

The Millbrook Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order

1.4 Project Glossary

Planning Act 2008 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

PINS Reference Number: Document Reference: Regulation Number: Author: EN010068 1.4 5(2)(q) Millbrook Power Limited

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Project Glossary

| Acronym | Term | Description |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Access Road | Access Road | The proposed purpose built access road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site. Also see 'Short Access Road' as defined below in this Glossary. |
| AGI | Above Ground Installation | The Above Ground Installation incorporates the minimum offtake connection (MOC) facility, which would be owned by NGG, and a Pipeline Inspection Gauge (PIG) Trap Facility (PTF), owned by Millbrook Power Limited. It forms part of the Gas Connection. |
| Air Quality Sensitive Receptors | Air Quality Sensitive Receptors | People, property or designated sites for nature conservation that may be at risk from exposure to air- borne pollutants that could potentially arise as a result of the Project. |
| ALC | Agricultural Land Classification | The ALC provides a method for assessing the quality of agricultural land to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system, in accordance with current guidelines (former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food MAFF, 1988). |
| ambient | ambient | A term used in acoustic and air quality studies to describe the background level of noise or quality of air outdoors. |
| amenity | amenity | The preferable features of a location which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors. |



| ancient woodland | ancient woodland | Ancient woodland is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient Woodland is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites. Both types of stand are classed as ancient woods. |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| AADT | annual average daily traffic | A daily traffic flow (24 hours), expressed as a mean daily flow across all 365 days of the year (AADT) in units of vehicles per hour. |
| annual mean concentration | annual mean concentration | The average (mean) of the hourly pollutant concentration measured or predicted for a one year period. |
| AOD | Above Ordnance Datum | Ordnance Datum is the vertical datum used by the Ordnance Survey as the basis for deriving the height of ground level on maps. Topography may be described using the level in comparison to 'above' Ordnance Datum. |
| AONB | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty | An area designated by Natural England as such under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by virtue of being a precious landscape whose distinctive character and natural beauty are so outstanding that it is in the nation's interest to safeguard them. |
| APFP Regulations | Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (as amended) | Sets out the detailed procedures which must be followed for submitting and publicising applications for NSIPs under the Planning Act 2008. |
| The Applicant | The Applicant | Millbrook Power Limited (MPL), the company |



| APIS | Air Pollution Information | responsible for the application for development consent for the Project. |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| AFIS | System | A comprehensive source of information on air pollution and the effects on habitats and species. |
| AQS | Air Quality Standard | The concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere, which can broadly be taken to achieve a certain level of environmental quality. The standards are based on assessment of the effects of each pollutant on human health including the effects on sensitive sub-groups. |
| AQS Objectives | Air Quality Standard Objectives | Criteria for the assessment of local air quality expressed in terms of a concentration threshold to be achieved by a certain date. The thresholds are established at concentrations considered acceptable in the light of what is known about the effects of each pollutant on human health or ecosystems. The objectives are referred to in the UK Air Quality Strategy for the purposes of air quality management. |
| AQMA | Air Quality Management Area | A defined area by virtue of Section 82(3) of the Environment Act 1995, where it appears that the air quality objectives prescribed under the UK Air Quality Strategy will not be achieved. In these areas, a Local Authority must designate Air Quality Management Areas, within which an Action Plan can be proposed to secure improvements in air quality |



| | | so that prescribed air quality objectives can be achieved. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| associated development | associated development | Associated development is development which is subordinate to and necessary for the development and effective operation to its design capacity of the NSIP that is the subject of the application. Both the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection are considered as |
| Balance of Plant | Balance of Plant | associated development.All infrastructure required to support the Gas Turbine Generator within the Generating Equipment Site and includes:Stack; external fin-fan cooler(s); control room / office / workshop building; telemetry apparatus; raw/ fire / demineralised water tanks; emergency generator including fuel storage tank; gas pipeline and telemetry cabling; cathodic protection test/transformer rectifier unit; gas receiving station; gatehouse; electrical transformer compound; and maintenance compound. |
| BAP | Biodiversity Action Plan | Plan by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee which sets specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound conservation targets for species and habitats in the UK. |
| baseline | baseline | Environmental conditions at specific periods of time, present on, or near a site, |



| | | against which future changes may be measured |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| BAT | Best Available Technique | or predicted. The most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing the basis for emission limit values and other permit conditions designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole. |
| BBC | Bedford Borough Council | Bedford Borough Council |
| biodiversity | biodiversity | Abbreviated form of 'biological diversity' referring to variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. |
| BS | British Standard | The display of a British Standard number shows that the manufacturer claims to have made the produce in accordance with British Standard. A standard is a published document that contains a technical specification or other precise criteria designed to be used consistently as a rule or definition. Standards are designed for voluntary use and do not impose any regulations. However, laws and regulations may refer to certain standards and make compliance with them compulsory. Sometimes BS |



| СВС | Central Bedfordshire | will be accompanied by the letters EN and/or ISO. These mean that the standard was developed as a European (EN) or International (ISO) standard and then adopted by the UK as a British Standard. Central Bedfordshire |
|------|--|--|
| | Council | Council. |
| CCGT | Combined Cycle Gas Turbine | Gas plant technology system comprising Gas Turbine(s) fuelled by natural gas, a Heat Recovery Steam Generator(s) utilising heat from the Gas Turbine exhaust gases, and a steam turbine plant with associated condensing system. |
| CCR | Carbon Capture Readiness | A large-scale source (emitter) of CO_2 which could and is intended to be retrofitted with CCS technology. |
| CCS | Carbon Capture and Storage | The process of capturing waste carbon dioxide from large point sources, such as fossil fuel power plants, transporting it to a storage site, and depositing it where it will not enter the atmosphere. |
| CCZ | Core Consultation Zone | The area in which MPL focused its primary consultation activity, comprising the area extending approximately 5km from the Power Generation Plant Site. (further described in the Consultation Report for the DCO application) Document Reference 5.1). |
| CEMP | Construction Environmental Management Plan | Strategic document setting out best practice methods to minimise environmental impacts during construction. An outline of the CEMP is |



| | | included in Appendix 3.2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2). |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| СНР | Combined Heat and Power | A cogeneration power station capable of supplying power to the NETS and also heat to local heat users (such as industry or leisure) through a direct connection to waste heat/steam produced as part of the combustion process. |
| CIEEM | Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management | A professional body for ecological and environmental practitioners. |
| CO | carbon monoxide | A gas that is produced from the partial oxidation of carbon containing compounds. |
| Conservation Area | Conservation Area | An area of special environmental or historical importance that is protected from changes by law by statutory designation. |
| Construction Laydown Area | Construction Laydown Area | The area temporarily required during construction for storing materials and equipment. It is located within the Power Generation Plant Site. |
| Consultation Report | Consultation Report | A report that provides information required to describe the consultation process undertaken for the Project; prepared under section 37 of the PA 2008. |
| Consultation Report NTS | Consultation Report Non-Technical Summary | A non-technical summary of the Consultation Report. |
| controlled waters | controlled waters | Inland freshwaters and groundwater. |
| critical loads | critical loads | Critical loads are a tool for assessing the risk of air pollution impacts to ecosystems. |



| cropmarks | cropmarks | A mark that is produced by |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| стортнатка | cropinarks | the effect of underlying |
| | | archaeological or geological |
| | | features influencing the |
| | | growth of a particular crop. |
| CSM | Conceptual Site Model | The objective of constructing |
| 00111 | | a Conceptual Site Model is |
| | | to record all the potential |
| | | pollutant linkages between |
| | | the source of contamination |
| | | and the receptors, i.e. the |
| | | reasonably possible ways in |
| | | which the receptors may |
| | | experience exposure and |
| | | consequent adverse effects. |
| СТМР | Construction Traffic | Strategic document that |
| | Management Plan | outlines the management of |
| | | material movements and |
| | | interactions with the |
| | | surrounding road network |
| | | during the various stages of |
| | | the construction process. |
| | | (an outline CTMP is included |
| | | in Appendix 12.1 of the ES |
| | | (Document Reference 6.2)). |
| cumulative effects | cumulative effects | The summation of effects |
| | | that result from changes |
| | | caused by a development in |
| | | conjunction with other |
| | | reasonably foreseeable |
| | | development that is either |
| | | consented but not yet |
| | | constructed or is in the |
| | | process of seeking consent. |
| CWS | County Wildlife Site | County Wildlife Sites, known |
| | | nationally as Local Sites, are |
| | | considered to be of value for |
| | | wildlife in a county context |
| | | and are designated by |
| | | Natural England and Natural |
| | | England-approved bodies |
| | | e.g. local authorities. While |
| | | they do not receive statutory |
| | | protection, they are given |
| | | some protection through the |
| | | planning system. |
| DAS | Design and Access | A report accompanying and |
| | Statement | supporting a planning |



| | | application. It provides a framework for applicants to explain how a proposed design is an appropriate response to the site and its setting, and demonstrate that it can be adequately accessed by prospective users. The DAS for the Project is included at Document Reference 10.2. |
|-----------------|---|---|
| dB | Decibel | Unit used to measure the intensity of a sound |
| dB(A) | A-weighting sound level measured in decibels | The A-weighting is applied to measured or calculated sound pressure levels so that these levels correspond more closely to the response of the human ear. A- weighted sound levels are often denoted as dB(A). |
| DBA | Desk Based Assessment | Research based primarily on database and internet data gathering methods. |
| DCLG | Department for Communities and Local Government | UK Government ministerial department responsible for policy in the fields of planning and building, local government, UK economy, housing, community and society, and public safety and emergencies. |
| DCO | Development Consent Order | A DCO is made by the SoS pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) to authorise an NSIP. |
| DCO Application | Development Consent Order Application | The Application for a DCO made to the SoS under section 37 of the PA 2008 in respect of the Project, required pursuant to section 31 of the PA 2008 because the Project constitutes an NSIP under section 14(1)(a) and section 15 of the PA 2008 by virtue of being an onshore generating station in |



| | | England and Wales of 50 MW capacity or more. |
|------------------|--|---|
| decommissioning | decommissioning | Decommissioning will comprise the removal of all Generating Equipment items and restoration of the Generating Equipment Site to a similar condition compared to before the construction of the Project once operation has ceased. This process will take approximately 22 months. It is likely that some underground structures, including the Pipeline part of the Gas Connection will be capped and left in situ to avoid any adverse environmental effects associated with their removal. |
| Development Plan | Development Plan | The set of documents and plans that sets out the local authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in its area, adopted in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. |
| DMRB | Design Manual for Roads and Bridges | A widely used methodology for Environmental Impact Assessment (Volume 11) which is used to assess some impacts of the Project (in particular traffic and transport) with appropriate modifications. |
| DPDs | Development Plan Documents | DPDs include the core strategy, allocations, proposals map and area action plans. |
| Drax | Drax Group PLC. | Drax is one of the UK's largest energy producers and acquired MPL from Watt Power Limited in 2016. |



| EA | The Environment Agency | The Environment Agency is an executive non- departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, established in 1996 with responsibilities relating to the protection and improvement of the environment. |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| EclA | Ecological Impact Assessment | A recommended procedure for the ecological component of Environmental Impact Assessment, as formally required by EIA regulation. |
| effect | effect | The consequence of an impact on the environment, multiplied by the sensitivity of the receptor. |
| EHO | Environmental Health Officer | Officer at a local authority who is primarily concerned with protecting the public from the harmful exposures they may encounter in the environment and with improving the environment and health. |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment | The assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project. Undertaken in accordance with the relevant EIA Regulations; for the Project the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 as amended. |
| EIA Regulations | EIA Regulations | For the Project the relevant EIA regulations are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 as amended, and this term is used to mean the 2009 (as amended) regulations. |



| EIA Regulations 2017 | EIA Regulations 2017 | The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 which came into force on 16 May 2017. Note that, in accordance with the transitional arrangements set by Regulation 37(2)(a) of these regulations, the 2009 Regulations and regime continue to apply to this Project. |
|---|---|--|
| Electrical Connection | Electrical Connection | A new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the NETS comprising an underground double circuit Tee-in. This would require one new tower (which will replace an existing tower and be located in the existing Grendon – Sundon transmission route corridor, thereby resulting in no net additional towers). This option would require two SECs, one located on each side of the existing transmission line, and both circuits would then be connected via underground cables approximately 500 metres in length to the Substation. |
| Electrical Connection Opportunity Area | Electrical Connection Opportunity Area | The area that was investigated for the location of the Electrical Connection. |
| EMF | Electromagnetic Field | A magnetic field is the physical field within which magnetic influence of electric currents and magnetic materials extends. |
| emission | emission | A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere. |



| environmental effect | environmental effect | The consequence of an |
|----------------------|--|--|
| | | impact on the environment. |
| environmental impact | environmental impact | A physical or measurable |
| | | change to the environment. |
| EP | Environmental Permit | A permit (pursuant to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016) allows the operator of an installation to carry on various activities which may have an impact on the environment and human health and stipulates what restrictions there are to minimise damage to the environment and human health. The permit is issued and regulated by the EA. |
| EPS | European Protected Species | European Protected Species are animals and plants that receive protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, in addition to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). |
| ES | Environmental Statement | A statement that includes such of the information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations as is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the Project. It must include at least the information referred to in Part 2 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations. The ES for the Project is included with the DCO submission as Document Reference 6.1. |
| ES NTS | Environmental Statement Non- Technical Summary | A report presenting a non- technical summary of the information provided in the ES. The ES NTS for the Project is included with the DCO submission as Document Reference 6.4. |



| ExA | Examining Authority | Planning Inspector(s) responsible for conducting the examination of, and recommendation to the SoS as to a decision on, the DCO Application. |
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| exceedance | exceedance | An episode where the concentration of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to, a set limit e.g. Air Quality Objectives (air quality) or soil guideline values (contaminated land). |
| Flood Zone | Flood Zone | An area identified by the EA, through modelling, that is at risk of flooding from a river or the sea, to varying levels of magnitude and frequency. There are four classifications for flood zones as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Zone 1: Low probability (less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year); Zone 2: Medium probability (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding or between 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding in any year) Zone 3a: High probability (1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding in any year) Zone 3b: High probability (functional flood plain essentially the 1 in 20 or greater annual probability of river flooding in any given year); |



| | | year). |
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| FRA | Flood Risk Assessment | A study which considers the contributing factors and |
| | | predicts / quantifies the risk |
| | | of flooding to and from a |
| | | proposed development, |
| | | identifies a water level in the event of flooding and sets |
| | | out the details of any |
| | | proposed mitigation |
| fraguanay (agund) | fraguanay (agund) | measures. |
| frequency (sound) | frequency (sound) | Frequency (or pitch) of sound measured in units of |
| | | Hertz. 1 Hertz (Hz) = I |
| | | cycle/second. |
| Gas Connection | Gas Connection | A new underground gas pipeline connection to bring |
| | | natural gas to the |
| | | Generating Equipment from |
| | | the National Transmission |
| | | System. This element incorporates an AGI at the |
| | | point of connection to the |
| | | National Transmission |
| Gas Connection | Gas Connection | System. The area that was |
| Opportunity Area | Opportunity Area | investigated for specific |
| | | route corridor options for the |
| Gas Turbine Generator | Gas Turbine Generator | Gas Connection. One OCGT generator (as |
| | | proposed in the Power |
| | | Generation Plant) which |
| | | utilises the combustion of |
| | | gas and air to generate hot gases that are routed across |
| | | turbine blades, which |
| | | generate rotational forces |



| | | that turn an electrical generator. The exhaust gases are discharged directly to a single stack without providing heat for a secondary steam cycle. The Gas Turbine Generator forms part of the Generating Equipment and is located within the Generating Equipment Site. |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Generating Equipment | Generating Equipment | Gas Turbine Generator and Balance of Plant which are located on the Generating Equipment Site. |
| Generating Equipment Site | Generating Equipment Site | The site where the Generating Equipment is located. |
| GLVIA 3 | Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment | The third edition of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3), which was published in April 2013 by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. |
| Gas Receiving Station | Gas Receiving Station | A facility that receives gas. This is part of the Balance of Plant and Generating Equipment. |
| Grid Code | Grid Code | Specifies technical requirements for connection to, and use of, the NETS. NGET is responsible for maintaining the Grid Code. |
| groundwater | groundwater | Water occurring in the ground which can be reasonably attributed to relatively geologically recent recharge and which can be reasonably considered to be wholesome (potable) unless it has been contaminated (altered) by anthropogenic activity. |



| habitat | habitat | The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| heritage asset | heritage asset | A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets identified by Historic England (e.g. Statutory Listed Buildings), as well as heritage assets identified by the local planning authority (including locally listed buildings and conservation areas). |
| ha | Hectare | A unit of area (10,000 m ² / 2.471 acres) |
| HER | Historic Environment Record | The repository for all archaeological and historical information relating to a county or district. |
| HGV | heavy goods vehicle | A commercial road vehicle that is of a construction primarily suited for the carriage of goods or burden of any kind and designed or adapted to have a maximum weight exceeding 3,500 kilograms when in normal use and travelling on a road laden. |
| historic environment | historic environment | All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped, planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold |



| | | significance are called heritage assets. |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Historic Parks and Gardens | Historic Parks and Gardens | Parks, gardens and other associated features deemed to be of historical importance or significance and placed on Historic England's 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens'. |
| HRA | Habitat Regulation Assessment | There is a legal requirement through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (referred to as the Habitat Regulations) (as amended) to consider whether land use plans are likely to have a significant effect on European sites of nature conservation importance prior to the plans being implemented. The assessment is called a Habitats Regulations Assessment. The sites covered by this legislation include Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). National guidance recommends that Ramsar sites are also assessed. |
| HSE | Health and Safety Executive | The HSE is the national independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness. |
| hydrology | hydrology | The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth. |
| IEMA | Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment | An internationally recognised professional body for environmental practitioners. |
| impact | impact | A physical or measurable change to the environment. |
| JNCC | Joint Nature Conservancy Committee | A public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on |



| | | UK-wide and international nature conservation. |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Key Ecological Receptor | Key Ecological Receptor | Receptor of key ecological value which may be affected by the Project. |
| km | Kilometre | Measurement of distance (1000 metres). |
| kV | Kilovolt | Measurement of the amount of electric potential energy equal to 1000 Volts. |
| land plans | land plans | The plans showing the land which is to be the subject of compulsory acquisition and submitted with the DCO Application. The land plans for the Project are included with the DCO Application at Document Reference 2.5. |
| LEMMS | Landscape and Ecology Mitigation and Management Strategy | Strategy document highlighting areas for mitigation and enhancement of the landscape and biodiversity value of the Project Site. An outline LEMMS for the Project is included in Appendix 11.3 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2). |
| landscape character | landscape character | The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape, and how this is perceived by people. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement. |
| LA ₉₀ | LA ₉₀ | The sound level (in dB(A)) exceeded for 90% of the time. This level gives an indication of the sound level during the quieter periods of time in any given sample. It is used to describe the "background sound level" of an area. |



| LAeq | LAeq | The equivalent continuous sound level in dB(A). This unit may be described as the "notional steady noise level that would provide, over a period, the same energy as the intermittent noise". |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| LAQM | Local Air Quality Management | LAQM is the procedure established by the UK Government to combat air quality issues at a local level. This framework sets out the responsibilities of local authorities in assessing and improving air quality when the air quality objectives are exceeded. |
| LCA | Landscape Character Assessment | The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. |
| listed building | listed building | The Secretary of State compiles a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest for the guidance of local planning authorities in the exercise of their planning functions under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Buildings are graded as follows: • Grade I – Buildings of |
| | | exceptional interest; Grade II* - Particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and |



| | | Grade II – Buildings of special interest |
|------------|---|---|
| LLRS | Low Level Restoration Scheme | The LLRS for Rookery South Pit (assuming no additional proposed developments prior to its completion) aims to restore the pit base to low intensity agricultural land, with a ditch system draining water to a large attenuation pond and pit stabilisation works. |
| LNR | Local Nature Reserve | A site of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Local Nature Reserves must be controlled by the local authority through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner. Protected by statute. |
| LOAEL | Lowest observable effects level | The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected. |
| Local Plan | Local Plan | A detailed district or borough-wide land-use plan, prepared and adopted by a Local Planning Authority, which is part of the statutory development plan. Consists of a written statement which sets out the Local Planning Authority's development control policies and proposals. |
| 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 UK. |
| LVIA | Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment | A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an |



| | Motro | environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| m magnitude | Metre magnitude | Measurement of length. The scale of impact on a receptor of defined sensitivity. |
| mbgl | metres below ground level | Unit of measure for elevation using ground level as a reference point. |
| mitigation | mitigation | Action proposed to avoid, prevent, reduce and where possible offset adverse effects arising from the whole or specific elements of a development. |
| mm | Millimetre | Measurement of length. |
| MOC | Minimum Offtake Connection | A connection that will offtake gas directly from the National Transmission System. The MOC forms part of the AGI and therefore the Gas Connection. |
| MoD | Ministry of Defence | Department responsible for implementing the defence policy set the UK Government. |
| MPL | Millbrook Power Limited | MPL is a subsidiary business of Drax. MPL has been established specifically to develop the Project. |
| MW | Mega Watt | A unit of power equal to one million watts |
| MWe | Mega Watt electrical | Measurement of electrical power. |
| MWth | Mega Watt Thermal | Measurement of thermal power. |
| national air quality objectives | national air quality objectives | A series of objectives set by the Government's Expert Panel on Air Quality to be achieved either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances within a specific timescale. |
| National Park | National Park | A National Park is an area designated for its special landscape rich in character |



| | | and distinctiveness, wildlife history and heritage. |
|---------------------|--|---|
| NETS | National Grid Electricity Transmission System | A high-voltage electric power transmission network operated by NGET. |
| NGET | National Grid Electricity Transmission | NGET's principal operations are the ownership and operation of regulated electricity infrastructure networks in the UK including the NETS. |
| NGG | National Grid Gas | The principal operations of National Grid Gas are the ownership and operation of the National Transmission System. |
| nitrogen deposition | nitrogen deposition | Nitrogen deposition is the term used to describe the input of reactive nitrogen to species from the atmosphere to the biosphere. |
| NNR | National Nature Reserve | Areas established to protect sensitive features and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research, and managed by Natural England and Natural England-approved organisations e.g. the Forestry Commission. NNRs receive statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, as amended or the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. |
| NOx | nitrous oxides | Gases produced during combustion, including nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). |
| NPS | National Policy Statement | Overarching policy designated under the PA 2008 concerning the planning and consenting of NSIPs in England and Wales. |



| NSIP | Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project | The Power Generation Plant constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) by virtue of s.14(1)(a) and s.15 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) which include within the definition of a NSIP any onshore generating station in England or Wales of 50 MWe capacity or more. |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| NSR | Noise Sensitive Receptor | Property, feature or person which is potentially sensitive to impacts from construction and operational noise. |
| National Transmission System | National Transmission System | The National Transmission System is the high pressure gas network which transports gas from the entry terminals to gas distribution networks, or directly to power stations and other large industrial users. |
| OEMP | Operational Environmental Management Plan | The OEMP sets out the strategies to manage the potential environmental impacts that may occur as a result of operational and maintenance activities on the assets managed by the operator. It will be secured as part of the Environmental Permit Application and is likely to be based on a recognised management system (e.g. ISO 14001). |
| OGV | Ordinary Goods Vehicle | A commercial class of vehicle over 3.5 tonnes gross weight wit two or more articulated or rigid axles. Designed for carrying heavy and bulky items. |
| Oil Pipeline | Oil Pipeline | An oil pipeline owned and operated by Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos which is partly located within the Gas Connection Site and Electrical Connection Site |



| | | and would be crossed by the Pipeline. |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Order | Order | The Millbrook Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order, being the DCO made by the Secretary of State authorising the Project, a draft of which is submitted with the Application (Document Reference 3.1). |
| Order Land | Order Land | The land shown pink, blue and yellow on the Land Plans which is within the Order Limits and which is to be the subject of compulsory acquisition. |
| Order Limits | Order Limits | The limits shown on the Works Plans within which the Project may be carried out. |
| OCZ | Outer Consultation Zone | An area of an approximate 10km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site and in which MPL carried out consultation activity on the Project proposals (further described in the Consultation Report for the DCO Application) Document Reference 5.1. |
| PA 2008 | Planning Act 2008 | Legislation which passes responsibility for examining DCO applications for NSIPs to the Planning Inspectorate, who will examine applications and make recommendations for a decision by the relevant Secretary of State (currently the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in the case of energy NSIP applications). |
| particulate matter | particulate matter | Solid particles or liquid droplets suspended or carried in the air. |



| Peaking Plant | Peaking Plant | Peaking Plants are used to |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | | provide back up or additional electricity supply to the NETS, for example, at times when there is a stress event |
| | | on the system. |
| PEIR | Preliminary Environmental Information Report | The report summarising the preliminary findings of the EIA prepared at the time of the Phase 2 statutory consultation. |
| 2014 PEIR | 2014 Preliminary Environmental Information Report | The report summarising the preliminary findings of the EIA prepared at the time of the Phase 1 statutory consultation. |
| PEIR NTS | Preliminary Environmental Impact Report Non-Technical Summary | A report presenting a non- technical summary of the information in the PEIR. |
| 2014 PEIR NTS | 2014 Preliminary Environmental Impact Report Non-Technical Summary | A report presenting a non- technical summary of the information in the 2014 PEIR. |
| Phase 1 Habitat Survey | Phase 1 Habitat Survey | An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife habitats. It enables a basic assessment of habitat type and its potential importance for nature conservation. |
| Phase 1 statutory consultation | Phase 1 statutory consultation | Initial phase of statutory consultation pursuant to s42, s47 and s48 of the PA 2008, undertaken in 2014. |
| Phase 2 statutory consultation | Phase 2 statutory consultation | Second phase of statutory consultation pursuant to s42, s47 and s48 of PA 2008 undertaken in 2017. |
| photomontage | photomontage | A type of visualisation or illustration that is based on photographs that simulates the likely appearance of a proposed development in the photographic view. Photomontages are used as |



| | | illustrations of the |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | professional judgement of a |
| | | landscape professional as to |
| | | the significance of the effect |
| | | of a project on landscape |
| | | and visual receptors. |
| PIG | Pipeline Inspection | A device used to perform |
| | Gauge | various maintenance |
| | 5 | operations on a pipeline. |
| PINS | The Planning | The government agency |
| | Inspectorate | responsible for examining |
| | inopediciate | applications for NSIPs. |
| Pipeline | Pipeline | The new underground gas |
| Fipelille | Fipeline | |
| | | pipeline proposed as part of |
| | | the Gas Connection. |
| Power | Power | The Generating Equipment, |
| Generation | Generation | Access Road and |
| Plant | Plant | Construction Laydown Area. |
| Power | Power | The site in which the Power |
| Generation | Generation | Generation Plant will |
| Plant Site | Plant Site | be located. |
| Principal Aquifer | Principal Aquifer | Layers of rock or drift |
| | | deposits that have high |
| | | intergranular and/or fracture |
| | | permeability - meaning they |
| | | usually provide a high level |
| | | of water storage. They may |
| | | support water supply and/or |
| | | river base flow on a strategic |
| | | |
| Draigat | Droject | scale. |
| Project | Project | The Power Generation |
| | | Plant, Gas Connection and |
| | | Electrical Connection. |
| Project Site | Project Site | The entire area covered by |
| | | or required in order to deliver |
| | | the Project. This includes the |
| | | Power Generation Plant |
| | | Site, Electrical Connection |
| | | Site and Gas Connection |
| | | Site. The Project Site |
| | | corresponds to the Order |
| | | Limits. |
| PRoW | Public Right of Way | An easement granted or |
| | | reserved for the public over |
| | | the surface of the land |
| | | without impediment. Public |
| | | |
| | | Rights of Way include public |
| | | footpaths, bridleways and |



| | | byways open to all traffic as well as Restricted Byways. |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| PTF | PIG Trap Facility | PIG traps allow PIGs to be inserted into and removed from a pipeline which is to undergo maintenance, testing or commissioning. |
| Ramsar site | Ramsar site | Wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention, which receive statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, as amended. |
| receptor | receptor | A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the Project. |
| residual effect | residual effect | Those effects of a development that remain following the implementation of mitigation measures. |
| Restricted Byways | Restricted Byways | Rights of way along which it is legal to travel by any mode (including on foot, bicycle, horse-drawn carriage etc.) but excluding 'mechanically propelled vehicles'. |
| RGE | Reciprocating Gas Engine | An engine that employs the expansion of hot gases to push a piston within a cylinder, converting the linear movement of the piston into the rotating movement of a crankshaft to generate power. |
| Rochdale Envelope | Rochdale Envelope | The Rochdale cases provide the basis upon which a project can be described by a series of maximum extents. Allowing the detailed design of the Project to vary within this 'envelope' without invalidating the |



| Route Management Strategy SAC | Route Management Strategy Special Area of Conservation | corresponding EIA. This envelope has been assessed in the EIA for the Project. Strategy to set out an appropriate route for construction traffic to avoid impacts on sensitive roads. Areas of protected habitats and species as defined in the European Union's Habitats Directive |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Scheduled Monument | Scheduled Monument | (92/43/EEC). A building included in the Schedule of Monuments compiled under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments, and Archaeological Area Act 1979. Scheduled Monuments have statutory protection under this Act (Section 2) and an application for Scheduled Monument Consent must be made to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport if work to a Scheduled Monument is proposed. |
| scoping | scoping | An exercise undertaken pursuant to Regulation 8 of the EIA Regulations to determine the topics to be addressed within the ES. |
| Scoping Opinion | Scoping Opinion | The Scoping Opinion for the Project issued by PINS dated July 2014. |
| Scoping Report | Scoping Report | The Scoping Report for the Project prepared by the Applicant and dated June 2014. |
| screening | screening | Consideration as to whether an EIA is necessary for a project, as required by the EIA Regulations. |
| SEC | Sealing End Compound | Part of the Electrical Connection within which 400 kV power cables are taken underground. |

Millbrook Power Project Project Glossary



| scrub | scrub | Vegetation consisting of stunted trees, bushes and other plants. |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Secondary A Aquifer | Secondary A Aquifer | Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases, forming an important source of base flow to rivers. |
| sensitivity | sensitivity | A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor. |
| Short Access Road | Short Access Road | The proposed purpose built access road from the Covanta RRF Project to the Generating Equipment Site. This will only be built in isolation if the Covanta RRF Project has constructed its access road. |
| SINC | Site of Importance for Nature Conservation | Also known as Local Wildlife Sites, SINCs are designated to raise awareness of the importance for wildlife particularly with regard to planning and land management decision making. |
| SOAEL | Significant Observed Adverse Effects Level | The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur. |



| Phase 1 SoCC | Phase 1 Statement of Community Consultation | A statement describing how the Applicant proposed to consult the local community about the proposals for Phase 1 statutory consultation. |
|--------------|--|--|
| Phase 2 SoCC | Phase 2 Statement of Community Consultation | A statement describing how the Applicant proposed to consult the local community about the proposals for Phase 2 statutory consultation. |
| SoCG | Statement of Common Ground | A jointly prepared document that sets out areas of agreement and disagreement between an interested party and the Applicant. |
| SoS | Secretary of State | The decision maker for an NSIP application and head of a Government department. |
| species | species | A group of organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations. |
| SPA | Special Protection Area | Classified for rare and vulnerable birds, and for regularly occurring migratory species, as defined in the EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC). |
| SPV | Special Purpose Vehicle | A legal entity created to fulfil specific objectives e.g. developing a power project. |
| SPZ | Source Protection Zone | Source Protection Zones are defined for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. |



| stress event | stress event | A surge in demand for electricity associated with a particular event (e.g. where many people across the country boil kettles following the end of a popular television programme, or where there is a sudden drop in power being generated from plants which are constantly operational i.e. a sudden outage). |
|--------------|--|---|
| SSSI | Site of Special Scientific Interest | A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. SSSIs include wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms. |
| Stag Energy | Stag Energy Development Co. Ltd. | An independent UK based company providing expertise and management services to energy development projects. Stag Energy previously provided management services to MPL and has been retained by Drax through a management services agreement. |
| Stack | Stack | The structure by which the exhaust gases and waste heat are emitted to the atmosphere. The height of the structure would be between 32.5m-35m and would contain a silencer to reduce noise emissions. The exhaust gases would be subject to emissions control abatement. |
| Substation | Substation | 400 kV Substation comprising: Gantry; site office; welfare accommodation; emergency |



| | | auxiliary supplies; underground high voltage electrical cables; security infrastructure; site lighting; landscaping; site drainage; waste management infrastructure; internal roadways; car parking and hardstanding. |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| SuDS | Sustainable Drainage System | Sustainable management practices designed to control the rate and quality of surface water runoff into receiving waters, for example the use of swales and wetlands as buffers, as opposed to conventional drainage practices. |
| ТА | Transport Assessment | A quantitative assessment of the transport effects of construction and operational phases of the Project. |
| topography | topography | The natural or artificial features, level and surface form of the ground surface. |
| UK Air Quality Strategy | UK Air Quality Strategy | A strategy introduced by the Government to to provide a clear framework for improving air quality in the UK. |
| visual amenity | visual amenity | The value of a particular area or view in terms of what is seen. |
| visual effect | visual effect | Change in the appearance of the landscape from available viewpoints as a result of development. |
| visual envelope | visual envelope | Extent of visibility to or from a specific location or site. |
| visual receptors | visual receptors | Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the visual appearance of a development. |
| WSI | Written Scheme of Investigation | An archaeological method statement describing known |



| | | and potential archaeological features and deposits and proposes a scheme for exploring them. |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--|
| ZTV | Zone of Theoretical Visibility | Areas from which a specified element of a development may be visible. Hence, the development would not visible beyond the ZTV. |