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Glossary

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ACC	Air cooled condensers - return low-pressure steam from the turbine to water
ADMS-Roads	Modelling software that calculates emissions to air from roads
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum – height above sea level
APC	Air pollution control
APCr	Air pollution control residues
AQAL	Air quality assessment levels
AQMA	Air quality management area
Auxiliary burners	Equipment to supply additional heat, by the combustion of auxiliary fuel, for the purpose of obtaining temperatures sufficiently high (a) to dry and ignite waste material, (b) to maintain ignition thereof, and (c) to promote complete combustion of combustible solids, liquids, and gasses
Baseline	Existing environmental conditions
BAT	Best Available Technique
BGS	British Geological Survey
BNS	Biological notification site – sites that are in the process of being reviewed and assessed against local wildlife site criteria
BREF	Best Available Technique (BAT) Reference Document – is a publication resulting from a series of exchanges of information between a variety of stakeholders, including regulators, industry and environmental non-governmental organisations.
Bronze Age	The early and middle Bronze Ages are now dated to c.2500 and 1600 BC and the late Bronze Age between 1600 and 800BC. This includes a transitional period during which Bronze Age influences declined as new Iron Age techniques and cultures communicated and assimilated
BS 5837:2012	British Standard – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction
C&I	Commercial and industrial waste
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority - responsible for the implementation of the public safety zone around Heathrow Airport
Carbon8 Aggregate	A lightweight, high quality, sustainable carbon-negative aggregate, which is used to make carbon negative building blocks as well as in other construction material products

Catchment	The area contributing surface water flow to a point on a drainage or river system
CCTV	Closed circuit television
CEMP	Construction environmental management plan
CEMS	Continuous emissions monitoring system
CHP	Combined heat and power – or cogeneration is the use of a heat engine or a power station to simultaneously generate both electricity and useful heat. Conventional power plants emit the heat created as a by product of electricity generation into the environment through cooling towers, as flue gas, or by other means. CHP or a bottoming cycle captures the by product heat for domestic or industrial heating purposes
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
Class 1 by-pass separator	Below ground tank that intercepts storm water from hard standing areas and removes hydrocarbons prior to release of water
CLR11	Environment Agency's <i>Contaminated Land Report 11: Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination</i>
CO	Carbon monoxide
Combustion zone	Area of the incinerators where the burning of the waste takes place
Commissioning	Relates to the period after construction has been completed when the permitted installation process is being made ready to operate. Cold commissioning will occur before waste is delivered to the EfW and HTI facilities. Hot commissioning will involve operating the EfW and HTI facilities with waste and verifying that the waste treatment technologies achieve their desired aims.
Conservation area	An area of special architectural or historic interest identified as one where the character and appearance is worthy of preservation
Construction compound	Area used for the storage of construction materials and plant, for site offices and staff car parking and for any ancillary facilities required during the construction phase of a development.
Critical level	The concentration of pollutants in the atmosphere above which direct adverse effects on receptors, such as plants and ecosystems, may occur according to present knowledge. It relates to the gaseous concentration of a pollutant in the air

Critical load	A quantitative estimate of exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur according to present knowledge. It relates to the quantity of a pollutant deposited from air to the ground
Cumulative impacts	Effects of the proposed development combined with other projects in the area
DCO	Development consent order
Defra	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
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
DSM	Digital surface model
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EcIA	Ecological impact assessment
eDNA	Environmental DNA analysis – a method of surveying for great crested newts
EfW	Energy from waste - waste treatment that creates energy in the form of electricity and/or heat from a waste source that would have alternatively been disposed of in landfill, also called energy recovery
EIA	Environmental impact assessment – a means of drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of a project's likely significant effects. This helps to ensure that the importance of the predicted effects, and the scope for reducing them, are properly understood by the public and the relevant competent authority before it makes a decision
EIA Regulations	Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)
Environmental effect	an alteration, positive or negative, to some aspect of the environment that occurs as a result of the proposed development.
EPAQS	The Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
ES	Environmental statement – a document setting out the developer's own assessment of a project's likely environmental effects, which is prepared and submitted by the developer in conjunction with an application for consent or notice of proposed development
fg/m ³	Femtograms per cubic metre

FGT	Flue gas treatment – the treatment of combustion gases from the furnace before they are released to atmosphere
Flood zone 1	Less than 0.1% chance of flooding in any year, this is sometimes known as having a 1:1000 year chance
Flood zone 2	Between 0.1% - 1% chance of flooding from rivers in any year (between 1:1,000 and 1:1,000 chance) or between 0.1% - 0.5% chance of flooding from the sea in any year (1:1,000 and 1:200 chance)
Flue gas	Gas by-product of the combustion process whose constituents may be polluting
Fluidised bed	A type of combustion technology used for burning waste
FRA	Flood risk assessment
Furnace	Device used for high-temperature heating
Gasification	A process that converts organic or fossil-based carbonaceous materials into carbon monoxide, hydrogen and carbon dioxide. This is achieved by reacting the material at high temperatures (>700 °C) without combustion, with a controlled amount of oxygen and / or steam
Glare	The uncomfortable brightness of the light source against a dark background, which results in dazzling the observer and may cause nuisance to residents and a hazard to road users
GPA	Good practice advice (published by Historic England)
Grate	A metal structure that holds /supports the waste while it is being burnt
Greenfield runoff rate	The peak rate of runoff for a specific return period due to rainfall falling on a given area of vegetated land
Groundwater	Water flowing through, or contained beneath, the ground surface
Habitat	The natural environment of animals or plants
Ha	Hectare
HAL	Heathrow Airport Limited
HCl	Hydrogen chloride
HER	Historic Environment Record – a record of all known archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and other aspects of the historic environment within a county
HGV	Heavy goods vehicle

HIA	Health impact assessment - the process of assessing the real and perceived health impacts on a community
HPI	Habitat of principal importance – a habitat identified under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 as being of importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England
HRA	Health risk assessment
HSI	Habitat suitability index – a measure of suitability for great crested newts
HTI	High temperature incinerator
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IBA	Incinerator bottom ash – the ash left after the waste has been combusted
ID	Index dose – the level of exposure associated with a negligible risk to human health
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IEEP	Institute for European Environmental Policy
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
Impermeable	Will not allow water to pass through it
Incineration	Chemical oxidation at high temperatures where organic material is converted into heat energy, flue gas or ash
Infiltration drainage	The temporary storage of water to allow it to soak away naturally into the ground
ISO9001	International quality management system
ISO14001	International environmental management system (EMS)
Lakeside EfW Ltd	A joint venture between Grundon Waste Management Limited and Viridor. It operates the existing Lakeside Road energy from waste (EfW) facility in Colnbrook, Slough. Grundon Waste Management is the sole owner / operator of the high temperature incinerator (HTI) adjoined to the EfW on Lakeside Road. Lakeside EfW Ltd, Grundon Waste Management Limited and Viridor are referred to collectively in the EIA as “Lakeside EfW Ltd”
Landscape character	The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape
LAQM	Local air quality management
Light spill	The unwanted spillage of light onto adjacent areas, which may affect sensitive receptors, particularly residential properties and sensitive habitats

Listed building	<p>A building that has been placed on a statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, designated under the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. There are three grades of listed status for buildings in England and Wales:</p> <p>Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest</p> <p>Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest</p> <p>Grade II: buildings that are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them</p>
LNR	<p>Local Nature Reserve – a locally designated site of value for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment</p>
Louvres	<p>A door or window with flat sloping pieces of wood, metal, or glass across it to allow light and air to come in while keeping rain out</p>
LPA	<p>Local planning authority</p>
Luminaire	<p>A lighting unit made up of light source, housing and electronics</p>
LWS	<p>Local Wildlife Site – an area of local importance for nature conservation</p>
Mesolithic	<p>Middle Stone Age era from c. 10,000 – 6,000 BC. Nomadic hunter-gatherer groups populated the landscape</p>
MDI	<p>Mean daily intake – the typical intake from background sources across the UK</p>
MHCLG	<p>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government</p>
Mitigation	<p>Any process, activity or entity designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse environmental effects likely to be caused by a development project</p>
MORI	<p>Market and Opinion Research International</p>
Moving grate	<p>A type of combustion technology used for burning waste, involving alternating fixed and moving grate rows that stoke the waste and convey it through the combustion chamber</p>
MSW	<p>Municipal solid waste</p>
MW	<p>Megawatts – a unit of power equal to one million watts</p>
MWth	<p>Megawatt thermal</p>
Neolithic	<p>New Stone Age, first settled agrarian communities and monumental structures from c.4300 – 2500BC</p>
ng/m ³	<p>Nanograms per cubic metre</p>
NHS	<p>National health service</p>

NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NSCA	National Society for Clean Air
NTS	Non-technical summary
NVC	National vegetation classification – a national scheme designed to provide standard descriptions of identified vegetation types in the UK
OHSAS18001	Occupational health and safety requirements
pg/m ³	Picograms per cubic metre
PAC	Powdered activated carbon
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Palaeolithic	Relating to or denoting the early phase of the Stone Age, lasting about 2.5 million years, when primitive stone implements were used
Palisade fence	Fence made from iron or wooden stakes, or tree trunks and used as a defensive structure or enclosure
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PEC	Predicted environmental concentration
Percentile	The value below which a given percentage of observations in a group of observations falls. For example, for the 99.79 th percentile of hourly mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations, 99.79% of the observations are below the given figure
PH	Public house
Phase 1 habitat survey	A standardised system for surveying, classifying and mapping wildlife habitats
PHE	Public Health England
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter of 10 microns or smaller
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter of 2.5 microns or smaller
PSZ	Public safety zone - areas of land at the ends of the runways at the busiest airports, within which development is restricted in order to control the number of people on the ground at risk of death or injury in the event of an aircraft accident on take-off or landing.

Pyrolysis	Thermal decomposition of materials at elevated temperatures in an inert atmosphere
Quench tower	Equipment for conditioning a high temperature, polluted air stream so that particulate, acid gasses, metals, and other emissions can be adequately removed
Rainwater harvesting	Technique of collection and storage of rainwater into natural reservoirs or tanks, or the infiltration of surface water into subsurface aquifers
RCV	Refuse collection vehicle
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment, such as water or a building, that is affected by an impact
Registered Parks and Gardens	The Historic England 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England'
Residual effects	The significant environmental effects remaining after mitigation
Rotary kiln	A type of combustion technology used for burning waste, involving a kiln in which a sloping cylinder rotates and agitates the material inside
Runoff	Water flow over the ground to a drainage system
SAC	Special Area of Conservation – an area of international importance for nature conservation
SBC	Slough Borough Council
Scoping	The identification of the range of significant issues likely to arise as a result of a proposed development
SINC	Site of importance for nature conservation – an area of local importance for nature conservation
Soakaway	Area, typically lined with hard core, into which waste water is piped so that it drains slowly into the surrounding soil
SoS	Secretary of State
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
SO _x	Sulphur oxides
SPA	Special Protection Area – an area of international importance for nature conservation designated under the EC Birds Directive
Speciation	The disaggregation of a group of compounds (such as volatile organic compounds or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) into individual compounds
SPZ	Source protection zone – a zone surrounding an aquifer where the contamination of the groundwater flow, due to

	<p>surface spills, could pollute the aquifer. There are three zones: SPZ1 (inner zone): The 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the source (minimum radius: 50 m) SPZ2 (outer zone): A 400-day travel time from a point below the water table (minimum radius: 250 or 500 m) SPZ3 (total catchment): the area around a source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source</p>
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest – an area of national importance for nature conservation
Stack	Chimney / vertical exhaust pipe
Standby generator	Back-up electrical system that operates automatically when needed
Steam turbine	A turbine in which a high-velocity jet of steam rotates a bladed disc or drum
SuDS	Sustainable drainage systems
TCDD	2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo para dioxin
TDI	Tolerable daily intake (the amount of contaminant that can be ingested daily over a lifetime without appreciable health risks)
TEQ	Dioxins are usually referred to in terms of the toxic equivalent concentration
TOR	Terence O'Rourke Ltd
TPA	Tonnes per annum
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	micrograms per cubic metre
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
VP	Viewpoint
WCA	Waste collection authority
WDA	Waste disposal authority
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
Wireframe	Wireframes are computer-generated line drawings, based on a digital terrain model combined with information about the location and scale of components of the development, to give a relatively simple indication of how the proposals will appear from different viewpoints

WLWA	West London Waste Authority (which comprises the London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond upon Thames)
WPA	Waste planning authority
ZTV	Zone of theoretical visibility – the area over which the new development would potentially be visible