

Gale Common Extraction Project

Cobcroft Lane, Cridling Stubbs, Knottingley, North Yorkshire WF11 0BB

Environmental Statement: Cover, Contents and Glossary



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Approved By	Kirsty Cobb		
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GLOSSARY

WORD OR ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic Flow – a measure of the total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days.
AAWT	Annual Average Weekly Traffic Flow – the average 24-hour traffic volume occurring on weekdays throughout a full year.
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Monitoring 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.
AOD	Above Ordinance 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 – an area of countryside in England, Wales or Northern Ireland which has been designated for conservation due to its significant landscape value.
APFP Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
Application	The Application for a Development Consent Order, made to the Secretary of State under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 in respect of the Proposed Development, required pursuant to Section 31 of the Planning Act 2008 because the Proposed Development is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under Section 14(1)(a) and Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008 by virtue of being an onshore generating station in England or Wales of 50 Megawatts electrical capacity of more.
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level – 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.

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Air Quality Action Plan (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.
Air Quality Objective	Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient pollutant concentration to be achieved. The objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area – an area designated by the local authority in which air quality objectives are unlikely to be achieved. The local authority is required to declare the area as an air quality management area and to prepare a local air quality action plan.
Aquifer	An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand or silt).
ASDP	Ash Slurry Dewatering Plant – Machinery for removing water from ash slurry.
ASR	Annual Status Report - An annual report on air quality status produced by local authorities.
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count – a count of vehicular or pedestrian traffic conducted along a particular road, path or intersection.
Baseline Conditions	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of a project development together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the proposed development.
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan – an internationally recognised program addressing threatened species and habitats, designed to protect and restore biological systems.
BAT	Best Available Techniques – 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.
BEIS	The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.
BGS	British Geological Survey – provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.
Biodiversity	The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
BNL	Basic Noise Level – a measure of source noise at a reference distance of 10m from the nearside carriageway edge..
BPM	Best Practicable Means – Actions undertaken and mitigation measures implemented to ensure that noise levels are minimised to be as low as practicable.

WORD OR ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
BRES	Business Register and Employment Survey – the official source of employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry.
British Standard	Standard produced by the British Standards Institution based upon the principles of standardisation recognised inter alia in European Policy.
Carbon footprint	The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular policy or development.
Catchment	An area of land from which water flows into a watercourse or waterbody.
CCS	The Considerate Constructors Scheme – a non-profit making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image. The scheme promotes good construction site practice and provides codes of considerate practice which commit the users of registered sites to be considerate and good neighbours, respectful; environmentally conscious, responsible and accountable.
CDM	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 – legal duties for safe operation of UK construction sites, including health and safety plans.
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plan – Catchment flood management plans consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the sea, (coastal flooding), which is covered in ‘shoreline management plans’. They also take into account the likely impacts of climate change, the effects of how land is used and managed, and how areas could be developed to meet our present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Chartered Environmentalist	A professional qualification (CEnv) obtained by knowledgeable, experienced, competent and committed environmental professionals.
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management – professional body for ecologists and environmental managers in the United Kingdom.
CIHT	Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association – a member-based research and information organisation dedicated to improvement in all aspects of the construction industry.
CO	Carbon Monoxide – a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas slightly less dense than air.
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide – an inorganic chemical compound with a wide range of commercial uses.
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards – regulations to ensure that businesses take all necessary measures to prevent major

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	accidents involving dangerous substances.
Combined Effect	A type of cumulative effect which occurs when different types of activity combine to have an effect on a specific receptor or resource.
Committed Development	A development that has full or outline planning permission or other relevant development consent, or is allocated in an adopted development plan.
Colliery shale	A by-product of coal-fired power stations which can be used as a construction material.
Conservation area	An area designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest and with a character or appearance which is desirable to preserve or enhance.
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 Health – 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.
CoW	Clerk of Works - a person who oversees building work in progress.
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act – a United Kingdom Act of Parliament in England and Wales regarding public access to land.
CRT	Canal and River Trust – organisation responsible for canals, rivers, docks and reservoirs in England and Wales.
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise – a technical memorandum that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic.
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.
Cumulative effect	A cumulative impact or effect may arise as the result of the combined impact of a number of different projects within the vicinity (in combination with the environmental impact assessment project) on a single receptor/resource.
Danvm Internal Drainage Board (DDC)	See IDB – Internal Drainage Board
Decibel (dB)	The scale used to measure noise is the decibel scale which extends from 0 to 140 decibels, corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level.

WORD OR ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
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.
DfT	Department for Transport - The national government body responsible for transport in Britain, and therefore in overall control of the road network. It is mainly responsible for policy decisions, and its responsibilities are carried out by a range of agencies and local authorities.
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges - A set of documents that provide a comprehensive manual system which accommodates all current standards, advice notes and other published documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads (including motorways).
DTM	Digital Terrain Model - a topographic model of the bare Earth – terrain relief that can be manipulated by computer programs.
Dust deposition rate	Rate of dust fallout to a nominally horizontal surface, most usually quantified in terms of mg/m ² /day in the nominally vertical plane. Normally associated with measurements conducted using non-directional (deposition) samplers.
Dust Management Plan (DMP)	A plan which identifies potential sources of dust emissions and the associated potential impacts, and details the measures to be implemented at the site to reduce dust and particulate emissions.
EAL	Environmental Assessment Levels - The Environment Agency's guidance "Air emissions risk assessment for your environmental permit".
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment – an assessment used to identify significant ecological impacts.
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) - Supports compliance with legislation and planning conditions but also provides advice and guidance throughout construction.
eDNA	Environmental DNA – a method for testing for the presence of certain animals within aquatic environments
EFT	Emissions Factor Toolkit – published by Defra and the Devolved Administrations to assist local authorities in carrying out Review and Assessment of local air quality.
EHO	Environmental Health Officer – practitioners responsible for carrying out measures for protecting public health, including administering and enforcing legislation related to environmental health.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment – a term used for the statutory process that assesses environmental consequences (positive or negative) of a project prior to the decision to move forward with the

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	proposed development. The EIA process concludes whether likely significant effects on the environment are expected.
EPA	The Environmental Protection Act – an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that defines, within England, Wales and Scotland, the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment.
EPSM	European Protected Species Mitigation – in instances where projects are likely to have an impact on European Protected Species, mitigation must be undertaken and a licence granted by Natural England to provide a derogation to the law.
EPSML	European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) – see above
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK – a national charity that provides expert policy analysis and information on air quality, land quality and noise and their effects on people and communities.
ES	Environmental Statement – a report in which the process and results of an Environment Impact Assessment are documented.
FBA	Furnace Bottom Ash – the 'coarse' ash fraction produced by coal-fired power stations when pulverised fuel is burned at high temperatures and pressures.
Flood Zones	<p>A system devised by the Environment Agency to aid decision-making in spatial planning. Flood zones are areas at potential risk of flooding from rivers or the sea, ignoring the presence of flood defences and the potential impacts of climate change. The zones are:</p> <p>Flood Zone 1: land outside the floodplain. There is little or no risk of flooding in this zone. Land is shown as 'clear' on the Flood Map – all land outside Zones 2 and 3)</p> <p>Flood Zone 2: the area of the floodplain where there is a low to medium flood risk. Land is shown in light blue on the Flood Map; and</p> <p>Flood Zone 3: the area of the floodplain where there is a high risk of flooding. Land shown in dark blue on the Flood Map.</p>
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment – the formal assessment of flood risk issues relating to a site to identify whether there are any flooding or surface water management issues that may warrant further consideration or may affect the feasibility of a development.
GCN	Great crested newt – An amphibian which breeds in ponds. Protected in the UK under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. Priority Species under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. Listed as a European Protected Species under Annex IV of the European Habitats Directive.
GDD	Groundwater Daughter Directive – the directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.

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GHG	Greenhouse Gas – 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.
Green Belt	A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped.
Ground investigation	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land contamination purposes.
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape & 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.
Groundwater	All water which is below the surface of the ground and within the permanently saturated zone.
ha	See Hectare
HE	Historic England – an executive non-departmental body of the British Government tasked with protecting the historical environment of England.
Hectare	A metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres.
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene – a type of plastic.
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle – vehicles with a gross weight in excess of 3.5 tonnes.
Highways England	The government agency responsible for the operation, maintenance and improvement of England's trunk roads and motorways.
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.
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index – a scoring system developed as a means of evaluating habitat quality and quantity. It is a numerical index between 0 and 1 with 0 indicating an unsuitable habitat and 1 representing optimal habitat.
Hydrocarbons (HC)	Hydrocarbons – an organic compound consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon.
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management – the professional body for air quality experts in the UK.
IDB	Internal Drainage Boards – a type of operating authority with permissive powers to undertake work to secure clean water drainage and water level management within drainage districts.

WORD OR ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)	Industrial Emissions Directive, EU Directive 2010/75/EU – European Union Directive committing member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment – professional body for environmental practitioners in the United Kingdom.
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (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.
Interim Travel Plan	Interim Travel Plans include overall, site wide modal shift targets relating to the various land uses, the accessibility of the proposed site and its location. How the Travel Plan is delivered etc. will be confirmed once the ratio of each use type is known and may form part of a reserved matters application or be subject to a planning condition.
Invasive species management plan (ISMP)	A management plan for non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed.
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation – an international standard setting body composed of representatives for various national standards organisations.
km	Kilometre – unit of distance.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management – the review and assessment of air quality by local authorities in the UK.
LCA	Landscape Character Area - areas of homogenous landscape or townscape character. Typical components defining character include landform, land cover, settlement pattern, form and enclosure.
LFRS	Local Flood Risk Strategy – a strategy prepared by local councils for managing local flood risk.
LGVs	Light Goods Vehicles - A motor vehicle used to carry goods with a total mass of up to 3.5 tonnes.
Limits of deviation	The lateral limits shown on the Works Plan(s) and the vertical limits (upwards and downwards) determined by reference to the section plan(s) submitted as part of the Application and within which the Proposed Development may occur.
Listed building	A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II, with Grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building.
LOAEL	Lowest Observed 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.

WORD OR ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority - Authority 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.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A non-statutory site of local importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment.
LPA	Local Planning Authority – the local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the United Kingdom.
LT	Long term – describing the length of an effect.
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – the process of evaluating the effect of a proposal upon the landscape and views of it.
Lw	Sound power levels - The sound power level of a source is a measurement of the total acoustic power it radiates. The sound power level is an intrinsic characteristic of a source (analogous to its volume or mass), which is not affected by the environment within which the source is located.
LWS	Local Wildlife Site – an area important for the conservation of wildlife, these are non-statutory sites of nature conservation value that have been designated 'locally'. These sites are referred to differently between counties with common terms including site of importance for nature conservation, county wildlife site, site of biological importance, site of local importance and sites of metropolitan importance.
m	Metres – unit of distance.
Made ground	Land where natural and undisturbed soils have largely been replaced by man-made or artificial materials. It may be composed of a variety of materials including imported natural soils and rocks with or without residues of industrial processes (such as ash) or demolition material (such as crushed brick or concrete).
Main River	A river maintained directly by the Environment Agency. They are generally larger arterial watercourses.
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside – an online tool providing authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government.
Materials Management Plan	A mechanism by which those who are developing a site can comply with Environment Agency regulations for excavated ground materials.
Mitigation	Measures intended to avoid, reduce and, where possible, remedy significant adverse environmental effects.
Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs)	The planning authority responsible for planning control of minerals development. County councils are normally responsible for mineral and matters for their area.

WORD OR ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
Natural England	Executive non-departmental public body constituted under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (section 2(1)) to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy Objectives – 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.
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act – act designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment.
NGR	National Grid Reference.
NHBC	National House-Building Council - the leading home construction warranty and insurance provider for new and newly-converted homes in the UK. National House-Building Council.
NO	Nitric Oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide – one of several nitrogen oxides.
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.
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England - The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy.
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
NPPF	The National Planning Policy Framework – Policy Framework which first came into effect in March 2012 (with some transitional arrangements) replacing the majority of national planning policy other than NPSs. A revision of the NPPF was published in July 2018 by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and updated again in February 2019. 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 'relevant'.
NPPF-TG	The National Planning Policy Framework – Technical Guidance

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NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance – guidance designed to supplement the NPPF. It includes statements of policy on nationally important land use and other planning matters and is thus a material consideration in planning decisions.
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England – policy setting out the long term vision of government noise policy, to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise.
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery – machinery typically used off the road, such as construction machinery.
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptors – 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.
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone - areas covering approximately 60% of England designated as a result of the EU's Nitrates Directive in order to reduce the level of nitrates in surface and groundwater. Farmers with land in nitrate vulnerable zones have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.
Ordinary Watercourse	Ordinary watercourses include every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows and which does not form part of a main river.
OS	Ordnance Survey – the national mapping agency for Great Britain.
OTMP	Operational Traffic Management Plan - a plan which outlines how traffic will be managed to reduce negative impacts during the operation of the Proposed Development.
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) - hydrocarbons that are organic compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen.
PC	Process Contribution – represents the change caused by the Proposed Development.
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls – an organic chlorine compound.
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) Report – report establishing baseline conditions and evaluating the importance of any ecological features present.
PEC	Predicted Environmental Concentration – PC plus background concentration.
PFA	Pulverised Fuel Ash – a by-product of pulverised fuel fired power stations.
PHE	Public Health England – an executive agency, sponsored by the Department of Health, to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities.

WORD OR ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
Photomontage	Inserting an image of a proposed development onto a photograph for the purposes of creating an illustrative representation of potential changes to existing views.
PIA	Personal Injury Accident – an incident to the body, mind or emotions.
PINS	Planning Inspectorate – executive agency of the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government of the United Kingdom Government.
Planning Act 2008	An Act of Parliament in the UK intended to speed up the process of approving major new infrastructure projects.
PM2.5 or PM10	Particulate matter - Discrete particles in ambient air, with diameters ranging between nanometres (billionths of a metre) to micrometres (millionths of a metre).
ppb	Parts per billion - measure of mass of a chemical.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment.
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance – guidance expanding upon and supporting the NPPF.
ppm	Parts per million – measure of mass of a chemical.
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.
PRF	Potential roost feature which may be used by bats.
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).
RCA	Regional Character Area – a subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity.
Receptor	A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that has potential to be affected by a project.
Registered Parks and Gardens	A site included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in England. These are designated heritage assets and subject to the planning policies within the NPPF.
Registered Battlefields	A site included on the Register of Battlefields in England. These are designated heritage assets and subject to the planning policies within the NPPF.
Residual Effect	The predicted consequential change on the environment from the impacts of a development after mitigation.

WORD OR ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
Resource	A defined and generally collective environmental feature usually associated with soil, water, air, climatic factors, landscape, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage that has potential to be affected by a project.
Riparian	Relating to or situated on the banks of a river.
RFC	Ratio of flow to capacity – in respect of junction modelling for traffic and transport.
RMA	Risk Management Authorities.
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.
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.
SAPs	Species Action Plans – action plans outlining the conservation priorities of species based on their conservation status.
Scheduled Monument	Nationally significant heritage assets protected by the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be not significant.
Scoping Opinion	The written opinion of the relevant authority, following a request from the applicant, as to the information to be provided in an Environmental Statement.
Scoping Report	A report which records the outcomes of the scoping process and is typically submitted as part of a formal request for a Scoping Opinion.
Secondary Aquifer	There are two types of secondary aquifer designations: Secondary A: permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers; and Secondary B: predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.
SDC	Selby District Council (SDC).

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SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – a requirement of the local planning process, SFRA's are intended to form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management at the local level.
SINC	Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs)
SLM	Sound Level Meter – a hand-held device fitted with a microphone that allows measurement of sound pressure level and acoustic intensity.
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide.
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level – the level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation – a document outlining how people living in the vicinity of the proposed development will be consulted on it and informed of new proposals.
SOP	Standard operating procedure - a set of step-by-step instructions compiled by an organization to help workers carry out complex routine operations.
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.
SPTs	Standard Penetration Tests - a common in situ testing method used to determine the geotechnical engineering properties of subsurface soils.
SPZ	Source Protection Zone – zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs from potential contamination.
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.
ST	Short term - describing the length of an effect.
Stakeholder	An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a development project.
Study area	The area within which environmental effects which may be classed as significant are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint).
SuDS	Sustainable drainage systems - Measures designed to control surface runoff close to its source, including management practices and control measures such as storage tanks, basins, swales, ponds and lakes. Sustainable drainage systems allow a gradual

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	release of water and thereby reduce the potential for downstream flooding.
Sustainable Transport Feasibility Study	A report which considers possible ways of adopting a more sustainable approach to transport.
TA	Transport Assessment – comprehensive and systematic process that sets out various transport issues relating to a proposed development.
TEMPRO	Trip End Model Presentation Program – software allowing users to view travel forecasts.
tpa	Tonnes per annum – an annual measurement of mass.
Trackout	The transportation of dust from construction sites onto the road network.
Transport Assessment Guidance	Guidance produced by the Department for Transport for undertaking transportation studies, appraisals and modelling. Also referred to as WebTAG.
UAEL	Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level – noticeable and very disruptive changes that should be prevented.
UK Quality Ash Association (UKQAA)	A Trade Body that represents members involved in the supply or use of fly ash from pulverised coal fired power stations.
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Explosives that did not explode when deployed and thus still pose a risk of detonation.
VDV	Vibration Dose Values – a measurement for vibration. A cumulative measurement of the vibration level received over an 8-hour or 16-hour period.
Visual Amenity	The enjoyment or benefit that people (individually or as a group) gain from a particular view that may change as a consequence of a proposed development during its construction, operation or decommissioning.
WCA	Wildlife Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) – legislation for the protection of animals, plants and certain habitats in the UK.
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 – a specialised agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.
Worst-case assumption (or scenario)	An assumption adopted within an environmental impact assessment which identifies a scenario or parameter that would likely result in the maximum environmental effect (termed the worst-case). This is typically applied where uncertainty exists over the detail of a particular development component or approach to

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	project delivery, for which a basis of assessment is needed.
WMDC	Wakefield Metropolitan District Council
YW	Yorkshire Water
ZOI	Zone of Influence – the potential visibility of a proposed development in the landscape.
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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