>Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH)</b> 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>
<b>Hydrology</b>	The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth.
<b>Hydromorphology</b>	The physical characteristics of the shape, boundaries and content of a water body.
<b>Illuminance</b>	<p>Quotient of the luminous flux (<math>d\phi</math>) incident on an element of the surface containing the point, by the area (<math>dA</math>) of that element.</p> <p>Equivalent definition: Integral, taken over the hemisphere visible from the given point, of the expression Unit:</p> <p><math>L \times \cos \theta \times d\Omega</math>. Where <math>L</math> is the luminance at the given point in the various directions of the incident elementary beams of solid angle <math>d\Omega</math>; and <math>\theta</math> is the angle between any of these beams and the normal to the surface at the given point. Unit <math>Lx</math> (lux) or lumens per metre squared (<math>lm/m^2</math>).</p>



Term	Definition
<b>Illuminance Uniformity</b>	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.
<b>Impact</b>	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Important Ecological Feature</b>	<b>Habitats, species</b> and/or ecosystems and their functions or services that are geographically important and potentially affected by the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)</b>	The indices of deprivation measure relative deprivation in local authorities across England. The <b>Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)</b> is the most widely used of these indices.
<b>Indirect Effect</b>	An <b>effect</b> that results indirectly from the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> , as a consequence of a 'direct effect', often occurring away from the <b>Site</b> , 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 <b>effect</b> .
<b>Indirect Employment</b>	Employment growth arising locally through manufacturing services and suppliers to the construction process (indirect or supply linkage multipliers).
<b>Induced Employment</b>	Employment associated with local expenditure as a result of those who derive incomes from the direct and supply linkage <b>impacts</b> of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Inner Source Protection Zone (SPZ 1)</b>	Also referred to as the 'inner zone'. In relation to contamination <b>risks</b> to groundwater sources, defined by the Environment Agency as the 50-day travel time from any point below the water

Term	Definition
	table to the source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50 metres.
<b>Inside battery limits (ISBL)</b>	The package of equipment that will make up the core of the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> .
<b>Internal Drainage Board (IDB)</b>	Each <b>Internal Drainage Board (IDB)</b> 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 <b>risk</b> to people and property and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.
<b>Internal Influencing Factor</b>	A factor which occurs within the limits of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> that may present a <b>risk</b> to the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>International Sites</b>	Sites which are selected and designated on scientific criteria to protect certain species, habitats and physical features.
<b>Iterative design process</b>	In the context of <b>EIA</b> , 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.
<b>Key Characteristics</b>	Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the <b>landscape</b> and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
<b>L<sub>90</sub> or LA<sub>90</sub> and other percentile measures</b>	This represents the <b>sound power level</b> which is exceeded 90% of the time, expressed in <b>dB</b> or <b>dB(A)</b> . LA <sub>90</sub> is used to quantify background noise levels ( <b>background sound</b> ). Other percentiles exist and are used for various types of noise assessment. These include L <sub>01</sub> , L <sub>10</sub> , L <sub>50</sub> , L <sub>99</sub> .
<b>LAeq, T</b>	Equivalent Continuous Level over a stated period of time (T). When a noise varies over

Term	Definition
	time, the <b>LAeq, T</b> is the equivalent continuous sound which would contain the same sound energy as the time varying sound.
<b>Lamp</b>	Source made in order to produce optical radiation, usually visible. Note: This term is also sometimes incorrectly used for certain types of luminaires.
<b>Lmax and Lmin</b>	<p>The <b>Lmax</b> or Lmaximum represents the highest measured <b>sound pressure level</b> during a measurement period T.</p> <p>The <b>Lmin</b> or Lminimum represents the lowest measured <b>sound pressure level</b> during a measurement period T.</p>
<b>Land Cover</b>	The surface cover of the land usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to, but not the same as, <b>Land Use</b> .
<b>Land Use</b>	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.
<b>Landfill</b>	A facility designed to receive disposed waste. Usually involves the infill of pre-existing voids.
<b>Landform</b>	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
<b>Landscape</b>	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human factors.
<b>Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)</b>	A tool used to identify and assess the <b>likely significant effect</b> of change resulting from development both on the <b>landscape</b> as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and <b>visual amenity</b> .

Term	Definition
<b>Landscape Character</b>	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the <b>landscape</b> that makes one <b>landscape</b> different from another.
<b>Landscape Character Areas</b>	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular <b>landscape</b> type.
<b>Landscape Character Assessment</b>	The process of identifying and describing variation in the <b>landscape character</b> and using this information to assist in managing change in the <b>landscape</b> . It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make a <b>landscape</b> distinctive. The process results in the production of a <b>landscape character assessment</b> .
<b>Landscape Character Types</b>	These are distinct types of <b>landscape</b> 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.
<b>Landscape Effects</b>	<b>Effect</b> on the <b>landscape</b> as a resource in its own right.
<b>Landscape Receptor</b>	An aspect of the <b>landscape</b> resource that has the potential to be affected by the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>L<sub>Amax</sub></b>	<b>L<sub>Amax</sub></b> is the maximum A - weighted <b>sound pressure level</b> recorded over the period stated. <b>L<sub>Amax</sub></b> is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little <b>effect</b> on the overall <b>L<sub>Aeq,T</sub></b> noise level but will still affect the noise environment.

Term	Definition
<b>Large Raised Reservoir</b>	A large, raised reservoir is a reservoir which holds or has the potential to hold 25,000 cubic metres of water above ground level.
<b>Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)</b>	Local authority responsible to taking the lead on local flood <b>risk</b> management as defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
<b>Light Pollution</b>	The spillage of light into areas where it is not desired.
<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>	<p>The <b>significance</b> of an environmental <b>effect</b> is typically a function of the ‘value’ or ‘sensitivity’ of the <b>receptor</b> and the ‘<b>magnitude</b>’ or ‘scale’ of the <b>impact</b>. Combining the environmental value of the resource or <b>receptor</b> with the <b>magnitude</b> of change produces a <b>significance</b> of <b>effect</b> category.</p> <p>The definition of a significant <b>effect</b> for each environmental topic will be contained within their respective chapters of the <b>ES</b>.</p>
<b>Likely Significant Effect(s) in the context of the Habitats Regulations (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended))</b>	A possible (negative) effect on the qualifying features and/or conservation objectives of one or more <b>European Sites</b> , that cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information.
<b>Limit of Deviation</b>	These limits show the maximum area within which the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> could be installed. This flexibility is required in order to deal with unforeseen circumstances, such as ground conditions and local features.
<b>Limit of Land to be Acquired or Used</b>	The limits of land to be acquired or used in connection with the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> , as shown on the <b>Land Plans</b> .
<b>Line</b>	Above ground insulated wire for transmission i.e. electricity line, telecommunications line.

Term	Definition
<b>Local Development Plan (LDP)</b>	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.
<b>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</b>	A site of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also nationally important <b>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b> . <b>Local Nature Reserves</b> must be controlled by the local authority through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner.
<b>Local Planning Authority (LPA)</b>	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the UK.
<b>Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)</b>	The level above which adverse <b>effects</b> on health and quality of life can be detected as a result of noise or vibration.
<b>Luminaire</b>	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.
<b>Made Ground</b>	Areas where material is known to have been placed by people on the pre-existing (natural or artificial) land surface (including engineered fill).
<b>Magnitude</b>	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an <b>effect</b> .
<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>	<p>The magnitude of an impact is typically defined by the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extent – the area over which an effect occurs;</li> <li>• duration – the time for which the effect occurs;</li> </ul>



Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• frequency – how often the effect occurs;</li> <li>• severity – the degree of change relative to existing environmental conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Main Process &amp; Service Rack</b>	Infrastructure to locate the <b>Rich Solvent / Lean Solvent Heat Exchangers</b> and transport the <b>solvent</b> above ground via pipeline(s) around the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> .
<b>Main River</b>	A watercourse shown as such on the <b>Flood Map for Planning</b> and can include any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water in, into or out of a <b>Main River</b> . <b>Main Rivers</b> are usually larger streams and rivers, but also include smaller watercourses of strategic drainage importance. <b>Main Rivers</b> are under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency who have powers to carry out flood defence works to <b>Main Rivers</b> .
<b>Main Stack</b>	The existing 259m <b>Main Stack</b> at <b>Drax Power Station</b> .
<b>Maintained illuminance (Em or Eav)</b>	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 <sup>2</sup>
<b>(Major) Accident</b>	In the context of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> , 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 <b>the Applicant</b> or its contractors. Serious damage includes the loss of life or permanent injury and / or permanent or long-lasting damage to an environmental <b>receptor</b> 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

Term	Definition
	<p>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/Nm <sup>3</sup>	<p>Unit of emission concentration for a given pollutant under specific reference (normal) conditions, given as milligrams (mg) per normal cubic metre (/Nm<sup>3</sup>).</p>
<b>Mid-merit</b>	<p>For the purposes of the Proposed Scheme, the <b>Mid-merit</b> scenario assumes that each of Units 1 and 2 operate at full load for 4000 hours per annum.</p>
<b>Mitigation Hierarchy</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Minimum Illuminance</b>	<p>Lowest illuminance at any relevant point on the specified surface. Unit: Lx or lm/m<sup>2</sup> Note: The relevant points at which the illuminances are determined shall be specified in the appropriate application standard.</p>
<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Actions proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible, offset significant adverse <b>effects</b> arising from the whole or specific elements of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b>.</p>
<b>National Grid Carbon Limited (NGCL)</b>	<p><b>National Grid Carbon Limited (NGCL)</b> is part of <b>National Grid Ventures (NGV)</b>, a division of <b>National Grid plc</b>. <b>NGCL</b> is responsible for the Humber Low Carbon Pipeline DCO Project, which is a separate <b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)</b> which will provide the carbon dioxide pipeline required to enable the export of the carbon dioxide captured by the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> to the Humber Coast, for onward transportation to the Endurance storage site under the North</p>

Term	Definition
	Sea. The <b>NGCL</b> pipeline and the Endurance storage site are both separate projects and do not form part of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> and they are not included in the <b>DCO Application</b> but will be the subject of separate consent applications by third parties, such as by <b>NGCL</b> .
<b>National Grid Electricity Systems Operator (NG ESO)</b>	<b>NG ESO</b> balances the supply and demand in electricity in England, Wales and Scotland using the electricity transmission network (overhead lines, underground cables and substations). As such, <b>NG ESO</b> is the organisation responsible for import and export of electricity to the <b>Drax Power Station</b> .
<b>National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)</b>	<b>NGET</b> own the electricity transmission network (substations, overhead lines and cables) in England and Wales.
<b>National Grid Transport and Storage Infrastructure</b>	<p>Following processing and compression, the carbon dioxide will be transported and connected into the <b>National Grid Transport and Storage Infrastructure</b>.</p> <p>The <b>National Grid Transport and Storage Infrastructure</b> consists of above ground distribution infrastructure and <b>National Grid</b> 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 <b>Order Limits</b> and consented will be sought under a separate application (or applications).</p>
<b>National Grid Ventures (NGV)</b>	<b>National Grid Ventures</b> (NGV), is a division of <b>National Grid</b> plc. It operates outside of <b>National Grid</b> '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. <b>National Grid Ventures</b> ' diverse portfolio of flexible, low carbon and renewable energy businesses across the UK,

Term	Definition
	Europe and US includes sub-sea electricity interconnectors, liquefied natural gas, battery storage, wind and solar power.
<b>National Nature Reserve (NNR)</b>	Established to protect sensitive features and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</b>	The document that sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The <b>NPPF</b> was last revised in July 2021.
<b>National Policy Statement (NPS)</b>	Overarching policy designated under the <b>Planning Act 2008</b> (as amended) (PA2008) concerning the planning and consenting of <b>NSIPs</b> in the UK.
<b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)</b>	Projects which fall under one of the categories in Part 3 of the <b>PA2008</b> and therefore require authorisation by way of a <b>DCO</b> .
<b>National Site Network</b>	A network of protected areas that include <b>SAC</b> , <b>SPA</b> and <b>Ramsar sites</b> covering the UK's most valuable and threatened <b>species</b> and <b>habitats</b> , formerly referred to as Natura 2000.
<b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006</b>	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 <b>biodiversity</b> 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 <b>biodiversity</b> .
<b>Net Zero Teesside</b>	<p><b>Net Zero Teesside</b> 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 <b>Northern Endurance</b></p>

Term	Definition
	<b>Partnership</b> , which will enable the capture, transportation and storage of carbon dioxide from a range of carbon dioxide intensive businesses .
<b>Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ)</b>	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 as being at <b>risk</b> 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.
<b>No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)</b>	The level below which no <b>effect</b> from noise or vibration can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable <b>effect</b> on health and quality of life due to the noise.
<b>Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs)</b>	Any identified <b>receptor</b> likely to be affected by noise. These are generally human <b>receptors</b> , and may include residential dwellings, workplaces, schools, hospitals, community facilities, places of worship, recreational spaces and ecological <b>receptors</b> .
<b>Non-Statutory Consultation</b>	Consultation with stakeholders on the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> which occurs in addition to the <b>Statutory Consultation</b> required under the <b>PA 2008</b> and <b>EIA Regulations</b> .
<b>Non-Statutory Consultees</b>	Consultees who – whilst not designated in law – are likely to have an interest in a proposed development and should therefore be consulted on the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP)</b>	The Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP) was formed in 2020 as the carbon dioxide transportation and storage company which will

Term	Definition
	<p>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 <b>Endurance</b> store.</p> <p>The <b>NEP</b> enables <b>Net Zero Teesside</b> and Zero Carbon Humber by providing the common infrastructure needed to transport carbon dioxide from emitters in the Humber and Teesside regions to secure offshore storage in the North Sea.</p> <p>NEP is a partnership between bp, Equinor, <b>National Grid</b>, Shell and Total, with bp leading as operator.</p>
<b>Obtrusive / Nuisance Light</b>	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.
<b>Offsite Environmental Mitigation Area</b>	Area(s) outside of the <b>Order Limits</b> that may be used for environmental mitigation for the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Open Cut and Fill Construction Method</b>	Construction method for buried underground cabling or pipes which involves initial stripping of topsoil and excavation of material, trenching and laying of the required services, and backfilling with the previously excavated material and topsoil.
<b>Open Cut Construction</b>	Term used to describe open cut and fill construction method to install underground cables.
<b>Open Cut Compound</b>	Works area where the open cut method machinery will be located.
<b>Operational Phase</b>	The stage that occurs after the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> is handed over by the relevant construction contractors and approved for

Term	Definition
	operation. It will remain in its <b>operational phase</b> until it is decommissioned.
<b>Order Limits</b>	The limits within which the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> has to be constructed, operated and decommissioned. The limits are shown on the <b>Works Plans</b> (document reference 2.3).
<b>Ordinary Watercourse</b>	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 <b>Main River</b> . The <b>Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)</b> or <b>Internal Drainage Board (IDB)</b> where relevant, has powers for <b>Ordinary Watercourses</b> that are similar to those held by the Environment Agency for <b>Main Rivers</b> .
<b>Outer Source Protection Zone (SPZ 2)</b>	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 instead this zone has a minimum radius of 250 or 500 metres around the source, depending on the size of the abstraction.
<b>Outside battery limits (OSBL)</b>	The plant/structures in addition to the ISBL that provides connections and other plug in services to allow the <b>Carbon Capture Plant</b> to work.
<b>Outline Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy</b>	A strategy that sets out an approach to mitigate the <b>effects</b> of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> on <b>landscape</b> and ecology.
<b>Overhead Line 1 (OHL1)</b>	11kV overhead line crossing the A645 once, owned by Northern Powergrid.
<b>Overhead Line 2 (OHL2)</b>	11kV overhead line crossing Rawcliffe Road once, owned by Northern Powergrid.
<b>Parameters</b>	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.



Term	Definition
<b>Phase 1 Habitat Survey</b>	An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife <b>habitats</b> . It enables a basic assessment of <b>habitat</b> type and its potential importance for nature conservation.
<b>Photomontage</b>	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
<b>Planning Act 2008 (PA2008)</b>	The <b>Planning Act 2008</b> (as amended).
<b>Planning Inspectorate (PINS)</b>	The Government agency responsible for administering applications for development consent under the <b>Planning Act 2008</b> (as amended) (PA2008) on behalf of the relevant <b>Secretary of State</b> (SoS).
<b>Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)</b>	The <b>Planning Practice Guidance</b> (PPG) provides context and guidance to the <b>National Planning Policy Framework</b> (NPPF).
<b>Potential Roost Feature</b>	A feature within a building or tree that has potential for a bat to roost in.
<b>Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)</b>	<b>Predicted environmental concentration</b> , equating to the sum of the <b>Process Contribution</b> pollutant concentration / deposition plus the equivalent background level.
<b>Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)</b>	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 <b>impacts</b> of proposed developments or establishing the <b>baseline</b> 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 <b>species</b> or <b>habitats</b> , identification of potential constraints

Term	Definition
	to the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> and recommendations for <b>mitigation measures</b> .
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)</b>	Information which has been compiled by the <b>Applicant</b> , and is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the <b>Likely Significant Environmental Effects</b> of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> (and of any associated development).
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)</b>	The <b>Preliminary Environmental Information Report</b> (PEIR) is the report prepared by the <b>Applicant</b> , containing <b>Preliminary Environmental Information</b> (PEI).
<b>Pressure Reducing De-Superheating Stations</b>	Infrastructure to control the pressure and temperature of the steam prior to use in the <b>Regenerator</b>
<b>Pressure Reducing De-Superheating Station Buildings</b>	Building to house the <b>Pressure Reducing De-Superheating Stations</b> .
<b>Primary Mitigation</b>	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.
<b>Principal Aquifer</b>	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, <b>principal aquifers</b> are aquifers previously designated as major aquifers.
<b>Priority Habitat Inventory</b>	A spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of <b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</b> Section 41 <b>Habitats of Principal Importance</b> (HPI).

Term	Definition
<b>Process Contribution (PC)</b>	<b>Process Contribution</b> , relating to the contribution to modelled pollutant concentrations / depositions within the <b>operational phase</b> study area from <b>emissions</b> from modelled point source(s) within the <b>Order Limits</b> .
<b>Proposed Scheme</b>	The scheme for which development consent is sought.  An extension to <b>Drax Power Station</b> comprising post combustion <b>carbon capture</b> 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.
<b>Proximity Principle</b>	Managing waste as near as possible to the location where it is produced.
<b>Purge pump</b>	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.
<b>Quench Column</b>	Vessel where water vapour and other condensable components (sulphuric and nitric acids) within the untreated flue gas are removed by a recirculating water spray prior to the flue gas entering the <b>Absorber Column</b> .
<b>Ramsar Site</b>	Wetlands of international importance designated pursuant to the Ramsar Convention 1971.
<b>Rating Level</b>	As part of the BS4142 assessment method the <b>rating level</b> is the sum of the <b>specific sound</b> and any acoustic feature corrections, which may be applied for tonal, impulsive or intermittent characteristics. Acoustic feature corrections are added linearly to the <b>specific</b>

Term	Definition
	<b>sound</b> and can range from 2 <b>dB</b> to 5 <b>dB</b> , depending on the characteristic.
<b>Receptor</b>	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 <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Receptor Compound</b>	Works area where <b>Trenchless Construction</b> method machinery (auger / HDD machine) will be received.
<b>Recovery</b>	Processing waste to prevent it being disposed of to landfill. Processes include incineration with energy recovery, advanced thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion and composting.
<b>Recycle</b>	Any <b>recovery</b> 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.
<b>Regenerator</b>	Enhanced <b>Regenerator</b> column to reverse the carbon dioxide reaction from the <b>solvent</b> via the application of process heat and recover the <b>solvent</b> , enabling its <b>reuse</b> .
<b>Renders</b>	Rendering is the process of generating an image from a model (or models in what collectively could be called the 3D environment), by means of computer programs.
<b>Residual Effects</b>	<b>Effects</b> arising from the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> that cannot be mitigated following implementation of <b>mitigation measures</b> .
<b>Residual Sound</b>	Another component of the ambient sound, associated with any sources other than the specific source(s) under consideration.

Term	Definition
<b>Reuse</b>	Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived; <b>reuse</b> presumes that significant reprocessing is not required.
<b>Rich Solvent / Lean Solvent Heat Exchangers</b>	Infrastructure within the <b>Solvent Regeneration System</b> to cool the carbon dioxide-lean <b>solvent</b> prior to re-use in the <b>Absorber Column</b> with the recirculating cooler carbon dioxide-rich <b>solvent</b> .
<b>Risk</b>	The likelihood of an <b>impact</b> occurring, combined with the <b>effect</b> or consequence(s) of the <b>impact</b> on a <b>receptor</b> if it does occur.
<b>Risk Event</b>	An identified, unplanned event, which is considered relevant to the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> and has the potential to be a <b>major accident</b> and / or <b>disaster</b> subject to assessment of its potential to result in a significant adverse <b>effect</b> on an environmental <b>receptor</b> .
<b>Road Option</b>	AILs 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 <b>Drax Power Station</b> .
<b>Scoping</b>	An exercise undertaken pursuant to the <b>EIA Regulations</b> , to determine the topics to be addressed within the <b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b> .
<b>Secondary Aquifer</b>	These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. <b>secondary aquifers</b> are subdivided into two types:  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

Term	Definition
	<p>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>
<b>Secondary Mitigation</b>	<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 <b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>.</p>
<b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b>	<p>The decision maker on applications for <b>Development Consent Orders (DCOs)</b>. In case of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b>, the <b>Secretary of State</b> for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).</p>
<b>Sedimentation Tank(s)</b>	<p>Large surface area tanks to enable suspended solids to be removed from the abstracted river water via sedimentation.</p> <p>As part of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b>, additional <b>Sedimentation Tanks</b> may be added and / or existing <b>Sedimentation Tanks</b> may be retrofitted.</p>
<b>Sensitivity</b>	<p>The sensitivity of a receptor is a function of its value, and capacity to accommodate change</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>reflecting its ability to recover if it is affected. It is typically defined by the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptability – the degree to which a receptor can avoid, adapt to or recover from an effect.</li> <li>• Tolerance – the ability of a receptor to accommodate temporary or permanent change.</li> <li>• Recoverability – the temporal scale over and extent to which a receptor will recover following an effect.</li> </ul>
<b>Sensitive Equipment</b>	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.
<b>Sequential (viewpoints)</b>	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.
<b>Significance</b>	A measure of the importance or gravity of the <b>effect</b> defined by <b>significance</b> criteria specific to the environmental topic.
<b>Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)</b>	The level above which significant adverse <b>effects</b> on health and quality of life occur as a result of noise or vibration. (see also: <b>significance</b> ).
<b>Site</b>	Land within which the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> will be located. The <b>Site</b> refers to the <b>Drax Power Station Site</b> , the <b>Habitat Provision Area</b> , the <b>Drax Power Station Site Construction Laydown Areas</b> and the <b>East Construction</b>



Term	Definition
	<b>Laydown Area</b> , all of which are located within the Order Limits.
<b>Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)</b>	<b>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation</b> are usually selected within a local authority area and support both locally and nationally threatened <b>habitats</b> and <b>species</b> that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	A site statutorily notified under the <b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</b> (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. <b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</b> include <b>habitats</b> , geological features and <b>Landforms</b> .
<b>Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)</b>	A system or document for implementing, monitoring and reviewing waste prevention measures.
<b>Solvent</b>	Amine based <b>solvent</b> that is used in the <b>carbon capture</b> process. The <b>solvent</b> absorbs carbon dioxide when cooled and releases carbon dioxide when exposed to heat.
<b>Solvent Regeneration System</b>	Area of the process that includes the <b>Regenerators</b> and <b>solvent</b> processing (such as necessary drums and vessels). As part of the processing, the <b>solvent</b> is treated to remove minor contaminants and lost <b>solvent</b> is replenished into the system.
<b>Solvent Storage and Make-up System</b>	Area of the process for storage of <b>solvent</b> for replenishment and area for storage of chemicals for <b>solvent</b> treatment.
<b>Sound Power Level</b>	The <b>sound power level</b> defines the rate at which sound energy is emitted by a source and is also expressed in <b>dB</b> .
<b>Sound Pressure Level</b>	The <b>sound pressure level</b> has units of <b>decibels</b> and compares the level of a sound to the smallest sound pressure generally

Term	Definition
	perceptible by the human ear, or the reference pressure.
<b>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</b>	Areas of protected habitats and <b>species</b> as defined in the <b>Habitats Directive</b> .
<b>Special Protection Area (SPA)</b>	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 <b>species</b> .
<b>Species</b>	A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most <b>species</b> are made up of subspecies or populations.
<b>Species of Principal Importance (SPI)</b>	Animals and plants <b>species</b> that of principal importance for the conservation of <b>biodiversity</b> in England and listed on Section 41 of the <b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006</b>
<b>Specific Sound</b>	A component of the ambient sound, associated with a specific source/s under consideration.
<b>Survey Area</b>	The area within which environmental surveys are undertaken.
<b>Standard of Protection (SoP)</b>	The <b>SoP</b> 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 <b>SoP</b> of 1 in 50, it will take a 1 in 50 (or greater) flood event to overtop or bypass it.
<b>Statutory Consultation</b>	The <b>Planning Act 2008</b> (as amended) (PA2008) and <b>EIA Regulations</b> require an applicant to undertake public consultation in

Term	Definition
	advance of submitting a <b>Development Consent Order</b> (DCO) application to the <b>Secretary of State</b> (SoS). <b>Statutory Consultation</b> must occur with <b>Statutory Consultees</b> .
<b>Statutory Consultees</b>	The <b>PA2008</b> and <b>EIA Regulations</b> prescribe circumstances where the <b>Secretary of State</b> 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.
<b>Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)</b>	The <b>Planning Act 2008</b> (as amended) (PA2008) and <b>EIA Regulations</b> require an applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a <b>Development Consent Order</b> (DCO) application to the <b>Secretary of State</b> (SoS). A <b>Statement of Community Consultation</b> (SoCC) must be prepared, setting out how <b>the Applicant</b> proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> , and the <b>Statutory Consultation</b> must be carried out in accordance with the <b>SoCC</b> .
<b>Steam Pipe Bridge Connection</b>	Connecting infrastructure to transport steam above ground via pipeline(s) from the point of steam extraction (at the biomass units) to the <b>Steam Pipe Bridge</b> .
<b>Steam Pipe Bridge</b>	Infrastructure to transport steam above ground via pipeline(s) from the <b>Steam Pipe Bridge Connection</b> to steam users within the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Survey Buffer</b>	An area additional to the core <b>survey area</b> within which surveys may be required.
<b>Switchroom Building</b>	Building to house electrical equipment that is required to distribute electrical power from the

Term	Definition
	existing <b>National Grid</b> substations to the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Telecommunications Line 1 (TCL1)</b>	Telecommunications line crossing Rawcliffe Road twice, owned by Openreach.
<b>Temporary Works</b>	Those parts of the works that allow or enable construction of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> and which do not remain in place at the completion of the works.
<b>Tertiary Mitigation</b>	Actions that would occur with or without input from the <b>EIA</b> feeding into the design process. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet other existing legislative requirements.
<b>The Lines</b>	All overhead lines (i.e. <b>OHL1</b> , <b>OHL2</b> and <b>TCL1</b> ).
<b>Total Catchment SPZ (SPZ3)</b>	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 <b>Source Protection Zone</b> 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.
<b>Townscape</b>	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.
<b>Transect</b>	Survey technique for surveying birds, wintering birds and breeding birds, with surveyors walking pre-defined routes.

Term	Definition
<b>Trenchless Construction</b>	Term used to describe either auger boring, HDD or equivalent trenchless (below ground) construction method used to install underground cables.
<b>Unproductive Strata</b>	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible <b>significance</b> for water supply or river base flow.
<b>Visual Amenity</b>	Overall enjoyment of a particular area, surroundings, or views in terms of peoples' activities - living, recreation, travelling through, visiting, or working.
<b>Visual Effect</b>	An <b>effect</b> on specific views and on the general <b>visual amenity</b> experienced by people.
<b>Visual Receptor</b>	Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Visualisation</b>	A <b>wireline</b> or <b>photomontage</b> illustrating the predicted appearance of element of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> .
<b>Vulnerability</b>	In the context of the 2014 EU Directive, the term refers to the 'exposure and resilience' of the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> to the <b>risk</b> of a <b>major accident</b> and / or <b>disaster</b> . <b>Vulnerability</b> is influenced by sensitivity, adaptive capacity and <b>magnitude of impact</b> .
<b>Waste Hierarchy</b>	Sets out the priorities that must be applied when managing waste.
<b>Water Framework Directive (WFD)</b>	European Union directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative status of all water bodies.
<b>Waterbody</b>	A discrete body of water forming a physical feature.
<b>Water Option</b>	<b>AILs</b> would be delivered to an Upgraded Drax Jetty from the Port of Goole and transferred

Term	Definition
	approximately 1.5 miles by road via Redhouse Lane, Carr Lane, and New Road to the <b>Drax Power Station</b> .
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</b>	The principal piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife.
<b>Wireline / wireframe</b>	A computer-generated line drawing of the DTM (digital terrain model) / Lidar and the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> from a known location.
<b>Woodyard</b>	An area in the northwest corner of the <b>Drax Power Station Site</b> .
<b>Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH)</b>	<b>Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH)</b> 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, <b>carbon capture</b> and carbon removal technology, enabled by shared regional pipelines for hydrogen and carbon emissions and the common offshore <b>NEP</b> infrastructure.
<b>Zone of Influence (Zoi)</b>	The areas / resources that may be affected by the biophysical changes caused by activities associated with a project.
<b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)</b>	A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, the <b>Proposed Scheme</b> is theoretically visible.

## 2. ABBREVIATIONS

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



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

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>CIHT</b>	Chartered Institute of Highways and Transportation
<b>CIRIA</b>	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
<b>CL:AIRE</b>	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
<b>CLVIA</b>	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
<b>CME</b>	Coronal Mass Ejections
<b>CMS</b>	Central Management System
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide
<b>CO<sub>2e</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>COMAH</b>	Control of Major Accident Hazards
<b>CoP</b>	Code of Practice
<b>CPT</b>	Cone Penetration Testing
<b>CRI</b>	Colour Rendering Index
<b>CRoW</b>	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
<b>CRTN</b>	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
<b>CSCS</b>	Construction Skills Certification Scheme
<b>CSLP</b>	Core Strategy Local Plan
<b>CSM</b>	Conceptual Site Model
<b>CSS</b>	County Surveyor's Society
<b>CTMP</b>	Construction Traffic Management Plan
<b>CWTP</b>	Construction Worker Travel Plan
<b>CZ</b>	Consultation Zone
<b>dB</b>	Decibel
<b>DCO</b>	Development Consent Order

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

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

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>HDV</b>	Heavy Duty Vehicle
<b>HEDBA</b>	Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
<b>HE</b>	Highways England
<b>HE</b>	Historic England
<b>HER</b>	Historic Environment Record
<b>HEWL</b>	Humber Extreme Water Level
<b>HGV</b>	Heavy Goods Vehicle
<b>HLCA</b>	Historic Landscape Character Area
<b>HLCP</b>	Humber Low Carbon Pipelines Project
<b>HP</b>	High Pressure
<b>HPI</b>	Habitats of Principal Importance
<b>HRA</b>	Habitats Regulations Assessment
<b>HSE</b>	Health and Safety Executive
<b>H&amp;S</b>	Health and Safety
<b>IAQM</b>	Institute of Air Quality Management
<b>ICE</b>	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
<b>IDB</b>	Internal Drainage Board
<b>IED</b>	Industrial Emissions Directive
<b>IEMA</b>	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
<b>ILA</b>	Important Landscape Area
<b>ILP</b>	Institution of Lighting Professionals
<b>IMD</b>	Index of Multiple Deprivation
<b>IPC</b>	Infrastructure Planning Commission

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

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



<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>MWe</b>	Megawatt electrical
<b>MWJP</b>	Mineral and Waste Joint Plan
<b>m<sup>2</sup>/d</b>	Square metres per day
<b>m<sup>3</sup>/d</b>	Cubic metres per day
<b>mg/l</b>	Milligrams per litre
<b>m/s</b>	Metres per second
<b>NCA</b>	National Character Areas
<b>NCN</b>	National Cycle Network
<b>NDHA</b>	Non-designated heritage assets
<b>NDMA</b>	Nitrosodimethylamine
<b>NEP</b>	Northern Endurance Partnership
<b>NERC</b>	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
<b>NEYEDC</b>	North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre
<b>NG</b>	National Grid
<b>NGCL</b>	National Grid Carbon Limited
<b>NG ESO</b>	National Grid Electricity Systems Operator
<b>NGR</b>	National Grid Reference
<b>NGV</b>	National Grid Ventures
<b>NH</b>	National Highways (formerly Highways England)
<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	Ammonia
<b>NHL</b>	National Heritage List
<b>NHLE</b>	National Heritage List for England
<b>NIA</b>	Noise Important Area

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Nm<sup>3</sup>/s</b>	Normal cubic metres (Nm <sup>3</sup> ) per second (/s)
<b>NNR</b>	National Nature Reserves
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	Nitrogen dioxide
<b>NOEL</b>	No Observed Effect Level
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Oxides of nitrogen
<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework
<b>NPPG</b>	National Planning Practice Guidance
<b>NPS</b>	National Policy Statement
<b>NPSE</b>	Noise Policy Statement for England
<b>NPS EN-1</b>	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy
<b>NPS EN-3</b>	National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy
<b>NRC</b>	Noise Rating Curve
<b>NRMM</b>	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
<b>NSIP</b>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
<b>NSR</b>	Noise Sensitive Receptor
<b>NTM</b>	National Traffic Model
<b>NYCC</b>	North Yorkshire County Council
<b>OHL1</b>	Overhead Line 1
<b>OHL2</b>	Overhead Line 2
<b>OLBS</b>	Outline Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy
<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics
<b>OS</b>	Ordnance Survey
<b>OSBL</b>	Outside battery limits

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>PA2008</b>	Planning Act 2008
<b>PAS</b>	Publicly Available Specification
<b>PC</b>	Process Contribution
<b>PEA</b>	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
<b>PEC</b>	Predicted Environmental Concentration
<b>PECU</b>	Photo Electronic Cell Unit
<b>PEI</b>	Preliminary Environmental Information
<b>PEIR</b>	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
<b>PIC</b>	Personal Injury Collision
<b>PINS</b>	Planning Inspectorate
<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter not exceeding 10 micrometres (µm)
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	Particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter not exceeding 2.5 micrometres (µm)
<b>PMoW</b>	Precautionary Method of Works
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PPG</b>	Planning Practice Guidance
<b>PRA</b>	Preliminary Risk Assessment
<b>PRF</b>	Potential Roost Feature
<b>PRoW</b>	Public Right of Way
<b>PWS</b>	Public Water Supply
<b>RBMP</b>	River Basin Management Plan
<b>RCP</b>	Representative Concentration Pathway
<b>REAC</b>	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>RFC</b>	Ratio of Flow to Capacity
<b>SAC</b>	Special Area of Conservation
<b>SADPD</b>	Site Allocations Development Plan Document
<b>SMC</b>	Scheduled Monument Consent
<b>SDC</b>	Selby District Council
<b>SDLP</b>	Selby District Local Plan 2005
<b>SINC</b>	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
<b>SMART</b>	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time Bound objectives related to trip generation and modal split
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	Sulphur dioxide
<b>SOAEL</b>	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
<b>SoCC</b>	Statement of Community Consultation
<b>SON – TPP / SON-T+</b>	High Pressure Sodium Lamp
<b>SoS</b>	Secretary of State
<b>SOX</b>	Low pressure Sodium Lamp
<b>SPA</b>	Special Protection Area
<b>SPI</b>	Species of Principle Importance
<b>SPT</b>	Standard Penetration Testing
<b>SPZ</b>	Source Protection Zone
<b>SPZ1</b>	Source Protection Zone 1
<b>SPZ2</b>	Source Protection Zone 2
<b>SPZ3</b>	Source Protection Zone 3
<b>SRN</b>	Strategic Road Network

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of Special Scientific Interest
<b>SuDS</b>	Sustainable Drainage Systems
<b>SWMP</b>	Site Waste Management Plan
<b>TA</b>	Transport Assessment
<b>TC</b>	Traffic Commissioners
<b>TCL1</b>	Telecommunications Line 1
<b>TCPA</b>	Town and Country Planning Act
<b>TPC</b>	Travel Plan Coordinator
<b>TPE</b>	Trans Pennine Express
<b>TPSG</b>	Travel Plan Steering Group
<b>TPT</b>	Trans Pennine Trail
<b>UAE</b>	Unacceptable Adverse Effect
<b>UK BAP</b>	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
<b>UKCP18</b>	UK Climate Projections 2018
<b>VP</b>	Viewpoint
<b>WCA</b>	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
<b>WCH</b>	Walkers, Cyclists, and Horse Riders
<b>WEEE</b>	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
<b>WFD</b>	Water Framework Directive
<b>WFDa</b>	Water Framework Directive Assessment
<b>WPP</b>	Water Preferred Policy
<b>WSI</b>	Written Scheme of Investigation
<b>WWTP</b>	Wastewater Treatment Plant

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>ZCH</b>	Zero Carbon Humber
<b>ZoI</b>	Zone of Influence
<b>ZTV</b>	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
<b>ZVI</b>	Zone of Visual Influence
<b>°C</b>	Degrees Celsius
<b>µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	Microgram (µg) per cubic metre