

Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Anglian Water Services Limited

Generic Glossary

Application Document Reference: 1.4
PINS Project Reference: WW010003
APFP Regulation No. 5(2)q



Document Control

Document title	General Glossary
Version No.	01
Date Approved	28.01.23
Date 1st Issued	30.01.23

Version History

Version	Date	Author	Description of change
01	30.01.23	-	DCO Submission



1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 This General Glossary has been produced to ensure that key terms and definitions used throughout the Development Consent Order (DCO) application are consistent and that they are presented in a way that makes it easy for readers to locate and understand.
- 1.1.2 It should be noted that only key terms and definitions that are commonly found throughout the DCO application have been included in Table 2.1, terms and definitions which are more specific to a technical document or topic can be found in each document. Where relevant, definitions provided within Table 2.1 have been tailored to relate directly to the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant (CWWTP) Relocation Project (referred to as the Proposed Development).

2 Glossary of terms

Table 2.1: Glossary of terms

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
A		
Above Ordnance Datum	AOD	
Abnormal Load		<p>A vehicle that has any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a weight of more than 44,000kg. • an axle load of more than 10,000kg for a single non-driving axle and 11,500kg for a single driving axle. • a width of more than 2.9 metres.
Acceptance period	-	The 28-day period in which the Secretary of State (SoS) has to make a decision on whether to accept the application, in accordance with Section 55 of the Planning Act 2008, beginning with the day after the application is received.
Affected Person		A Development Consent Order can include powers for an applicant to acquire land and rights compulsorily. A person is an Affected Person if an applicant, after making diligent inquiry, knows that the person is interested in the land to which a Compulsory Acquisition request relates. If you are an Affected Person, you are automatically an Interested Party for the purposes of an Examination.
Agricultural Land Classification	ALC	A system used to grade agricultural land according to versatility, quality and suitability for growing crops as set out in the ALC for England and Wales issued by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). The top three grades, Grades 1, 2 and Subgrade 3a, are referred to as “Best and Most Versatile” (BMV) land.
Aggregates		Granular material used in construction it may be natural, manufactured or recycled.
Air Quality Management Area	AQMA	Defined by the local authority as an area requiring management because air quality levels do not meet national air quality objectives.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Air Quality Objective	AQO	National and European Directive limit and target values for substances released to the atmosphere for the protection of human health and ecosystems.
Amenity		The preferable features of a location which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors.
Anaerobic digestion	AD	The decomposition of sewage or other organic waste material by anaerobic microorganisms, typically used as a means of waste disposal or energy production.
Amenity		The preferable features of a location which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors.
Annex 1 Birds		Bird species listed under Annex 1 of the Birds Directive. These are in danger of extinction, are rare, or are considered vulnerable within the European Union. Those that regularly occur at levels over 1% of the national population meet the SPA qualifying criteria.
Annex I Habitats		A natural habitat listed under Annex I of the Habitats Directive for which Special Areas of Conservation can be selected.
Annex II Species		A species under Annex II of the Habitats Directive for which Special Areas of Conservation can be selected.
Annual Exceedance Probability	AEP	The likelihood of occurrence of a flood of given size or larger occurring in any one year, expressed in percentages.
Annual average daily traffic	AADT	Total volume of vehicle traffic on a road flowing past a certain point over a year divided by 365 days.
Annual Average Weekday Traffic	AAWT	24-hour traffic count data averaged for just the weekdays (Monday to Friday).
Annulus		In reference to features of a well – the open volume between elements of a borehole or well. The borehole annulus is the open space between the walls of the boring being drilled and the drill string or well casing. After the well materials are inserted, the borehole annulus is the open space between the well casing and the borehole walls. This is generally sealed in some manner near the surface.
Applicant		Anglian Water Services Limited

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Application		This refers to an applicant’s application for a Development Consent Order. An application consists of a series of documents and plans which are published on the Planning Inspectorate’s website.
Appropriate Assessment		The assessment of the potential impacts on the integrity of European Designated Site(s), either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, with regard to the site’s structure and function and its conservation objectives. Appropriate Assessment is Stage 2 of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) process.
Aquifer		A subsurface layer or layers of rock or other geological strata of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater.
Arboriculture		The cultivation of trees and shrubs.
Arboriculturist		An amenity tree specialist.
Archaeological Investigation Mitigation Strategy	AIMS	The document used to agree which areas within the Order Limits will require further archaeological investigation. It includes areas where preservation in situ will be applied, the overarching research strategy and the overarching public outreach and community engagement strategy in relation to heritage assets.
Archaeological trial trenching		A method of archaeological investigation where trenches are dug at intervals across a site of interest to identify any archaeological remains.
Artificial Water Body		A body of surfaced water created by human activity.
Associated Development		Development which is associated with a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), as defined in the Planning Act 2008. It should be subordinate to, and necessary for, the construction or operation of the NSIP that is subject of the Application or to mitigate its impact.
Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling		The mathematical simulation to predict how air pollutants disperse in the ambient atmosphere. A dispersion model is used to estimate or predict the downwind concentration of air pollutants

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		emitted from sources such as industrial facilities or road traffic
Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Software	ADMS	An advanced atmospheric pollution dispersion model for calculating concentrations of atmospheric pollutants.
Attenuation Pond		A form of sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) commonly found around new construction projects, such as residential and commercial property developments, new roadways, etc.
Attenuation (noise)		Attenuation means a loss or reduction of intensity of noise.
Attenuation (water)		Attenuation, with reference to water, is the process of storing and slowly releasing surface water run-off and is one of the key features of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). By slowing down the rate at which surface water enters sewers or water courses, it reduces the risk of downstream flooding.
'A' Weighting (dB(A))		The unit used to define a weighted sound pressure level, which correlates well with the subjective response to sound. The 'A' weighting follows the frequency response of the human ear, which is less sensitive to low and very high frequencies than it is to those in the range 500Hz to 4kHz.
B		
Background Sound Level		This is represented by the LA90, T; defined in the BS4142:2014 Standard as the 'A' weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting F and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels.
Baseline		The baseline conditions are the conditions that would exist in the absence of any proposed development either (a) at the time that construction is expected to start, for impacts arising from construction or (b) at the time that the Development is expected to open to traffic, for impacts arising from its operation.
Basic Noise Level		The BNL is a measure of source noise at a reference distance of 10m from the carriageway edge. It is determined from obtaining the estimated noise level from the 18-hour flow and

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		then applying corrections for vehicle speed, percentage of heavy vehicles, gradient and road surface as described in CRTN.
Batching Plant		Equipment that combines various ingredients to form concrete.
Best Available Techniques	BAT	The most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing the basis for emission limit values and other permit conditions designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole.
Bioaerosols		Bioaerosols are found naturally within the environment. They consist of airborne particles that contain living organisms, such as bacteria, fungi and viruses or parts of living organisms, such as plant pollen, spores and endotoxins from bacterial cells or mycotoxins from fungi.
Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP	An agreed plan for a habitat or species, which forms part of the UK's commitment to biodiversity in response to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992
Biodiversity Net Gain	BNG	An approach to development, and/or land management, that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand. Value estimated using the Biodiversity Metric developed by Natural England.
Biodiversity Metric		A habitat-based approach used to determine a proxy biodiversity value developed by Natural England. The metric is designed to provide ecologists, developers, planners and other interested parties with a means of assessing changes in biodiversity value (losses or gains) as a result of a development proposals or changes in land management.
Borehole		A drilling term referring to the elongated cavity created by a drilling process. Often the borehole is not a void, but rather a hole filled with drilling mud and cuttings. A well casing is pulled or pushed into the borehole to complete a well.
British Geological Survey	BGS	The British Geological Survey is a partly publicly funded body which aims to advance geoscientific knowledge of the United Kingdom landmass and

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		its continental shelf by means of systematic surveying,
British Standard	BS	Products and services which BSI certifies as having met the requirements of specific standards within designated schemes are awarded the Kitemark.
British Standards Institution	BSI	The British Standards Institution (BSI) was established in 1901 as the Engineering Standards Committee. The organisation develops common industrial standards in order to promote trade.
Buttress Zone		The region at the base of a tree where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper side of their junction.
C		
Calculation of Road Traffic Noise		A technical memorandum document produced by the Department of Transport in 1988.
Cambridge City Council		Cambridge City Council is a district council in the county of Cambridgeshire, which governs the City of Cambridge.
Cambridgeshire County Council	CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council is the county council of Cambridgeshire, England
Cambridge Nature Network		The Cambridge Nature Network is a spatial plan for the future of nature, focused on an area within a 10km radius of Cambridge, including the city itself.
Cambridge North Fringe East	CNFE	The proposed residential development area planned to enable sustainable growth of Greater Cambridge and its surrounding region which relies on the redevelopment of the whole WWTP site.
Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project	CWWTPRP	The overall project to deliver the Proposed Development.
Cambridgeshire Quality Panel		An advice panel that helps raise the quality of development by identifying where designs can be improved to achieve best possible outcomes, in accordance with the local plans.
Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team	CHET	The County Council team providing advice on potential impacts on designated and non-designated heritage assets.
Carbon Equivalent (CO ₂ e)		The area from which precipitation contributes to the flow from a borehole spring, river or lake. For rivers and lakes this includes tributaries and the areas they drain.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	CIEEM	A professional membership body representing and supporting ecologists and environmental managers in the UK, Ireland and abroad. Previously known as Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM).
Chemical Status (Surface Waters)	-	The classification status for the surface water body. This is assessed by compliance with the environmental standards for chemicals that are listed in the Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC, which include priority substances, priority hazardous substances and eight other pollutants carried over from the Dangerous Substance Daughter Directives. Chemical status is recorded as good or fail. The chemical status classification for the water body, and the confidence in this (high or low), is determined by the worst test result
Climate	-	Long-term weather conditions prevailing over a region. Measured in terms of average precipitation, maximum and minimum seasonal temperature, and other factors, throughout a year or for seasons within a year.
Code of Construction Practice	CoCP	A document submitted as part of the DCO to monitor, control and manage construction impacts of the project. Part A of the document describes project wide environmental requirements and Part B describes more specific environmental requirements. The document is submitted as part of the DCO supported by selected management plans. Subsequent management plans will be prepared prior to construction commencement and agreed with the LPA as conditions of the DCO.
Combined Heat and Power	CHP	A cogeneration power station capable of supplying power to the national electricity transmission system (NETS) and in this case to provide heat to the Proposed Development through a direct connection to waste heat/steam produced as part of the combustion process.
Combined Sewer Overflow	CSO	A permitted discharge from the sewerage network allowing excess storm water to overflow from the network in storm conditions.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Community Working Group	CWG	Community consultation and engagement group specific to the CWWTPR, which includes representatives of the community with an independent Chair. The purpose is to participate to help develop our proposals and also consider issues which may directly affect residents.
Competent Authority		In relation to HRA, the body that determines if there are likely significant effects and carries out the Appropriate Assessment, if required, before a decision is made. The Competent Authority is also required to consult with the relevant statutory nature conservation bodies (and the public, if considered appropriate) before deciding to grant a consent. For the purposes of applications for a DCO, the SoS is the Competent Authority
Computational Fluid Dynamics	CFD	A type of fluid mechanics that uses numerical analysis and data structures to analyse and solve problems that involve fluid flows. In this instance the use of numerical models to predict the behaviour of flows leaving the proposed outfall and mixing with river water.
Conceptual Site Model	CSM	A desk top model that records all the potential pollutant linkages between the source of contamination and the receptors, i.e., the reasonably possible ways in which the receptors may experience exposure and consequent adverse effects
Condition (tree)	-	An indication of the physiological vitality of the tree. Where the term 'condition' is used in a report, it should not be taken as an indication of the stability of the tree.
Conservation Area		An area designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being an area of "special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance"

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Considerate Constructors Scheme		The Considerate Constructors Scheme is a non-profitmaking, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image. Construction sites, companies and suppliers voluntarily register with the Scheme and agree to abide by the Code of Considerate Practice, designed to encourage best practice beyond statutory requirements.
Construction	-	Any activity involved with the provision of a new structure (or structures), its modification or refurbishment. A structure will include a residential dwelling, office building, retail outlet, road, etc.
Construction and Demolition Waste	CDE	A waste stream that is primarily received from construction sites.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	CEMP	Document required by the CoCP. It will set out the roles and responsibilities, control measures, training and briefing procedures, risk assessments and monitoring systems to be employed during planning and execution of construction works associated with the Proposed Development for all relevant environmental topic areas.
Construction Exclusion Zone	-	Area based on the Root Protection Area (in square metres) to be protected during development, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection.
Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015	CDM Regulations	The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, also known as CDM Regulations or CDM 2015, which came into force on 6 April 2015, are regulations governing the way construction projects of all sizes and types are planned in the UK.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	CTMP	A plan that provides a framework for addressing the transport issues associated with the movement of construction traffic to serve the construction of the Proposed Development.
Construction Worker Travel Plan	CWTP	The CWTP is a strategic document that outlines the management of staff movements during the various stages of the construction process. Travel Plans are a way of promoting sustainable travel behaviour through a range of mechanisms, initiatives and targets that when combined can help to reduce unnecessary travel and encourage

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		journeys to be undertaken in a more environmentally sustainable way.
Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments	CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE) is an independent not-for-profit organisation established in 1999 to stimulate the regeneration of contaminated land in the UK by raising awareness of, and confidence in, practical and sustainable remediation technologies.
Contaminated Land Report 11: Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination	CLR11	The contaminated land model procedures (also known as 'Contaminated Land Report 11' or 'CLR 11') provide the technical framework for applying a risk management process when dealing with land affected by contamination.
Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015	COMAH Regulations	The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH) are the enforcing regulations within the United Kingdom of the Seveso III Directive devised in Brussels following the Seveso disaster. They are applicable to any establishment storing or otherwise handling large quantities of industrial chemicals of a hazardous nature.
Control of Pollution Act 1974	CoPA	This Act is deals with a variety of environmental issues, including waste on land, water pollution, abandoned mines, noise pollution and the prevention of atmospheric pollution.
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002	COSHH Regulations	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 is a United Kingdom Statutory Instrument which states general requirements imposed on employers to protect employees and other persons from the hazards of substances used at work by risk assessment, control of exposure, health surveillance and incident planning.
Controlled waters		Defined in Section 104 of the Water Resources Act 1991 and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant territorial waters which extend seaward for three miles from the low-tide limit from which the territorial sea adjacent to England and Wales is measured. • Coastal waters from the low-tide limit to the high-tide limit or fresh-water limit of a river or watercourse. • Inland freshwaters

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural and artificial lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers or watercourses above the fresh-water limit Natural and artificial underground rivers and watercourses Surface water sewers, ditches and soakaways that discharge to surface or groundwater Groundwaters– any waters contained in underground strata. <p>Does not include any public sewer or any drain that enters into a public sewer (foul sewer).</p>
Core Consultation Zone		A Core Consultation Zone first defined at Phase 1 consultation as being a zone which extends by a minimum distance of 1km from the centre point of the site area options. This also extends by a minimum of 200m from any infrastructure associated with the development, including a rising main to transfer waste water from Waterbeach to the new site. This principle has been applied as the consultation area has been refined following the site selection.
County Wildlife Site	CWS	Areas identified and selected for their local nature conservation value. They have a non-statutory designation but are recognised as having a high wildlife value, being of county and often regional or national importance.
Crown Lifting	-	A term used to describe the removal of limbs and small branches to a specified height above ground level.
Crown or Canopy	-	The main foliage bearing section of the tree
Cumulative Effects Assessment	CEA	Effects upon the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions. Each impact by itself may not be significant but can become a significant effect when combined with other impacts
Cuttings	-	Earth, rock, and other materials removed during drilling or tunnelling i.e., the material removed for pipeline installation using trenchless techniques.
D		
Deadwood	-	Branch or stem wood of a tree that bears no live tissues. Retention of deadwood provides valuable habitat for a wide range of species and seldom

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		represents a threat to the health of the tree. Removal of deadwood can result in the ingress of decay to otherwise sound tissues and climbing operations to access deadwood can cause significant damage to a tree. Removal of deadwood is generally recommended only where it represents an unacceptable level of hazard.
Decommissioning	-	Activities to surrender the existing permit for the existing Cambridge WWTP. To include the cleaning and draining of tanks and pipework, the puncturing of tanks to prevent rain water collecting in tanks, isolation of structures at height, isolation of electrics and blocking up of the existing outfall to the River Cam.
Definitive Map		A definitive map is a record of public rights of way in England and Wales. In law it is the definitive record of where a right of way is located.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Defra	The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is a department of His Majesty's Government responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural affairs.
Deposition (dust)	-	The vertical passage of a substance (e.g., dust) to a surface or the ground.
Desk Based Assessment	-	Research based primarily on database and internet data gathering methods
Design and Access Statement	DAS	A report accompanying and supporting the DCO Application, that explains how a proposed development is a suitable response to the site and its setting and demonstrates that it can be adequately accessed by prospective users.
Design Council		The UK's national strategic advisor for design.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	DMRB	Provides standards, advice notes and other documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the United Kingdom.
Development Consent Order	DCO	Development consent orders (DCOs) are a form of development consent granted by the Secretary of State which authorise the development of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). Introduced in the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) for a faster and more transparent development consent system for NSIPs. This is a statutory order which provides

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		consent for a project and means that a range of other consents, such as planning permission and listed building consent, will not be required. A DCO can also include provisions authorising the Compulsory Acquisition of land or of interests in or rights over land which is the subject of an application. A draft DCO is submitted by applicants with every application.
Dewatering	-	<p>For deeper exaction this will involve the temporary lowering of groundwater level to below an excavation level or depressurisation of groundwater pressures to enable an excavation to be undertaken in safe stable ground conditions.</p> <p>For shallower excavations this may involve small scale removal of shallow groundwater intrusion into the excavation and or surface water/ rain water that has collected in shallow excavations.</p>
Diffuse Pollution	-	Pollution resulting from scattering or dispersed sources across an area (such as a river catchment) that are typically collectively significant but to which effects are difficult to attribute individually.
Drainage Strategy	-	Document outlining the approach to surface water within the proposed WWTP and landscape masterplan area. An Outline Drainage Strategy for the Project is included within the Application.
Drilling Mud	-	A drilling material which is an aqueous slurry that is used during drilling to transport drill cuttings from the borehole, prevent borehole collapse, and provide lubrication for the drill string. Most horizontal drilling uses drilling mud of some sort, although in some conditions it is possible or preferable to drill using air or water. Drilling mud made be made using the mineral bentonite, synthetic or natural polymers, or some combination of the two.
Dust	-	Solid particles that are suspended in air or have settled out onto a surface after having been suspended in air. The terms dust and particulate matter (PM) are often used interchangeably, although in some contexts one term tends to be used in preference to the other. In this assessment the term 'dust' has been used to include the particles that give rise to soiling, and

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		to human health (i.e., PM10 or PM2.5) and ecological effects.
E		
Earth Bank		The bank made from excavated material which encircles the proposed WWTP and forms part of the landscape masterplan.
Earthworks	-	Covers the processes of soil-stripping, ground-levelling, excavation and movement of earth and subsoil for landscaping.
Ecological Clerk of Work	ECoW	Someone who provides a supervisory service where ecological risks are likely to be present.
Ecological Status		WFD term denoting a slight deviation from 'Reference Conditions' in a water body, or the biological, chemical and physio-chemical and hydro morphological conditions associated with little or no human pressure.
Ecological Mitigation Area	-	An area that has been set aside within the Order Limits for ecological mitigation.
Effects		<p>Any change that a project or activity may cause in the environment, including but not limited to any effect of any such change in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the quality of soil, water and air • biodiversity and the condition/quality of habitats • human health • socio-economic conditions • physical and cultural heritage • the current use of lands and resources for traditional means • any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, palaeontological or architectural significance <p>These can be direct or indirect/secondary. Direct impacts are generally caused by action inputs (such as road construction, buildings etc). Secondary (indirect) impacts commonly result from action outputs, (such as improved access allowing visitor numbers to a previously inaccessible location).</p>
Embedded Mitigation		Mitigation which is either implicit in the design of the project, or its construction and operation, through standard control measures routinely

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		used, such as working within best practice guidance during construction.
Embedded Carbon	-	The carbon dioxide (CO ₂) or greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the manufacture and use of a product or service
Enabling Works		Enabling works is the very first step in most construction projects. It covers activities from site preparation, building access routes through to putting up safety signs and installing security fencing.
Environment Agency	EA	A non-departmental public body responsible for flood management, regulating land and water pollution, and conservation
Environmental Health Officer	EHO	
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making. For certain projects, EIA is a statutory requirement.
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations		Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009.
Environmental Management System	EMS	An Environmental Management System (EMS) is a framework that helps an organisation achieve its environmental goals through consistent review, evaluation, and improvement of its environmental performance.
Environmental Statement	ES	A document produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transported into UK law by the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA.
Environmental Permit		Permits that are needed to carry out a wide range of specified activities lawfully under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. It allows the operator of an installation to carry on various activities which may have an impact on the environment and human health and stipulates what restrictions there are to minimise damage to the environment and human health. The permit for the proposed WWTP will be issued and regulated by the Environment Agency.
Ephemeral	-	Surface water features which are not continuously present throughout the year and only flow for a short period following periods of rainfall or snowmelt.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Equalities Impact Assessment	EqIA	An equality impact assessment is a process designed to ensure that a policy, project or scheme does not unlawfully discriminate against any protected characteristic.
European odour unit per cubic metre (ouE/m ³)	-	The principal unit of measurement for the concentration of an odour in ambient air.
European Sites	-	The term 'European site' used to refer to what were previously known as 'Natura' sites (in England now termed the Nature Network) This recognises that Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) protect species and habitats shared across Europe and were originally designated under European legislation.
European Protected Species Mitigation Licence	-	European Protected Species (such as bats) receive full protected under The Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2010. A European Protected Species Mitigation Licence permits otherwise prohibited action under the above legislation.
European Waste Catalogue	EWC	
Examination		
Examining Authority	ExA	The Inspector or Panel of Inspectors responsible for conducting the examination of, and making a recommendation to the SoS on, the DCO Application
Examining Inspector		
Excavation		
Exceedance	-	An episode where the concentration of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to, a set limit e.g., Air Quality Objectives (air quality) or soil guideline values (contaminated land).
Existing Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP)	-	The integrated waste water treatment facility currently located to the west of the River Cam and at the western extent of the Order Limits.
Existing Waterbeach Water Recycling Centre (WRC)	-	The water treatment facility currently located to the west of the River Cam and at the northern extent of the Order Limits.
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	-	A classification system used to record semi-natural vegetation, notable/protected habitats, and habitats with the potential to support notable/protected species. Each habitat type/feature is defined by way of a brief

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		description and is allocated a specific name, an alpha-numeric code, and unique mapping colour.
F		
FIDOL Factors	-	The annoyance of an odour as a function of the FIDOL factors, which are Frequency, Intensity, Duration, Offensiveness and Location.
Flood Risk	-	The exposure, vulnerability and hazard associated with flooding.
Flood Zone	-	Zones referring to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences. Flood zone 3 shows the area that could be affected by a 1 in 100-year (1% chance) flood event. Flood zone 2 shows the area that could be affected by a major flood (1 in 1000, or 0.1% chance). Flood zone 1 shows areas that are very unlikely to experience flood (<0.1%).
Floodplain	-	A floodplain is flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river, stretching from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and (under natural conditions) experiences periods of flooding.
Fluvial Geomorphology (or Hydrogeomorphology)	-	Study of landforms and the processes of erosion and deposition that shape and form river channels and adjacent floodplains. Specifically concerned with water and sediment movement in channels.
Fluvial Flooding		River flooding and is when a river overtops and overflows as a result of sustained or intense rainfall.
G		
Geomorphology	-	The study of landforms and the processes that create them.
Geophysical survey		A Geophysical survey is the systematic collection of geophysical data for spatial studies. Detection and analysis of the geophysical signals forms the core of Geophysical signal processing. The magnetic and gravitational fields emanating from the Earth's interior hold essential information concerning seismic activities and the internal structure.
Ghost Licence	-	Refers to the draft application and method statement prepared in relation to European Protected Species Mitigation Licences required for the Proposed Development. Used to facilitate

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		discussions with the SNCB in relation to agreeing in principle the terms of the licence(s)
Greater Cambridgeshire Shared Planning Service	GCPS	A shared planning service between South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council.
Green Belt	-	Land designation in the Local Plan that aims to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence. The designation serves five purposes: a) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas. b) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another. c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment. d) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
Green Infrastructure	-	Networks of green spaces and watercourses and waterbodies that connect rural areas, villages, towns and cities.
Greenfield Run-off Rate	-	Refers to the runoff that would occur from the site in its undeveloped and undisturbed state. Greenfield runoff characteristics are described by peak flow and volumes of runoff for rainfall events of specified duration and return period.
Greenhouse Gas	GHG	Greenhouse gases (i.e., carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)) are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of thermal infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere itself, and by clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases are usually expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e).
Ground Investigation	GI	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions,

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		normally for geotechnical and environmental purposes.
Groundwater	-	Water occurring in the ground which can be reasonably attributed to relatively geologically recent recharge, and which can be reasonably considered to be wholesome (potable) unless it has been contaminated (altered) by anthropogenic activity
Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems		Wetlands or surface water features such as chalk streams that are critically dependent on groundwater flows and/or chemistries.
Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	GLVIA	The third edition of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3), which was published in April 2013 by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
H		
Habitat	-	The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow.
Habitat Regulations Assessment	HRA	A formal assessment of the implications of any new plans or projects that may be capable of affecting the designated interest features of European Sites before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise such a plan or project.
Habitats Directive		The Habitats Directive (more formally known as Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora) is a European Union directive adopted in 1992 as a response to the Berne Convention. It is one of the EU's two directives in relation to wildlife and nature conservation (the other being the Birds Directive). It aims to protect over 200 habitats and approximately 1,000 animal and plant species listed in the Directive's Annexes. Annex I covers habitats; Annex II covers species requiring designation of special areas of conservation; Annex III covers the criteria for selecting sites eligible for identification as sites of community importance and designation as special areas of conservation; Annex IV covers species in need of strict protection; and Annex V covers species whose taking from the wild can be restricted

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		by European law. These are species and habitats which are considered to be of European interest, following criteria given in the Directive. The Directive led to the setting up of a network of Special Areas of Conservation which, together with the existing Special Protection Areas, form a network of protected sites across the European Union called Natura 2000.
Health and Safety Executive	HSE	The HSE is the national independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness.
Heavy Duty Vehicle	HDV	Vehicles and with a gross weight of more than 3.5 tonnes and buses.
Heavy Goods Vehicle	HGV	Goods vehicle with a gross weight of more than 3.5 tonnes.
Hedonic Tone	-	A property of an odour related to its pleasantness.
Heritage Assets	-	The historic environment assets such as archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes which have archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic value.
Highway Authority		The responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of the highways within the district is split between the Department for Transport represented by Highways England, which is responsible for the strategic road network, and Cambridgeshire County Council, which is the local highway authority.
Highways England		The Government Agency responsible for the strategic road network.
Historic Environment	-	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped, planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold significance are called heritage assets.
Historic environment record	HER	A record of all available archaeological sites, monuments, artefacts and archaeological activity within a given local authority area (usually a county). This is a dataset developed and maintained by or on behalf of a county or borough council.
Historic Landscape Type	-	The current landscape, whose character is the consequence of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
High Density Polyethylene	HDPE	A plastic material used for certain fittings i.e., pipes and well casings owing to its flexibility, chemical resistance, cost, and moderate tensile strength.
Horizontal Directional Drilling	HDD	Refers to a construction method for installing underground pipelines (and also cables and service corridors) through trenchless techniques. It is a low impact method of installing a length of pipe from a launch pit to a reception pit below ground while avoiding obstacles or features of interest at the surface.
Hydrology	-	The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth.
Hydro morphology	-	Hydro morphology is a term used to describe the hydrological (water flow, energy etc) and geomorphological (surface features) processes and attributes of rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters.
Hypochlorite	-	Either calcium (powder) or sodium (liquid) based, these compounds are chlorine and bleach compounds typically used in cleaning and sterilization
I		
Illuminance		Illuminance is the quantity of light or luminous flux falling on a surface.
Impacts	-	The changes in airborne concentrations and/or dust deposition. A scheme can have an 'impact' on airborne dust without having any 'effects', for instance if there are no receptors to experience the impact.
Important Hedgerow		
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009	APFP Regulations 2009	
Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009	EIA Regulations 2009	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (EIA Regulations 2009) set out the procedures be followed so that to applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects fully consider impacts on the environment.
Infrastructure Planning	2017 EIA Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 revoke and

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
(Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017		replace the infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009, and its amendments.
Institute of Air Quality Management	IAQM	The Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) was launched in November 2002 to provide a focal point for all air quality professionals It is the professional body for air quality experts in the UK as well as the authoritative voice for UK air quality.
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment	IEMA	IEMA is the professional body for everyone working in environment and sustainability.
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment	IEMA	A professional body for environmental and sustainability professionals.
Internal Drainage Board	IDB	An authority which is established in areas of special drainage need in England and Wales with permissive powers to undertake work to secure clean water drainage and water level management within drainage districts
Interested Party		In order to engage in the DCO process, you need to make a relevant representation. This means you become an interested party, enabling you to also make a written representation and appear at hearings, ensuring that your view is heard and taken into account.
Invasive Non-Native Species	INNS	Non-native UK species of fauna and flora that are invasive, for example, Floating Pennywort.
Invertebrate	-	Animal with no internal skeleton such as backbone. Examples include worms, insects, beetles and spiders.
Irreversible	-	Change that would be impractical to reverse/reinstate satisfactorily
J		
Joint Nature Conservation Committee	JNCC	A public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
L		
Land Drainage Act 1991		The Land Drainage Act 1991 sets out the rights and responsibilities in relation to land drainage. This includes private landowners (such as farmers or householders), Local Authorities,

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		Highway Authorities and Internal Drainage Boards.
Landscape	-	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and visual impact assessment	LVIA	A process that identifies the effects of new developments on views and on the landscape, including specific views and general visual amenity resulting from a proposed development, supported by GLVIA3.
Landscape Character	-	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area	LCA	Single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. Each will have its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other areas of the same type. The English territory is classified in landscape character areas either at national or local level.
Laydown Area	-	A temporary construction compound for the storage of materials, plant and equipment as well as containing site accommodation and welfare facilities, temporary car parking and temporary fencing.
Lead Local Flood Authority	LLFA	Unitary authorities or county councils who are responsible for developing, maintaining and applying a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas and for maintaining a register of flood risk assets.
LED Lighting / luminaries	-	A light-emitting diode (LED) is a semiconductor device that emits visible light when an electric current passes through it.
Light Duty Vehicle	LDV	Vehicle with a gross weight of not more than 3.5 tonnes.
Limit of Deviation	LOD	The limits of deviation referred to in article 4 (Limits of Deviation) of the Draft DCO and shown on the Works Plans and Detailed Design Drawings.
LinSig		A software tool which allows traffic engineers to model signalised junctions and traffic signals, and their effect on traffic capacities and queuing.
Listed Building	-	A building or structure designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Building and

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of “special architectural or historic interest”.
Local Nature Reserve	LNR	Nature reserves designated under the National Parks and Countryside Act (1949) for locally important wildlife or geological features. They are controlled by local authorities in liaison with English Nature.
Local Planning Authority	LPA	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
Luminaire	-	Light fitting or unit designed to distribute light from a lamp or lamps.
Luminance	-	The physical measure of the stimulus that produces the sensation of brightness measured by the luminous intensity reflected in a given direction. The unit is the candela per square metre (cd/m ²).
Lux	-	The SI (international system of units) unit of illuminance. A unit of illuminance, measuring luminous flux per unit area. It is equal to one lumen per square metre. In photometry, this is used as a measure of the intensity, as perceived by the human eye, of light that hits or passes through a surface.
M		
Macrophyte	-	Aquatic plants that grow in or near water.
Macroinvertebrate	-	Refers to animals that are large (macro) enough to be seen with the naked eye and lack a backbone (invertebrate). They live at least part of their lives in or on the bottom of a body of water. Examples include insects in their larval or nymph form, crayfish, clams, snails, and worms.
Made Ground	-	Areas where material is known to have been placed by man on the pre-existing (natural or artificial) land surfaced (including engineered fill).
Magnitude	-	The scale, size or degree of change (impact) to the environment from an action upon it.
Magnitude of Impact	-	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the impact, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Main Access	-	The proposed new access road linking Horningsea Road to the proposed WWTP.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Main Compound	-	The area of the Proposed Development area providing site security facilities, office and welfare facilities, material handling and storage and secure parking for plant and machinery.
Main River	-	A watercourse shown as such on the Main River Map, and for which the Environment Agency has responsibilities and powers. N.B. Main River designation is not an indication of size, although it is often the case that they are larger than Ordinary Watercourses.
Maternity Roost		Usually in early summer, pregnant female bats gather in warm, safe places to have their young. These roosts are called maternity roosts. Some groups of bats return to the same site every year.
Mineral Safeguarded Area	MSA	An area which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary changes by non-mineral development.
Mitigation	-	The action of reducing the severity and magnitude of change (impact) to the environment. Measures to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for significant adverse effects.
Mitigation Measures	-	Actions that are taken to reduce, prevent or compensate for adverse effects of the proposed development.
Motorised User	-	A collective term to describe people who make journeys by motorised vehicle.
N		
National Cycle Network	NCN	A series of traffic-free paths and quiet, on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city. These routes are promoted for both recreational and active travel purposes.
National Landscape Character Areas	-	A broad scale discrete geographical area of a particular landscape type identified at a national level, with reference to natural, cultural and perceptual characteristics.
National Planning Policy Framework	NPPF	The national planning policies for England as set out by the government of the United Kingdom.
National Policy Statement	NPS	Statements prepared and designated by the SoS under the Planning Act 2008, which establish national policy for NSIPs, including energy, transport and water, waste water and waste and against which applications for DCOs are assessed.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
National Policy Statement for Waste Water	NPSWW	A National Policy Statement that sets out Government Policy for waste water.
National Vegetation Classification	NVC	A system of classifying natural habitat types in Great Britain according to the vegetation they contain
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	NSIP	A type of project listed in the Planning Act 2008, which must be consented by a DCO. These include proposals for power plants, large renewable energy projects, new airports and airport extensions and major road projects.
National Trust	-	An independent charity. It preserves and protects places of historic interest or natural beauty, holding countryside and buildings in England, Wales and Northern Ireland for the benefit of the nation.
National Electricity Transmission System	NETS	A high-voltage electric power transmission network operated by the National Grid Electricity Transmission
Native Planting	-	Plants which are indigenous to a given area in geologic time. This includes plants that have developed, occur naturally, or existed for many years in an area (trees, flowers, grasses and other plants).
Natural England	-	Statutory body responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment, including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils, are protected and improved. It also has the responsibility to help people enjoy, understand and access the natural environment.
Net Zero Emissions	-	Net zero refers to the balance between the amount of greenhouse gas produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere. Net zero is reached when the amount we add equals the amount taken away.
Nitrogen Deposition Rate	-	The rate at which nitrogen accumulates on a surface as a result of separation from the atmosphere. The principal unit of measurement of nitrogen deposition is kilograms of nitrogen per hectare per year
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone	NVZ	A designation required under the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) for all land draining to and contributing to the nitrate pollution in 'polluted' waters. Polluted waters are those where nitrate

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		levels exceed, or are likely to exceed, the levels set in the Directive.
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO2	An air quality pollutant measured in respect of Defra's AQOs for the protection of human health. NO2 is gas that is released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned (for example, petrol or diesel in a car engine, or natural gas in a domestic central heating boiler or power station)
Noise Level at Night	-	A night-time noise indicator defined as the free-field weighted long-term average sound level of the eight-hour night time period determined over all nights of a year, 1m outside a property.
Noise Sensitive Receptor	-	Person, structure, ecological feature potentially sensitive to impacts from construction and operational noise.
Non-Motorised User	NMU	A collective term to describe pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians (horse riders)
Non-Technical Summary	NTS	A summary, usually of technical reports, which presents the content of the main report in a simplified form, limiting the use of technical terms, to make the content accessible to a wide audience.
Nutrient Enrichment (watercourses)	-	Elevated concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus in surface water bodies (rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, ditches) typically from anthropogenic sources
Nuisance	-	The term nuisance dust is often used in a general sense when describing amenity dust. However, this term also has specific meanings in environmental law: (a) statutory nuisance, as defined in S79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). (b) private nuisance, arising from substantial interference with a person's enjoyment and use of their land; and (c) public nuisance, arising from an act or omission that obstructs, damages or inconveniences the rights of the community. Each of these applies as far as the nuisance relates to the unacceptable effects of emissions. It is recognised that a significant loss of amenity may occur at lower levels of emission than would constitute a statutory nuisance.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Noise Action Plan	-	The Noise Action Plan is designed to address the management of noise issues and effects from road and railways in the 65 agglomerations in England under the terms of the Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended.
Noise Important Area	-	The top 1% of noisiest locations adjacent to major roads.
O		
Office for National Statistics	ONS	The UK's largest independent producer of official statistics and the recognised national statistical institute of the UK.
Ofwat (the Water Services Regulatory Authority)		The body responsible for economic regulation of the privatised water and sewerage industry in England and Wales
Open Space	-	Land where the public have access either by legal right or by informal agreement
Operation Phase	-	To include the operation and the on-going maintenance of the Project.
Operational Lighting Design	-	A document to be produced by the Applicant in accordance with the Draft DCO and submitted for approval to the LPA, setting out the lighting design that will be implemented for the duration of the operational period.
Order Limits	-	The Order Limits define the area within which the development authorised by the DCO may be constructed, operated and maintained.
Ordinary Watercourse	-	All watercourses that are not designated Main River, and which are the responsibility of Local Authorities or, where they exist, Internal Drainage Boards. Note that Ordinary Watercourse does not imply a 'small' river, although it is often the case that Ordinary Watercourses are smaller than Main Rivers.
Ordnance Datum	OD	Mean sea level calculated from observation taken at Newlyn, Cornwall, and used as the official basis for height calculation on British maps.
Ordnance Survey	OS	The official map making body of the UK.
Outfall	-	A structure discharging water into a surface water feature.
Outfall Compound	-	Compound located within Works Plan Area xx to support the construction of the treated effluent pipeline and outfall
Overhead Line	OHL	An electrical conductor, suspended on towers of poles, used for transmission and distribution of

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		electrical energy. It consists of one or more conductors (commonly multiples of three).
Oxides of nitrogen	NOx	Together, nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide are known as oxides of nitrogen. They are released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned.
P		
Particulate Matter	PM	Airborne particulate matter is made up of a collection of solid and/or liquid materials of various sizes that range from a few nanometres in diameter (about the size of a virus) to around 100 micrometres (about the thickness of a human hair).
	PM10	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less.
Peak Particle Velocity	PPV	The magnitude of ground vibration from blasting is often expressed in terms of the peak particle velocity, which is the greatest instantaneous velocity of particles in the ground through which the ground vibration wave travels during a given time interval, measured in mms ⁻¹ .
Permissive Path	-	a type of path which, whilst it is not a formal public right of way, the landowner permits the public to use. The landowner may close the path for periods of time (sometimes to prevent it from becoming a right of way).
Personal Injury Accidents	PIA	Road accidents involving injury occurring on the public highways (including footways) in which at least one road vehicle or a vehicle in collision with a pedestrian is involved that becomes known to the police within 30 days of its occurrence.
Phase 1 habitat survey	-	A rapid system for the recording of semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats first published by the Joint Nature Conservancy Council in 1990.
Photomontage	-	A type of visualisation or illustration that is based on photographs that simulates the likely appearance of a proposed development in the photographic view. Photomontages are used as illustrations of the professional judgement of a landscape
Planning Act 2008	-	The Planning Act 2008 is the primary legislation that establishes the legal framework for applying for, examining and determining DCO applications for NSIPs.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Planning Inspectorate	PINS	The body that accepts and examines applications for DCOs and makes Recommendations to the SoS in support of determining whether to grant consent.
Pluvial	-	A term that relates to rainfall and its characteristics.
Pluvial Flooding		Also known as surface water flooding, this type of flooding occurs when there is intense rainfall which saturates the ground and drainage systems, and excess water cannot be absorbed.
Point Source	-	A specific stationary location or fixed facility from which pollutants are discharged; any single identifiable source of pollution; for example, a pipe or outfall, ditch, smokestack.
Pollarding	-	the removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches. Pollarding may involve the removal of the entire canopy in one operation or may be phased over several years. The period of safe retention of trees having been pollarded varies with species and individuals. It is usually necessary to re-pollard on a regular basis, annually in the case of some species
Pollutant Linkages	-	Pathways by which a pollutant can be transferred from its source to a receptor.
Pollution prevention guidance	PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs) are based on relevant legislation and good practice. They help manage environmental responsibilities and protect the environment. Following these guidelines does not remove responsibility to comply with the law and prevent pollution.
Poor Ecological Status	-	A WFD term denoting a relatively significant deviation from the 'reference condition' in a water body, for hydro morphological, physicochemical and biological quality elements
Potential Effect	-	The predicted consequential change that may occur upon the environment as a result of a development, in the absence of mitigation.
Pre-Application Consultation	-	Process of engagement with stakeholders and the local community and a key requirement in applications for DCOs for major infrastructure projects.
Pre-Cast Concrete	-	Concrete structures manufactured off-site in a (often reusable) mould and imported to a construction site for placement.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	PEA	A rapid assessment of the ecological features present, or potentially present, within a site and its surrounding area.
Preservation in-situ	-	Conservation of an archaeological asset in its original location and condition.
Pruning	-	The removal or cutting back of twigs or branches, sometimes applied to twigs or small branches only, but often used to describe most activities involving the cutting of trees or shrubs.
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.
Priority Hazardous Substances	-	Substances identified as presenting a significant risk to or via the aquatic environment. Some substances are listed because they have "ubiquitous, persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic" properties
Private Means of Access	-	An existing or proposed means of accessing a private property, for example a private road or gated access to an agricultural land holding.
Private Water Supply	-	A water supply that is not subject to licensing due to its small size not used for public water supply
Pump Test	-	A field experiment in which a well is pumped at a controlled rate and water-level response (drawdown) is measured to estimate hydraulic properties.
Public Right of Way	PRoW	A public footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic, over which the public has a right to pass. These are designated under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
Proposed Development		Proposals for which Anglian Water is seeking consent for as part of the CWWTPR DCO Application.
Proposed Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP)		The proposed project for a new waste water treatment plant, for which Anglian Water is seeking a Development Consent Order.
Q		
Qualifying interest features / habitats / species	-	Habitats or species that are the reasons (features) for which a European Designated Sites is designated.
R		

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Ramsar site	-	Wetlands of international importance that have been designated under the criteria of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands for containing representative, rare or unique wetland types or for their importance in conserving biological diversity.
(proposed)Ramsar	pRamsar	Sites proposed by the UK statutory nature conservation agencies for designation the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
Rating Level	-	This is represented by the LAr,T; defined in the BS4142:2014 Standard as the specific sound level plus any adjustment made for the characteristic features of the noise.
Reach	-	Reference to a section or length of a river channel which, for example, may have a homogeneous morphology (river type) or restoration solution.
Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects	-	Projects that can reasonably be expected to progress, and whose effects would overlap spatially and/or temporally with those of the lead project. Projects meeting these criteria have the potential to act together with the lead project to cause one or more Cumulative Effects
Recharge	-	The replenishment of an aquifer (recovery of water levels) by the infiltration of water, typically rainfall percolating into the ground but can be from streams or rivers.
Receiving Pit	-	A term used in relation to trenchless techniques for construction of tunnels and pipelines whereby this is the final pit dug in which equipment used to construct the tunnel / install the pipe emerges at the end of the line.
Receptor	-	A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that have potential to be impacted by a development.
Red Line Boundary		Defined as being the order limits or project boundary of the Development Consent Order for the Proposed Development.
Reference Condition	-	Type-specific conditions that are established by Member States for biological, physicochemical and hydro morphological quality elements referring to European Sites.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Regionally Important Geological Site	-	Site of regional and local importance for their geology that have not been designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest.
Registered Park and Garden	-	Gardens, grounds and other planned open spaces with historical significance. Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process.
Recycling and Environmental Services	RES	The department within Anglian Water Services Limited that is responsible for the day to day running and operation of water recycling, including the management of operational logistics.
Residual Effect	-	The predicted consequential change on the environment from the impacts of a development after the application all three forms of mitigation (embedded, good practice and additional) have been factored into the assessment of effects.
Resilience	-	In reference to ecological receptors - the capacity of an ecological feature to respond to an effect (perturbation or disturbance) by resisting damage and recovering quickly. In relation to a climate related event (i.e., flood, heat wave, storm) refers to the capacity of a community, business, or the natural environment to prevent, withstand, respond to, and recover from the event.
Return Period	-	An average repeat interval between events of the same magnitude. Such as these used in reference to floods, storm, rainfall, heatwaves.
Root Protection Area	RPA	An area of ground surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the tree's survival, calculated with reference to Table 2 of BS5837 (2012).
Root Zone	-	Area of soils containing absorptive roots of the tree/s described. The primary root zone is that which we consider of primary importance to the physiological well-being of the tree.
Ridge and Furrow	-	A series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation. This was a technique, characteristic of the medieval period.
Riparian	-	The riparian zone or riparian area is the interface between land and watercourse.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Risk Assessment and Method Statement	RAMS	Standard process for assessing risk associated with an activity and developing a safe method for undertaking that activity.
River Basin District	RBD	The area of land and sea, made up of one or more adjacent river basins together with their associated groundwaters and coastal waters
River Basin Management Plan	RBMP	For each River Basin District, the Water Framework Directive requires a River Basin Management Plan to be published. These are plans that set out the environmental objectives for all the water bodies within the River Basin District and how they will be achieved. The plans will be based upon a detailed analysis of the pressures on the water bodies and an assessment of their impacts. The plans must be reviewed and updated every six years.
River Quality Objective	RQO	A River Quality Objective is an agreed strategic target, expressed in terms of River Ecosystem Standards, which is used as the planning base for all activities affecting the water quality of a stretch of water. A River Quality Objective is the level of water quality that a river should achieve in order to be suitable for its agreed uses.
Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984	-	An Act of Parliament in the UK, which provides powers to regulate or restrict traffic on UK roads, in the interest of safety.
Rochdale Envelope	-	An approach established by UK planning case law which involves broadly defining the project (or elements of it) but limiting it by a number of clearly defined fixed parameters which are typically defined by a series of maximum extents of a project (or "worst case scenarios") by which effects can be assessed.
Run off	-	Precipitation that flows as surface water from a site, catchment or region.
S		
Scheduled Monument		Scheduled monuments are protected by law designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and are, by definition, of national importance.
Scoping	-	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an environmental impact assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		unlikely to be significant. This process is documented in a Scoping Report, which in turn is used to request a formal Scoping Opinion.
Scoping Opinion	-	A written opinion of the Secretary of State, following a request from the applicant, as to the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement.
Scoping Report	-	A report produced prior to the ES to outline the key issues associated with a project and assist the relevant regulator in providing a Scoping Opinion
Screening	-	Procedure used to determine whether a proposed project is likely to have significant effects on the environment, and if a formal EIA will be required (documented in an
Secondary A aquifer	-	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.
Secondary B aquifer	-	Predominantly lower permeability rock or soil layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.
Secretary of State	SoS	The cabinet minister who (among other things) ultimately determines applications for DCOs. For the Proposed Development the SoS for DEFRA will determine the application.
Secondary Aggregates		Materials often used for construction derived from the processing of inorganic material previously used in or for something other than aggregate. For example, blast furnace slag, slate aggregate, steel slag, china clay sand, recycled glass
Section 42 Consultees		To include all prescribed consultees as defined in Regulation 11(1)(a) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (“the EIA Regulations”) and the APFP Regulations as well as further ‘non-prescribed’ consultees in addition to this and as fully listed in Appendix 5: Consultees Consulted under Section 42 of Planning Act 2008.
Section 47 Consultees		Community and other organisations in the ‘vicinity’ of the Proposed Development who may be affected both directly and indirectly by the

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		Development (in accordance with Section 47 of the 2008 Planning Act).
Section 106 Agreement	s106	Section 106 agreements (based on that section of The 1990 Town & Country Planning Act) are legal agreements between Local Authorities and developers and can be attached to a planning permission or DCO to make the development acceptable in planning terms.
Sediment	-	Organic and inorganic material that has precipitated from water to accumulate on the floor of a water body, watercourse or trap.
Sedimentation		The deposition of solid particles into water (could be the result of rainfall washing particles off the land into water ways). In construction this could be as a result physical disturbance to riparian areas or banks, exposing soils from earthworks allowing the washing of soils into waterways. The result of sedimentation is cloudy, turbid water and reduced sunlight levels, which in turn causes damage to aquatic habitats.
Sensitivity	-	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Setting	-	The setting of an asset is the surroundings in which a place is experienced, while embracing an understanding of perceptible evidence of the past in the present landscape. The surroundings in which a place is experienced, whilst embracing an understanding of perceptible evidence of the past in the present landscape.
Severance	-	In reference to traffic and transport related impacts refers to the perceived or actual separation of residents from facilities and services they use within their community caused by new linear feature and /or by changes in traffic flows. In reference to agricultural holdings the separation of a land holding in two or more sub parcels so that access to each parcel is prevented or difficult such that the holding can no longer be farmed.
Sludge Treatment centre	STC	A sludge treatment centre is a place where sewage sludge is treated. It often comprises

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		reception facilities for imported sludges, gravity belt thickeners for biological and waterworks sludges, holdings, digestors, dewatering centrifuges, thermal drier, and sustainable disposal outlets for treated biosolids.
Significance	-	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant views	-	Views from Registered Historic Parks and Gardens which contribute to the value of these heritage assets. They are identified by the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens
Site of Nature Conservation Importance	SNCI	Sites of Nature Conservation Interest are sites which contain features of substantive nature conservation value at a local level.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	A site of national importance due to its wildlife or geological value that is protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
Site Waste Management Plan	SWMP	A tool for detailing the amount and type of waste that will be produced on a construction site and how it will be eliminated, reduced, reused, recycled and disposed of and to help meet regulatory controls and reduce the costs of waste
Site won		Material derived from within the Order Limits rather than being imported to the Proposed Development
Soakaway		A pit or channel, typically filled with a suitable fill material into which water can drain slowly out into the surrounding soil.
Solid geology		The main mass of rocks forming the earth (now termed bedrock geology).
Sound power level		The sound power level indicates the total acoustic energy that a machine or piece of equipment radiates to the environment.
Sound pressure level		Sound pressure level (SPL) is the measure of sound wave pressure relative to the reference sound pressure using a logarithmic scale.
Source Protection Zone	SPZ	These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. Divided into three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment).
South Cambridgeshire District Council	SCDC	South Cambridgeshire District Council is a district council in the county of Cambridgeshire

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Special Area of Conservation	SAC	A site designated under the Habitats Directive due to its international value for certain habitats and species of conservation importance (those listed on Annex I and II of the Directive).
<i>candidate</i>	cSAC	Sites that have been submitted to the European Commission, but not yet formally adopted.
<i>potential</i>	pSAC	A site that has been approved for consultation by the Government but is not yet classified.
Special Protection Area	SPA	A site designated under Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the 'Birds Directive') due to its international importance for birds.
(potential) Special Protection Area	pSPA	An area identified by the JNCC and the other UK statutory nature conservation agencies and recommend to government for designation as an SPA.
Stack	-	The structure by which the exhaust gases and waste heat are emitted to the atmosphere. The height of the stack for the Proposed Development would be up to 23m. The exhaust gases would be subject to emissions control abatement.
Stakeholder	-	An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a proposed plan or project.
Stakeholder engagement	-	An inclusive process of consultation and engagement with stakeholders to obtain information, views and opinions on a plan or proposal.
Statement of Common Ground	SOCG	A written statement prepared jointly by the applicant and another party or parties, setting out any matters on which they agree. In some cases, SOCGs will also identify areas where agreement has not been reached.
Statutory Nature Conservation Body	SNCB	In England this is Natural England.
Statutory Undertaker		Any person falling within section 127(8) of the Planning Act 2008 (statutory undertaker's land) and includes public communications provide as defined in section 151(1) of the Communications Act 2003(a).
Study Area		The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e., extending a distance from the development footprint in which significant environmental effects are

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		anticipated to occur). This area varies between different environmental topic areas.
Sub-base		Used to describe a new road or highway. An engineering a layer of aggregate material laid on sub-grade (native material under the road). The main load bearing layer of pavement (pavement being the surface or the road or highway).
Sub soil		Any stratum of land that is below the surface of the ground
Sulphur Dioxide	SO ₂	A gas primarily arising from anthropogenic activities and more specifically combustion of fuels containing sulphur and sulphur compounds. Sulphur dioxide is emitted in negligible quantities during the combustion of natural gas but generally at higher concentrations for liquid fuels which have a higher sulphur content
Superficial aquifer	-	Recent unconsolidated sediments typically less than 2.6 million years old containing non-negligible volumes of groundwater in storage and through which groundwater moves.
Superficial deposits	-	Unconsolidated (loose) deposits overlying the bedrock.
Supplementary Planning Guidance	SPG	Documents which provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in current or emerging local plans or national policy
Surface water	-	All bodies of water above the surface of the earth, including rivers, watercourses, drains, sea/oceans, estuaries, lakes and ponds
Surface Water Dependent Ecosystem	-	In contrast to groundwater terrestrial ecosystems, surface water dependent ecosystems are (all other) waterbodies supporting sensitive/important ecological communities.
Susceptibility	-	The quality or state of being likely to be influenced or impacted by a particular event or factor (e.g., flooding). Could also refer to a lack of ability to resist being influenced or impacted by a particular event or factor.
Suspended Sediment	-	Sediment suspended particles within a liquid in this case referring to particles in the water the water column of the River Cam
Sustainable Drainage Systems	SuDS	A collective approach to manage surface water as close to source as possible and mimic natural drainage by taking into account water quantity

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
		(flooding), water quality (pollution), biodiversity (wildlife and plants) and amenity.
Sustrans	-	Registered British charity whose aim is to promote sustainable transport, i.e., walking, cycling and public transport.
SCI		Sites that have been adopted by the European Commission but not yet formally designated by the government of each country in whose territory the site lies.
T		
Technical Working Group	TWG	Topic based consultation and engagement groups specific to the CWWTPR each of which include a group of interested parties to guide and advice on the development proposals relating to CWWTPR, available baseline information, approaches to surveys and assessments and mitigation considerations.
Temporary Traffic Management		Measures applied temporarily, such as in construction, including directive barriers and signs, taken to ensure that road users can travel safely through or around areas under construction.
Tetrad		A collection of four Ordnance Survey 1-km squares arranged into a 2km by 2km square
Topsoil		The upper layer of soil usually 5-20cm deep with a high concentration of organic matter in which plants grow.
Transfer Tunnel		A tunnel used to convey water over a long distance.
Transport Assessment		A quantitative assessment of the transport effects of construction, decommissioning and operational phases of the Project within ES Chapter 12: Traffic, Transport and Access (Document Reference 6.1).
Traffic Regulation Order	TRO	A legal instrument that enables a traffic authority to regulate or prohibit the movement of traffic on the highway. This Order is made in accordance with the Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984.
Transfer Zone		Area defined for Scoping to describe the proposals associated with the land required for the construction of the Transfer tunnel and associated shafts, the treated effluent pipeline and outfall

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Translocate		The movement of something from one place to another such protected species, plants and hedgerow.
Tree Preservation Order		An order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An order prohibits the cutting down; topping lopping; uprooting; wilful damage or destruction of trees without the local planning authority's written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. In the SoS view, cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent
Turbidity		Turbidity is caused by particles either suspended or dissolved in water that scatter light making water appear cloudy / opaque.
Type 1		A specific type of granular material used in the construction of highway subbases.
U		
Underground Storage Tank		Any tank associated underground pipework and ancillary equipment that is completely or partially below ground level. This definition includes any tank that is partially above ground but covered with earth, and any tank in a vault or basement where its base and sides cannot be inspected.
Underreaming		A construction method that is the process of enlarging a wellbore past its originally drilled size.
UK Technical Advisory Group	UKTAG	UKTAG is a partnership of the UK environment and conservation agencies which was created to provide coordinated advice on the science and technical aspects of the WFD.
UXO	UXO	Explosive weapons that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation.
V		
VISSIM Model		Multi-modal traffic flow simulation software used to forecast traffic movements.
Visual Amenity		The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
W		
Waste and Resources Action Programme	WRAP	A registered charity which works with businesses, individuals and communities to achieve a circular economy through helping them reduce waste, develop sustainable products and use resources in an efficient way
Waste Framework Directive	WaFD	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain directives, the main purpose of which is to improve water quality status in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
Water Framework Directive	WFD	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy. Came into force in 2000, with the overarching objective to get all water bodies in Europe to attain Good or High Ecological Status. River Basin Management Plans have been created which set out measures and potential mitigation to ensure that water bodies in England and Wales achieve 'Good Ecological Status'.
Water Quality Standard		Concentration of a substance in water which has been defined by government (or its appointed agency) as being a concentration above which contact, or ingestion or exposure may cause harm to a sensitive receptor
Water Resources Act 1991		An Act that aims to prevent and minimise pollution of water. Under the Act it is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting material, or any solid waste to enter any controlled water.
Waste Water Treatment Plant	WWTP	A site that treats waste water before the treated effluent is discharged back to inland waters, estuaries and the sea (also referred to as Water Recycling Centre)
Waterbeach Pipeline		
Wicken Fen Vision		A Vision launched by the National Trust in 1999, as a 100-year landscape scale conservation project to extend the nature reserve from Wicken south towards the outskirts of Cambridge.

Full name	Abbreviation	Description
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981		An Act that allows for the designation of SSSIs due to features of conservation interest related to flora, fauna, physiography or geology and makes it an offence to kill, injure, take, possess or trade in many wild animal species and to pick, uproot, possess or trade in a number of wild plants.
World Health Organisation	WHO	The WHO is a specialised unelected agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.
Written Scheme of Investigation	WSI	A specification and/or project design for a specific piece of archaeological work. Specifies how archaeological investigations are to be undertaken including a definition of roles and responsibilities, aims and objectives, staffing, programme, methods, reporting, archiving and monitoring requirements.
Z		
Zone of Influence	ZOI	The area(s) over which ecological features may be affected by the biophysical changes caused by the proposed Project and associated activities.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	ZTV	These model the areas of land within which a development will be theoretically visible based on 'bare earth' terrain, that is without taking account of intervening physical features such as existing vegetation and built development

Get in touch

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Visiting our website at 

You can view all our DCO application documents and updates on the application on The Planning Inspectorate website:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/cambridge-waste-water-treatment-plant-relocation/>