

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 II (Appendices) – Glossary and Table of Contents

The Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

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Glossary of Abbreviations and Definitions of Frequently Used Terms

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic - 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.
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System - a proprietary model for the assessment of effect of emissions to air from point sources and road sources.
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.
AIAR	Arboriculture Impact Assessment Report – a technical report assessing the potential impact of a proposed development on adjacent trees.
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.
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.

Keadby Next Generation Power Station Project

Environmental Statement

Volume I (Main Text) – Glossary And Table Of Contents

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
AOSF	Ancient Open Strip Fields – an ancient field system.
APFP	Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure
APIS	Air Pollution Information System - provides a comprehensive source of information on air pollution and the effects on 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 - the measures that will be put in place to assist in achieving air quality objectives.
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.
ASPT	Average Score Per Taxon - the average of the pressure sensitivity scores of all macroinvertebrate families or taxa found in a biological sample
ASR	Annual Status Report
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.
BC	Background Concentration – natural occurring ambient levels of contaminants in the environment
BGL	Below Ground Level – groundwater level.
BGS	British Geological Survey - provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.
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 – an analytical parameter representing the amount of dissolved oxygen consumed by aerobic

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
	bacteria growing on the organic material present in a water sample at a specific temperature over a specific time period.
BS	British Standard - business standards based upon the principles of standardisation recognised inter alia in European Policy.
BSI	British Standard Institute – the UK’s national standards body.
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology – an organisation that studies birds in the British Isles.
Ca	Calcium
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
CBC	Common Bird Consensus – ran from 1962 to 2000 and was the first of the BTO’s schemes for monitoring population trends among widespread breeding birds.
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.
CCP	Carbon Capture Plant – plant used to capture carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions produced from the use of fossil fuels in electricity generation and industrial processes.
CCR	Carbon Capture Ready - space to be set aside to accommodate future carbon capture equipment.
CCUS	Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage - group of technologies designed to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) released into the atmosphere from coal and gas power stations as well as heavy industry including cement and steel production. Once captured, the CO ₂ can be either re-used in various products, such as cement or plastics (utilisation), or stored in geological formations deep underground (storage).
CDC	City of Doncaster Council
CDM	Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015 - legal duties for safe operation of UK construction sites, including health and safety plans.
CDR	Construction Dust Receptor
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.
CERC	Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring System - a facility to measure flow, dust, concentration of air pollutants.
CFL	Critical Flood Levels
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan – a catchment based approach to managing the risk of flooding.

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
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists - a professional organisation for archaeologists working in the United Kingdom.
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
CNP	Critical National Priority - nationally significant low carbon infrastructure as outlined in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1).
CO	Carbon Monoxide - a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas slightly less dense than air.
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand – represents the amount of oxygen required to oxidize all the organic pollutants present in water to carbon dioxide and water.
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.
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide - an inorganic chemical compound with a wide range of commercial uses.
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 - gives a public right of access to land mapped as 'open country' (mountain, moor, heath and down) or registered common land.
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.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
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.
DC	Doncaster Council
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 consents which would otherwise be required for a development. A DCO can also include rights of compulsory acquisition.
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethan
Defra	Department of 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.
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.
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon – the fraction of organic compound that can pass through a filter
DrWPA	Drinking Water Protected Area – locations where raw water is abstracted for human consumption.
DTM	Digital Terrain Model - a topographic model of the bare Earth – terrain relief that can be manipulated by computer programs.
DWS	Drinking Water Standards - defined in law by standards for a wide range of substances, organisms and properties of water in regulations.
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.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment - a process by which the potential ecological impacts of a development proposal are assessed.
EEL	Early Enclosed Land - buffers the AOSF and comprises areas of piece-meal enclosure of blocks of former strips into small irregular fields
EFT	Emissions Factor Toolkit – published by DEFRA to assist local authorities in carrying out review and assessment of local air quality.
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.
ELV	Emission Limit Value - emission limit values based on the Best Available Techniques.
EMS	Environment Management System - the management of an organization's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner.
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.
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.
EPS	European Protected Species – species of plants and animals (other than birds) protected by law throughout the European Union and UK.
EPSML	European Protected Species Mitigation Licence – a licence obtainable from Natural England to undertake actions which are otherwise illegal and will impact on European protected species.
EPUK	Environmental Protection United Kingdom
ERA	Environmental Risk Assessment - assess the likelihood of causing harm to the environment.
ERM	Effects Range Median - the threshold at which are generally or always observed.
ERYC	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
ES	Environmental Statement - a report in which the process and results of an Environment Impact Assessment are documented.
FBA	Freshwater Biological Association – a UK based Non-Governmental Organisation that works to protect freshwater ecosystems through science, education and action.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
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.
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment - an assessment of the flood risk from all sources of flooding for a development
FSSR	Fine Sediment Sensitivity Rating – used to assign benthic macroinvertebrate taxa to one of four sensitivity ratings.
FWA	Flood Warning Area - geographical areas where the Environment Agency expect flooding to occur and where they provide a Flood Warning Service.
GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria - derived using widely applicable assumptions about the characteristics and behaviour of contaminant sources, pathways and receptors.
GET	Guidance on Emerging Technologies
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.
GLNP	Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership – a local nature partnership that is Defra-accredited that works to achieve more for nature in the area.
GPA	Good Practice Advice – guidance documents 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.
GW	Gigawatts - unit of power.
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem – wetlands such as springs, flushed and fens which are fed by groundwater.
Ha	Hectare – an area of 1000 square metres.
HBCDD	Hexabromocyclododecane
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency - non-departmental public body that funds new affordable housing in England.
HE	Historic England - an executive non-departmental body of the British Government tasked with protecting the historical environment of England.
HEO	Historic Environment Officer – a professional who inspects historic buildings and monuments.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
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.
HEWL	Humber Extreme Water Levels
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle - vehicles with a gross weight in excess of 3.5 tonnes.
HMWB	Heavily Modified Water Body – surface waterbodies that have had their physical characteristics modified by engineering works for the purposes of one or more specified uses.
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 HSA 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.
HV	High Voltage
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management - professional body for air quality air professionals.
ICCA	In-combination Climate Change Risk Assessment – a process that assesses the impacts of climate change by combining single-hazard impacts.
ICCI	In-Combination Climate Change Impact - the in-combination effects of a changing climate.
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.
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive – European Union Directive committing member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.
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
IOS	International Organisation for Standardisation - an international standard setting body composed of representatives for various national standards organisations.
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.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change – intergovernmental body of the United Nations with the job of advancing scientific knowledge about climate change caused by human activities.
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.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization – produce international standards for a range of markets.
kph	kilometres per hour
kV	Kilovolt - unit of voltage.
kW	Kilowatt - unit of power.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management - the LAQM process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved.
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan - identify local priorities for biodiversity conservation and work to deliver agreed actions and targets for priority habitats and species and locally important wildlife and sites.
LBMEP	Landscaping and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Area - areas of homogenous landscape or townscape character. Typical components defining 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.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
LDV	Light Duty Vehicles - vehicle with a gross weight of less than 3.5 tonnes.
LERC	Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre – a source of wildlife habitat, and geological information for Greater Lincolnshire.
LFMRS	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.
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Amenity 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 - events, including natural and manmade hazards/external hazards, that may cause immediate or delayed serious environmental effects to human health, welfare and/ or the environment.
MAGIC	Multi-agency geographical information for the countryside - interactive mapping and information tool provided by Defra.
MAPD	Major Accident Prevention Document - used to assess the risks associated with major accident hazard pipelines.
MAPP	Major Accident Prevention Policy - sets out the major accident prevention policy.
MCP	Medium Combustion Plant – an individual combustion plant with a rated thermal input greater than or equal to 1MW, but less than 50MW
MMO	Marine Management Organisation - an executive, non-departmental body in the United Kingdom with the responsibility of licensing, regulating and planning marine activities in the seas around England so that they are carried out in a sustainable way.
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority – local authority responsible for minerals planning in their area.
MPS	Marine Policy Statements - the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.
MW	Megawatt - unit of power.
NAPL	Non-aqueous Phase Liquid – organic liquid contaminants that are relatively immiscible with water.
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy – produced by the UK Government in accordance with The Environment Act 1995.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
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 – one of the largest collections of aerial imagery, comprising of over 90 years of material with over 26 million images.
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.
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 - build and maintain the electricity transmission network.
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.
NH3	Ammonia
NH4	Ammonium Ion
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.
NIC	National Infrastructure Commission - provides the government with advice on major long-term infrastructure challenges
NIP	National Infrastructure Plan - sets out a vision for the development of infrastructure within the UK.
NLC	North Lincolnshire Council
NNR	National Nature Reserve - established to protect important habitats, species and geology.
NO3	Nitrate

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework - 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 Infrastructure Projects in a particular sector such as energy and are used to determine applications for such development.
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); waste water 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	Non-Technical Summary - a summary of the Environmental Statement written in non-technical language for ease of understanding.
O2	Oxygen
OD	Ordnance Datum
OEMs	Original Equipment Manufacturers
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan - designed to assist in the delivery of the operational environmental management principles described in the Environmental Statement.
O&M	Operations and Maintenance - team with responsibility for daily operations, including troubleshooting and effecting minor repairs

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
OMH	Open Mosaic Habitats - found mainly in urban and formerly industrial areas and have high biodiversity value.
OS	Ordnance Survey - the national mapping agency for Great Britain.
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.
PBDE	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls - an organic chlorine compound.
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal - an ecological assessment method which evaluates the existing ecological value of a site.
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentration - 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.
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 sulphonate
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 plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England.
PM10	Particulate Matter (10 micrometres or less)
PM2.5	Particulate Matter (2.5 micrometres or less)
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.
PSYM	Predictive System for Multimetrics - provides an assessment of the ecological quality of any pond compared to a national reference set of high quality ponds.
PWS	Private Water Supply – a water supply which is supplied to a property that is not provided by a water company
RBD	River Basin District - areas covered by the different river basin districts.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan - plans that set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment.
RDB	Red Data Book – IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List of Threatened Species
REL	Recent Enclosed Land - generally surrounds low-lying lands drained and enclosed for farmland from the seventeenth century.
SAA	Scunthorpe Amalgamated Anglers – fishing club within Scunthorpe
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.
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.
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation - sites of substantive nature conservation value.
SiO ₂	Silicon Dioxide
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation - agreed with the relevant local authorities. The SoCC must set out the proposed community consultation.
SO ₄	Sulphate
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.
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance - add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan
SPZ	Source Protection Zone - zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs from potential contamination.
SRN	Strategic Road Network - Highways England manages the strategic road network in England, comprising motorways and some A roads.

Abbreviation/ Frequently used term	Definition/Notes
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.
STW	Severn Water Trust
SuDS	Sustainable (urban) Drainage System – drainage systems that are designed to efficiently manage surface water drainage within an urban environment.
SVOC	Semi Volatile Organic Compounds - a subgroup of VOCs.
TA	Transport Assessment - comprehensive and systematic process that sets out various transport issues relating to a development.
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Application - the requirements for applications for planning permission under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid - comprises inorganic salts (principally calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, bicarbonates, chlorides, and sulfates) and some small amounts of organic matter that are dissolved in water.
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TON	Total Oxidised Nitrogen – analytical parameter representing the concentration of organic carbon in a sample.
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - chemical compounds originating from crude oil.
TraC	Transitional and Coastal - estuarine and coastal waters.
TWh	Terawatt hours – unit of energy.
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance - munitions (bombs, rockets, artillery shells, mortars, grenades etc.) that have been used but failed to detonate.
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds - chemicals that have a high vapour pressure at ordinary room temperature.
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 - the primary legislation which protects animals, plants and habitats in the UK.
WER	Water Environment Regulations – the regulations that form part of the Water Framework Directive (see below)
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.
WHPT	Whalley, Hawkes, Paisley & Trigg – metric method enabling the assessment of invertebrates in rivers.
WMLR	Waste Management Licensing Regulations – regulations that cover

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	applications for waste management licences.
WPA	Waste Planning Authority – generally the county council who oversee waste planning for an area.
WQS	Water Quality Standards – set requirements for a wide range of substances, organisms, and properties of water to achieve ‘good’ status for all water bodies.
WwTW	Wastewater Treatment Works - water treatment plant.
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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- 12A Confidential Flood Risk Assessment – redacted version available, full version available on request to *bona fide* parties (inc. Annexes and Figures 12A.1-12A.4)
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