

Project Glossary

DCO Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations as at 11 May 2015

Term	Definition
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic
ACC	Air cooled condenser
AD	Anaerobic digestion
Additionality	An impact arising from an intervention is additional if it would not have occurred in the absence of the intervention
ADD	Average Daily Dose
ADMS5	Atmospheric dispersion model from Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants. It is a well-established model widely use in the UK known as a 'new generation' dispersion model favoured by the EA
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
Ambient Noise Level	The ambient noise level is the overall noise level measured at a location from multiple noise sources. When assessing noise from a particular development, the ambient noise level is defined as the remaining noise level in the absence of the specific noise source being investigated. For example, if a fan located on a city building is being investigated, the ambient noise level is the noise level from all other sources without the fan running. This would include sources such as traffic, birds, people talking and other nearby fans on other buildings
Ammonia	A chemical found within river waters that is used within the Water Framework Directive as an indicator of water quality
APC	Air Pollution Control
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
Applicant	North London Waste Authority see also Authority
Application	Proposed application for a DCO to be submitted to the Secretary of State by the Authority
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
Aquiclude	A completely impermeable aquitard.
Aquifer	An aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated materials from which groundwater can be extracted using a water well
Aquitard	An aquitard is a zone within the ground that restricts the flow of groundwater from one aquifer to another.
Areas of Special Character	Areas which are considered to be of distinctive character or quality, and therefore worthy of protection through rigorous control of new development.
As	Arsenic
Assessment background level, ABL	A figure used to characterise the background noise levels from a single day of a noise survey. ABL is derived from the

Term	Definition
	measured noise levels for the day, evening or night time period of a single day of background measurements. The ABL is calculated to be the tenth percentile of the background LA90 noise levels – i.e. the measured background noise is above the ABL 90% of the time.
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
Associated development	Developments that are required to support the operation of the ERF. Defined in the Project Description.
Attenuation tank	Tank used to store rain water collected after an extreme rainfall event to then be able to discharge at a controlled rate.
Automatic monitor	An air quality monitor that continuously monitors pollutant concentrations.
Authority	North London Waste Authority see also Applicant
Background noise level	The background noise level is the noise level that is generally present at a location at all or most times. Although the background noise may change over the course of a day, over shorter time periods (e.g. 15 minutes) the background noise is almost-constant. Examples of background noise sources include steady traffic (e.g. motorways or arterial roads), constant mechanical or electrical plant and some natural noise sources such as wind, foliage, water and insects
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
Bara	Unit of pressure also bar
Basal	The base of excavation
Basal heave	Basal failure of an excavation due to excavation of the soil reducing causing the base of the excavation to rise. Due to changes in the pressure in the soil. .
BAT	BAT Conservation Trust
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
Birds of Conservation Concern	Birds listed on the Red or Amber Lists of Birds of Conservation Concern by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.
BPM	Best Practicable Means Best practicable means - defined in the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and Environmental Protection Act 1990 as measures which are 'reasonably practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to financial implications'.
BRE 209	Building Research Establishment Digest 209
BREF	BAT Reference Document
BRES	Business Register Employment Survey
BS	British Standard
BWRF	Bulky Waste Recycling Facility
CA	Civic Amenity – See HWRC

Term	Definition
CAPEX	Capital expenditure
Category 1 trees	Trees with moderate potential to support roosting bats in line with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) Good Practice Guidelines for Bat Surveys
Category 3 trees	Trees with negligible potential to support roosting bats in line with the BCT Good Practice Guidelines for Bat Surveys
Catchment population	The people living and working in the assessment area that socio-economic effects are likely to reach
C ₆ H ₆	Benzene
CCHP	Combined Cooling Heating and Power
Cd	Cadmium
CDM	Construction Design Management Construction design and management in relation with Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CFA	Continuous Flight Auger
CFD	Computational fluid dynamics
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
Channel morphology	The form or structure of the channel of the river or watercourse
CMS	Control and monitoring system
Constituent Boroughs	The seven north London boroughs that make up the Authority: London Borough of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington, Waltham Forest
C&I	Commercial and Industrial (also called: Third Party Waste)
CEMS	Continuous emissions monitoring system
CH ₄	Methane
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIF	Carbon Intensity Factor
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CLAAP	Central Leaside Area Action Plan
CMP	Construction Management Plan
CMS	Control Management System
CO	Carbon monoxide
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Co	Cobalt
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974
COPA	Components of Potential Concern
Community Facilities	Facilities used for and by the community such as leisure and culture facilities and meeting places
Composite Multiplier	A multiplier which accounts for both supply linkages and income knock-on effects

Term	Definition
Conceptual Site Model	A conceptual site model represents the characteristics of the site in diagrammatic or written form that shows the possible relationships between contaminants, pathways and receptors
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance; designated by local authorities
Construction Environmental Management Plan	Plan developed to identify all the construction activities and environmental control measures, and details how these measure are implemented
Contaminant	A substance that is in, on or under the land and has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution of controlled waters
Contaminated land	Any land which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated to be in such condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land that – (a) significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or (b) significant pollution of controlled waters is being caused, or there is a significant possibility of such pollution being caused
CoSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
COTTDI	Committee of Toxicity Tolerable Daily Intake
CPZ	Controlled Parking Zone
Cr	Chromium
Critical Loads	The quantitative estimate of the level of exposure of natural systems to pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur
C&RT	Canals and River Trust
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CS	Characteristic Situation
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
Cu	Copper
Cumulative development	The effects of the Project in accumulation with effects from other developments
CV	Calorific value
dB(A)	dB(A) denotes a sound pressure level that includes a frequency weighting (“A-weighting”) to reflect the subjective loudness of the sound level. The frequency of a sound affects its perceived loudness. Human hearing is less sensitive at low and very high frequencies, and so the A-weighting is used to account for this effect. An A weighted decibel level is written as dB(A)
DAS	Design and Access Statement
DBO	Design, Build and Operate
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
Deadweight	The socio-economic outputs which would have occurred without the project (can also be known as the “reference

Term	Definition
	case”)
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Decibel (Db)	The decibel scale is used to measure sound and vibration levels. An increase of approximately 10dB corresponds to a subjective doubling of the loudness of a noise. The minimum increase or decrease in noise level that can be noticed is typically 2 to 3dB
Decommissioning and Demolition Method Statement	Method statement that will be agreed with the Environment Agency for the decommissioning and demolition of the existing Energy from Waste facility (and ERF in the future).
Defra	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEN	Decentralised Energy Network This term is used generally to refer to the Lee Valley DEN scheme and not to the generic term.
DEPDU	Decentralised Energy Project Delivery Unit
DERV	Diesel Engine Road Vehicle
Designated Aquifers	Aquifer which has been categorised by the Environment Agency as principal, secondary or unproductive status.
Design Code Principles	Set of written requirements for the design approach to the North London Heat and Power Project. The Design Code Principles apply to all permanent buildings and structure
Desk study	This is a desk based review of information
Dewatering	The removal of water from soil by abstracting water to lower the water table in the ground
DfT	Department for Transport
DH	Department of Health
DHEC	District Heating Energy Centre
Diatoms	Diatoms are a major group of algae, and are among the most common types of phytoplankton found in surface watercourses (rivers lakes etc.)
Diffusion tube	Used to measure air pollution Passive sampler which consists of a small plastic tube, open at one end, with an absorbent at the other (closed) end for absorption of a specific pollutant from the surrounding air.
Direct effects	An estimate of the total effect in terms of a specific output, for example the jobs directly created or supported by the Project
Discharge consents	Conditions relating to the quality and quantity of water allowable from the discharge
Displacement	The proportion of the project’s socio-economic outputs accounted for by reduced outputs elsewhere in the target area (can also be known as ‘substitution’)
Dissolved oxygen	Indicator of the levels of oxygen within river water, used within the Water Framework Directive as an indicator of water quality
DM	Do Minimum
DMD	Development Management Document

Term	Definition
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DoS	Degree of Saturation
Downdraft	Deflection of upper level winds to ground level, often by tall-bluff façades
DWS	Drinking Water Standards
EfW	Energy-from-waste
EA	Environment Agency
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
Ecological potential	The degree to which the quality of the water body's aquatic ecosystem approaches the maximum it could achieve, given the heavily modified and artificial characteristics of the water body
Ecological status	The ecological quality of a water body, used as part of the Water Framework Directive
EcoPark House	Two or three storey building to be used to accommodate the requirements of non-operational staff, visitors and the Edmonton Sea Cadets
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
Edmonton Sea Cadets	Part of the national Sea Cadets organisation; a non-service organisation with charitable status which works in partnership with the Royal Navy
EEA	European Economic Area
Effluent treatment plant	A plant where various physical, biological or chemical processes are used to change the properties of the effluent in order to turn it into a type of water that can be safely discharged into the environment or that is re-usable for a certain purpose
E&I	Engineering and Installation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA Regulations	Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009
Electrostatic precipitator	A filtration device that removes fine particles like dust and smoke from a flowing gas using the force of an induced electrostatic charge minimally impeding the flow of gases through the unit
ELV	Emissions Limit Value
ELWA	East London Waste Authority
Emergency Flood Plan	Planning and preparation that is undertaken and subsequently followed in the event of a flood
EMF	Electro-Magnetic Fields
Employment opportunities	Level of employment and access to that employment
EMS	Environmental Management System

Term	Definition
EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (July 2011)
EN-3	National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (July 2011)
Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines	Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines will help you manage your environmental responsibilities to prevent pollution and comply with the law. These guidelines are based on relevant legislation and good practice
Environmental Permitting	Regulations related to environmental activities, such as the abstraction or discharge of water
EPAQS	Expert Panel on Air Quality Standard
Ephemeral	A watercourse that only flows for a very short time such as after heavy rainfall.
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010. Regulations application to the environmental permit. An environmental permit is required if a business manages or produces waste or emissions that pollute the air, water or land
EPS	Emissions Performance Standard
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility
ES	Environmental Statement
ESP	Electrostatic Precipitator
EU	European Union
European designated ecological sites	Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area designated under the Habitats Directive
Extended Phase 1 habitat survey	Ecology survey characterising and mapping habitats and assessing potential for protected and notable species
FGT	Flue Gas Treatment
Flood Zone 1	An area which is at low risk of flooding
Flood Zone 2	An area which is at medium risk of flooding. This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%)
Foul sewer	The foul sewer carries contaminated wastewater to a sewage works for treatment
FIDOR	Frequency of Detection; Intensity as perceived; Duration of exposure; Openness; and Receptor sensitivity
FPP	Fuel Preparation Plant
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
Fugitive emissions	Fugitive emissions are uncontrolled releases of gases or dust to the atmosphere, for example wind blow dust from stock piles or surface dust or leaks
Funnelling	The forcing of wind into a passage between two buildings
Future baseline	Baseline conditions in future years to provide a benchmark against which the effects of the Project are assessed

Term	Definition
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria
GDHI	Gross Disposable Household Income
GJ/t	Gigajoules per tonne. A measure of the energy released. One Gigajoule is 1,000,000,000 joules.
GLA	Greater London Authority
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
GLHER	Greater London Historic Environment Record
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
Greater South East (level)	The assessment area comprising the London, South East and East of England regions
Greenfield runoff rates	Rates of surface water run-off from a site that is undeveloped (greenfield)
Ground conditions	The nature, land quality and structure of the surface and underground materials
Groundwater	Water located beneath Earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations
Groundwater abstractions	Water taken from a groundwater source, e.g. abstraction well
Groundwater elevation monitoring	Recording of groundwater level in monitoring wells
Groundwater quality	The chemical, physical, biological, and radiological characteristics of groundwater
Gully waste	Waste that has accumulated in drains
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	GigaWatt . A measure of electrical or thermal (heat) power.
GWh	Gigawatt hour
GWh _e	Gigawatt hour electricity
GWh _{th}	Gigawatt hour of thermal (heat) output
Ha	Hectare
H ₂	Hydrogen gas
HA	Highways Agency
Hardstanding	Ground surfaced with an impermeable surface for parking vehicles on
Hazardous waste	Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HCl	Hydrogen chloride
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
Health	The broader understanding of health is captured in the WHO definition: <i>'Health is a state of complete physical, mental and</i>

Term	Definition
	<i>social well-being and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity¹</i>
Health Detriments	The factors affecting people's health such as the social and economic environment, the physical environment, and a person's individual characteristics and behaviours.
HF	Hydrogen fluoride
Hg	Mercury
HGVs	Heavy Goods Vehicles
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
HHRAP	Human Health Risk Assessment Protocol
HI	Hazard Index
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
Human health receptors	Any human individual or population that are presently or will potentially be exposed to, and adversely affected by, the release or migration of contaminants
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
HUDU Rapid HIA Checklist	The HUDU checklist is a mechanism to identify the potential health detriments that may be relevant to any given development.
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre(s) (now referred to as RRCs)
HYDRA	Hydrogeological Risk Assessment
Hydraulic continuity	When water can flow unimpeded between different locations
Hydraulically connected	A connection of water bodies. Water has the ability to flow from one water body to another
Hydrogeological Risk Assessment	An assessment of the risk from the site to the quality, distribution and movement of groundwater in the soil and rocks
Hydrological catchments	An area of land from which all surface water run-off flows into a single point (usually the sea)
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IBA	Incinerator bottom ash
ID-fan	Induced draught fan
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
Incident Control Plan	Details how an incident will be managed from occurrence to back-to-normal operation
Infiltration	Infiltration is the process by which water on the ground surface enters the soil
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control

¹ WHO (2007) Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 1946.

Term	Definition
IRAP	Industrial Risk Assessment Protocol
ITR	Interim Transport Report
IVC	In-vessel composting
Joule	Unit of work or energy.
JR	Judicial Review
Kempton Park Gravels	Sand and gravel with areas of silt, clay or peat
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
Ktpa	Kilotonnes per annum
kV	Kilovolt
l(/s)	Litres (per second)
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
Laydown Area	Site to the south of William Girling Reservoir to be released from Thames Water as a temporary construction laydown, parking and site offices.
LA ₉₀	The L90 statistical level is often used as the 'average minimum' or 'background' level of a sound level that varies with time. Mathematically, L90 is the sound level exceeded for 90% of the measurement duration. As an example, 45dB LA90, 15min is a sound level of 45dB(A) or higher for 90% of the 15 minute measurement period
LAeq	Equivalent Continuous A Weighted Sound Level
LAm _{ax}	Maximum noise level is generally expressed as the maximum A-weighted noise level (LAm _{ax}) and represents the maximum instantaneous noise level that occurred with the monitoring period. Certain assessment criteria recommend maximum noise levels to avoid disturbance as well as limits for longer-term averaged noise exposures
LAm _{in}	Minimum noise level is generally expressed as the minimum A-weighted noise level (LAm _{in}) and represents the minimum instantaneous noise level that occurred within the monitoring period. This might be presented together with LAm _{ax} to indicate the full range of noise exposure over the period
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
Lawson Criteria	Criteria used to describe windiness in terms of acceptability for particular activities in terms of 'comfort' and 'distress' (or safety); developed by T.V. Lawson of Bristol University and defined in "The evaluation of the windiness of a building complex before construction"
Laydown Area	Area to east of Application Site that would provide a temporary laydown area during construction works for secure delivery and storage of equipment.
LB	London Borough
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LBE	London Borough of Enfield

Term	Definition
LBH	London Borough of Haringey
LCN+	London Cycle Network Plus
Leachable concentrations	A concentration of a chemical which may be dissolved from a solid
Leakage	The proportion of outputs which benefit those outside the project's target area
LEPs	Local Enterprise Partnerships
'Like for Like'	Replacement with equivalent or similar
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
Local (level)	An area comprising the London Borough of Enfield, London Borough of Waltham Forest and London Borough of Haringey which has been used to understand baseline conditions and as a local assessment area
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Nature reserves of local interest statutory designated under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
London Clay	Clay forming an extensive layer in South East England, dating from the lower Eocene period
Low permeability liners	Liners that provide natural barriers to contamination and water
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LVHN	Lee Valley Heat Network
LVRP	Lee Valley Regional Park
LVRPA	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
LWL	LondonWaste Limited
m	Metre
m ²	Square metre
m ³	A volume of water
m ³ /hr	Cubic metres per hour
mAOD	Metres above ordnance datum, which in the United Kingdom is set as sea level
Macrophytes	A macrophyte is an aquatic plant that grows in or near water and is large enough to be seen with the naked eye (opposite of a microphyte)
Made Ground	Land where the surface has been man-made. Formed by filling in depressions or distributed at the surface. Made ground may comprise materials such as ash, rubble, broken brick, concrete and may be mixed with natural soils
Main operational site	Edmonton EcoPark site
Main river	A statutory type of watercourse in England and Wales, usually larger streams and rivers, but also include some smaller watercourses. A main river is a watercourse that is defined as

Term	Definition
	such by the Environment Agency.
Marginal aquatic habitat	Bankside aquatic habitat
MCC	Manual Classified Count. Used to measure traffic.
MDI	Mean Daily Intake
Meridian Water Masterplan	A mixed use development site to the south of the Application Site
MJ	Megajoule
MJ/kg	Megajoule per kilogram
Mn	Manganese
Nm ³	Normal cubic metre A measure of volume at standard temperature and pressure
MMQ	Mean Maximum Queue
mg	Milligram
Mis-connections	Appliances such as toilets and washing machines are incorrectly plumbed into the surface water sewer, instead of the foul sewer.
MI/d	Mega litres per day.
Mobilised	Make (something) movable or capable of movement
MoLA	Museum of London Archaeology
Monin-Obukhov length	The Monin-Obukhov length provides a measure of the stability of the atmosphere, and allows for the effect of heat production in cities which is not represented in the meteorological data
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MSOA	Middle Supper Output Areas
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTS	Mayor's Transport Strategy
Multipliers	Used to account for further jobs, expenditure or income associated with knock-on impacts in the local economy such as additional local income, local supplier purchases and longer term development effects (see indirect and induced effects).
Municipal waste	Waste collected by a local authority. A waste type consisting of everyday items that are discarded by the public and businesses.
MW	Megawatt (rate of energy output)
MW _e	Megawatt electricity (rate of electrical energy output)
MWh	Megawatt hour (unit of energy)
MW _{th}	Megawatt thermal (rate of thermal energy output)
MWh _e	Megawatt hour electricity (unit of electrical energy)
MWh _{th}	Megawatt hour thermal (unit of thermal energy)
Natura 2000	Natura 2000 is the centrepiece of EU nature and biodiversity policy. It is an EU wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive.
Natural resources	Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be

Term	Definition
	exploited for economic gain
NCB	Nature Conservation Body
NCN	National Cycle Network
NCR	North Circular Road (A406)
NE	Natural England
Neighbourhood (level)	An area comprising Lower Super Output Areas within and adjacent to the red line boundary that has been used for comparative analysis of baseline data.
Net additional impact	The overall additional impact accounting for the impact of the Project less the impacts that would have occurred without the Project.
ng	nanogram
NH ₃	Ammonia gas
NH ₄	Ammonium, the ion NH ⁺
NHS	National Health Service
Ni	Nickel
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
NLHPP	North London Heat and Power Project
NLJWS	North London Joint Waste Strategy
NLSA	North London Strategic Alliance
NLWA	North London Waste Authority
NLWP	North London Waste Plan
Nm ³	Normal Meter Cubed
NO	Nitric oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides (nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide)
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTS	Non-technical summary
O ₂	Oxygen gas
OBC	Outline Business Case
Oil and grease	A device used to trap oils and grease to prevent those reaching

Term	Definition
interceptor	watercourses or a wastewater disposal system.
O&M	Operation and maintenance
OPEX	Operational expenditure
Operational situation	This is a description of the operation of the existing EfW or new ERF facilities.
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAC	Powdered / pulverised activated carbon
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PAS 100	Publicly Available Specifications for composted materials
Particulates	Matter in the form of minute separate particles
Pathogenic organisms	Pathogenic organism is an organism capable of causing disease in its host. A human pathogen is capable of causing disease in humans
Pathway	A route or means by which a receptor can be exposed to, or affected by, a contaminant
Pb	Lead
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCDD/F	Polychlorinated dibenzodioxin / dibenzofuran
PCU	Passenger Car Units
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Perched water	Groundwater occurring in a saturated zone separated from the main body of groundwater by unsaturated geology.
pH	A measure of the alkalinity or acidity of a solution.
Phenols	The word phenol is also used to refer to any compound that contains a six-membered aromatic ring, bonded directly to a hydroxyl group (-OH). Thus, phenols are a class of organic compounds of which the phenol discussed in this article is the simplest member.
Phosphates	A nutrient found within river waters that is used within the WFD as an indicator of water quality.
Planning Act	Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
PIA	Personal Injury Accident
PINS	The Planning Inspectorate
PM _{2.5}	Very Fine Particulate Matter (diameter ≤2.5 microns)
PM ₁₀	Fine Particulate Matter (diameter ≤10 microns)
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
Pollutants	A substance or condition that contaminates air, water, or soil. Pollutants can be artificial substances, such as pesticides and PCBs, or naturally occurring substances, such as oil or carbon dioxide, that occur in harmful concentrations in a given environment
Poor quality soils	Chemical, physical, biological or radiological characteristics of soil is assessed as below a required standard

Term	Definition
Pore pressures	Pressure of groundwater held within a soil or rock, in gaps between particles (pore spaces).
PPC	Pollution Prevention and Control
PPS	Potentially Polluting Substances
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 scale.
Principal Contractor	A statutory role within the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. The duty holder who is required to ensure effective management of health and safety throughout the construction phase of the project. Their main duty is to properly plan, manage and coordinate work during the construction phase in order to ensure that hazards are identified and risks are properly controlled.
Process effluent	Waste water resulting from processes occurring on-site.
Project	The North London Heat and Power Project
Protected Species	A species of animal or plant which it is forbidden by law to harm or destroy
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
Public water supply (PWS)	Groundwater or surface water abstraction used for potable public water supply.
Ramsar site	Sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands 1971 (the Ramsar Convention).
Rating Background Level	A single-number figure used to characterise the background noise levels from a complete noise survey. The RBL for a day, evening or night time period for the overall survey is calculated from the individual Assessment Background Levels (ABL) for each day of the measurement period, and is numerically equal to the median (middle value) of the ABL values for the days in the noise survey
RCVs	Refuse Collection Vehicles
Receptor	Something that could be adversely affected by a contaminant, such as people, an ecological system, property or a water body.
Reference case	See definition for 'deadweight'
Regional (level)	Comprises the London region. This has been used to understand baseline conditions.
REMA	Revised Early Minor Alterations [to the London Plan]
RFC	Ratio of flow (to capacity): used as an indicator of priority junction/roundabout performance.
Riparian zone	Interface between land and a river or stream.
River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)	Plans drawn up for the ten river basin districts in England and Wales as a requirement of the water framework directive.

Term	Definition
RRC	Reuse and Recycling Centre (formerly referred to as HWRCs)
RRF	Resource Recovery Facility A single building incorporating the HWRC, BWRf and FPP
RoRo	Roll on Roll off container and associated vehicle.
RPZ	Root Protection Zone
Run-off	The flow of water that occurs when excess storm water, melt water, or other sources flows over the earth's surface.
Run-on	Rainfall flowing onto the site from adjacent land, following the local topography.
s42 Consultees	Statutory consultees as prescribed by the Planning Act 2008
s47 Consultees	Local community consultees as prescribed by the Planning Act 2008
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
Sb	Antimony
SBINC	Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation
Scoping Opinion	Received from the Secretary of State in response to the Scoping Report submitted by the Applicant.
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
Secondary Aquifers	These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage subdivided into: 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. 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.
Sediment management strategies	A strategies identified as part of the challenge of managing sediment.
Sensitivity of the receptor	Scale of the receptors relative importance and the degree of anticipated environmental response of the receptor.
SHE (office)	Safety, Health, Environment
Site	Edmonton EcoPark
Site investigation (SI)	Site investigation can comprise intrusive and non-intrusive techniques to gain information about the subsurface character of a site. Intrusive techniques commonly include digging, trial pitting, window sampling or drilling.
SLINC	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation
SMINC	Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
SO ₄	Sulphate ion with the empirical formula SO ₄ ²⁻ .

Term	Definition
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level is the level above which significant adverse health effects on health and quality of life occur.
Source	A substance that is in, on or under the land and has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution of the surrounding environment.
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SoCC	Statement of community consultation
SoS	Secretary of State
SOA	Super Output Area
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
SO _x	Sulphur oxides
SPZ	SPZ Source Protection Zone: For a groundwater abstraction, the Environment Agency has defined zones which identify the area of contribution to the abstraction. To protect the water quality at an abstraction, there is guidance and restrictions for any activities that might cause pollution in the area.
SPZ 1 inner protection zone	50 day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50 meters.
SPZ 2 outer protection zone	400 day travel time from a point below the water table. The previous methodology gave an option to define SPZ2 as the minimum recharge area required to support 25 per cent of the protected yield. This option is no longer available in defining new SPZs and instead this zone has a minimum radius of 250 or 500 meters around the source, depending on the size of the abstraction.
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STN	Strategic Road Network
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
Superficial deposits	Young geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time that rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.
Surface process	Activities occurring at or on the ground level.
Surface waters	Water that collects or flows on the land surface, e.g. rivers, lakes, streams or reservoirs.
Sustainable Drainage Strategy (SuDS)	A site drainage strategy that aims to mimic within urban areas the way rainfall drains in natural systems.
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
t	Tonne (metric)
TA	Transport Assessment
TEMPRO	Trip End Model Presentation Programme
TEQ	Toxic equivalent

Term	Definition
TfL	Transport for London
Thanet Sand	Paleocene sedimentary strata found in southeast England which are 54.8 to 57.0 million years old.
TI	Thallium
TLRN	Transport for London Road Network
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
Total EPA-16 PAHs	EPA's 16 priority pollutant polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
TOC	Total Organic Compounds
tpa	Tonnes per annum
tph	Tonnes per hour
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbon is a term used for any mixture of hydrocarbons that are found in crude oil.
Travel time	Time it takes a substance to travel within the groundwater.
TRICS®	Trip Rate Information Computer System
TWUL	Thames Water Utilities Ltd
ULV OAPF	Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework
UAEL	Unacceptable Adverse Effect Level
UK BAP	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan
UK Climate	Projections of future changes to the climate in the UK.
UK Power Networks (UKPN)	United Kingdom electricity distribution network operator.
ULV	Upper Lee Valley
Unproductive Strata.	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.
UPS	Uninterrupted power supply
V	Vanadium
VDV	Vibration Dose Value
Vertical skylight component	This is the ratio of the illuminance at a point on a given vertical plane of a façade under an overcast sky, to the illuminance on a horizontal plane due to an unobstructed hemisphere of the same sky.
VIA	Visual impact assessment refers to a systematic analysis of potential positive and negative impacts to scenery or views.
VOC	Volatile organic compound
WCA	Waste collection authority(ies)
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Water efficient appliances	Appliances that can be used that operate using lower levels of water than alternatives.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	European Union directive which commits EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies by 2015.
Water quality	The chemical, physical, biological, and radiological properties of

Term	Definition
	water
Water quality standards (WQS)	Collective term for Drinking Water Standards and Environmental Quality Standards.
Water Resource Zone	The largest possible zone in which all water resources, including external transfers, can be shared.
WCT	Water Cooling Tower
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WDA	Waste disposal authority(ies)
WHO	World Health Organisation
WID	Waste Incineration Directive (the directive on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Recast) (2010/75/EU)
Wirelines	Also referred to as wireframes, are line diagrams which illustrate the three-dimensional shape of the Application Site.
Workplace	An individual site (for example a factory or shop) associated with an enterprise.
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
WRZ	Water Resource Zone
WtE	Waste to energy
WwTW	Wastewater Treatment Works
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
Zn	Zinc
°C	Degrees Celsius