

# **The Keadby Next Generation Power Station Project**

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**The Keadby Next Generation Power Station Development Consent Order [year]**

## **Environmental Statement (ES)**

### **Volume I (Main Text) – Glossary and Table of Contents**

**The Planning Act 2008**

**The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017**

**Applicant: Keadby Next Generation Limited**

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## Document History

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## Glossary of Abbreviations and Definitions of Frequently Used Terms

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic - a measure of the total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days.
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic - the average 24-hour traffic volume occurring on weekdays throughout a full year.
ABP	Associated British Ports – UK port operator; relevant navigational authority for the River Trent as ‘ABP Humber’
ACoP	Approved Code of Practice - laid down by the CDM Regulations 2015.
ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials - asbestos is a mineral that was frequently used as a building material in the UK between 1940 and 1999.
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System - a proprietary model for the assessment of effect of emissions to air from point sources and road sources.
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road – the regulation of hazardous loads

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
AEL	Achievable Emission Levels - the levels that may be expected to be achieved in a well maintained and operated process.
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability - in relation to flooding, the 100-year flood (a flood likely to occur once every 100 years) can be expressed as the 1% AEP flood, which has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any year.
AGI	Above Ground Installation - installations used to support the safe and efficient operation of a pipeline; above ground installations are needed at the start and end of a cross-country pipeline and at intervals along the route.
AGL	Above Ground Level - a height above ground level is a height measured with respect to the underlying ground surface.
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load - a load that cannot be broken down into smaller loads for transport without undue expense or risk of damage. It may also be a load that exceeds certain parameters for weight, length and width.
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable - a term often used in the regulation and management of safety-critical and safety-involved systems. The ALARP principle is that the residual risk shall be reduced as far as reasonably practicable.
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification - part of the planning system in England and Wales which classifies agricultural land into five categories according to versatility and suitability for growing crops.
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum - a spot height (an exact point on a map) with an elevation recorded beside it that represents its height above a given datum.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty - land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
APIS	Air Pollution Information System - provides a comprehensive source of information on air pollution and the effects on

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
	habitats and species. It supports the assessment of potential effects of air pollutants on habitats and species.
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Levels - the baseline level of each pollutant species used during air quality assessments. The results of modelling undertaken to predict concentrations of pollutants are compared against these AQALs.
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan - a comprehensive series of measures that will help improve air quality and work towards achieving the national objectives for nitrogen dioxide and particles.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area - an area designated by the local authority to be managed, through the implementation of a Local Air Quality Management Area, to ensure that it meets national air quality objectives.
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count - a count of vehicular or pedestrian traffic conducted along a particular road, path or intersection.
BAT	Best Available Techniques - the available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment. BAT is required for operations involving the installation of a facility that carries out industrial processes. Techniques can include both the technology used and the way an installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.
BAT-AELS	Best Available Techniques – Associated Emission Levels - Achievable emissions values following the implementation of the best available techniques for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment.
BATc	Best Available Techniques Conclusions – a document containing conclusions on best available techniques.
BGL	Below Ground Level – groundwater level.
BGS	British Geological Survey - provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain - a way of creating and improving natural habitats. BNG makes sure development has a measurably positive impact ('net gain') on biodiversity, compared to what was there before development.
BNL	Basic Noise Level - a measure of source noise at a reference distance from the nearside carriageway edge.
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BNL	Basic Noise Level - a measure of source noise at a reference distance from the nearside carriageway edge.
BS	British Standard - Standard produced by the British Standards Institution based upon the principles of standardisation recognised inter alia in European Policy.
CAA	Civil Aviation Association - responsible for the regulation of aviation safety in the UK.
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy - assess the amount of water available in each river catchment.
CAS	Controlled Airspace - generic term that covers the different classifications of airspace and defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided.
CBA	Cost-benefit analysis- involves analysing the benefits of a course of action and comparing against the costs associated with it.
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine - a highly efficient form of electricity generation technology. An assembly of heat engines work in tandem using the same source of heat to convert it into mechanical energy which drives electrical generators and consequently generates electricity.
CCI	Community Conservation Index – accounts for community richness of a species and its relative rarity.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
CCR	Carbon Capture Ready/Readiness - space to be set aside to accommodate future carbon capture equipment.
CCRA	Climate Change Risk Assessment - the resilience of a proposed development to future climate change impacts, including damage to the Proposed Development as a result of climate change
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage - is a way of reducing carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions. It is a three-step process, involving: capturing CO <sub>2</sub> ; transporting it; and then permanently storing it deep underground.
CCS	Considerate Constructors Scheme - an independently run organisation supporting and guiding positive change in the construction industry.
CCTV	Closed circuit television
CDM	Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015 - legal duties for safe operation of UK construction sites, including health and safety plans.
CDS	The Countryside Design Summary – North Lincolnshire Council supplementary planning guidance documents.
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment – appraising the collective effects of multiple developments on the environment.
CEH	Centre for Ecology and Hydrology - an independent, not-for-profit research institute.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan - a plan to outline how a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area.
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System - a facility to measure flow, dust, concentration of air pollutants.
CFL	Critical Flood Level

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
CHP	Combined heat and power - a highly efficient process that captures and utilises the heat that is a by-product of the electricity generation process.
CIBSE	Chartered Institution Building Services Engineers – an international association within the building services industry.
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management - professional body for ecologists and environmental managers in the United Kingdom.
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists - a professional organisation for archaeologists working in the United Kingdom.
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CO	Carbon Monoxide - a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas slightly less dense than air.
COD	Commercial Operation Date - the date under a long term power purchase agreement when the commissioning tests have been passed and the facility starts to generate power to earn revenue.
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards - Regulations to ensure that businesses take all necessary measures to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances.
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974 - an act to deal with a variety of environmental issues including waste on land, water pollution, abandoned mines, noise pollution and the prevention of atmospheric pollution.
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Human Health Regulations - a United Kingdom Statutory Instrument stating general requirements on employers to protect employees and other persons from the hazards of substances used at work by risk assessment.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide - an inorganic chemical compound with a wide range of commercial uses.
CoW	Clerk of Works.
CRT	Canal and River Trust - organisation responsible for canals, rivers, docks and reservoirs in England and Wales.
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise - The statutory method for determining entitlement to sound insulation. Eligible schemes are put forward for consideration in accordance with set criteria.
CSAI	Cranfield Soil and AgriFood Institute
CSM	Conceptual Site Model - a tool used to represent the physical, chemical and biological processes that control the transport, migration and actual/potential impacts of contamination (in soil, air, ground water, surface water and/or sediments) to human and/or ecological receptors.
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflows – consented discharges on the sewerage network.
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan - a plan outlining measures to organise and control vehicular movement on a construction site so that vehicles and pedestrians using site routes can move around safely.
CWTP	Construction Workers' Travel Plan - a plan managing and promoting how construction workers travel to a particular area or organisation. It aims at promoting greener, cleaner travel choices and reducing reliance on the private car.
DBA	Desk Based Assessment - sets out the heritage baseline for the Proposed Development Site in order to identify all known designated and non-designated heritage assets
DCO	Development Consent Order - made by the relevant Secretary of State pursuant to The Planning Act 2008 to authorise a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. A DCO can incorporate or remove the need for a range of



Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
	consents which would otherwise be required for a development. A DCO can also include rights of compulsory acquisition.
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change - became part of Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy in July 2016 (now DESNZ).
DEA	Diethylamine
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – the UK government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in the United Kingdom. The department's priorities are to grow the rural economy, improve the environment and safeguard animal and plant health.
DEMP	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan - a plan to outline how a decommissioning project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area.
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero – a UK Government department established to build a green economy and achieve the UK's legally binding commitment to achieve net zero emissions.
DfT	Department for Transport - supports the UK transport network.
DIO	MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation - the estate expert for defence, supporting the armed forces to enable military capability by planning, building, maintaining, and servicing infrastructure.
DLN	Dry Low NOx
DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities - UK Government department – now called Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
DML	Deemed Marine Licence – licence provided by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), granted as part of a DCO.
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges - a series of 15 volumes that provide standards, advice notes and other documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads in the United Kingdom.
DTM	Digital Terrain Model - a topographic model of the bare Earth – terrain relief that can be manipulated by computer programs.
EA	Environment Agency - a non-departmental public body sponsored by the United Kingdom government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.
EAL	Environmental Assessment Levels - published in the Environment Agency's Risk Assessments for Specific Activities.
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment - a process by which the potential ecological impacts of a development proposal are assessed.
ECOW	Ecological Clerk of Works - the preparation of documentation before construction commences and delivery of ecological requirements to meet key development milestones.
EEA	European Economic Area - an economic and political union of 27 countries.
EHA	Explosion Hazard Analysis
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment - a term used for the assessment of environmental consequences (positive or negative) of a plan, policy, program or project prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
ELV	Emission Limit Value - emission limit values based on the Best Available Techniques (BAT).
EMF	Electromagnetic Field - a combination of invisible electric and magnetic fields of force.
EMP	Eastern Marine Plan - provide guidance for sustainable development from Flamborough Head to Felixstowe.
EMS	Environment Management System - the management of an organization's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner.
ENA	Energy Networks Association - represents the transmission and distribution network operators for gas and electricity in the UK and Ireland.
EPA	The Environmental Protection Act - covers the legal responsibilities for controlling pollution of land, air, and water, as well as waste disposal.
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor
EPR	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 - Regulations that came into force in 2008 combining Pollution Prevention and Control and Waste Management Licensing regulations.
EPS	Emissions Performance Standard - emissions standards set by the UK Government.
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards - standards that have been developed with the aim to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and other legislation.
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility - provide the infrastructure to efficiently recover energy from residual waste.
ERYC	East Riding of Yorkshire Council

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
ES	Environmental Statement - a report in which the process and results of an Environment Impact Assessment are documented.
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme - the UK ETS was established by the UK Government to increase the climate ambition of the UK's carbon pricing policy and to replace the UK's participation in the EU ETS.
EU	European Union
EWP	The Energy White Paper – Powering our Net Zero – policy paper produced by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Services.
FEED	Front End Engineering Design - engineering which comes after the conceptual design or feasibility study focusing on the technical requirements and estimated investment cost for the project.
FHA	Fire Hazard Analysis - involves the identification of credible fire scenarios.
FID	Final Investment Decision - the final point in an energy project in which the company or partners owning and operating a project give the final approval for development and releasing of funding for commencement
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment - an assessment of the flood risk from all sources of flooding for a development
FRAP	Flood Risk Activity Permit – permit to work in, under and over a main river or if work could affect flooding from a main river or sea.
FTE	Full Time Equivalent - measures the total amount of full-time employees working at an organisation by adding up the hours of full-time and part-time employees into measurable 'full-time' units.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria - derived using widely applicable assumptions about the characteristics and behaviour of contaminant sources, pathways and receptors.
GEART	Guidelines for Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic - the guidelines provide a basis for a comprehensive and consistent approach to the appraisal of traffic and transport impacts.
GET	Guidance on Emerging Technologies – guidance produced by the Environment Agency.
GHG	Greenhouse Gases - atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapour that absorb and emit infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds.
GI	Ground Investigation - used to assess the ground conditions and subsurface structure of a development site.
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment - a document published by the Landscape Institute providing detailed advice on the process of assessing the landscape and visual effects of developments and their significance.
GP	General Practice – public health service.
GPA	Good Practice Advice – address plan-making and decision-taking, and other issues which are important in good decision-making affecting heritage assets. Produced by Historic England.
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention - provides updated good practice guidance to the UK.
GQRA	Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment - a risk assessment utilising generic assumptions to estimate risk.
GT	Gas Turbine - a combustion turbine plant fired by gas or liquid fuel.
GW	Gigawatts - unit of power.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
Ha	Hectare – a metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres.
HAZID	Hazard Identification - risk analysis tool used to identify hazards associated with the operation of the Proposed Development and seek to design out these hazards.
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability study – risk analysis tool used to systematically evaluate the potential hazards and how they are prevented, minimised or controlled.
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicles
HER	Historic Environment Record - information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the archaeology and historic built environment of a defined geographic area.
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle - vehicles with a gross weight in excess of 3.5 tonnes.
HP	High Pressure
HRSG	Heat Recovery Steam Generator - an energy recovery heat exchanger that recovers heat from a hot gas stream. It produces steam that can be used in a process (cogeneration) or used to drive a steam turbine (combined cycle).
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment - the assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a Natura 2000 site required under the Habitats Directive.
HSC	Hazardous Substances Consent - enables the hazardous substances authority to consider whether the presence of a significant quantity of a hazardous substance is acceptable in a particular location.
HSE	Health and Safety Executive - the body responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety and welfare.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
HSWA	The Health and Safety at Work Act - the primary piece of legislation covering occupational health and safety in Great Britain.
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management - professional body for air quality air professionals.
ICCI	In-Combination Climate Change Impact - the in-combination effects of a changing climate.
ICSS	Integrated Control and Safety Systems - a technology platform that combines elements of process control and functional safety into a single architecture.
IDB	Internal Drainage Board - a type of operating authority with permissive powers to undertake work to secure clean water drainage and water level management within drainage districts.
ICS	Integrated Care Systems - local partnerships that bring health and care organisations together to develop shared plans and joined-up services.
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive – European Union Directive (2010/75/EU) committing member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.
ILP	The Institute of Lighting Professionals - a professional body for lighting for the built environment.
IMO	International Maritime Organisation - the United Nations specialized agency with responsibility for the safety and security of shipping and the prevention of marine and atmospheric pollution by ships.
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species - species that have occurred outside of their natural range. Invasive species have the potential to hinder or prevent survival of others within the ecosystem.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
IoAaNNWLMB	Isle of Axholme and North Nottinghamshire Water Level Management Board
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission - was a non-departmental public body responsible for the examining and in certain circumstances the decision-making body for proposed nationally significant infrastructure projects. The Commission was abolished in 2012 with responsibility being passed to the Planning Inspectorate.
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control - the minimising of pollution from various industrial sources throughout the European Union (EU), as established by the IPPC Directive.
ISMP	Invasive Species Management Plan - preventing and managing the spread of invasive species and their potential impacts.
ISD	Inherently Safer Design
ISO	International Organization for Standardization - an international standard setting body composed of representatives for various national standards organisations.
JNCC	The Joint Nature Conservation Commission - the public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
kV	Kilovolt - unit of electrical potential. There are 1,000 volts in a kilovolt.
kW	Kilowatt - unit of power.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management – the review and assessment of air quality by local authorities in the UK.
LBMEP	Landscaping and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Area - areas of homogenous landscape or townscape character. Typical components defining



Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
	character include landform, land cover, settlement pattern, form and enclosure.
LCP	Large Combustion Plant - a combustion plant with a thermal capacity of 50MW or greater.
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management – guidance provided by the UK Government for managing the risks from land contamination.
LCT	Landscape Character Types - a form of landscape classification based on characteristics of the land.
LDV	Light Duty Vehicles - vehicle with a gross weight of less than 3.5 tonnes.
LERC	Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre - source of wildlife, habitat and geological information for Greater Lincolnshire.
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy - sets out a clear plan for future flood risk management in a region.
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority - flood risk management body.
LNR	Local Nature Reserve - a non-statutory site of local importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment.
LOAEL	Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level - the lowest concentration or amount of a substance found by experiment or observation that causes adverse effects. In relation to noise, the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
LSEP	Lincolnshire Strategic Economic Plan - sets out the area's plans and objectives.
LSOA	Local Super Output Areas - made up of groups of Output Areas (OAs), usually four or five. They comprise between 400 and 1,200 households and have a usually resident population between 1,000 and 3,000 persons.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
LT&E	Lower Trent & Erewash - an Environment Agency Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) area.
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – the process of evaluating the effect of a proposal upon the landscape and views of it.
LWS	Local Wildlife Site - defined areas, identified and selected for their nature conservation value, based on important, distinctive and threatened habitats and species with a national, region.
MA&D	Major Accidents and Disasters.
mAOD	Metres above Ordnance Datum
MAGIC	Multi-agency geographical information for the countryside - interactive mapping and information tool provided by Defra.
MAHP	Major Accident Hazard Pipeline - these include high pressure natural gas supply transmission and distribution network. They also cover other pipeline systems transporting oils, chemicals and other gases
MAPP	Major Accident Prevention Policy - sets out the major accident prevention policy.
MCA	Maritime Coastguard Agency - an Executive Agency of the Department for Transport concerned with maritime safety.
MCAA	Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) - the primary legislation relevant to marine development plans.
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs - the height of mean high-water springs is the average throughout the year (when the average maximum declination of the moon is 23.5°) of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is at its greatest.
ML	Marine Licence - a marine licence is required for certain activities carried out in and around the sea.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
MLA	Marine Licence Application - an application to the Marine Management Organisation for a marine licence.
MMA	Monomethylamine
MMO	Marine Management Organisation - an executive, non-departmental body in the United Kingdom with the responsibility of licencing, regulating and planning marine activities in the seas around England so that they are carried out in a sustainable way.
MMP	Materials Management Plan – details how the site construction materials would be managed by the appointed contractor.
MOC	Minimum Offtake Connection – for connection to the National Grid.
MPA	Mineral Products Association - the trade association for the aggregates, asphalt, cement, concrete, dimension stone, lime, mortar and industrial sand industries.
MPS	Marine Policy Statement - the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.
MW	Megawatt - unit of power.
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy – national air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK.
NCA	National Character Area - a natural subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity.
NCAP	National Collection for Aerial Photographs
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution - efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
NECP	National Energy and Climate Plan - the UK's draft National Energy and Climate Plan sets out integrated climate and energy objectives, targets, policies and measures.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities - an Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission - the owner of the high-voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales.
NGR	National Grid Reference - system of geographical grid references.
NGT	National Gas Transmission - the natural gas National Transmission System owner and operator.
NH	National Highways - an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Transport.
NHLE	National Heritage List for England - a register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England.
NIA	Nature Improvement Area - established to create joined up and resilient ecological networks at a landscape scale.
NIA	Noise Important Area - Noise Important Areas (IAs) are based upon the strategic noise maps and have been produced in line with the requirements set out in the noise action plans.
NIC	National Infrastructure Commission - established in 2015 to provide independent, impartial advice on the UK's long-term infrastructure needs.
NIP	National Infrastructure Plan - shows the government's progress on delivery and sets out its long-term plans for UK infrastructure.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
NH <sub>3</sub>	Ammonia
NLC	North Lincolnshire Council
NLSRN	North Lincolnshire Strategic Road Network
NNR	National Nature Reserve - established to protect important habitats, species and geology.
NO	Nitric Oxide
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO <sub>3</sub>	Nitrate
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Nitrogen
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level - the greatest concentration or amount of a substance, found by experiment or observation, that causes no detectable adverse effects. In relation to noise, this is the level below which there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework - the NPPF came into effect on 27 March 2012 (with some transitional arrangements), replacing the majority of national planning policy other than NPS. The NPPF is part of the Government's reform of the planning system intended to make it less complex, to protect the environment and to promote sustainable growth. It does not contain any specific policies on Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, but its policies may be taken into account in decisions on DCOs if the Secretary of State considers them to be both important and relevant.
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance - provides guidance for local planning authorities.
NPS	National Policy Statement - Statement produced by Government under the Planning Act 2008 providing the policy framework for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. They include the Government's view of the need for and objectives for the development of Nationally Significant

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
	Infrastructure Projects in a particular sector such as energy and are used to determine applications for such development.
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England - sets out the long term vision of government noise policy.
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery - machinery typically used off the road, such as construction machinery.
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project - defined by the Planning Act 2008 and cover projects relating to energy (including generating stations, electric lines and pipelines); transport (including trunk roads and motorways, airports, harbour facilities, railways and rail freight interchanges); water (dams and reservoirs, and the transfer of water resources); wastewater treatment plants and hazardous waste facilities. These projects are only defined as nationally significant if they satisfy a statutory threshold in terms of their scale or effect.
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor - locations or areas where dwelling units or other fixed, developed sites of frequent human use occur which may be sensitive to noise impacts.
NTS	National Transmission System – used to transport gas supply around Great Britain.
NTS	Non-Technical Summary - a summary of the Environmental Statement written in non-technical language for ease of understanding.
NZAP	Net Zero Acceleration Programme – SSE net zero programme
O&M	Operations and Maintenance - team with responsibility for daily operations, including troubleshooting and effecting minor repairs
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine power station - application of gas combustion for power/electricity generation.
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturers

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan - designed to assist in the delivery of the operational environmental management principles described in the Environmental Statement.
OH	Hydroxyl
OLS	Obstacle Limitation Surface – conceptual surfaces associated with a runway which identify the lower limits of the aerodrome airspace above which objects become obstacles to aircraft operations.
OMH	Open Mosaic Habitats - found mainly in urban and formerly industrial areas and have high biodiversity value.
ONS	Office for National Statistics – the UK's largest independent producer of official statistics.
Opening Year	The year of opening (post-construction) of a scheme when it becomes operational.
OS	Ordnance Survey - the national mapping agency for Great Britain.
OSWMP	Outline Site Waste Management Plan - includes measures to manage and reduce the amount of waste produced by the construction of a new development.
OWSI	Outline Written Scheme of Investigation - – outline document which describes archaeological evaluation and mitigation works to be carried out.
PAH	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons - a class of chemicals that occur naturally in coal, crude oil, and gasoline and are produced through the burning of coal, oil, gas, wood, garbage, and tobacco.
PBE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers
PC	Process Contribution - represents the change caused by the Proposed Development.
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls - an organic chlorine compound.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
PCC	Power and Carbon Capture
PCL	Potential Contaminant Linkages - a linkage between a contaminant and a receptor by means of a pathway.
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal - an ecological assessment method which evaluates the existing ecological value of a site.
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentration – the Process Contribution (PC) plus background concentration.
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information - an initial statement of the main environmental information available for a study area.
PFA	Pulverised Fuel Ash - a by-product of pulverised fuel fired power stations.
PFAS	Polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment - assesses floods that have taken place in the past and floods that could take place in the future
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
PHE	Potentially Harmful Elements – for example arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd) and copper (Cu).
PHE	Public Health England - an executive agency of the UK government.
PIA	Personal Injury Accident - an incident to the body, mind or emotions.
PIG	Pipeline Inspection Gauge – device used for cleaning and inspecting pipelines e.g. locating and identifying internal defects such as dents, debris or other internal restrictions.
PINS	Planning Inspectorate - executive agency of the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government of the United Kingdom Government. It deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local



Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
	plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment - equipment that will protect the user against health or safety risks at work.
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance - guidance expanding upon and supporting the NPPF.
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance - provide advice on the management of construction to avoid, minimise and reduce environmental impacts.
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity - a way to measure ground vibration. PPV refers to the movement within the ground of molecular particles in metres per second.
PRoW	Public Right of Way - a highway where the public has the right to walk. It can be a footpath (used for walking), a bridleway (used for walking, riding a horse and cycling), or a byway that is open to all traffic (including motor vehicles).
PSR	Pipelines Safety Regulations – primary legislation governing the safety of pipelines in the UK.
PV	Photovoltaic
Pz	Piperazine
QRA	Quantitative Risk Assessment
RBI	Risk Based Inspection – a risk-based approach to planned plant inspection.
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan - plans that set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment.
RCM	Reliability Centred Maintenance – maintenance strategy technique.
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway – possible scenarios used by UKCP18 to inform differing future emission trends.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel – fuel produced from domestic and business waste, which includes biodegradable material as well as plastics
SAC	Special Area of Conservation - high quality conservation sites that are protected under the European Union Habitats Directive, due to their contribution to conserving those habitat types that are considered to be most in need of conservation.
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction - the removal of nitrogen oxides from the flue gas.
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SEN	Special Educational Needs
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - assessment usually showing risk from all sources of flooding, cumulative impact that development or changing land use would have on the risk of flooding and effect of climate change on risk.
SGD	Supplementary Guidance Document - provide more detailed advice or guidance on the policies in a Local Plan
SHE	Safety, Health and Environmental . A SHE management system is a method of reducing risk, maintaining a culture of safety and improving productivity.
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation - sites with substantive nature conservation value.
SLL	Society of Light and Lighting - an authority on lighting.
SLOD	Significant Likelihood of Death - defined as the dose to typically result in 50% fatality of an exposed population
SLOT	Specified Level of Toxicity – defined by HSE as being severe distress to almost everyone in the area, substantial fraction of exposed population requiring medical attention, some people seriously injured, requiring prolonged treatment and highly susceptible people possibly being killed.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
SNRHW	Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste - a sub-category of hazardous waste, that has a low potential for leaching.
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur dioxide
SMS	Safety Management System - a systematic and proactive approach to managing safety risks.
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level - the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation - agreed with the relevant local authorities. The SoCC must set out the proposed community consultation.
SoS	Secretary of State - the decision maker for DCO applications and head of Government department.
SPA	Special Protection Area - strictly protected sites classified in accordance with article 4 of the EC birds directive. Special Protection Areas are Natura sites which are internationally important sites for the protection of threatened habitats and species.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document - provides more detailed advice on policies in a Local Plan.
SPZ	Source Protection Zone – zones which show the level of risk to the groundwater source from contamination. These are split into three main catchments: SPZ1 (inner), SPZ2 (outer) and SPZ3 (total catchment).
SRN	Strategic Road Network - Highways England manages the strategic road network in England, comprising motorways and some A roads.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest - nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, an area designated for protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), due to its value as a wildlife and/or geological site.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
SuDS	Sustainable (urban) Drainage System – drainage systems that are designed to efficiently manage surface water drainage within an urban environment.
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan - a plan setting out how resources will be managed, and waste controlled at all stages during a construction project.
TA	Transport Assessment – comprehensive and systematic process that sets out various transport issues relating to a development.
TEMPO	Trip End Model Presentation Program - allows users to view the National Trip End Model (NTEM) dataset and provides forecasts of trip ends and associated documentation.
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
TP	Travel Plan – sets out the travel arrangements for a new development.
TraC	Transitional and Coastal - estuarine and coastal waters.
TTRO	Temporary Traffic Regulation Order – allows a local authority to regulate traffic for temporary periods by order or notice.
TTWA	Travel to Work Area - statistical tool used by UK Government agencies and local authorities to indicate an area where the population would generally commute to a larger town or city for employment purposes.
TWh	Terawatt hours – unit of energy.
UK	United Kingdom
UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency - prevents, prepares for and responds to infectious diseases, and environmental hazards.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance – munitions (bombs, rockets, artillery shells, mortars, grenades etc.) that have been used but failed to detonate.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
UWN	Underwater Noise
VDV	Vibration Dose Values - a parameter that combines the magnitude of vibration and the time for which it occurs.
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds - chemicals that have a high vapour pressure at ordinary room temperature.
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria - guidance on acceptance procedures and criteria for wastes destined for disposal in landfills.
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development - a global community that shifts the systems they work with the aim of creating a better future.
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) - legislation which protects animals, plants and habitats in the UK.
WCH	Walkers, cyclists and horse-riders
WFD	Water Framework Directive - European Union directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies.
WHO	World Health Organisation - an agency of the United Nations focusing on public health.
WIME	Women in Manufacturing and Engineering - an initiative to encourage women to choose a career in these industries.
WMP	Water Management Plan - provides information about current water uses and water-reduction goals.
WRA	Water Resources Assessment - the process of measuring, collecting and analysing relevant parameters on the quantity and quality of water.
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme - a global environmental action NGO transforming our broken product and food systems to create Circular Living for the benefit of climate, nature and people.
WRI	World Resources Institute

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Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation – documents which set out the approach to undertaking archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works.
WTP	Water Treatment Plant – wastewater treatment.
WwTW	Wastewater Treatment Works - location where wastewater is treated.
Zol	Zone of Influence - the area around the site that may be affected by the proposed changes within the site.
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility - a computer-generated tool to identify the likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development.

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