

Immingham Green Energy Terminal

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Appendix 1.D – Abbreviations and Glossary

Associated British Ports

December 2022

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Appendix 1.D: Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

Table 0 Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

Term	Acronym	Meaning
A		
Abnormal Indivisible Load	AIL	Abnormal Indivisible loads are loads which cannot, without undue expense or risk or damage, be divided into two or more loads for the purpose of carriage on the road.
Above Ground Level	AGL	A measurement of height from the natural grade of a site to the highest point of a structure.
Above Ordnance Datum	AOD	A measurement of height from Ordnance Datum Newlyn to the highest point of a structure.
Access	-	The means by which to approach or enter land, property and assets.
Acoustic Wave and Current Profiler	AWAC	The Acoustic Wave and Current profiler performs measurement of wave height, wave direction and the full current profile.
Action Level	AL	Cefas Guideline Action Levels are used as part of a 'weight of evidence' approach to assessing material suitability for disposal at sea.
Additional mitigation	-	Mitigation measures which are over and above any embedded and standard mitigation measures, and which are required to further reduce the significance of an environmental effect.
Admiralty List of Radio Signals	ALRS	This provides information on all aspects of Maritime Radio Communications, helping bridge crews to manage communications and comply with all reporting regulations throughout a voyage.
Advanced Dispersion Modelling System	ADMS	The Advanced Dispersion Model is used to model the air quality of existing and proposed industrial installations.
Affected Road Network	ARN	All roads that trigger the traffic screening criteria and adjoining roads within a certain distance.
Aggregate	-	Granular material (for example sand and gravel or crushed rock) that can be used for building and/ or civil engineering purposes (for example for concrete production).
Agricultural Land Classification	ALC	The system devised and introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to classify agricultural land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. Land is graded between 1 (excellent quality) to 5 (very

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		poor quality), with grade 3 subdivided into agricultural subgrades 3a and 3b.
Aids to Navigation	AtoN	Aids to Navigation is any sort of signal, markers or guidance equipment which aids the traveller in navigation.
Air Pollution Information System	APIS	A searchable database and information on pollutants and their impacts on habitats and species.
Air Products BR Ltd	AP	A world-leading industrial gases company that develops, engineers, builds, owns and operates some of the world's largest industrial gas projects.
Air Quality	AQ	The degree to which the air in a particular place is pollution free.
Air Quality Action Plan	-	A plan that must be compiled by a local authority if they declare an air quality management area.
Air Quality Assessment Level	AQAL	This may be an air quality objective, EU limit or target value, or an Environment Agency 'Environmental Assessment Level (EAL)'.
Air Quality Management Area	AQMA	An area declared by a local authority which has been determined would exceed the relevant air quality strategy objective.
Air Quality Strategy	AQS	The air quality strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK.
Air quality objective	-	Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient pollutant concentration to be achieved. The objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants.
Alluvial deposits	-	Natural materials deposited within and adjacent to rivers.
Alternatives	-	Different modes, design options and variations considered during project development that have potential to fulfil the project objectives.
Ambient noise	-	Ambient noise is the total sound in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far.
Amenity	-	The benefits of enjoyment and well-being which are gained from a resource in line with its intended function. Amenity may be affected by a combination of factors such as: sound, noise and vibration; dust/ air quality; traffic/ congestion; and visual impacts.
Ammonia	NH ₃	Ammonia is a compound of Nitrogen and Hydrogen.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Amphidromic System	-	Large scale circular rotational pattern of tides around a central point or node.
Anno Domini	AD	-
Annual Average Daily Traffic	AADT	AADT is typically the total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days.
Annual Exceedance Probability	AEP	Flood frequency is expressed in terms of an annual exceedance probability, which is the inverse of the annual maximum return period. For example, the 100-year flood (a flood likely to occur once every 100 years) can be expressed as the 1% AEP flood, which has a 1% chance of being exceeded in any year.
Anthropogenic	-	Relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature
APFP Regulations	-	The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
Appropriate Assessment	AA	The assessment of the impact on the integrity of a European site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives.
Aquifer	-	An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand or silt).
Arisings	-	Construction, demolition, excavation and other arisings generated from within a project boundary, during both construction, and operation and maintenance phases.
Arborist	-	An arborist is a professional in the practice of arboriculture, which is the cultivation, management, and study of individual trees, shrubs, vines, and other perennial woody plants in dendrology and horticulture.
Archaeological Exclusion Zone	AEZ	Archaeological Exclusion Zones are the principal means by which any sites or deposits of known or potential archaeological interest are preserved <i>in situ</i> .
Assemblage	-	A group of species found in the same location.
As Low As Reasonably Practicable	ALARP	ALARP is a principle in the regulation and management of safety-critical and safety-involved systems. The principle is that the residual risk shall be reduced as far as reasonably practicable.
Associated British Ports	ABP	One of the UK's leading and best-connected ports groups, owning and operating 21 ports and other transport-related businesses across England, Wales and Scotland.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Associated Petroleum Terminals	APT	A company operating within the Port of Immingham.
Atmosphere Explosive	ATEX	EU Directive on the protection of people from explosive / flammable atmospheres and the selection of equipment to be used in such areas.
Automated Traffic Count	ATC	Automated Traffic Counts are a quick and inexpensive way of collecting, traffic volume, speed and classification.
Automatic Identification System	AIS	The Automatic Identification System is an automatic tracking system that uses transceivers on ships.
Average Annual Weekday Traffic Flows	AAWT	Average Annual Weekday Traffic Flow is the total volume of vehicle traffic, weekdays only, on a road or motorway for a year divided by the number weekdays in the year.
Avoidance	-	The first stage in the mitigation hierarchy in which measures are assessed in advance of minimisation of impacts, and which are certain.
B		
Baseline conditions	-	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the project together with any known or foreseeable future changes that would take place before completion of the project.
Base year (traffic data)	-	The outputs of the traffic model coinciding with the year the traffic data was collected.
Basic Noise Level	BNL	A measure of source noise.
Bathymetry	-	The measurement of depth of the water.
Bedrock	-	Rock that underlies loose deposits such as soil or alluvium.
Before Present	BP	A timescale used in scientific disciplines to specify when events occurred that were obtained through radiocarbon dating.
Below ground level	BGL	Term used to differentiate below ground from above ground.
Below Seabed	BSB	A measurement used when describing the geology of the seabed.
Benthic Habitats	-	Habitats associated with the bottom of a body of water.
Berth	-	A ship's allotted place at a wharf, dock or jetty.
Best and Most Versatile Land	BMV Land	The Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land is defined as land which falls in ALC grades 1 to 3a.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Best Available Techniques	BAT	BAT means the available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment.
Best Practical Environmental Option	BPEO	The Best Practicable Environmental Option is the idea that there is a unique, supremely beneficial method of disposing wastes in a cost-effective manner, in both the short and long term.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	BOD	A parameter for determining the degree of contamination of water related to the amount of oxygen used by microorganisms to breakdown organic substances.
Biodiversity		The variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part of. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP	A Biodiversity Action Plan is an internationally recognised program addressing threatened species and habitats and is designed to protect and restore biological systems.
Biodiversity Net Gain	BNG	An approach that aims to leave biodiversity within the natural environment in a measurably better state than its condition prior to implementation of a project.
Birds of Conservation Concern 5	BoCC5	The fifth review of Birds of Conservation Concern, compiled by a coalition of the Uks leading bird conservation and monitoring organisations to review the status of all regularly occurring birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
Borehole	-	A hole bored into the ground, usually as part of investigations, typically to test the depth and quality of soil, rock and groundwater. A borehole can also be used to dewater the ground.
Bridleway	-	A highway over which the public have the following, but no other, rights of way, that is to say, a right of way on foot and a right of way on horseback or leading a horse.
British Geological Survey	BGS	A body which aims to advance geoscientific knowledge of the United Kingdom landmass and its continental shelf by means of systematic surveying, monitoring and research
British Standard	BS	Standard produced by the British Standards Institution.
British Standards Institution	BSI	A group which produces British Standards across industry sectors and which is formally designated as the National Standards Body for the UK.
British Trust for Ornithology	BTO	The British Trust for Ornithology is an organisation founded in 1932 for the study of birds in the British Isles.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Brownfield Land	-	Previously developed land that is not currently in use.
Buffer	-	Specified area or distance surrounding a site or feature of interest.
Built heritage	-	A structure or building of historic value. These structures are visible above ground level.
Bund	-	An embankment which acts as a visual or noise screen, or acts as a barrier to control the spillage of fluids.
Businesses	-	Land and buildings for the purpose of commercial/ industrial enterprise.
C		
Calculation of Road Traffic Noise	CRTN	A technical memorandum that describes the procedures for calculating noise from road traffic.
California Bearing Ratio	CBR	The California Bearing Ratio (CBR) test is a simple strength test that compares the bearing capacity of a material with that of a well-graded crushed stone.
Candidate Special Area of Conservation	cSAC	A site proposed for designation under EU legislation for the protection of habitats and species considered to be of European interest.-
Carbon budgets	-	UK greenhouse gas targets over defined periods of time.
Carbon Capture and Storage	CCS	The process of capturing carbon before it enters the atmosphere.
Carbon Capture Usage and Storage	CCUS	The process of capturing carbon dioxide CO ₂ emissions from fossil power generation and industrial processes for storage deep underground or re-use.
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	A colourless, odourless gas produced by burning carbon and organic compounds and by respiration.
Carbon emissions	-	Shorthand for emissions of any of the seven greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.
Carbon footprint	-	The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular policy or development.
Carbon Monoxide	CO	A colourless, highly poisonous, odourless, tasteless and flammable gas that is slightly less dense than air.
Catalytic Bed	-	A catalytic bed is part of the furnace. The bed of catalyst is heated which increases the rate of reaction to split the ammonia molecule.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Catchment	-	A drainage/ basin area within which precipitation drains into a river system and eventually into the sea.
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies set out how the Environment Agency will manage the water resources of a catchment and contribute to implementing the Water Framework Directive.
Cathodic Protection System	-	Cathodic protection (CP) is a technique commonly used to mitigate corrosion damage of a metal surface.
Celsius	°C	A scale of temperature.
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science	CEFAS	The Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science is an executive agency of the United Kingdom government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
Chart Datum	CD	A chart datum is the water level surface serving as origin of depths displayed on a nautical chart.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	CifA	The leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	CIEEM	The leading professional membership body representing and supporting ecologists and environmental managers in the UK, Ireland and abroad.
Chemical and Downstream Oil Industries Forum	CDOIF	Industry organisation publishing guidance on best practice for the chemical and downstream oil industries aimed at delivering health, safety and environmental improvements.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	COD	COD is defined as the amount of oxygen equivalents consumed in the chemical oxidation of organic matter by strong oxidant.
Church of England	CofE	The Church of England is the established Christian church in England.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder	COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the name for a group of lung conditions that cause breathing difficulties.
Circa	-	Meaning approximately, often used in a historic context in reference to a date.
Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulations	CLP	The Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulations ((EC) No 1272/ 2008) is based on the United Nations' Globally Harmonised System and its purpose is to ensure a high level of protection of health and the environment, as well as the free movement of substances, mixtures and articles.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Clay	-	An inorganic component of soil derived from the weathering of rock and comprising particles less than 0.002mm in equivalent diameter.
Clean Air for Europe	CAFE	In May 2001, the European Commission launched its " Clean Air for Europe " (CAFE) programme. This is a three-year programme intended to investigate all sources of air pollution and provide solutions to reduce them.
Clean Air Zone	CAZ	A Clean Air Zone is an area in which a local authority has brought measures into place to improve the air quality.
Climate	-	Long-term weather conditions prevailing over a region.
Climate change	-	This refers to a change in the state of the climate, which can be identified by changes in average climate characteristics which persist for an extended period, typically decades or longer.
Climate Change Resilience	CCR	The resilience of the Project to climate change impacts, including how the design would consider projected impacts of climate change.
Closed-circuit Television	CCTV	A type of video surveillance.
Combined Cycle Gas Turbine	CCGT	A combined-cycle <u>gas turbine</u> (CCGT) power plant is essentially an electrical power plant in which a gas turbine and a <u>steam turbine</u> are used in combination to achieve greater efficiency than would be possible independently.
Combined effect	-	A type of cumulative effect which occurs when different types of activity combine to have an effect on a specific receptor or resource.
Committee on Climate Change	CCC	An independent, statutory body established under the Climate Change Act 2008.
Committed development	-	A development that has full or outline planning permission or is allocated in an adopted development plan.
Common Bird Census	CBC	The first of BTO's schemes for monitoring population trends among widespread breeding birds, it has now been superseded.
Community	-	A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.
Community facilities	-	Facilities designed for the use and benefit to the local population, for example village greens, village halls, and healthcare and education facilities.
Compensation (environmental)	-	Offsetting measures applied where nothing can be done to reduce an environmental impact or effect.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Competent Expert(s)	-	The terms used in the EIA Regulations to describe a suitably qualified and experienced person (or persons) responsible for the preparation of the Environmental Statement, either whole or in part.
Competent Harbour Authority	CHA	Competent harbour authorities (CHA) in the <u>United Kingdom</u> are those <u>harbour</u> authorities that have been given statutory powers relating to the provision of <u>pilotage</u> in their waters.
Compulsory Purchase Order	CPO	A compulsory purchase order is a legal function in the United Kingdom and Ireland that allows certain bodies to obtain land or property without the consent of the owner.
Conductivity Temperature Depth	CTD	A CTD is an instrument cluster that measures conductivity, temperature, and depth.
Congestion	-	A situation where the volume of traffic is too great for the road, causing vehicles to slow down or stop, often caused by bottlenecks, traffic incidents and junction design.
Connectivity	-	A measure of the availability of the habitats needed for a particular species to move through a given area.
Conceptual Site Model	CSM	A conceptual site model is a written and/or illustrative representation of the conditions and the physical, chemical and biological processes that control the transport, migration and potential impacts of contamination (in soil, air, ground water, surface water and/or sediments) to human and/or ecological receptors.
Conservation (ecology)	-	A series of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora at a favourable status.
Conservation area	-	An area designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest and with a character or appearance which is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Conservation status	-	The sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that can affect its long-term natural.
Construction and Demolition Waste	CDW	Consists of unwanted material produced directly or indirectly as a result of the construction phase.
Construction compound	-	Construction compounds generally act as the points of entry to the worksites from the public highway. They may also be used for major stockpiling of materials such as topsoil, be used to facilitate transfer of materials, and accommodate offices and welfare facilities.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Construction (Design and Management) 2015 Regulations	CDM	The Construction (Design and Management) 2015 Regulations aims to improve health and safety in the industry by helping to sensibly plan work so the risks involved are managed from start to finish.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	CEMP	A Construction Environmental Management Plan describes the specific mitigation measures to be followed by the appointed construction contractor to reduce potential nuisance impacts.
Construction materials	-	Primary, recycled/ secondary and renewable sources of materials required for constructing a project.
Construction plant	-	Portable construction machinery and equipment.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	CTMP	A plan which identifies clear controls on routes, vehicle types, vehicle frequency, vehicle quality and hours of site operation.
Construction Worker Travel Plan	CWTP	A plan to control the trips made by the construction workers (including encouraging car sharing) and thus reduce the impact of the workforce upon the highway network.
Consultation Report	-	A report which summarises all consultation responses received and explains how the applicant of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project has had regard to those responses.
Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments	CL:AIRE	CL:AIRE is an independent not-for-profit organisation established in 1999 to stimulate the regeneration of contaminated land in the UK.
Continuous Flight Augering	CFA	A continuous flight auger drill is used to excavate a hole and concrete is injected through a hollow shaft under pressure as the auger is extracted.
Contractor	-	A general term used to describe an individual or company appointed by a developer to construct or manage a project at a certain price or rate.
Control of Major Accidents and Hazards Regulations 2015	COMAH	The Control of Major Accidents and Hazards Regulations 2015 aims to prevent and mitigate the effects of major accidents involving dangerous substances which can cause serious damage/ harm to people and/ or the environment.
Control of Substances Hazardous to Human Health Regulations 2002	COSHH	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Human Health Regulations 2002 is the law that requires employers to control substances that are hazardous to health and includes nanomaterials.
Controlled waters	-	Rivers, streams, estuaries, lakes, canals, ditches, ponds and groundwater as far out as the UK territorial limit. The statutory definition is provided in section 104 (1) of the Water

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		Resources Act 1991 and section 30A (d) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1972	COLREGS	The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1972 are published by the International Maritime Organization and set out, among other things, the navigation rules to be followed by ships and other vessels at sea to prevent collisions between two or more vessels.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	CRoW	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act gives greater freedom for people to explore open countryside as well as provisions designed to reform and improve rights of way in England and Wales. Additionally, the Act gives greater protection to wildlife and natural features by making provision for the conservation of biological diversity, and by improving protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest in England and Wales and the enforcement of wildlife legislation as well as the introduction of provisions to allow the better management and protection of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
Cropmark	-	Cropmarks are a means through which sub-surface archaeological, natural and recent features may be visible from the air or a vantage point on higher ground or a temporary platform.
Cubic metre	m ³	A unit of measurement for volume.
Cultural heritage	-	Historic monuments, historic groups of buildings and/ or historic sites.
Culvert	-	A tunnel (pipe or box shaped) that carries a stream or open drain under a road or railway.
Cumulative effect (or impact)	-	<p>A cumulative impact (or effect) may arise as the result of:</p> <p>The combined impact of a number of different environmental topic-specific impacts from a single environmental impact assessment project on a single receptor/ resource.</p> <p>The combined impact of a number of different projects within the vicinity (in combination with the environmental impact assessment project) on a single receptor/ resource.</p>
Cumulative Effects Assessment	CEA	The assessment of a Project's potential to cumulatively interact with developments on sensitive receptors in an agreed Study Area surrounding the Project.
D		
Dangerous substance	-	A substance which presents flammable, toxic or explosive hazards to people, or which is dangerous to the environment.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations	DSEAR	The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR) require employers to control the risks to safety from fire, explosions and substances corrosive to metals.
Danish Hydraulic Institute	DHI	An international water software development and engineering consultancy firm, with its headquarters in Denmark.
Dead Weight Tonnage	DWT	This is a measure of how much weight a ship can carry. It is the sum of weights of cargo, fuel, water, provisions, passengers and crew.
Decibel	dB	The scale used to measure noise is the decibel scale which extends from 0 to 140 decibels, corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level.
Decision-maker	-	The Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
Decommission	-	The act of ceasing operation of an asset to a non-active status.
Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	DEMP	A Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan describes the specific mitigation measures to be followed by the appointed construction contractor to reduce potential nuisance impacts during decommissioning.
Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice	DoWCoP	The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice provides a clear, consistent and efficient process which enables the reuse of excavated materials on-site or their movement between sites.
Deoxyribonucleic acid	DNA	The hereditary material (genetic code) in humans and most other organisms.
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	BEIS	The Government department responsible for policy and regulations on business, energy and industry issues.
Department for Communities and Local Government	DCLG	A former government department (now the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government).
Department for Energy and Climate Change	DECC	The Department of Energy and Climate Change was a department of the Government of the United Kingdom created on 3rd October 2008 and became part of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in July 2016.
Department for Environment, Foods and Rural Affairs	Defra	The Government department responsible for policy and regulations on environmental, food and rural issues. The department's priorities are to grow the rural economy,

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		improve the environment and safeguard animal and plant health.
Department for Transport	DfT	The Department for Transport is the United Kingdom government department responsible for the English transport network.
Deposition (dust)	-	The vertical passage of a substance (for example dust) to a surface or the ground.
Deposition (sediment)	-	The laying down of part, or all, of the sediment load of a stream on the bed, banks or floodplain which forms various sediment features such as bars, berms and floodplain deposits.
Designated habitats	-	Internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological conservation importance on protected species and on habitats and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	DMRB	The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges contains information about current standards relating to the design, assessment and operation of motorway and all-purpose trunk roads in the United Kingdom.
Desk-based Assessment	DBA	A desk-based study to assess the likely archaeological potential of a particular site.
Detailed assessment	-	Detailed field surveys and/ or quantified modelling techniques to understand complex environmental effects.
Determination	-	The formal judgement as to whether a project requires statutory Environmental Impact Assessment or not.
Development Consent Order	DCO	The consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project required under the Planning Act 2008.
Development plan documents	DPD	Documentation which seeks to guide development and planning in a local authority area for a set period of time.
Development land	-	Land identified in national or local plans, policies or strategies for development (including intensification of existing uses) and land subject to planning permission.
Diadromous species	D	Migratory species between salt and fresh water.
Diffusion tube	-	Passive devices used in air quality monitoring to measure weekly or monthly average pollutant concentrations.
Digital Terrain Model	DTM	A digital terrain model is a 3D representation of a terrain's surface.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Direct	D	Effects that result from a direct impact, for example, the loss of an ecological habitat.
Directive	-	Legal obligations imposed on European member states by the European Union.
Displacement	-	Loss of local economic activity as a direct consequence of a Project.
Disposal	-	Any operation which is not recovery, even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.
Dissolved Oxygen	DO	The amount of gaseous oxygen dissolved in water.
Diurnal Inequality	-	The variation in height that is often observed between adjacent high waters and low waters.
Do Minimum	-	The conditions that would persist in the absence of the implementation of a construction or improvement project but on the basis that maintenance on the road network is ongoing.
Drinking Water Safeguard Zone	-	Designated areas in which the use of certain substances must be carefully managed to prevent the pollution of raw water sources that are used to provide drinking water.
Drinking Water Standards	DWS	Drinking water standards are standards determining the quality of drinking water in the context of prevailing environmental, social, economic and cultural conditions, with reference to the presence of suspended matter, excess salts, unpleasant taste and all harmful microbes
Dust	-	All airborne particulate matter.
Dust Management Plan	DMP	A Dust Management Plan manages dust emissions generated within the project area, so that the appropriate dust criteria is met during both the construction and operational stages of the project
E		
Earth bund	-	A bund constructed to provide noise or landscape mitigation.
Earthworks	-	The removal or placement of soils and rocks such as in cuttings, embankments and environmental mitigation, including the in-situ improvement of soils/ rocks to achieve the desired properties.
East Riding Yorkshire Council	ERYC	The ERYC has administrative control over the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Ecological Clerk of Works	ECoW	Oversees the implementation of environmental management plans during the construction phase of the Project.
Ecological feature	-	Habitats, species or ecosystems.
Ecological Impact Assessment	EclA	The process of identifying, quantifying and evaluating the potential impacts of defined actions on ecosystems or their components.
Ecological potential	-	Surface waters identified as heavily modified water bodies or artificial water bodies must achieve 'good ecological potential' (good potential is a recognition that changes to morphology could make Good Ecological Status very difficult to achieve).
Ecological status	-	The state of a water body, derived from a number of factors, including: the abundance of aquatic flora and fauna, nutrient availability, salinity, temperature and chemical pollution levels.
Ecosystem	-	Biological community of interacting organisms (for example plants and animals) and their environment.
Effect	-	Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect').
Electrical and Control (Construction Works)	E&C	-
Electric and Magnetic Fields	EMF	Invisible areas of energy (also called radiation) that are produced by electricity, which is the movement of electrons, or current, through a wire.
Elements	-	Parts of environmental factors. For example, listed buildings are part of cultural heritage.
Embedded mitigation	-	Design measures which are integrated into a project for the purpose of minimising environmental effects.
Embodied carbon	-	Carbon emissions associated with energy consumption and chemical processes during the extraction, transport and/ or manufacture of construction materials or products.
Emergency Shutdown	ESD	An automatic protection system which will act to shut down the plant if it enters a potentially dangerous state.
Enabling works	-	Enabling works are preparations to make a building site ready for construction. It covers activities from site preparation, creation of access routes, and the installation of facilities like security fencing, ramps, and placing of signs.
Enclosure	-	Enclosure (sometimes inclosure) was the legal process in England of consolidating (enclosing) small landholdings into larger farms.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Endothermic Reaction	-	Reactions which typically take in energy from the surroundings, usually heat energy.
England Coast Path	ECP	The English Coast Path will be the longest coastal path in the world. It will go all the way around the coast of England and will be 2,795 miles long when it is complete.
Enhancement	-	A beneficial measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
Envirocheck	-	A provider of environmental data, reports and risk solutions for use in site-based assessments.
Environment Agency	EA	Government agency established to protect and improve the environment and contribute to sustainable development in England. Responsibilities include: water quality and resources, flooding and coastal risk management and contaminated land.
Environmental assessment	-	A process by which information about environmental effects is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making.
Environmental DNA	eDNA	DNA that is collected from a range of environmental samples including soil and water, rather than being directly sampled from a plant or animal.
Environmental factors	-	Population and human health; biodiversity; land, soil, water, air and climate; material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape; and the interaction between these factors.
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	The statutory process through which the likely significant effects of a development project on the environment are identified and assessed.
Environmental Impact Assessment Directive	EIA Directive	Directive 2014/ 52/ EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014, amending Directive 2011/ 92/ EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations	EIA Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
Environmental Management Plan	EMP	A document (or set of documents) that set out the mitigation needed to manage environmental effects associated with a project during its construction and operational phases.
Environmental Masterplan	-	Plan which illustrates the mitigation measures integrated into the design of the Scheme.
Environmental Permitting Regulations	EPR	These Regulations provide a consolidated system of environmental permitting in England and Wales.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Environmental Protection Act	EPA	The Environmental Protection Act 1990 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that as of 2008 defines, within England and Wales and Scotland, the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment.
Environmental Protection UK	EPUK	Environmental Protection UK is a national charity that provides expert policy analysis and advice on air quality, land quality, waste and noise.
Environmental Quality Standard	EQS	The maximum permissible concentration of a potentially hazardous chemical.
Environmental Risk Assessment	ERA	A structured assessment to determine the risk to environmental receptors following a release of harmful substances.
Environmental Statement	ES	A statutory document which reports the EIA process, produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations.
Erosion	-	The removal of sediment or bedrock from the bed or banks of a channel by flowing water occurring mostly during high flows and flood events. Forms various river features such as scour holes and steep outer banks.
Essential mitigation	-	Mitigation critical for the delivery of a project which can be acquired through statutory powers.
European Commission	EC	An executive branch of the European Union.
European Economic Area	EEA	The European Economic Area was established via the Agreement on the European Economic Area, an international agreement which enables the extension of the European Union's single market to member states of the European Free Trade Association.
European Economic Community	EEC	The European Economic Community (EEC) was a regional organisation created by the Treaty of Rome of 1957 to create a common market for its members through the elimination of most trade barriers.
European Landscape Convention	ELC	The ELC recognises landscape in law. It focuses specifically on landscape issues and highlights the importance of integration of landscape into areas of policy to promote protection, management and planning of all landscapes.
European Protected Species	EPS	Species of plants and animals (not birds) which are protected by European law.
European Protected Species Mitigation License	EPSM	European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licenses are required from the Regulatory Authority (Natural England) if an activity is reasonably likely to affect an European Protected

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		Species in a manner that will result in an offence under the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2010 (as amended).
European Marine Site	EMS	European Marine Sites are areas at sea, partly or completely covered by tidal water, which are protected by European law.
European Site(s)	-	Habitats Directive or Birds Directive sites including: Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and potential SPAs (pSPAs). Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and candidate or possible SACs (cSACs or pSACs). Ramsar sites.
European Union	EU	An economic and political union of 28 countries which operates an internal (or single) market which allows the free movement of goods, capital, services and people between member states.
European Union Emissions Trading System	EU ETS	The EU ETS is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively. It is the world's first major carbon market and remains the biggest one.
EU Limit Value	EULV	The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (initialism: EPA) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that as of 2008 defines, within England and Wales and Scotland, the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment.
European Waste Catalogue	EWC	The European Waste Catalogue is a hierarchical list of waste descriptions established by Commission Decision 2000/ 532/ EC.
Evaluation	-	The determination of the significance of effects. Evaluation involves making judgements as to the value of the receptor/ resource that is being affected and the consequences of the effect on the receptor/ resource based on the magnitude of the impact.
Examining Authority	ExA	A panel of inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State who are responsible for examining Development Consent Order applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
Exclusive Economic Zone	EEZ	An area of coastal water and seabed within a certain distance from a country's coastline, to which the country claims exclusive rights for fishing drilling and other economic activities.
Extreme weather	-	A weather event which is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
F		
Fauna	-	The animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.
Features	-	Particularly prominent, eye-catching elements or characteristic components such as tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines.
Feature of Conservation Importance	FOCI	Features of Conservation Importance are marine features that are particularly threatened, rare, or declining species and habitats.
Fill	-	Material used to artificially raise the existing ground levels.
Flood risk	-	A combination of the probability (likelihood or chance) of a flood event happening, and the consequences (impact) if it occurred.
Flood Risk Assessment	FRA	The process of assessing potential flood risk to a site and identifying whether there are any flooding or surface water management issues that may warrant further consideration or may affect the feasibility of a project.
Flood Zone 1	-	Land outside the floodplain where there is little or no risk of flooding.
Flood Zone 2	-	The area of the floodplain where there is a low to medium flood risk.
Flood Zone 3	-	The area of the floodplain where there is a high risk of flooding.
Floodplain	-	Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows or would flow in times of flood, but for defences in place.
Fluvial	-	A term that relates to rivers and streams and the processes that occur within them.
Formal Safety Assessment	FSA	This is a rational and systematic process for assessing the risks associated with shipping activity and for evaluating the costs and benefits of IMO's options for reducing these risks.
Formation (geological)	-	A group of related rock strata with some common properties.
Fragmentation (ecological)	-	The breaking up of a habitat, ecosystem or land use types into smaller parcels.
Freshwater species	F	Species that spend some or all of their time in freshwater.
FPCR Environment and Design		A leading design and environmental practice working extensively in the UK and with projects worldwide.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Front End Engineering Design	FEED	Front-end engineering and design is defined as the work required to produce process and engineering documentation of sufficient quality and depth to adequately define the project requirements for detailed engineering, procurement and construction of facilities
Full Time Equivalent	FTE	A unit of measurement equivalent to an individual's one unit of work, applicable in various contexts.
Future baseline	-	The likely evolution of the current state of the environment without implementation of the project.
G		
General Practice / General Practitioner	GP	General Practices treat all common medical conditions and refer patients to hospitals and other medical services for urgent and specialist treatment. A medical professional who provides primary care
Generic Assessment Criteria	GAC	Generic assessment criteria (GAC) is an integral part of the risk assessment process for land affected by contamination.
Geological Conservation Review	GCR	GCR sites contain geological and geomorphological features of national and international importance.
Geology	-	The physical structure, substance and history of the earth (rocks and minerals).
Geomorphology	-	The structure, origin, and development of the topographical features of the earth's surface.
Geophysical survey	-	A process involving ground-based physical sensing techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits.
Gigawatt	GW	A unit of power equal to one billion watts.
Great Britain	GB	-
Great Crested Newt	GCN	A newt in the family Salamandridae, found across Europe and parts of Asia, which are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
Greenhouse gas	GHG	Atmospheric gases that absorb and emit infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds.
Green Hydrogen	-	Green hydrogen is hydrogen generated by renewable energy or from low-carbon power.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Green Infrastructure Network Area	-	An interconnected network of open, greenspaces that provide a range of ecosystem functions.
Gross Tonnage	GT	The size or carrying capacity of a ship.
Gross Value Added	GVA	Gross value added is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.
Ground Investigation	GI	An intrusive investigation undertaken to collect information relating to the ground conditions, normally for geotechnical or land contamination purposes.
Ground-borne vibration	-	Vibration generated by an event such as the pass-by vehicles in a tunnel, propagated through the ground or structure (i.e. not the air) into a receiving building.
Groundwater	-	Water found underground in porous geological strata and soils.
Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems	GWDTE	These ecosystems are wetlands which critically depend on groundwater flows. They are protected by the Water Framework Directive.
Groundwater source protection zone	-	Areas defined by the Environment Agency which show the risk from contamination/ pollution to groundwater that is extracted for drinking water.
Guidance for Pollution Prevention in the UK	GPP	GPPs provide environmental good practice guidance for the whole of the UK.
Guidance for Pollution Prevention: Works and Maintenance in or Near Water	GPP5	GPPs provide environmental good practice guidance for the whole of the UK, GPP5 specifically relates to construction or maintenance works near, in, or over water.
Guidance for Pollution Prevention: Safe storage and disposal of used oils	GPP8	GPPs provide environmental good practice guidance for the whole of the UK, GPP8 specifically relates to the safe storage and disposal of used oils.
Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic 1993	GEART	Guidance in relation to the impact thresholds related to development traffic.
Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	GLVIA3	The third edition of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment published in accordance with IEMA is a tool used to identify and assess the significance of, the effects of change resulting from development on the landscape.
H		

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Habitat	-	The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs. Often used in the wider sense referring to major assemblages of plants and animals found together.
Habitats Regulations Assessment	HRA	An assessment of projects (or plans) potentially affecting European Sites in the UK, required under the Habitats Directive and Regulations. Also known as an assessment of implications on European Sites.
Habitat Suitability Index	HSI	A numerical index that represents the capacity of a given habitat to support a selected species.
Hazardous Substance Consent	HSC	Hazardous substances consent is an important part of the control of major hazards. It helps the HSA to decide if the presence of a significant quantity of a hazardous substance is acceptable in a particular location.
Hazardous waste	-	Any waste that displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III of the Waste Directive.
Hazards of Construction Hazards of Demolition Hazard Identification Hazard and Operability	HAZCON HAZDEM HAZID HAZOP	Formal process safety assessments used to identify and assess potential hazards at defined stages in engineering design and operation of a facility.
Health and Safety at Work Act 1974	HSWA	The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 is the primary legislation covering occupational health and safety in Great Britain.
Health and Safety Executive	HSE	The Health and Safety Executive is a UK government agency responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety and welfare.
Health determinants	-	Personal, social, economic and environmental factors which determine the health status of individuals and communities.
Health Impact Assessment	HIA	Health Impact Assessment is a practical approach used to judge the potential health effects of a policy, programme or project on a population.
Healthy Urban Development Unit	HUDU	These units help the NHS to engage and respond proactively to population growth and change.
Heavily Modified Water Body	HMWB	Significant water bodies that have changed water category due to modifications.
Hectare	ha	A metric unit of measurement, equal to 2.471 acres or 10,000 square metres.
Heritage asset	-	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape of historic value.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Highest Astronomical Tide	HAT	The elevation of the highest predicted astronomical tide expected to occur at a specific tide station over the National Tidal Datum Epoch.
Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool	HEWRAT	This tool is an Excel application which assesses acute and chronic pollution impacts on aquatic ecology associated with soluble and sediment-bound pollutants respectively.
His Majesty's	HM	-
Historic	-	Associated with past human activity.
Historic England	HE	Executive non-departmental public body created under section 32 of the National Heritage Act 1983 to: Secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England. Promote the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas situated in England. Promote the public's enjoyment of, and advance their knowledge of, ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England and their preservation.
Historic Environmental Record	HER	Historic Environment Records are sources of, and signposts to, information relating to landscapes, buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas and archaeological finds spanning more than 700,000 years of human endeavour.
Historic Landscape Characterisation	HLC	The HLC is 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.
Human health	-	A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity
Health outcome	-	The health status of an individual, group or population, attributable to a planned intervention.
Health profile	-	Statistical picture of the baseline health conditions and trends within an area.
Healthy Life Expectancy	HLE	An estimate of the average number of years babies born this year would live in a state of 'good' general health if mortality levels at each age, and the level of good health at each age, remain constant in the future.
Heavily Modified Water Body	HMWB	Heavily Modified Water Bodies which as a result of physical alterations by human activity are substantially changed in character.
Heavy Duty Vehicle	HDV	Any vehicle with a weight greater than 3.5 tonnes

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Heavy Goods Vehicle	HGV	A large truck for transporting goods.
High Frequency (Cetacean)	HF	A group of marine mammals categorised according to hearing groups as ‘high-frequency’.
High Voltage	HV	An electrical potential large enough to cause injury or damage.
Holocene	-	The most recent interval of Earth history and includes the present day.
Homes and Communities Agency	HCA	The Homes and Communities Agency was an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Communities and Local Government.
Horizontal Directional Drilling	HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling is a method of installing underground pipelines through trenchless methods.
Humber Estuary	HE	This is the 2 nd largest coastal plain estuary in the UK. It is an estuary in north-east England, into which flow the Rivers Ouse and Trent.
Humber Estuary Services	HES	Humber Estuary Services provide pilotage on demand services. Any vessel over 60 metres in length requires a pilot unless covered by an exemption certificate to assist the safe navigation of vessels through the area.
Humber International Terminal	HIT	A terminal located within the Port of Immingham.
Hydrocarbons	HCs	Hydrocarbons, an organic compound consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon, and a by-product of fossil fuel combustion.
Hydrofluorocarbon	HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are man-made organic compounds that contain fluorine and hydrogen atoms.
Hydrogen	H	A colourless, odourless and highly flammable gas.
Hydrogen for Mobility Project	H ^f M	This project is a partnership of UK industry leaders and Government, working to make hydrogen-fuelled transport a reality.
Hydrogen Liquefaction	-	Gaseous hydrogen is liquefied by cooling it to below 40K. Once hydrogen is liquefied it can be stored in large insulated tanks.
Hydrogen Production Unit	HPU	Process where the ammonia is used to produced hydrogen via an endothermic catalytic reaction. Also called a “converter” or a “dissociator”.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Hydrology	-	The scientific study of the movement, distribution, and quality of water on Earth and other planets, including the water cycle, water resources and environmental watershed sustainability.
Hydrogeology	-	The nature, distribution and movement of groundwater in soils and rocks, including in aquifers.
Hydromorphology	-	The physical characteristics of the shape, boundaries and content of a water body.
I		
Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal	IERT	The proposed ro-ro facility.
Immingham Green Terminal	IGT	A multi-user liquid bulk jetty, located on the eastern side of the Port of Immingham,
Immingham Green Energy Terminal	IGET	A multi-user liquid bulk jetty, located on the eastern side of the Port of Immingham,
Immingham Oil Terminal	IOT	An oil terminal operating out of the Port of Immingham.
Immingham Outer Harbour	IOH	Immingham Outer Harbour is an area which partly makes up infrastructure located at the Port of Immingham.
Impact	-	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Impact Risk Zones	IRZ	IRZs are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals.
Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 Sites	IPENS	The Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 Sites (IPENS), supported by EU LIFE+, is a new strategic approach to managing England's Natura 2000 sites. It is enabling Natural England, the Environment Agency, and other key partners to plan what, how, where and when they will target their efforts on Natura 2000 sites and areas surrounding them.
In-Combination Climate Change Impact Assessment	ICCI	The assessment of the combined impact of the Project and potential climate change on the receiving environment.
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	IMD	The English indices of deprivation measure relative deprivation in small areas in England called LSOAs.
Indirect	In	Also known as secondary effects, effects that result indirectly, for example, increased traffic could indirectly impact on air quality.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Inert waste	-	<p>Waste:</p> <p>That does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations.</p> <p>That does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health.</p> <p>Where its total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater.</p>
The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017	EIA Regulations	These Regulations implement the requirements of the Directive for environmental impact assessment ('EIA') procedures in the context of the nationally significant infrastructure regime which extends to England and Wales and for limited purposes to Scotland. To the extent that these Regulations implement the Directive in relation to this regime, they extend to Wales and Scotland.
Institute of Air Quality Management	IAQM	The professional body for air quality practitioners.
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment	IEMA	A professional body for practitioners working in the fields of environmental management and assessment.
Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies	IECS	The Institute of Estuarine & Coastal Studies (IECS) is a multi-disciplinary Environmental Research Consultancy with experience in the marine, coastal and estuarine environment.
Institute of Historic Building Conservation	IHBC	The IHBC is the professional body for building conservation practitioners and historic environment experts.
Integrated Care Board	ICB	A statutory organisation bringing the NHS together locally to improve population health and establish shared strategic priorities within the NHS.
Integrated Care Partnership	ICP	Collaborative networks of healthcare service providers.
Integrated Care System	ICS	Integrated care systems (ICSs) are partnerships of organisations that come together to plan and deliver joined up health and care services, and to improve the lives of people who live and work in their area.
Integrity (ecological)	-	The coherence of a site's ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/ or the levels of populations of the species for which it [is or] was classified.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	IPCC	An intergovernmental body of the United Nations, dedicated to providing the world with an objective, scientific view of climate change, its natural, political and economic impacts and risks, and possible response options.
Internal Drainage Board	IDB	A public body that manage water levels in an area, known as an internal drainage district, where there is a special need for drainage. IDBs undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property, and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.
International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities	IALA	The International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities, previously known as International Association of Lighthouse Authorities, is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1957 to collect and provide nautical expertise and advice.
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships	MARPOL	The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) is the main international convention covering prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships from operational or accidental causes.
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers	STCW	The 1978 STCW Convention was the first to establish basic requirements on training, certification and watchkeeping for seafarers on an international level.
International Electrotechnical Commission	IEC	The International Electrotechnical Commission is an international standards organisation that prepares and publishes standards for all electrical, electronic and associated technologies.
International Maritime Organization	IMO	The International Maritime Organization is a specialised agency of the United Nations responsible for regulating shipping.
International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN	The International Union for Conservation of Nature is an international organisation working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
Inspectorate	-	See Planning Inspectorate.
Invasive Non-Native Species	INNS	Non-native UK plants that are invasive, for example Japanese Knotweed.
Inventory of Carbon and Energy	ICE	The Inventory of Carbon and Energy is an embodied carbon database for building materials.
J		

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Jetty	-	A landing stage or small pier at which boats can dock or be moored.
Joint Cetacean Protocol	JCP	This survey was undertaken to inform the identification of discrete and persistent areas of relatively high harbour porpoise density in the UK marine area.
Joint Nature Conservation Committee	JNCC	The JNCC are the public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
Joint Nautical Archaeological Policy Committee	JNAPC	Formed as a working group on national policy for nautical archaeology.
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	JSNA	The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a process by which local authorities and Clinical Commissioning Groups assess the current and future health, care and wellbeing needs of the local community to inform local decision making.
K		
Key characteristics (landscape)	-	The combination of elements that are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Kilogram per cubic metre	kg/m ³	A unit of density.
Kilometre	km	A unit of measurement.
Kilovolts	kV	A unit of electrical potential equal to 1000 volts.
Kilowatt	kW	A unit of power equal to 1000 watts.
L		
LA10	-	The A-weighted sound level, in dB, that is exceeded 10% of the measurement period.
LA10,18hr	-	The noise level, in dB, that is exceeded 10% of the time between 0600 and 2400.
LAeq	-	The equivalent continuous sound level (LAeq) is the level of a notional steady sound, which at a given position and over a defined period of time, would have the same A-weighted acoustic energy as the fluctuating noise.
LAmx	-	The maximum A-weighted level measured during a given time period.
Lnight	-	A facade noise index derived from the LA10,18hr using the TRL conversion method PR/ SE/ 451/ 02.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Lnight,outside	-	For the purpose of night-time noise assessment, the Lnight,outside is the equivalent continuous sound level LAeq,8hr for the period 23:00 to 07:00 hours assessed outside a dwelling and is free-field.
Land Contamination Risk Management	LCRM	A guidance document published by the Environment Agency providing guidance on how to assess and manage the risk posed by land contamination.
Land use	-	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Landfill capacity	-	The known, forecast or estimated remaining landfill void space, either regionally or nationally.
Landform	-	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	-	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/ or human factors
Landscape and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan	LBMEP	The LBMEP will present proposals for landscape planting, including within the construction laydown areas.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	LVIA	Assists in the identification of effects of new developments on views and on the landscape itself.
Landscape character	-	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape character area	LCA	Areas of landscape that have a broadly consistent pattern of topography, land use and vegetation cover.
Landscape character assessment	-	Process of identifying and describing variation in character of the landscape - the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive - to assist in managing change in the landscape.
Landtake	-	The extent of land required temporarily or permanently to construct and operate a project.
Large Goods Vehicle	LGV	A commercial truck with a gross weight over 3500 kilograms.
Laydown area		An area used for the temporary storage of construction equipment and supplies.
Light Detection and Ranging	LiDAR	An airborne mapping technique which accurately measures the height of the terrain and surface objects on the ground,

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		through the use of a scanning laser that measures the distance between the aircraft and the ground.
Light Duty Vehicle	LDV	Any vehicle with a weight less than 3.5 tonnes.
Likely Significant Effect	LSE	Schedule 4 of the Regulations requires an environmental statement to include a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment.
Lincolnshire Ecological Records Centre	LERC	The Lincolnshire Ecological Records Centre holds more than 10 million species records covering data on birds, plants, insects and more.
Liquefaction	-	The process of making something, especially a gas, liquid.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas is a propane and butane mixture. It is a tri-carbon alkane that is in gaseous form at atmospheric pressure but becomes a liquid at normal temperatures and low pressure.
Liquefied Natural Gas	LNG	Liquefied natural gas is natural gas that has been cooled to a liquid state (liquefied), for shipping and storage.
Listed building	-	A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II, with Grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building.
Local Air Quality Management	LAQM	A key part in the UK Government's and the Devolved Administrations' strategies to achieve the air quality objectives.
Local authority (also local planning authority)	-	The body officially responsible for all the public services and facilities in a particular area, and which is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	LBAP	A plan that identifies threatened species and habitats and seeks to protect and restore biological systems.
Local Development Framework	LDF	Local Plans are used to help decide on planning applications and other planning related decisions.
Local Enterprise Partnership	LEP	Local Enterprise Partnerships are locally-owned partnerships between local authorities and businesses, setup in 2011 by the Department for BEIS.
Local Geological Site	LGS	Non-statutory geological sites considered worthy of protection for their earth science or landscape importance. Formerly known as Regionally Important Geological Sites.
Local Landscape Type	LLT	Tracts of land which share similar combinations of soils, land use, field boundaries and tree and woodland cover.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Local Lighthouse Authority	LLA	A Local Lighthouse Authority is a port, harbour, or other party providing navigational aids in a locality as part of its facilities.
Local Nature Reserve	LNR	A statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities.
Local Wildlife Site	LWS	Non-statutory sites of nature conservation value that have been designated 'locally'. These sites are referred to differently between counties with common terms including site of importance for nature conservation, county wildlife site, site of biological importance, site of local importance and sites of metropolitan importance.
Long Strip	-	The triangle area of land off Queens Road and the band of mature deciduous woodland spanning Laporte Road.
Long term (landscape)	Lt	Nature of effect lasting 10+ years.
Long-term (noise)	-	Noise change based on the +15 year assessment (for example Do-minimum opening year scenario (DMOY) against Do-minimum future year scenario (DMFY) and DMOY against Do-something future year scenario (DSFY)).
Long Term (summary)	Lt	Effects occurring beyond the operation of the Project, for example the permanent loss of a habitat due to the Project
Lower Super Output Area	LSOA	Lower Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.
Lowest Astronomical Tide	LAT	The lowest tide level that can be expected to occur under average meteorological conditions and any combination of astronomical conditions.
Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level	LOAEL	Level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
M		
Made ground	-	Land where natural and undisturbed soils have largely been replaced by man-made or artificial materials. It may be composed of a variety of materials including imported natural soils and rocks with or without residues of industrial processes (such as ash) or demolition material (such as crushed brick or concrete).
Magnitude	-	The size of something.
Main River	-	A river maintained directly by the Environment Agency. They are generally larger arterial watercourses.
Maintenance	-	Activities which do not change the nature of the asset.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Major accident	-	An accident resulting in significant harm to people or the environment.
Major Accidents and Disasters	MA&Ds	Major Accidents and Disasters was introduced into the EIA Regulations as a result of EU Directive 2014/ 52/ EU to assess potentially significant adverse effects of a development on the environment deriving from its vulnerability to risks of relevant major accidents and/ or disasters.
Major Accident Hazard	MAH	The Pipelines Safety Regulations defines a “major accident” as one involving death or serious injury involving a dangerous fluid.
Major Accident Prevention Document	MAPD	A ‘Safety Case’ prepared by operators of major hazard pipelines to demonstrate that the risk is being appropriately managed.
Major Accidents Prevention Plan	MAPP	A MAPP sets out your policy with respect to the prevention of major accidents.
Major Accidents to the Environment	MATTE	A term used within the COMAH Regulations to define incidents to the environment which are assessed to have a specific level of harm and frequency of occurrence.
Major hazard site	-	An installation where the presence of one or more dangerous substances could lead to harm to people or the environment.
Management of Change	MOC	A system of procedures for controlling changes made to industrial facilities, to ensure there are no adverse safety or environmental implications of the change.
Manual Classified Count	MCC	Manual Classified Counts are used to conduct traffic flow surveys when it is not possible to use automatic methods. Enumerators will conduct these surveys. This can include but not be limited to junction counts, car park monitoring and origin and destination surveys.
Marine Accident Investigation Branch	MAIB	The MAIB investigates marine accidents involving UK vessels worldwide and all vessels in UK territorial waters.
Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund	MALSF	The Levy was introduced as a means to better reflect the environmental costs of winning primary construction aggregates, and to encourage the use of alternative, secondary and recycled construction materials.
Marine Character Area	MCA	A Marine Character Area is a marine geographic area around the Welsh coastline, designated by Natural Resources Wales for the purposes of characterising the key natural, cultural and perceptual influences on the defined area.
Marine Climate Change Impact Partnership	MCCIP	MCCIP provides a coordinating framework for the UK, delivering high quality evidence on marine climate change

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		impacts, and guidance on adaptation advice to policy advisors and decision makers.
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	MCAA	The Act introduces a new system of marine management. This includes a new marine planning system, which makes provision for a statement of the Government's general policies, and the general policies of each of the devolved administrations, for the marine environment, and also for marine plans which will set out in more detail what is to happen in the different parts of the areas to which they relate.
Marine Conservation Zone	MCZ	Marine Conservation Zones are areas that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.
-	mCD	Metres below Chart Datum.
-	mODN	Metres above Ordnance Datum Newlyn.
Marine Fuel Oil	MFO	A fraction obtained from the distillation of petroleum.
Marine Gas Oil	MGO	Marine gasoil (MGO) describes marine fuels that consist exclusively of distillates. Distillates are all those components of crude oil that evaporate in fractional distillation and are then condensed from the gas phase into liquid fractions. Marine gasoil usually consists of a blend of various distillates.
Marine Guidance Note	MGN	MGNs give guidance and recommendations about best practice to industry on interpretation of law and general safety advice.
Marine Management Organisation	MMO	The Marine Management Organisation is an executive non-departmental public body in the United Kingdom established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, with responsibility for English waters.
Marine Migrant species	MM	Marine species that spawn at sea and regularly enter estuaries in large numbers, thus having a temporary residence in the estuarine habitat; they usually are highly euryhaline species, able to move throughout the full length of the estuary, and spending much of their life within estuaries, using these habitats as nursery grounds or visiting them regularly at sub-adult and adult life stages.
Marine Policy Statement	MPS	The UK Marine Policy Statement provides the framework for preparing Marine Plans and is key when making decisions directly affecting the marine environment.
Marine Protection Area	MPA	Marine Protected Areas involve the protective management of natural areas according to pre-defined management objectives. They can be conserved for a number of reasons including economic resources, biodiversity conservation, and species protection.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Marine Safety Management System	MSMS	The Marine Safety Management System details how ports fulfil their duties as Statutory Harbour Authorities (SHAs) and meet marine safety requirements prescribed by the Port Marine Safety Code (PMSC).
Marine Straggler species	-	A category of fish that enter estuaries infrequently and usually in low numbers.
Maritime and Coastguard Agency	MCA	This is an executive agency of the UK that is responsible for implementing British and international maritime law and safety policy.
MarNIS	-	Port risk management software.
Materials Management Plan	MMP	A plan which sets out provisions for the reuse of excavated material resulting from the construction of the Project.
Maximum Allowable Concentrations	MAC	The threshold limit value of a pollutant, not to be exceeded. The threshold is based off dose-response effects of human or animal exposure for each substance.
Mean High Water Neaps	MHWN	The average throughout a year of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is least.
Mean Low Water Neaps	MLWN	The average height obtained from the two successive low waters during the same period.
Mean High Water Springs	MHWS	The height of Mean Water High Springs is the average throughout the year, of two successive high waters, during a 24-hour period in each month when the range of the tide is at its greatest.
Mean Low Water Springs	MLWS	The height of mean low water springs is the average height obtained by the two successive low waters during the same period.
Mean Sea Level	MSL	The average height of the sea over a longer time period.
Mechanical and Piping (Construction Works)	M&P	-
Medium term (landscape)	Mt	Nature of effect lasting 5-10 years.
Medium Term (summary)	Mt	Effects occurring for the duration of the Project's operation, but which cease when operations cease
Mega Watt	MW	A unit of power equal to one million watts.
Mental Well-being Impact Assessment Toolkit	MWIA	The MWIA Toolkit introduces the user to the policy and evidence base for mental well-being (in England), and provides a framework and resources to undertake a MWIA.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Met Office	-	The United Kingdom's national weather service.
Methane	CH ₄	The main constituent of natural gas, and the second most important greenhouse gas.
Metre	M	A unit of measurement.
Microgram	µg	One millionth of a gram.
Micron	µm	One millionth of a metre.
Middle Layer Super Output Area	MSOA	Middle Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.
Miles per hour	mph	The number of miles a vehicle travels in an hour.
Millimetre	mm	A unit of measurement equal to one thousandth of a metre.
MIKE FM HD		Modelling software utilising the state of the art Mike suite of modelling software from the Danish Hydraulics Institute (DHI).
MIKE SW		Modelling software utilising the state of the art Mike suite of modelling software from the Danish Hydraulics Institute (DHI).
MIKE Mud Transport	MT	Modelling software utilising the state of the art Mike suite of modelling software from the Danish Hydraulics Institute (DHI).
Mineral Planning Authority	MPA	Mineral Planning Authorities are required to ensure an adequate supply of minerals, sufficient to meet the needs of national and regional supply policies, and local development needs.
Mineral Safeguarding Area	MSA	Areas defined by mineral planning authorities with known mineral resources that are of identified economic or conservation value.
Mineral site	-	Operational sites or sites identified within strategic planning documents for the extraction of minerals.
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.	MHCLG	The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's (formerly the Department for Communities and Local Government).
Mitigation	-	Measures intended to avoid, reduce and, where possible, remedy significant adverse environmental effects.
Modelling	-	The process of estimating changes within an area of interest under a specific set of conditions.
Modularisation	-	Modularisation is a technique used to minimise the amount of on-site works taking place during construction by assembling

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		infrastructure at specialised fabrication facilities, where practicable, to subsequently be transported to site.
Monitoring	-	An assessment of the performance of the project, including mitigation measures. This determines if effects occur as predicted or if operations remain within acceptable limits, and if mitigation measures are as effective as predicted.
Mooring Dolphins	-	Dolphins are piles driven into the ground in waterways and harbours to give ships a place to dock or moor.
Multi-Agency Geographic Information Service	MAGIC	A website which provides geographic information about the natural environment.
N		
Nanometre	nm	A unit of measurement equal to one billionth of a metre.
National Biodiversity Network	NBN	The National Biodiversity Network is a collaborative venture set up in 2000 in the United Kingdom committed to making biodiversity information available through various media, including on the internet via the NBN Atlas.
National Character Area	NCA	Areas of England defined by their unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history and cultural and economic activity.
National Cycle Network	NCN	The National Cycle Network is a UK-wide network of signed paths and routes for walking, cycling, wheeling and exploring the outdoors.
National Grid Reference	NGR	A system of geographic grid references, distinct from latitude and longitude.
National Health Service	NHS	The National Health Service is the publicly funded healthcare system in England.
National Heritage List for England	NHLE	A database of designated heritage assets.
National Highways	NH	National Highways are a government company which plans, designs, builds, operates and maintains England's motorways and major A roads.
National Marine Biological Analytical Quality Control Laboratory	NMBAQC	The NE Atlantic Marine Biological Analytical Quality Control Scheme provides a source of external Quality Assurance for laboratories engaged in the production of marine biological data.
National Marine Fisheries Service	NMFS	The National Marine Fisheries Service is a United States federal agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that is

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		responsible for the stewardship of U.S. national marine resources.
National Nature Reserve	NNR	National Nature Reserves were established to protect some of our most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	NOAA	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is an American scientific and regulatory agency within the United States Department of Commerce.
National Park	-	A large area of land which is protected by the Government because of its natural beauty, plants or animals, and which the public can usually visit.
National Planning Policy Framework	NPPF	A planning framework which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
National Planning Practice Guidance	NPPG	This is a web-based resource used to support the National Planning Policy Framework.
National Policy Statement	NPS	NPSs are produced by the UK Government and comprise the Government's objectives for the development of NSIPs.
National Policy Statement for Ports	NPSfP	The National Policy Statement for Ports provides the framework for decisions on proposals for new port development.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	NSIP	A type of project listed in the Planning Act 2008, which must be consented by a Development Consent Order.
National Record of the Historic Environment	NRHE	A record of terrestrial and marine cultural heritage assets maintained by Historic England.
National Vocational Qualification	NVQ	A National Vocational Qualification is a work-based qualification that recognises the skills and knowledge a person needs to do a particular job.
Natura 2000	-	A network of core breeding and resting sites for rare and threatened species, and some rare natural habitat types which are protected in their own right.
Natural England	NE	Executive non-departmental public body constituted under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (section 2(1)) to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (England)	NERC	The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the Countryside and

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		Rights of Way Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity.
Navigational Risk Assessment	NRA	A Navigational Risk Assessment identifies and assesses the hazards and risks affecting vessel navigation.
Net GHG emissions	-	The difference in greenhouse gas emissions between the do-minimum and do-something scenarios taking into consideration carbon reduction measures (i.e. mitigation measures).
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone	NVZ	Areas covering 62% of England designated as a result of the EU's Nitrates Directive in order to reduce the level of nitrates in surface and groundwater. Farmers with land in nitrate vulnerable zones have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.
Nitrogen	N	Nitrogen is a colourless, odourless unreactive gas.
Nitrogen dioxide	NO ₂	A gas produced when fuels are burned and is often present in motor vehicle and boiler exhaust fumes. It is an irritant to the respiratory system.
Nitrous Oxide	N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide is a chemical compound and an oxide of nitrogen.
Nitrogen Trifluoride	NF ₃	Nitrogen trifluoride is an extremely strong and long-lived greenhouse gas.
No-observed effect level	NOEL	The level below which no effect can be detected.
Non-road mobile machinery	NRMM	Any mobile machine, item of transportable industrial equipment, or vehicles which are fitted with an internal combustion engine and are not intended for transporting goods or passengers on roads.
Non-Technical Summary	NTS	This section of the Environmental Statement provides a summary of each document that makes up the Environmental Statement.
Noise	-	Unwanted sound.
Noise Sensitive Receptor	NSR	Receptors which are potentially sensitive to noise. These comprise mainly residential buildings, but also include educational buildings, hospitals and places of worship.
Non-hazardous waste	-	Waste that is neither classified as inert nor hazardous.
Non-methane Volatile Organic Compound	NM VOC	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NM VOCs) are a broad class of organic chemicals that are, in a small number of cases, directly harmful to health, but that more generally act as precursors to the formation of ozone and particulate matter (PM).

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Non-statutory consultation	-	Engagement with members of the public, local groups or stakeholders which is not determined or governed by statutory requirements.
North East Lincolnshire Council	NELC	The site falls within the administrative boundary of the North East Lincolnshire Council.
North Lincolnshire Council	NLC	The site partially falls within the administrative boundary of the North Lincolnshire Council.
Not applicable	NA	Where a relevant result is not available.
Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances	NIHHS	These Regulations prohibit any person from undertaking any activity which entails there being a notifiable quantity or more of a hazardous substance on any site unless that person has notified the Health and Safety Executive of the particulars specified in Part I of Schedule 2 to the Regulations at least 3 months before commencing that activity.
O		
Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	OHID	The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities focuses on improving the nation's health and on levelling up health disparities.
Office for National Statistics	ONS	The Office for National Statistics is the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority.
Offshore Renewable Energy Installations	OREI	OREI comprises of any structures and installations associated with the renewables: marine (wave and tidal energy) and offshore wind.
Open Mosaic Habitat	OMH	This is a mosaic of early successional vegetation communities on previously developed land i.e. brownfield land with a history of previous development. This can include areas of loose bare substrate, grassland, ruderals and / or standing water pools.
Operational	-	The functioning of a project on completion of construction.
Order Limits	-	The extent of the area within which the Scheme may be carried out.
Ordinary Watercourse	-	Ordinary watercourses include every river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows and which does not form part of a main river.
Ordnance Datum Newlyn	ODN	See Ordnance Datum – Ordnance Datum Newlyn is located at the Newlyn Tidal Observatory.
Ordnance Survey	OS	The national mapping agency for the UK.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Organochloride pesticides	OCP	Organochlorine pesticides are chlorinated hydrocarbons used extensively from the 1940s through the 1960s in agriculture and mosquito control.
Outfalls	-	The place where a river, drain or sewer empties into the sea, a river, or a lake.
Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan	OCTMP	An outline plan which identifies clear controls on routes, vehicle types, vehicle frequency, vehicle quality and hours of site operation and which the CTMP will be based upon.
Outline Construction Worker Travel Plan	OCWTP	An outline plan to control the trips made by the construction workers (including encouraging car sharing) and thus reduce the impact of the workforce upon the highway network and which the CWTP will be based upon.
Outline Environmental Management Plan	OEMP	A document to provide an over-arching framework for environmental management during the design, construction and operation phases and identifies the risks associated with these phases of the project.
Outline Site Waste Management Plan	OSWMP	An outline plan to manage waste arising from the construction of the Project and which the SWMP will be based upon.
Oxides of Nitrogen	NO _x	Oxides of nitrogen, a mixture of gases that are composed of nitrogen and oxygen, and a by-product of fossil fuel combustion.
P		
Palaeoenvironment	-	An environment at a period in the geological past.
Particulate matter	PM10 or PM2.5	Discrete particles in ambient air, with diameters ranging between nanometres (billionths of a metre) to micrometres (millionths of a metre).
Particle Size Analysis	PSA	Particle size analysis is used to characterise the size distribution of particles in a given sample.
Particle Size Distribution	PSD	A particle size distribution indicates the percentage of particles of a certain size (or in a certain size interval).
Pathways	-	The routes by which pollutants are transmitted through air, water, soils, plants and organisms to their receptors.
Peak wave period	T _p	The wave period associated with the most energetic waves in the total wave spectrum at a specific point.
Pelagic		The water column of coasts, open oceans and lakes.
Perfluorocarbon	PFC	Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are man-made compounds containing fluorine and carbon.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Perfluorooctane sulphonate	PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate belongs to a large, diverse group of man-made substances known collectively as perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
Permanent	P	A lasted or intending to last or remain unchanged indefinitely.
Permanent (summary)	P	Effects that are permanent and cannot be readily reversed within the relevant timescale (for example an environmental feature that is lost and cannot be replaced until after decommissioning would be Mt, P. In the event that it could not be replaced at all, this would be Lt, P)
Permanent Threshold Shift	PTS	Permanent threshold shift is a result of damage to the sensory cells in the inner ear.
Personal Injury Accident Data	PIA	Typically, a map or list of recorded accidents that resulted in personal injury to one or more persons.
Pilotage Exemption Certificate	PEC	A Pilotage Exemption Certificate may be granted to the vessel's master, or mate, when they fulfil certain criteria showing a capacity to safely manage his vessel in the waters in question.
Pipeline Safety Regulations	PSR	The Pipelines Safety Regulations replace earlier prescriptive information on the management of pipelines safety with an more integrated, goal-setting, risk-based approach encompassing both onshore and offshore pipelines.
Phase 1 habitat survey	-	A habitat classification and field survey technique to record semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats.
Phocid pinniped	PW	Phocid pinnipeds are known as true or "earless" seals. These animals lack external ear flaps and are incapable of turning their hind-flippers forward, which makes them more cumbersome on land.
Photomontage	-	Inserting an image of a project onto a photograph for the purposes of creating an illustrative representation of potential changes to existing views.
Planning Act 2008	PA 2008	An Act of Parliament in the UK intended to speed up the process of approving major new infrastructure projects.
Planning Inspectorate	PINS	An executive agency with responsibilities for planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, local plan examinations and other planning-related casework in England and Wales.
Planning Practice Guidance	PPG	A series of guidance documents which support the content of the National Planning Policy Framework.
Plans and programmes		Documents which are:

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		<p>Subject to preparation and/ or adoption by an authority at national, regional or local level or which are prepared by an authority for adoption, through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government.</p> <p>Required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.</p>
Pollutant concentrations	-	Concentrations of pollutants normally reported as micrograms per cubic metre of air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).
Pollution Climate Mapping	PCM	A collection of models designed to fulfil part of the UK's EU Directive (2008/ 50/ EC) requirements to report on the concentrations of particular pollutants in the atmosphere.
Pollution Prevention Guidance	PPG	Pollution prevention guidance (including PPGs) which advise industry and the public about their legal responsibilities.
Pollution Prevention Guidance: Understanding Your Environmental Responsibilities – Good Environmental Practices	PPG1	PPG1 gives information to businesses about basic environmental responsibilities and practices. It includes basic advice on risk assessment, site drainage, storing oils and chemicals, waste management and dealing with incidents.
Pollution Prevention Guidance: Working at construction and demolition sites	PPG6	Guidance on how to prevent pollution and comply with environmental law at construction and demolition sites.
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers	PBDE	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are a group of man-made organobromine compounds.
Polychlorinated biphenyls	PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls are highly carcinogenic chemical compounds, formerly used in industrial and consumer products, whose production was banned by United States federal law in 1978 and by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in 2001.
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	PAH	A polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon is a chemical compound containing only carbon and hydrogen that is composed of multiple aromatic rings.
Population	-	All individuals located in a particular location (this can be local, regional or at a national scale).
Port Marine Safety Code	PMSC	This is a safety code for harbour authorities with statutory powers and duties in the UK and sets out a national standard for port marine safety.
Potential Special Protection Area	pSPA	These are potential site boundaries for SPAs. As a result of consultation there may be minor changes to the final boundary of the site once classified. A Special Protection Area (SPA) is the land designated under Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Special

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979.
Power Distribution Centre	PDC	Electrical equipment designed to regulate the distribution of electrical power.
Precautionary Working Method Statement	PWMS	Adopted to manage any residual risk to protected species or habitats being encountered during the construction phase of the Project, implemented as part of the Project CEMP.
Preferred option	-	The chosen design option that most successfully achieves the project objectives and becomes subject to further design and assessment.
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	PEA	A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal is an assessment of the ecological features present, or potentially present, within a site and its surrounding zone of influence.
Preliminary Environmental Information	PEI	The information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations that has been reasonably compiled by the applicant and is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a project.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	PEI Report	A report that compiles and presents the Preliminary Environmental Information gathered for a project.
Preliminary Sources Study Report	PSSR	A combination of desk study and site reconnaissance, the purpose of which is to develop an initial conceptual site model.
Primary Care Trust	PCT	A legal entity, set up by order of the Secretary of State. It is a free-standing NHS body, performance managed by a Strategic Health Authority.
Priority habitats (and species)	-	<p>Species and habitats defined as:</p> <p>Listed as a national priority for conservation (such as those listed as habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity).</p> <p>Listed as a local priority for conservation, for example in the relevant local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Red Listed using International Union for the Conservation of Nature criteria or, where a more recent assessment of the taxonomic group has not yet been undertaken, listed in a Red Data Book.</p> <p>Listed as Near Threatened or Amber Listed.</p> <p>Listed as a Nationally Rare or Nationally Scarce species or listed as a Nationally Notable species where a more recent assessment of the taxonomic group has not yet been undertaken.</p>

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		Endemic to a country or geographic location.
Principal Aquifer	-	Aquifers previously designated as major aquifer
Project	-	Construction works, installations, schemes, or interventions (in the natural surroundings and landscape) including those involving the extraction of mineral resources.
Protected species	-	Species of wild plants, birds and animals which are afforded protection through legislative provisions.
Personal Protective Equipment	PPE	Clothing and equipment that is worn or used in order to provide protection against hazardous substances or environments.
Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries	PAD	The PAD is a system for reporting and investigating unexpected archaeological discoveries encountered during construction activities, with a Retained Archaeologist providing guidance and advising on the implementation of the PAD.
Public Health England	PHE	An executive agency of the Department for Health and Social Care in England, which was replaced by UK Health Security Agency and Office for Health Improvements and Disparities.
Public Rights of Way	PRoW	A highway where the public has the right to pass. It can be a footpath (used for walking), a bridleway (used for walking, riding a horse and cycling), or a byway that is open to all traffic (including motor vehicles).
Q		
Quantified Risk Assessment	QRA	A QRA is a formal and systematic method using measurable, objective data to determine an assets value, the probability of loss and other associated risks.
R		
Ramsar	-	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Reach	-	A stretch of a river used in the assessment of river water quality.
Reasonable alternatives	-	Different project design, technology, location, size and scale solutions considered by the developer.
Receptor	-	A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that has potential to be affected by a project.
Recovery (waste)	-	Any operation, the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.
Recycling	-	Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes.
Reference design	-	A term used to describe the design information upon which an Environmental Impact Assessment is based.
Regional Character Area	RCA	Referred to within the regional character assessment by English Heritage and Lincolnshire County Council.
Regional Environmental Characterisation	REC	A regional assessment of the geology, ecology and archaeology of the seafloor using information gathered through desk based assessment, geophysical data and sampling surveys.
Regionally Important Geological Site	RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Sites are sites of regional and local importance for their geology that have not been designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest.
Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments	REAC	A register of environmental actions and commitments which is based on mitigation as defined in the Environmental Statement.
Registered Park and Garden		Gardens and other land situated in England that appear to be of historic interest.
Remediation (contaminated land)	-	The process of removing a pollution linkage (i.e. by removing one or more of the elements in a source-pathway-receptor linkage) in contaminated land in order to render an acceptable risk. Usually this involves a degree of removal of contaminants and/ or blockage of pathways.
Representative Concentration Pathway	RCP	A greenhouse gas concentration (not emissions) trajectory adopted by the IPCC for its fifth Assessment Report in 2014.
Resilience	-	The capacity of a project (or lack thereof) to withstand the adverse effects of climate change.
Resource	-	A defined but generally collective environmental feature usually associated with soil, water, air, climatic factors, landscape, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage that has potential to be affected by a project.
Restoration (ecological)	-	The re-establishment of a damaged or degraded system or habitat to a level similar to its original condition.
Re-use	-	Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Risk assessment	-	An assessment of the probability of a hazard occurring that could result in an impact.
Risk Assessment Method Statement	RAMS	This is an important health and safety document that is completed to identify the steps to be undertaken to carry out a specific activity or task in a safe manner.
Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Maps	RoFSW	Mapping of the long-term flood risk for areas in England from surface water.
River Basin Management Plan	RBMP	A regional plan that sets out how organisations, stakeholders and communities would work together to improve the water environment and fulfil the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.
Roll on-roll off	Ro-ro	A design to allow vehicles to drive on and drive off ships.
Rochdale Envelope	-	An approach to consenting and Environmental Impact Assessment, named after a UK planning law case, which allows the promoters of projects to broadly define their schemes within agreed parameters to retain flexibility of design.
Royal Air Force	RAF	The Royal Air Force is the United Kingdom's air and space force.
Royal National Lifeboat Institution	RNLI	The Royal National Lifeboat Institution is a charity that saves lives at sea through lifeboat search and rescue, lifeguards, water safety education and flood rescue.
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	RSPB	Nature conservation charity for the protection of birds.
Royal Yachting Association	RYA	The national governing body for dinghy, motor and sail cruising, all forms of sail racing, rigid inflatable boats and sports boats, windsurfing and personal watercraft, and is a leading representative body for inland waterways cruising in the UK.
Runoff	-	The flow of water over the ground surface.
Routine runoff	-	The normal runoff from roads including any contaminants washed off the surface in rainfall events which can result in either acute or chronic impacts.
S		
Sand	-	Soil particles from 0.06mm-2.0mm in equivalent diameter. Fine sand particles are from 0.06mm-0.2mm; medium sand from 0.2mm-0.6mm; and coarse sand from 0.6mm-2.0mm.
Safety Instrumented System	SIS	Instrumented control functions for process operations such as automatic trips.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Safety Management System	SMS	A series of policies and procedures developed and implemented by Operators of major accident hazard pipelines and COMAH Installations to deliver an appropriate standard of safety.
Scheduled Monument	SM	Nationally significant heritage assets protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Scoping	-	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be not significant.
Scoping Opinion	-	The written opinion of the relevant authority, following a request from the applicant as to the information to be provided in an Environmental Statement.
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	SEPA	The Scottish Environment Protection Agency is Scotland's environmental regulator and national flood forecasting, flood warning and strategic flood risk management authority.
EIA Scoping Report	-	A report which records the outcomes of the scoping process and is typically submitted as part of a formal request for a Scoping Opinion.
Screening	-	The formal process undertaken to determine whether it is necessary to carry out a statutory Environmental Impact Assessment and publish an Environmental Statement in accordance with the EIA Regulations.
Sea Level Rise	SLR	Sea Level Rise is the increase in level of the world's oceans due primarily because of the effects of global warming.
Sea Mammal Research Unit	SMRU	The Sea Mammal Research Unit was established in 1978 by the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC). Under its Royal Charter, NERC is required to supply advice to the UK Government on matters relating to the management of seals in the UK and its sovereign waters. SMRU was created to ensure that NERC was able to fulfil these requirements.
Secretary of State	SoS	The head of a major government department, who is ultimately responsible for granting consent for relevant Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
Sediment	-	Organic and inorganic material that has precipitated from water to accumulate on the floor of a water body, watercourse or trap.
Selective Catalytic Reduction	SCR	The convection section includes an SCR (Selective Catalytic Reduction) unit to reduce nitrogen oxides (NOx) to an acceptable level before discharging to the atmosphere.
Sense of place	-	The essential character and spirit of an area.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Sensitive receptor	-	Can include residential properties, gardens, schools, hospitals, care homes, public open spaces, and public access.
Sensitivity	-	Term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to specific type of change proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Sett (badger)	-	Any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger.
Setting (cultural heritage)	-	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced.
Setting (landscape)	-	Contribution of the surroundings to the appearance of an area or feature and the interrelationship of the area or feature to the wider context and sense of place.
Severance (land)	-	The splitting of a land holding into more than one part, for example through the introduction of a new section of road.
Severance (walkers, cyclists and horse riders)	-	The extent to which members of communities are able (or not able) to move around their community and access services/facilities.
Shared Nitrogen Action Plans	SNAPs	A mechanism for integrating action across multiple sources and stakeholder engagement.
Shoreline Management Plan	SMP	A strategy for managing flood and erosion risk for a particular stretch of coastline, over short, medium and long-term periods.
Short term (landscape)	St	Nature of effect lasting 1-5 years.
Short-term (noise)	-	Noise change based on parallel assessment year (for example do-minimum opening year against do-something opening year scenario).
Short Term (summary)	St	Effects occurring only over a short period of time e.g. an effect that only lasts for the duration of the construction period, or one that lasts for only part of the operational phase
Significance (of effect)	-	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by generic significance criteria or criteria specific to an environmental topic.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	SOAEL	The level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Significant Wave Height	Hs	The average wave height, from trough to crest, of the highest one-third of the waves
Silt	-	Soil particles from 0.002mm to less than 0.06mm in equivalent diameter.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Simple Assessment	-	The collection and assessment of data and information that is readily available to reach an understanding of the likely environmental effects of a project. This informs the final design or need for further detailed assessment.
Site of Biological Importance	SBI	A non-statutory designation used by some local planning authorities to protect locally valued sites of biological diversity described as local wildlife sites by the UK Government.
Site of Community Importance	SCI	Site of Community importance means a site which, in the biogeographical region or regions to which it belongs, contributes significantly to the maintenance or restoration at a favourable conservation status of a natural habitat type in Annex I or of a species in Annex II.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	SINC	Sites designated by local authorities for the purpose of conserving wildlife.
Site of Nature Conservation Interest	SNCI	Sites which contain features of substantive nature conservation value at a local level. They are designated through a Local Sites Partnership (LSP) using an agreed set of criteria.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	Area of land notified by Natural England under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest due to its flora, fauna or geological or physiological features.
Site Waste Management Plan	SWMP	A management plan to manage site waste arising from the construction of the Project.
Small Cetaceans in European Atlantic Waters and the North Sea	SCANS	A series of large-scale surveys for cetaceans in European Atlantic waters was initiated in 1994 and continued in 2005 and 2007 with the purpose of providing estimates of abundance needed to put bycatch in a population context and to allow EU member States to discharge their responsibilities under the Habitats Directive.
So far as is reasonably practicable	SFAIRP	This involves weighing a risk against the trouble, time and money needed to control it.
Soil	-	An assemblage of mineral particles and/ or organic matter which includes variable amounts of water and air (and sometimes other gases).
Soil resource	-	The textures, structures and volume of different qualities of topsoil and subsoil that have a potential for beneficial reuse.
Sound Exposure Level	SEL	Sound exposure level is a measure of energy that takes into account both received level and duration of exposure.
Sound Pressure Level	SPL	The parameter by which sound levels are measured in air. It is measured in decibels. The threshold of hearing has been

Term	Acronym	Meaning
		set at 0dB, while the threshold of pain is approximately 120dB. Normal speech is approximately 60dB at a distance of 1 metre and a change of 3dB in a time varying sound signal is commonly regarded as being just detectable. A change of 10dB is subjectively twice, or half, as loud.
Source Level	SL	The amount of sound radiated by a sound source.
Source Protection Zone	SPZ	Zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs from potential contamination.
Spatial scope	-	The geographic area over which environmental impacts and effects could occur as a result of a project.
Special Area of Conservation	SAC	Sites designated under EU legislation for the protection of habitats and species considered to be of European interest.
Special Committee on Seals	SCOS	Under the Conservation of Seals Act 1970 and the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010, the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) has a duty to provide scientific advice to government on matters related to the management of seal populations. NERC has appointed the Special Committee on Seals (SCOS) to formulate this advice.
Species of Principal Importance	SPI	Habitats and species of principal importance in England. Section 41 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.
Special Protection Area	SPA	Sites designated under the European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds for the protection of birds in member states.
Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste	SNRHW	A type of waste that can potentially include a range of monolithic solid waste (these being wastes in large blocky form) or granular solid wastes produced by treatment plants.
Stakeholder	-	An organisation or individual with a particular interest in a project.
Standard mitigation	-	Measures comprising standard techniques and activities which are implemented during the construction of a project to protect the environment and/ or mitigate adverse effects, for example the covering of exposed materials to reduce dust emissions.
Statement of Community Consultation	SoCC	A statement put together in conjunction with relevant local authorities. The SoCC sets out the proposed community consultation being undertaken for the Project.
Statutory consultation	-	Engagement with stakeholders determined or governed by statutory requirements.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Statutory consultee	-	Organisations and bodies, defined by statute, which must be consulted on relevant planning matters.
Statutory Harbour Authority	SHA	A statutory body responsible for the management and running of a harbour. The powers and duties in relation to a harbour are set out in either local Acts of Parliament or a Harbour Order.
Sterilise	-	Substantially constrain/ prevent existing and potential future use and extraction of materials.
Strategic Road Network	SRN	In England, the Strategic Road Network is made up of motorways and trunk roads.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	SFRS	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment looks at flood risk at a strategic level on a local planning authority scale.
Study area	-	The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur).
Subsoil	-	Weathered soil layer extending between the natural topsoil and the unweathered basal layer (geological parent material) below, or similar material on which topsoil can be spread. Subsoil has lower organic matter and plant nutrient content than topsoil. In most cases topsoil requires a subsoil to perform one or a number of natural soil functions.
Suitably Qualified and Experienced Personnel	SQEP	A term used within UK industries to ensure only appropriately competent personnel are allowed to work where safety is very important, such as drivers of vehicles transporting hydrogen.
Sulphur Dioxide	SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide is a colorless, reactive air pollutant with a strong odour.
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF ₆	Sulphur hexafluoride is an extremely potent and persistent greenhouse gas that is primarily utilized as an electrical insulator and arc suppressant.
Sunk Dredged Channel	SDC	The sunk dredged channel is the deep water channel through the outer Humber that allows access to the ports.
Superficial deposit	-	A geological deposit that was laid down during the Quaternary period. Such deposits were largely formed by river, marine or glacial processes but can also include wind-blown deposits known as loess.
Surface water (or surface water body)	-	Waters including rivers, lakes, loughs, reservoirs, canals, streams, ditches, coastal waters and estuaries.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Susceptibility (landscape)	-	Ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed change without negative consequences.
Suspended Sediment Concentrations	SSC	Suspended sediment concentration is the total value of both mineral and organic material carried in suspension by a river.
Sustainable development	-	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable drainage system	SuDS	Measures designed to control surface runoff close to its source, including management practices and control measures such as storage tanks, basins, swales, ponds and lakes. Sustainable drainage systems allow a gradual release of water and thereby reduce the potential for downstream flooding.
Swale	-	A low or hollow place, especially a marshy depression between ridges.
T		
Technical Guidance Note	TGN	Technical Guidance Notes aim to assist professionals with their respective assessments.
Temporal scope	-	The duration of time over which environmental impacts and effects could occur as a result of a project.
Temporary	T	Lasting for only a limited time; not permanent.
Temporary (summary)	T	Effects that are not permanent because the effect would no longer occur if the impact was removed within the relevant timescale (for example the visual amenity impact of construction structures would be described as St, T as the impact goes when the structures are removed)
Temporary threshold shift	TTS	A noise-induced threshold shift that fully recovers over time in marine mammals exposed to intense tones, band-limited noise, and underwater impulses.
Till	-	Unsorted glacial sediment deposited directly by a glacier.
Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent	tCO ₂ e	A measure that allows the different greenhouse gases to be compared on a like-for-like basis relative to one unit of CO ₂ .
Topsoil	-	Natural topsoil or manufactured topsoil, usually covering the top 25cm in which plants can grow healthily.
Total Organic Carbon	TOC	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is a measure of the total amount of carbon in organic compounds in pure water and aqueous systems.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Townscape	-	The landscape within the built-up area, including the buildings, urban open spaces, including green spaces and the relationship between buildings and between buildings and open spaces.
Traffic Organisation Service	TOS	This is a service to prevent the development of dangerous maritime traffic situations and to provide for the safe and efficient movement of vessel traffic within the VTS Area.
Trailer Suction Hopper Dredger	TSHD	Trailer suction hopper dredgers are oceangoing vessels that can collect sand and silt from the seabed and transport it over large distances.
Transboundary effects	-	The term used to describe the significant environmental effects of a project which extend beyond the boundary of the European Economic Area State within which it would be implemented.
Transitional and Coastal Waters	TraC	The transitional zone of water between river and sea.
Translocation	-	The transporting and release of species or habitats from one location to another. For example, if an area of land is required permanently for a new development, species can be moved from that site to a suitable alternative location.
Transport Analysis Guidance	TAG	Transport analysis guidance provides information on the role of transport modelling and appraisal.
Transport & Storage	T&S	-
Travel to Work Area	TTWA	A travel to work area or TTWA is a statistical tool used by UK Government agencies and local authorities to indicate an area where the population would generally commute to a larger town, city or conurbation for the purposes of employment.
Tree Preservation Order	TPO	An order made by a local planning authority, under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, in respect of trees or woodlands. The principal effect of a tree preservation order is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, willful damage or willful destruction of trees without the local planning authority's consent.
Tributyltin	TBT	Tributyltin (TBT) is a highly toxic biocide that has been used extensively to prevent the growth of marine organisms on the hulls of large ships. It is a problem in the aquatic environment because it is extremely toxic to non-target organisms, is linked to immuno-suppression and imposex (development of male characteristics in females) in snails and bivalves, and can be persistent.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Trip End Model Presentation Program	TEMPRO	This national standard programme is used to derive traffic growth factors.
Tuberculosis	TB	A contagious infection affecting the lungs, and other organs.
Turbidity	-	Turbidity is the measure of relative clarity of a liquid and is a measurement of the amount of light that is scattered by the material in the water.
U		
Unexploded Bomb	UXB	Explosive bombs that did not explode when deployed and thus still pose a risk of detonation.
Unexploded Ordnance	UXO	Explosives that did not explode when deployed and thus still pose a risk of detonation.
United Kingdom	UK	-
United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan	UKBAP	The UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
United Kingdom Climate Projections	UKCP18	A set of tools and data that shows how the UK climate may change in the future, published by the Met Office in 2018.
United Kingdom Hydrographic Office	UKHO	The UK Hydrographic Office is a world-leading centre for hydrography, specialising in marine geospatial data to support safe, secure and thriving oceans.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	A specialised agency of the United Nations aimed at promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, arts, sciences and culture.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change established an international environmental treaty to combat dangerous human interference with the climate system.
Unproductive strata	-	Layers of rock or superficial deposits with low permeability or porosity that have a negligible significance for water supply.
Utilities	-	The term utilities refers to the set of services provided by these organisations consumed by the public: Coal, electricity, natural gas, water, sewage, telephone, and transportation. Broadband internet services (both fixed-line and mobile) are increasingly being included within the definition.
V		
Value (landscape)	-	Relative value or importance of a landscape's quality, special qualities including perceptual aspects such as scenic beauty, tranquillity, or wildness, cultural associations or other conservation issues.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Very Large Gas Carrier	VLGC	These carriers are a sub-class of generic gas carriers that target a considerably higher volume of gas transport.
Vessel Traffic Service	VTS	A vessel traffic service is a marine traffic monitoring system established by harbour or port authorities.
Vibration	-	A to-and-fro motion which oscillates about a fixed equilibrium position.
Viewpoint	-	A place from which something can be viewed.
Visual amenity	-	Overall enjoyment of a particular area, surroundings, or views in terms of people's activities - living, recreating, travelling through, visiting, or working.
Visual envelope	-	An area from which a project can be visible
Visual receptor	-	Individuals and/ or defined groups of people who potentially could be affected by a project.
Visual sensitivity	-	Visual experience, be it sensitivity to light or visual clutter.
Vulnerability (climate)	-	The degree to which a system/ asset is exposed and resilient to adverse effects of climate change.
W		
Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit	WHIASU	The Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit is based in the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on 'Investment for Health and Well-being', Policy and International Health Directorate, Public Health Wales. It provides an all Wales Service and provides guidance, training, resources and information in relation to the practice of Health Impact Assessments.
Walkers, cyclists and horse riders	WCH	A collective term used to describe pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians.
Waste	-	Any substance or object which the holder disposes or intends/ is required to dispose.
Wastewater	-	Water that has been used in the home, in a business or as part of an industrial process.
Waste Acceptance Criteria	WAC	The WAC covers the minimum testing requirements that need to be met for the disposal of waste to the relevant landfill - inert, non-hazardous and hazardous.
Waste and Resources Action Programme	WRAP	The Waste Resources Action Programme is a British registered charity working with businesses, individuals and communities to achieve a circular economy.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
Waste Framework Directive	Waste FD	The Waste Framework Directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, including definitions of waste, recycling and recovery.
Waste Hierarchy Assessment	WHA	If required, this assessment will involve an evaluation of the dredge and disposal methods likely to be involved and will follow the waste hierarchy of Prevention à Preparing for re-use à Recycling à Other Recovery à Disposal.
Water Framework Directive	WFD	A European Union Directive which commits member states to achieve good status of all waterbodies (both surface and groundwater), and also requires that no such waterbodies experience deterioration in status. Good status is a function of good ecological and good chemical status, defined by a number of elements.
Water Framework Directive Assessment	-	Assessment to identify how the project has the potential to affect each of the water body's quality/ quantity elements and whether it could lead to non-compliance with the Water Framework Directive.
Waste Planning Authority	WPA	Waste Planning Authorities are required to ensure that sufficient land is available to accommodate facilities for the treatment of all waste arising in the area.
Water Quality Data Archive	WIMS	A database provided by the Environment Agency that provides data on water quality measurements.
Wetland Bird Survey	WeBS	The Wetland Bird Survey monitors non-breeding waterbirds in the UK.
Wessex Archaeology	WA	Provider of archaeological services to the offshore renewables sector.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	WACA/ WCA	This legislation protects various animals, plants, habitats in the UK.
Wildlife Trust	-	The Wildlife Trusts represent the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts and include 46 local Wildlife Trusts in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and Alderney. Wildlife Trusts are individual charitable Trusts.
Wind Speed	WS	The rate at which air is moving through a particular area.
The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure	PIANC	The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure is an international professional organisation founded in 1885.
World Business Council for Sustainable Development	WBCSD	The World Business Council for Sustainable Development is a CEO-led organisation of over 200 international companies.

Term	Acronym	Meaning
World Health Organisation	WHO	An agency of the United Nations whose role is to direct and coordinate international health within the United Nations system and to lead partners in global health responses.
World Heritage Site	-	World Heritage is the designation for places on Earth that are of outstanding universal value to humanity and as such, have been inscribed on the World Heritage List to be protected for future generations to appreciate and enjoy.
World Resources Institute	WRI	The World Resources Institute is a global research non-profit organization established in 1982 and focusing on seven areas: food, forests, water, energy, cities, climate and ocean.
Worst case scenario	-	An assumption adopted within an Environmental Impact Assessment which identifies a scenario or parameter that would likely result in the maximum environmental effect (termed the worst case). This is typically applied where uncertainty exists over the detail of a particular project component or approach to project delivery, for which a basis of assessment is needed.
Written Scheme of Investigation	WSI	Documents which set out the approach to undertaking archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works.
Z		
Zone of Influence	Zoi	The geographic area (or timescale) over which existing environmental conditions are likely to be influenced by change.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	ZTV	Map produced (usually digitally) to specific criteria to illustrate the area(s) from which a project can theoretically be visual.