

15 Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

µm: Micrometre

unit of length equaling 1×10^{-6} metre

µg/m³:

The concentration of an air pollutant is given in micrograms (one-millionth of a gram) per cubic meter air.

AADT: Annual Average Daily Traffic

ACC: Air Cooled Condensers

AOD: Above Ordnance Datum

Above mean sea level

ADMS: Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System

Applicant:

Wheelabrator Technologies Inc. including any holdings or subsidiaries

AQAP: Air Quality Action Plan

AQMA: Air Quality Management Area

Aquifer

A deposit or rock, such as sandstone, containing water that can be used to supply wells

AQMA: Air Quality Management Area

ATC: Automatic Traffic Counter

BAP: Biodiversity Action Plan

An internationally recognized program addressing threatened species and habitats and is designed to protect and restore biological systems.

BAT: Best available techniques

CEMP: Construction Environment Management Plan

CERC: Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants

CHP: Combined Heat and Power

CIEEM: Chartered Institute of Environment and Ecology Management

Controlled Waters

Inland freshwater (any lake, pond or watercourse above the freshwater limit), water contained in underground strata and any coastal water between the limit of highest tide or the freshwater line to the three mile limit of territorial waters.

Critical Levels

A quantitative estimate for exposure to one or more airborne pollutants in gaseous form, below which significant harmful effects on sensitive habitats do not occur, according to present knowledge.

Critical Loads

A quantitative estimate of exposure to deposition of one or more pollutants, below which significant harmful effects on sensitive habitats do not occur, according to present knowledge.

CTMP: Construction Traffic Management Plan

Cumulative effects

Effects that may arise from a combination of the project's effects with those of other existing or planned developments in the area.

DBA: Desk-based Assessment

dB: Decibel

A unit of level derived from the logarithm of the ratio between the value of a quantity and a reference value. It is used to describe the level of many different quantities. The threshold of normal hearing is in the region of 0 dB and 140 dB is the threshold of pain. A change of 1 dB is only perceptible under controlled conditions.

dB(A); normal conversation about 60 dB(A) at 1 metre; heavy road traffic about 80 dB(A) at 10 metres; the level near a pneumatic drill about 100 dB(A).

DCO boundary

The area subject to the DCO application and demarked on the application plans as a red line

Decommissioning

Deactivating and demolition

DEMP: Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan

DCLG: Department for Communities and Local Government

The UK Government department with responsibility for planning, housing and the implementation of EIA

DCO

A Development Consent Order made by the relevant Secretary of State pursuant to The Planning Act 2008 to authorise a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project.

Defra: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DfT: Department for Transport

Diffusion Tube

A passive sampler used for collecting NO₂ in the air

DTMP: Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan

EA: Environment Agency

EAL: Environment Assessment Levels

EA guidance for air quality

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EIA Regulations

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

Emission (noise)

The sound leaving or being emitted by a noise source

EPAQS: Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards

EPR: Environmental Permitting Regulations

ES: Environmental Statement

This report, which provides a written account of the findings of the EIA process

EU: European Union

FGT: Flue Gas Treatment

The removal or reduction of pollutants from the emission of the WtE.

Fluvial

Of or found in Rivers

FRA: Flood Risk Assessment

GHG: Greenhouse gases

GLVIA: Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Groundwater

Water that is found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock.

HDV: Heavy Duty Vehicle

A vehicle with a gross vehicle weight greater than 3.5 tonnes. Includes HGVs and buses

HE: Highways England

the government-owned company charged with operating, maintaining and improving England's motorways and major A roads.

HE: Historic England

The non-departmental public body that protects the historical environment of England by preserving and listing historic buildings,

ancient monuments and advising central and local government.

HER: Historic Environment Record

Information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the archaeology and historic built environment of a defined geographic area.

HGV: Heavy Goods Vehicle

HIA: Health Impact Assessment

HLC: Historic Landscape Characterisation

a method of identification and interpretation of the varying historic character within an area that looks beyond individual heritage assets as it brigades understanding of the whole landscape and townscape into repeating HLC Types.

HRAPIE: Health Risks of Air Pollution in Europe

IAQM: Institute of Air Quality Management

IBA: Incinerator Bottom Ash

the ash that is left over after waste is burnt in an incinerator.

IBD: Internal Drainage Board

IED: Industrial Emissions Directive

IEMA: Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment

The independent professional body for environmental management professionals

Immission (noise)

The sound received by a noise sensitive receptor.

IPC: Infrastructure Planning Commission

IPPC: Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control

K3

The permitted K3 facility which is currently under construction

K3 Site

The site/location of the permitted K3 facility which is currently under construction

K3 Proposed Development

An application to permit the K3 facility to operate to an upgraded power capacity level of 75MW and to process an additional 107,000 tonnes of waste per annum

KCC: Kent County Council

LA₉₀: Background noise level

L_{Amax} (Maximum noise level):

The maximum of the sound pressure levels recorded of a measurement period.

<p>L_{Aeq} The equivalent continuous noise level of an activity.</p> <p>L_{Aeq, T} Equivalent continuous sound pressure level with 'A' frequency weighting - The value of the sound pressure level of a continuous steady noise that, a measurement interval of time (t), has the same mean square sound pressure as the sound under consideration whose level varies with time.</p> <p>LAeq Tr: Specific Noise Level The equivalent continuous 'A'-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position produced by the specific noise source over a given reference time interval.</p> <p>LAQM: Local Air Quality Management</p> <p>L_{Ar, Tr}: Rating Level The specific noise level plus any adjustment for characteristic features of the noise.</p> <p>LCA: Landscape Character Area</p> <p>LLFA: Lead Local Flood Authority Kent County Council is the LLFA.</p> <p>LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level Noise level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.</p> <p>LVIA: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment</p> <p>LWS: Local wildlife Site areas of land with significant wildlife value designated by the Local Authority.</p> <p>MBGL: Metres below ground level</p> <p>MCZ: Marine Conservation Zone Areas that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species are the English coast.</p> <p>Mitigation measures A term used in EIA to describe measures proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>MW Megawatt</p> <p>MWth Thermal Megawatt refers to the thermal power produced.</p> <p>NE: Natural England</p> <p>NH₃: Ammonia</p> <p>NNR: National Nature Reserve</p>	<p>designated by Natural England as key places for wildlife and natural features in England.</p> <p>NOEL: No Observed Effect Level Noise level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on human health and quality of life due to noise</p> <p>NO₂ Nitrogen dioxide</p> <p>NO_x Nitrogen oxides, generally considered to be nitric oxide and NO₂. Its main source is from combustion of fossil fuels, including petrol and diesel used in road vehicles</p> <p>NPPF: National Planning Policy Framework</p> <p>NPPG: National Planning Practice Guidance</p> <p>NPS: National Planning Statements</p> <p>NPSE: Noise Policy Statement for England</p> <p>NRTF: National Road Traffic Forecasts</p> <p>NSIP: Nationally Strategic Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>NSR: Noise (and Vibration) Sensitive Receptors</p> <p>NSVR: Noise and Vibration Sensitive Receptors</p> <p>NTM: National Transport Model</p> <p>NTS: Non-Technical Summary</p> <p>OS: Ordnance Survey</p> <p>PAHs: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Organic compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen that are composed of multiple aromatic rings.</p> <p>PPV: Peak Particle Velocity Is defined as the instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating element as it oscillates about its rest position.</p> <p>PEC: Predicted Environmental Concentration Calculated value of a chemical in the environment on the basis of exposure models</p> <p>PHE: Public Health England Formerly Health Protection Agency (HPA)</p> <p>PINS: Planning Inspectorate</p> <p>PM₁₀: Course Particulate Matter Small airborne particles less than 10µm in diameter</p> <p>PM_{2.5}: Fine Particulate Matter fine particles with a diameter of 2.5µm or less.</p>
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Primary Mitigation

Measures incorporated into the design of the proposals to avoid / reduce the potential for significant environmental effects.

PC: Process contribution

PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls

RAMSAR:

A wetland site designated to be of international importance on the Ramsar convention.

RCV: Refuse collection vehicle

Requirements

The 'requirements' at Schedule 2 of the draft Order that, amongst other matters, are intended to control the final details of the Proposed Development as to be constructed and also to control its operation, amongst other matters (e.g. control of noise levels and delivery hours) to ensure that it accords with the EIA and does not result in unacceptable impacts.

Residual Effects

Those significant effects remaining after mitigation.

Rochdale envelope

The approach applied to the EIA of a development whereby some flexibility needs to be retained in specific aspects of the design of the development at the consenting stage, which involves defining the maximum and minimum parameters of the development and assessing these to ensure that the environmental effects of the development in its final built form have been adequately and robustly assessed

SAC: Special Area of Conservation

A designated site under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.

SBC: Swale Borough Council

Secondary Mitigation

Measures required to help mitigate effects identified during the assessment process that have been mitigated by primary mitigation measures.

SLA: Special Landscape Area

a non-statutory designation applied by the local planning authority to define areas of high landscape importance within their administrative boundary.

SM: Scheduled Monument

A scheduled monument is an historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

SOAEL: Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

Noise level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.

SPA: Special Protection Area

A designated site under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

SoS: Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

SRN: Strategic Road Network

Motorways and trunk roads, in this instance the M2

SSBRA: Site Specific Bioaerosol Risk Assessment

SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

A designated site by Natural England for an area which is of particular interest because of its fauna, flora or geological or physiological features;

SVOC: Semi-Volatile Organic Compound

a subgroup of VOCs that tend to have a higher molecular weight and higher boiling point temperature and are less easily vaporised.

TA: Transport Assessment

VOC: Volatile Organic Compound

compounds that easily become vapours or gases

WFD: Waste Framework Directive

WFD: Water Framework Directive

WKN Site

The proposed site/location of the WKN Proposed Development

WKN Proposed Development

Application for a proposed new waste-to-energy facility, which would be a single facility capable of processing 390,000 tonnes of waste per annum, with a generating capacity of 42MW

WHO: World Health Organisation

WTE: Waste-to-Energy

process of generating energy in the form of electricity and/or heat from the primary treatment of waste

ZTV: Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Area within which it is theoretically possible to
view a building/object