

Viking CCS Pipeline

1.6 Application Glossary

Document Reference: EN070008/APP/1.6

Applicant: Chrysaor Production (U.K.) Limited,
a Harbour Energy Company
PINS Reference: EN070008
Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(q)
Date: October 2023

Glossary

Term	Definition
Above Ground Installation (AGI)	All permanent above ground facilities which are required for the Proposed Development. It covers facilities including Block Valve Stations, the Immingham Facility and Theddlethorpe Facility.
Additional Mitigation	Additional measures which have been identified as being necessary following an initial assessment, to help ensure any potential effects are minimised further where possible.
Adverse Impact	An impact that is considered to represent an adverse change from the baseline condition or introduces a new undesirable factor.
AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A framework for determining the physical quality of the land at national, regional and local levels. This is based on the long-term physical limitations of land for agricultural use. There are a number of factors that affect the grade, and the main ones are climate, site and soil characteristics, and the interactions between them.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APFP Regs	The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are areas that are likely to exceed the national air quality objective for a specific pollutant. They are determined by Local Authorities
Ancient Woodland	Ancient Woodland is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient Woodland is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland sites. Both types are classed as ancient woods.
Applicant	The organisation (Chrysaor Production (U.K.) Limited) applying for the DCO
Application	The Application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) that is submitted by the Applicant to the Secretary of State (SoS) for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).
Aquifer	Underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, or silt).
Archaeological Interest	There will be archaeological interest in a Heritage Asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)	For a Risk to be ALARP, the cost, time or effort involved in reducing the Risk further would be grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.

Term	Definition
Associated Development	Associated development is defined in the Planning Act 2008 (PA2008) as development which is associated with the principal development. Sub-sections (2) to (4) of 115 of the PA2008 set out other requirements relating to associated development.
Auger Boring	Auger boring is a technique where a pipe is pushed into the ground whilst the soil at the front face is cut away by an auger which also moves the excavated material back along the pipe. This crossing technique involves digging two pits (launch and reception pits) either side of the crossing section.
Authorised Development	The development that is described in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order.
Baseline	A reference level of existing Environmental Conditions against which a project is measured and controlled.
Baseline Studies	Work done to determine and describe the Environmental Conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS)	
Bellmouth	Widening of a road at a junction to facilitate safe access for vehicles to enter/exit
Beneficial Impact	An impact that is considered to represent an improvement on the baseline condition or introduces a new desirable factor.
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (BMV)	Defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the Agricultural Land Classification by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This is the land which is determined to be most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass, fibres and pharmaceuticals.
Best Available Techniques (BAT)	The available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment.
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, landscape, ecosystem, Habitats, communities, Species, populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	Biodiversity Net Gain is an approach to development that improves biodiversity levels post development, when compared to those in place prior to construction.
Block Valve	A valve located at strategic points along the pipeline that can be used to isolate sections of the pipeline if required

Term	Definition
Block Valve Station (BVS)	An area containing a Block Valve and Electrical and Instrumentation (E&I) Kiosk and includes perimeter security fencing
Book of Reference	A list of all of the land directly affected by the Proposed Development, as well as the owners and occupiers of the affected land and those with an interest in it.
Best Available Technique Reference Documents (BREF) Notes	The European Commission (EC) produces Best Available Technique reference documents or BREF notes. They contain Best Available Techniques (BAT) for installations
Carbon Capture	The capture of CO ₂ from industrial sources that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere.
Carbon Capture and Storage	The combined processes of Carbon Capture, transportation (by pipeline or otherwise), and Carbon Dioxide Storage
Carbon Dioxide Storage	The locations for or act of providing the long-term sub-sea geological storage of carbon dioxide
Cathodic Protection (CP)	Cathodic protection (CP) is a technique used to control the corrosion of a metal surface by making it the cathode of an electrochemical cell.
Climate Change	Large scale, long-term shift in the Earth's weather patterns or average temperature.
CO ₂ Equivalent	Standard measurement of greenhouse gas emissions in terms of the most common greenhouse gas, CO ₂ .
CO ₂ Stream	A fluid consisting principally of carbon dioxide that has been captured from industrial sources, which also contains incidental associated substances derived from the source materials and the capture process (impurities), and any substances added to the stream to enable or improve the injection process.
Competent Authority	The relevant Secretary of State is the Competent Authority for the purposes of the Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulation in relation to applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).
Consents and Agreements Position Statement	Presents a list of the consents, permits and licences necessary to construct, operate and maintain the Proposed Development but that cannot be included in the Development Consent Order.
Construction Compounds	A secure area from which construction activities are managed and resourced, including but not limited to temporary offices, workshops, parking and storage. Construction compounds can either be Centralised Compounds, Localised Compounds or Trenchless Crossing Comp
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	Document setting out methods to avoid, minimise and mitigate Impact on the environment and surrounding area and the protocols to be followed in implementing these measures in accordance with environmental commitments during the Construction Stage.

Term	Definition
Construction Stage	The stage during which construction works for the Proposed Development will take place.
Consultation Documents	The documents submitted to support the formal pre-application consultation under the Planning Act 2008.
Construction Compounds	A secure area from which Site work is managed and resourced, including but not limited to temporary offices, workshops, parking and storage areas.
Consultation Distance/Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Health & Safety Executive (HSE) sets a consultation distance around major hazard sites and major accident hazard pipelines after assessing the risks and likely effects of major accidents at the major hazard site/pipeline. The area enclosed within the Consultation distance is referred to as the consultation zone. The Local Planning Authority is notified of this consultation distance and has a statutory duty to consult HSE on certain projects within this defined zone.
Contaminated Land	Where substances are causing or have a significant possibility to cause significant harm to people, property or protected species; or, where significant pollution is being caused or has a significant possibility of being caused to controlled waters.
Cumulative Effects	There are two major sources of cumulative effects: Intra-project effects – combined effects which occur when a single receptor is affected by multiple aspects of the Proposed Development; and Inter-project effects which occur as a result of a number of developments considered together which can create a significant cumulative effect on a shared receptor.
Climate Change Resilience	The ability to anticipate, prepare form and respond to hazardous events or trends related to the climate
Combined Heat and Power	Production of electricity or mechanical power and useful therman energy from a single source of energy
Carbon Capture and Storage Infrastructure Fund (CIF)	Represents £1bn of investment in CCUS in the UK
Carbon Management Plan (CMP)	Documented strategy and set of actions to help organisations meet carbon reduction targets
Decommissioning	The final process of shutting down the infrastructure comprised in the Proposed Development when it is no longer required once it has reached end of life.
Desk Based Assessment (DBA)	A programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater
Department of Energy, Business and Industrial Strategy	Government Department “leading economy-wide transformation by backing enterprise and long-term growth, generating cheaper, cleaner, homegrown energy and unleashing the UK as a science superpower through innovation.”

Term	Definition
Development Consent Order (DCO)	A Development Consent Order (DCO) is a Statutory Instrument (SI) made by the Secretary of State (SoS) pursuant to the Planning Act 2008.
Dewatering	The removal of surface or ground water to dry and/or solidify a location to enable construction activity during the Construction Stage.
DCO Site Boundary	The outer limits of both the temporary and permanent land take required for construction and operation of the Proposed Development for which powers are sought through the DCO. The DCO Site Boundary is also termed the 'Order limits' or 'pipeline corridor' in other DCO documents and figures.
Direct Effect / Impact	An effect / impact that is directly attributable to the Proposed Development.
Direct Employment	An increase in local employment arising from further economic activity (jobs, expenditure or income) associated with additional local income and local supplier purchases as a result of the Proposed Development.
Disaster	In the context of the Proposed Development, an external hazard that can be man-made (such as an act of terrorism) or natural (such as an earthquake) with the potential to cause an event or situation that meets the definition of a major accident.
District Level Licensing (DLL)	District Level Licencing is categorised into three different zones, Red, Amber and Green to correspond to the likelihood of Great Crested Newt (GCN) presence. Red is the highest risk zone where populations here are considered too important to affect and are excluded from any DLL application.
Dune Isolation Valve	Existing isolation valve on the onshore section of the LOGGS pipeline, located close to the sand dunes to the east of the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal site. The valve will be replaced in the same location as part of the Proposed Development to reduce the risk of the LOGGS pipeline inventory impacting the Theddlethorpe Facility and neighbouring populations.
Duty of Care Checks	Checks to ensure that only authorised persons transfer waste, and that the waste is managed legitimately, including checks on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the waste carrier's registration certificate; • the waste broker's registration certificate (if used); and • the environmental permits for waste management facilities or proof of permit exemption.
EIA Directive	Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended). The initial Directive of 1985 and its three amendments have been codified by Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011. Directive 2011/92/EU has been amended in 2014 by Directive 2014/52/EU.
Emergency Shutdown Valve	Hydraulic actuated and spring return valve designed to stop flow in a pipeline upon the detection of a potentially dangerous event or non-standard operating condition.

Term	Definition
Emission	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.
Emission Rate	The quantity of a pollutant released from a source over a given period of time.
Enhancement	Measures to improve the environment over and above its Baseline condition.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing the likely significance of effects from the Proposed Development on the environment, undertaken in accordance with The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations).
EIA Regulations	Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended).
Enhancement Measures	These are measures which are incorporated into a scheme which help improve on the conditions which formed part of the baseline. A particular relevant example would be ecological enhancements, which would lead to an increase in the amount of biodiversity on a site.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A statement prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the likely effects of a development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile
European Designated Site	An area of land subject to protection through European legislation, including Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA).
European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code	A six-digit number used to classify a particular waste stream.
Examining Authority (ExA)	Planning Inspector(s) responsible for conducting the examination and recommending a decision on a DCO application to the Secretary of State (SoS).
External Influencing Factor	A factor which occurs beyond the limits of the Proposed Development that may present a risk to the Proposed Development, e.g., if an external disaster occurred (e.g., earthquake, COMAH site major accident) it would increase the risk of serious damage to an environmental receptor associated with the Proposed Development.
Exempt Activities (in the context of the Outline Site Waste Management Plan)	Activities not requiring an environmental permit (an exemption will require registration).
Flood Map for Planning	Defines Flood Zones based on annual probability of flooding from Fluvial and tidal sources to inform development planning and flood risk assessment. Nationally consistent delineation of 'high', 'medium' and 'low' flood risk updated by the Environment Agency as deemed appropriate, typically on a quarterly basis

Term	Definition
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	An assessment of the risk of flooding.
Flood Zones	Zones based on the annual probability of flooding from Fluvial and tidal sources, as defined in the Flood Map for Planning. Areas are categorised into one of the following: Flood Zone 1, Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3a or Flood Zone 3b.
Fluid Catalytic Cracking	Process of converting heavy petroleum fractions into lighter hydrocarbon products
Fluvial	Processes associated with rivers and streams and the deposits and landforms created by them.
Front End Engineering Design (FEED)	Engineering design approach adopted prior to detailed engineering, procurement, and construction
Future Baseline	The likely evolution of the baseline without implementation of the Proposed Development.
Geographic Information System (GIS)	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Geophysical Survey	Making and interpreting measurements of physical properties of the earth to determine subsurface conditions.
Geotechnical Survey	An investigation to determine the nature and engineering properties of the soil and other materials and to determine soil profiles and property assignments for the purpose of design and construction.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	Gases that absorb and emit 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 GHGs whose emissions are human caused are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride. In combination, these GHG emissions are commonly expressed in terms of 'carbon dioxide equivalents' (CO ₂ e) according to their relative global warming potential. For this reason, the shorthand 'carbon' may be used to refer to GHGs.
Ground Investigations	The physical investigation stage of the Geotechnical Survey of which Geophysical Surveys may be one element. Comprised of targeted investigations including both intrusive and non-intrusive techniques to prove ground conditions, determine soil / rock parameters and identify hazards associated with the ground conditions to inform a Proposed Development.
Groundwater	Groundwater is the store of water present beneath Earth's surface in rock and soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations
Habitat	The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow.
Habitats Directive	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna.

Term	Definition
Habitats Regulations	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) which covers the terrestrial environment.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the stages of assessment carried out by the competent authority in accordance with Habitats Regulations and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a project may affect the protected features of a European site and European offshore marine site, before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
Haul Road	Haul roads are temporary roads provided within a contractor's site area to allow for the movement of construction materials, construction machinery and/or construction labour around the site.
Hazard	Anything with the potential to cause harm, including ill-health and injury, damage to property or the environment; or a combination of these.
Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN)	A document that accompanies the movement of any hazardous waste from production (cradle) to disposal (grave).
Hazardous Waste	Waste with hazardous properties.
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or Landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its Heritage interest. Heritage Assets include Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.
Historic Environment Records (HERs)	Provide archaeology and built heritage information on a wide variety of buildings and sites
High-integrity pressure protection system (HIPPS)	A series of emergency shutdown valves which would automatically close in response to a high pressure being detected.
Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)	Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is a Trenchless construction method used to install pipes underground without disturbing the ground surface above. The drill is launched from one HDD entry pit and retrieved from the HDD reception pit at the other end, and except for the launch and retrieving spaces above ground, the entire process takes place underground.
HDD Working Areas	Temporary area within which the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) operations takes place.
Hydromorphology	The physical characteristics of the shape, boundaries and content of a water body.
Immingham Facility	Proposed new facility at which compressed and conditioned CO ₂ will be received from emitters before transport along the pipeline route.

Term	Definition
Impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development.
Index of Multiple Deprivation	The indices of deprivation measure relative deprivation in local authorities across England. The index of multiple deprivation is the most widely used of these indices.
Indirect Effect / Impact	An effect / impact that results indirectly from the Proposed Development, as a consequence of a 'Direct Effect / Impact', often occurring away from the DCO Site Boundary, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the Source of the effect / impact.
Indirect Employment	Employment growth arising locally through manufacturing services and suppliers to the construction process (indirect or supply linkage multipliers) as a result of the Proposed Development.
Induced Employment	Employment associated with local expenditure as a result of those who derive incomes from the direct and supply linkage impacts of the Proposed Development.
Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations (IDPR) 2010	<p>Set out matters to which the competent authority must have regard when deciding applications for development consent relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listed buildings, conservation areas and ancient monuments; • deemed licences under Part 2 of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985; • deemed consents under section 34 of the Coast Protection Act 1949; • hazardous substances.
Interested Parties	Any of the people or organisations who may be affected by the Proposed Development.
Internal Drainage Board (IDB)	Each internal drainage board is a public body that manage water levels in an area, known as an internal drainage district, where there is a special need for drainage. They undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district
Internal Influencing Factor	A factor which occurs within the limits of the Proposed Development that may present a risk to the Proposed Development.
Intra-Project Effects	Combined effects which occur where a single receptor is affected by more than one source of effect arising from different aspects of the Proposed Development.
Isolation Valves	Allow parts of a process to be isolated which allows individual pieces of equipment to be maintained.
LAeq	A-weighted, equivalent continuous sound level. When a noise varies over time, the LAeq is the equivalent continuous sound which would contain the same sound energy as the time varying sound.

Term	Definition
Land Cover	The surface cover of the land usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to, but not the same as, Land Use.
Land Use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and infrastructure use and the different types of agricultural and forestry.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant effect of change resulting from development both on the Landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and Visual Amenity.
Landscape Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the Landscape that makes one Landscape different from another.
Lafmax	Lafmax is the maximum A-weighted sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. Lafmax is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little effect on the overall Laeq,T noise level (where 'T' denotes the time period over which the noise levels are averaged) but will still affect the noise environment.
Laydown Area	An area used for the receipt, temporary storage, and sometimes for the assembly of construction equipment and other supplies
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	Local authority responsible to taking the lead on local flood risk management as defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)	Method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure variable distances
Likely Significant Effect	The significance of an environmental effect is typically a function of the 'value' or 'sensitivity' of the receptor and the 'magnitude' or 'scale' of the impact. Combining the environmental value of the resource or receptor with the magnitude of change produces a significance of effect category. The definition of a significant effect for each environmental topic will be contained within their respective chapters of the Environmental Statement.
Limit of Deviation	These limits show the maximum area within which the Proposed Development could be installed. This flexibility is required in order to deal with unforeseen circumstances, such as ground conditions and local features. This is in general up to 100 metres wide for the pipeline route
Limit of Land to be Acquired or Used	The limits of land to be acquired or used, as shown on the Land Plans.

Term	Definition
Local Development Plan (LDP)	The set of documents and plans that sets out the local authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A site of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Local Nature Reserves must be controlled by the local authority through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the UK.
LOGGS Pipeline	Existing 36-inch Lincolnshire Offshore Gas Gathering System (LOGGS) being repurposed for this Proposed Development. The offshore system will not form part of the DCO and will be subject to a separate consent
Lower-layer Super Output Area	A geographic area with an average population of 1500 residents, identified for the purpose of reporting census data by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).
Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected as a result of noise or vibration.
Main River	A watercourse shown as such on the Flood Map for Planning and can include any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water in, into or out of a main river. Main Rivers are usually larger streams and rivers, but also include smaller watercourses of strategic drainage importance. Main Rivers are under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency who have powers to carry out flood defence works to Main Rivers.
Major Accident	In the context of the Proposed Development, an event that threatens immediate or delayed serious damage to human health, welfare and/or the environment and requires the use of resources beyond those of the Applicant or its contractors to respond to the event. Serious damage includes the loss of life or permanent injury and/or permanent or long-lasting damage to an environmental receptor that cannot be restored through minor clean-up and restoration efforts. The significance of this effect will take into account the extent, severity and duration of harm and the sensitivity of the receptor.
Magnitude	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an impact.
Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS)	MLWS is the average throughout a year of the heights of two successive low waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of the tide is greatest
Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA)	An area designated by a Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.

Term	Definition
Mitigation Hierarchy	A hierarchical approach to identifying mitigation requirements: 1) Avoid / Prevent –in the first instance mitigation should seek to avoid adverse effects at the source; 2) Minimise / Reduce – if the effect is unavoidable, mitigation should seek to reduce the significance of effect; 3) Offset – if the effect cannot be avoided or reduced, the effect should be offset through compensatory mitigation.
Mitigation Measures	Actions proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible, offset significant adverse effects arising from the whole or specific elements of the Proposed Development.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Established to protect sensitive features and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The document that sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF was last revised in September 2023.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	Overarching policy designated under the Planning Act 2008 concerning the planning and consenting of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the UK.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Projects which fall under one of the categories in Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008.
Nationally Designated Site	Areas of land subject to project through UK legislation, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR)
Net-Zero	Net zero refers to a state in which the greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere are balanced by removal out of the atmosphere.
Noise Sensitive Receptor	Any identified Receptor likely to be affected by noise. These are generally human Receptors, and may include residential dwellings, work places, schools, hospitals, community facilities, places of worship, recreational spaces and ecological Receptors.
No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)	The level below which no effect from noise or vibration can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.
Non-hazardous Waste	Waste which does not display any of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III of The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended).
Non-Statutory Consultation	The informal process of holding consultation events with interested parties to give them an opportunity to review the Proposed Development details and provide feedback which can help influence a projects design.
Non-Statutory Consultees	Consultees who – whilst not designated in law – are likely to have an interest in a Project and will therefore be consulted on the Proposed Development.

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Open Cut	Open Cut is a method of installing a length of pipeline by clearing the ground along the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Route, excavating a trench and installing a length of pipe. Following satisfactory testing of the pipe, the ground is returned to its previous condition.
Operational Storage	The stage after which the Proposed Development is handed over by the relevant construction contractors and approved for operation. It will remain in its Operational Stage until operations cease.
Order Limits	The outer limits for the Proposed Development, including the route and any temporary working areas that would be required to construct the pipeline, such as access routes, and working compounds. The limits will be shown on the Works Plan provided as part of examination.
Ordinary Watercourse	Any river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows that does not form part of a Main River. The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) or Internal Drainage Board (IDB) where relevant, has powers for Ordinary Watercourses that are similar to those held by the Environment Agency for Main Rivers
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
Particulate Matter (PM)	Microscopic particles of solid or liquid matter suspended in the air including: PM ₁₀ : inhalable particles, with diameters that are generally 10 micrometres and smaller; and PM _{2.5} : fine inhalable particles, with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometres and smaller.
Planning, Design and Access Statement (PDAS)	Details the Proposed Development’s compliance with relevant planning and design policy and legislation at both national and local levels
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife Habitat. It enables a basic assessment of Habitat type and its potential importance for nature conservation.
Pipeline Corridor	Refer to ‘DCO Site Boundary’

Term	Definition
Pipeline Crossing	The need for the pipeline to cross features such as watercourses, railways, roads or utilities which require particular consideration with regards to the construction methods.
Pipeline Inline Inspection Tool (pig)	An electronic tool that travels through pipelines using magnetic sensors to detect irregularities that may indicate corrosion, gouges, cracks or other defects.
PIG Gauges	Tool used for cleaning the internal part of a pipeline
Pigging	Use of a pipeline inspection gauges or gadgets, devices generally referred to as pigs or scrapers, to perform various maintenance operations including but not limited to cleaning and inspecting the pipeline.
Pipe-lines Act	Act to regulate and facilitate the construction and safe operation of pipe-lines
Pipeline Construction Activities	Construction Activities specific to the Carbon Dioxide Pipeline and the work required to install them. This will also include installation activities such as Open Cut and trenchless methods.
Planning Act 2008	An Act to establish the Infrastructure Planning Commission and make provision about its functions; to make provision about, and about matters ancillary to, the authorisation of projects for the development of nationally significant infrastructure
Planning Inspectorate	The Government agency responsible for administering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS).
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides context and guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The PPG has been updated to reflect changes to the revised NPPF.
Pollutant	A substance or energy introduced into the environment that has undesired effects on a resource (e.g., air, soil or water) or renders a resource unsuitable for a specific purpose.
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)	Preliminary ecological surveys have a range of purposes; one key use is to gather data on existing conditions, often with the intention of conducting a preliminary assessment of likely impacts of projects or establishing the baseline for future monitoring. As a precursor to a proposed project, some evaluation is usually made within these appraisals of the ecological features present, as well as scoping for notable Species or Habitats, identification of potential constraints to the Proposed Development and recommendations for Mitigation Measures
Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)	Information which has been compiled by the Applicant and is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the Likely Significant Environmental Effects of the development (and of any associated development).

Term	Definition
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is the report prepared by the Applicant, containing Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI).
Principal Aquifer	These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and / or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, Principal Aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifers.
Principal Contractor	Appointed to deliver a project by the Client.
Priority Habitat Inventory (PHI)	A spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI).
Proposed Development	The Viking CCS Pipeline which comprises of the onshore elements of the wider Viking CCS Project, from the point of receipt of CO ₂ at the Immingham Facility, through its onshore transportation in the new pipeline to the Theddlethorpe Facility, and onward transportation through the existing LOGGS offshore pipeline to MLWS tide mark. This forms the basis of this DCO application.
Public Right of Way (PRoW)	The legal right for members of the public to pass along a specific route which belongs to someone else.
Ramsar Site	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971.
Receptor	A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.
Registered Waste Carrier	A person who holds a registration certificate from the Environment Agency to transport waste.
Residual Effects	Effects arising from the Proposed Development that remain following implementation of Mitigation Measures.
Resilience (Climate Change)	The vulnerability of the Proposed Development to climate change.
Risk	The likelihood of an impact occurring, combined with the effect or consequence(s) of the impact on a receptor if it does occur.
Risk Event	An identified, unplanned event, which is considered relevant to the Proposed Development and has the potential to be a Major Accident and/or Disaster subject to assessment of its potential to result in a significant adverse effect on an environmental receptor.

Term	Definition
Rochdale Envelope	The Rochdale Envelope is an acknowledged way of dealing with an application comprising EIA development, where details of a project have not been fully resolved by the time the application is submitted. The term is used to describe those elements of a scheme that have not yet been finalised, but yet can be accommodated within certain limits and parameters allowing the likely significant effects of a project to be presented in the Environmental Statement as a worst case. It also provides the opportunity to assess aspects of a development where the detailed design is to be developed post grant of a DCO and approved by the local planning authority under a Requirement.
Scoping	An exercise undertaken pursuant to the EIA Regulations, to determine the topics to be addressed within the Environmental Statement (ES).
Scoping Boundary	The site boundary of the Proposed Development that was presented as part of the Scoping Report.
Scoping Opinion	The Secretary of State’s written opinion as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the environmental statement.
Scoping Report	The report prepared by the Applicant to provide the information required under the EIA Regulations to request a Scoping Opinion from the Secretary of State.
Secondary Aquifer	<p>These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary Aquifers are subdivided into two types:</p> <p>Secondary A – permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers;</p> <p>Secondary B – predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.</p> <p>The term ‘Secondary Undifferentiated’ is also used in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.</p>
Secretary of State (SoS)	For this Proposed Development, the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the effect defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur as a result of noise or vibration.

Term	Definition
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are usually selected within a local authority area and support both locally and nationally threatened Habitats and Species that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) include Habitats, geological features and Landforms.
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	Sets out how material resources and waste will be managed and controlled at all stages during a construction project.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	<p>Also, Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ), defined for 2,000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply, show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. The SPZ maps show three main zones:</p> <p>SPZ1 (inner) - 50 day travel time of pollutant to source with a 50m default minimum radius</p> <p>SPZ2 (outer) - 400 day travel time of pollutant to source with a 250m or 500m minimum radius around the source</p> <p>SPZ3 (total catchment) - area around a supply source within which all the groundwater ends up at the abstraction point</p> <p>SPZ4 (zone of special interest) - where local conditions require additional protection</p>
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Areas of protected habitats and species as defined in the Habitats Directive.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex 1 of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory Species.
Species	A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations.
Statutory Consultation	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008) requires an applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State (SoS). Statutory consultation must occur with 'statutory consultees' and the formal consultation period will normally last for 21 days.

Term	Definition
Statutory Consultees	Planning law prescribes circumstances where the Secretary of State is required to consult specified bodies prior to a decision being made on an application. Includes bodies such as: Environment Agency, Highways England, Historic England, Natural England, Parish Councils, among others.
Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) requires an applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State (SoS). A Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) must be prepared, setting out how the Applicant proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.
Stringing	Placing lengths of pipe end to end along a pipeline right of way in preparation for laying, i.e., welding the joints together to form the pipeline.
Study Area	The area identified by each technical specialist for which impacts could occur and therefore within which specialist assessment is undertaken and baseline data and information is gathered.
Survey Area	The area within which environmental surveys are undertaken.
Survey Buffer	An area additional to the core Survey Area within which surveys may be required.
Temporary Works	Those parts of the works that allow or enable construction of the Project and which do not remain in place at the completion of the works
Theddlethorpe Facility	Proposed new facility at which CO ₂ will be transferred from the new 24" pipeline to the existing LOGGS pipeline via a cross over connection.
Town and Country Planning Act	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) gives Local Planning Authorities in England and Wales the power to regulate and grant permission for local development.
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of open urban space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Transect	Survey technique for surveying birds, wintering birds and breeding birds, with surveyors walking pre-defined routes.
Trenchless	Trenchless technologies are typically used when the installation of an underground pipeline is required to cross features such as major roads or railways where the use of the open cut technique is not possible. Trenchless technology minimise the amount of surface excavation and associated environmental disturbance associated with Open Cut techniques
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Explosive devices that have not detonated as intended

Term	Definition
Visual Amenity	Overall enjoyment of a particular area, surroundings, or views in terms of people's activities – living, recreating, travelling through, visiting, or working.
Visual Effect	An effect on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual Receptor	Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.
Viking CCS Pipeline	This scheme – i.e., the development for which a Development Consent Order (DCO) is sought. Also referred to as 'The Proposed Development'
Viking CCS Project	Comprises the onshore Viking CCS Pipeline (The Proposed Development), the offshore LOGGS pipeline, a new Not Permanently Attended Installation (NPAI) and additional new pipeline sections which will facilitate the transportation and storage of CO ₂
V Net Zero Pipeline	The original name of the Viking CCS Pipeline
Virtual Consultation Room	An interactive web-based portal that is used to engage and consult with Clients and Stakeholders
Vulnerability	In the context of the 2014 EU Directive, the term refers to the 'exposure and resilience' of the Proposed Development to the risk of a major accident and/or disaster. Vulnerability is influenced by sensitivity, adaptive capacity and magnitude of impact.
Waste	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard
Waste Hierarchy	Sets out the priorities that must be applied when managing waste.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	European directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative status of all water bodies.
Water Body	A discrete body of water forming a physical Feature.
Wetlands	Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The principal piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife.
Working Width	The construction corridor within which all construction activities would occur. For the majority of the pipeline route, this will be 30 metres.
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	Sets out the scope of works required to understand the extent, character and significance of any archaeological remains within a planning application area
Zone of Influence (Zoi)	The areas / resources that may be affected by the changes caused by activities associated with a project.

Term	Definition
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, the Proposed Development is theoretically visible.