
Adsorption Unit	Four towers with silica gel which adsorbs fluid from the gas, finally drying it. Two towers are in service at any one time, one on standby and one being regenerated using gas fired desorption heaters.
Agenda 21	A programme run by the United Nations (UN) related to sustainable development . It is a plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations including the UN, and national governments.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	The process used to determine the quality of agricultural land. Grades 1, 2 and 3a are classed as being the "best and most versatile" land, and are deemed as being a nationally important resource.
Air Quality Objective	Policy target generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedences within a specific timescale (see also air quality standard).
Air Quality Standard	The concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere which can broadly be taken to achieve a certain level of environmental quality. The standards are based on the assessment of the effects of each pollutant on human health including the effects on sensitive sub groups (see also air quality objective).
ALARP	The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and subsequent legislation requires employers to reduce risks, to employees and members of the public, from their undertakings to as low as is reasonably practicable. The term 'reasonably practicable' is defined by case law and involves weighing a risk against the sacrifice in time, money and trouble needed to reduce that risk. If there is a gross disproportion between the reduction in risk and the sacrifice required, then no action is necessary and the risk level is ALARP.
Amenity	The preferable features of a location which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors.
Aquatic vegetation	Plants adapted to living in water
Aquifer	An aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, silt, or clay) from which groundwater can be usefully extracted.
Arable land	Land cultivated for plant crops.
Archaeological Assessment	Desk Based Review and synthesis of available archaeological and historical data within a search area (typically 1km radius) to establish a site's archaeological background.
AutoTRACK	Computer-aided design programme to show the swept path of a manoeuvring vehicle.

Baseline	Existing environmental conditions present on, or near a site, against which future changes may be measured or predicted.
Best Available Techniques	The most effective techniques for achieving a high level of protection of the environment as a whole, techniques that have been developed on a scale which allows them to be used in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into account of the costs and advantages. Includes both the technology and the way the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.
Biodiversity	Abbreviated form of 'biological diversity' referring to variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part.
Biodiversity Action Plan	Plans which set specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bounded conservation targets for species and habitats. The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. It has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local BAPs with targeted actions. www.ukbap.org.uk
British Standards	The display of a British Standard number shows that the manufacturer claims to have made the product in accordance with the British Standard. A standard is a published document that contains a technical specification or other precise criteria designed to be used consistently as a rule or definition. Standards are designed for voluntary use and do not impose any regulations. However, laws and regulations may refer to certain standards and make compliance with them compulsory. Sometimes BS will be accompanied by the letters EN and/or ISO. These mean that the standard was developed as a European (EN) or International (ISO) standard and then adopted by the UK as a British Standard.
Bronze Age	The period between about 2500BC and 700BC characterised by the use of bronze
Buffer zone	An area separating two or more types of land use, such as between a residential area and a commercial area, for the purposes of preserving amenity.
Cap Rock	The layer or layers of rock overlaying the reservoir rock which provides the seal or cap which contained the original gas. Without this the gas would have gently percolated to surface and dispersed, as the majority of natural gas (methane) does, to be oxidized in the atmosphere. At Saltfleetby the cap rock is a 600 metre thick layer of dense marine mudstone.

Catchment Area	A land area where precipitation runs off into streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. It is a land feature that can be identified by tracing a line along the highest elevations between two areas on a map, often a ridge.
Compression facility	The equipment needed to raise the pressure of the gas so that the export gas flows into the National Transmission System (Feeder No 6). This will consist of variable speed, electrically driven compressors, coolers and knockout drums.
Condensate	A hydrocarbon liquid which condenses from the gas when it cools in the same way water condenses from steam on a cold window.
Condition	An obligation attached to a planning permission which circumscribes the manner in which a development may be carried out.
Connection Agreement	Issued by Northern Electric Distribution, the responsible Distribution Network Operator covering Ryedale, for the operational and commercial constraints imposed on the usage of their electrical network connection.
Connection Offer (Formal))	A formal offer issued by Northern Electric Distribution for acceptance by the developer for the provision of an electrical connection to the network.
Connection Offer (Indicative)	An indicative connection offer based on a desk-top study issued by Northern Electric Distribution for commercial guidance purposes only.
Consultation	Procedures for assessing public opinion about a plan or major development proposal, or in the case of a planning application, the means of obtaining the views of affected neighbours or others with an interest in the proposal.
Consultation bodies	Any body specified in the relevant EIA Regulations which the Competent Authority must consult in respect of an Environmental Statement, and which also has a duty to provide information or advice during the EIA process.
Conservation Status	For habitats, conservation status is determined by the sum of the influences acting on the habitat and its typical species, that may affect its long-term distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species within a given geographical area; for species, conservation status is determined by the sum of influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within a given geographical area.
Critical Load	The highest load that will not cause chemical changes leading to long-term harmful effects in the most sensitive ecological systems.
Curtilage	The land, often enclosed, around a building.

dB (decibel)	The scale on which sound pressure level is expressed. It is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root-mean-square pressure of the sound field and a reference pressure (2×10^{-5} Pa).
dB(A)	A-weighted decibel. This is a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. 'A' weighting) to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies.
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	The Government department, created in October 2008, which is responsible for energy policy, including gas storage, and climate change mitigation policy. www.decc.gov.uk
Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	This UK Government Department took over responsibility for planning issues from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in May 2006. www.communities.gov.uk
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	This is a government department responsible for the regulation of the food industry in the UK, animal welfare and environmental issues as well as flood defence whose aim is sustainable development. www.defra.gov.uk
Department for Transport (DfT)	The government department responsible for transport matters. www.dft.gov.uk .
Development Control	The term commonly employed to describe that part of the Town & Country Planning Act (as amended) which relates to the submission and determination of planning applications.
Development Plan	A set of documents (text and maps) which contain the regional planning body and local planning authority policies and proposals for development, including minerals (Regional Spatial Strategies and Development Plan Documents). Unitary development plans, structure plans and local plans are now superseded.
Development Plan Documents (DPD)	Development plan documents, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy, form the development plan. The DPD include the core strategy, allocations, proposals map and action area plans.
Ecological Integrity	An ecological term used to describe a site. The integrity of a site is the coherence of its 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 was classified.
Energy Supplier	The supplier appointed by the developer to provide the actual electrical power requirements for the Proposed Development.
Environmental Impact Assessment	The process by which information about the environmental effects of a proposed activity is collected, analysed and

	presented to decision makers.
Environmental Statement	A document which presents the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment together with details of appropriate mitigation.
Effect	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development.
Exceedence	A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to, the appropriate air quality standard.
Fauna	Animal life.
Feature (Landscape feature)	(or element) a component part of the landscape (eg hedge, wood, stream)
Floodplain	A strip of relatively flat and normally dry land alongside a stream, river, or lake that is inundated by water during a flood.
Flood risk	The probability of flooding occurring in a particular area.
Flora	Plant life.
Flue	It is instance it is a chimney for conveying exhaust gases from the boiler to the outdoors.
Foul water	Water which is contaminated by human or industrial waste.
Free-field Level	A sound field determined at a point away from reflective surfaces other than the ground with no significant contributions due to sound from other reflective surfaces. Generally as measured outside and away from buildings.
Frequency (Sound)	The rate of repetition of a sound wave. The subjective equivalent in music is pitch. The unit of frequency is the Hertz (Hz), which is identical to cycles per second.
Geomorphology	The study of landforms and processes that shape them, including buried land surfaces and deposits.
Geophysical survey	Recording of potential subsurface archaeological features by mapping variations in magnetic fields or electrical resistance.
Glare	The uncomfortable brightness of a light source when viewed against a dark background.
Groundwater	Water located beneath the ground surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of geologic formations
Ground flare	An enclosed (boxed but open at the top) low level flare to safely burn off gas if the facility, or part of it, must be depressurised for maintenance or in the event of an emergency. This vent does not vent the reservoir contents. Burning the gas in a ground flare will result in a global

			warming potential 23 times lower than venting the gas directly to atmosphere.
Habitat			The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow.
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)			Vehicles over 7.5 tonnes gross weight or where noise calculations are concerned, vehicles of unladen weight exceeding 1,525 kg <small>(Calculation of Road Traffic Noise document (issued by the Department of Transport in 1988))</small>
Herbaceous			Relating to plants that are fleshy as opposed to woody.
Historic Environment Record (HER)			The repository for all archaeological and historical information relating to a county or district.
Holt			A place of shelter used by otter. May be above ground or an underground feature.
Hot Tapping			Hot tapping is a means of providing a branch connection to a live pipeline in operation, where the consequences of a shutdown would not be practicable. This method uses a short section of pipeline, to which an isolating valve is either welded or fitted mechanically. The process can be completed without leakage or loss of flow and can be used on almost any type of pipe, carrying liquids at high temperatures and under pressure.
Hydrology			The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth.
Illuminance			<p>Illuminance expresses the quantity of light that arrives on a surface. It is measured in <u>lux</u> (lx) and indicated with the letter E. Illumination is a relative quantity which expresses the ratio between the <u>flux</u> and a surface: an illuminance of 1 lux corresponds with a flux of 1 <u>lumen</u> distributed over a surface of 1 metre squared.</p> <p>Illuminance can be measured on a horizontal or a vertical surface. Usually, if not otherwise specified, it refers to illuminance on the "working plane", that is on the hypothetical horizontal surface, at a height corresponding to that of a normal desk or work bench (about 85cm). Illuminance is very important for describing the lighting conditions of an environment.</p>
Impact			A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development
Improved grassland			Grassland that has been agriculturally improved, usually through application of fertiliser, and typically characterised by few dominant grass species.
Indicator species			Species (usually but not always flora) that are especially characteristic of semi-natural habitats. Individually they are often slow to colonise new ground and the presence of a collection of such species occurring together suggests that the habitat is semi-natural and of long continuity. Indicators relevant to the ES are those of ancient

	woodlands and grasslands on neutral soils ("mesotrophic" grasslands).
Indirect impacts	Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the development but are often produced away from it or as a result of a complex pathway. Sometimes referred to as secondary impacts
Inlet facility	The first part of any gas processing facility. It is where the majority of fluids are removed.
Internationally protected biological sites	Sites that, in addition to being designated SSSI are designated under European or other international law or treaties. On land these include Special Protection Areas (SPA) for birds and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) for other fauna, flora and habitats (Sites of [European] Community Importance) and Ramsar wetland sites.
Invertebrate	Any organism that does not have an internal bony or cartilaginous skeleton, such as insects, spiders, snails and related fauna.
Iron Age	The period between about 700BC and AD43 characterised by the use of iron.
L_{90}	If a non-steady noise is to be described it is necessary to know both its level and the degree of fluctuation. The L_n indices are used for this purpose, and the term refers to the level exceeded for n% of the time. Hence, L_{90} is the level exceeded for 90% of the time and is often used to describe the background noise.
$L_{Aeq, T}$	L_{Aeq} is defined as the notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time (T), would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A - weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period.
L_{Amax}	L_{Amax} is the maximum A - weighted sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. L_{Amax} is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little effect on the overall L_{eq} noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the 'fast' sound level meter response.
Land use	The primary use of the land, including both rural and urban activities.
Landform	Combinations of slope and elevation that produce the shape and form of the land.
Landscape analysis	The process of breaking the landscape down into its component parts to understand how it is made up
Landscape assessment	An umbrella term for description, classification and analysis of the landscape.
Landscape character area	Tract of landscape which may include several landscape

	types but which retains a recognisable local identity. They are related to a specific locality, and are therefore unique.
Landscape character type	Distinct unit of landscape where particular landform and land cover elements combine to produce relatively homogenous landscape character. Landscape types are generic in that they may occur in different parts of the country, eg river floodplain, open, rolling downs.
Landscape effects	Change in the elements, characteristics, character and qualities of the landscape as a result of development. These effects can be positive or negative.
Landscape quality	The physical state of the landscape, based upon its intactness, from visual, functional and ecological perspectives. It reflects the state of repair of individual features and elements which make up the character of any one place.
Landscape value	The relative importance attached to a landscape because of its quality/condition and special qualities such as scenic beauty, tranquillity or wildness, rarity, known cultural associations and/or conservation interest. Expresses national or local consensus of opinion and is often used as a basis for designation of areas of landscape within a hierarchy of relative value in which National Parks and AONBs represent the landscapes of highest value which are nationally designated.
Landscape sensitivity	The extent to which a landscape can accept change of a particular type and scale without unacceptable adverse effects on its character
LMP	Light Management Plan
Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)	The Local Biodiversity Action Plan is the agreed strategy for conservation and enhancement in a particular area which will help meet the UK BAP.
Local Nature Reserve	A statutory designation of a site of local nature conservation significance, declared by local planning authorities under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Other non-statutory local nature reserves are established and managed by a variety of public or private bodies (e.g. county wildlife trusts, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds).
Local Plan	A detailed district or borough-wide land-use plan, prepared and adopted by a district planning authority, which is part of the statutory development plan. Consists of a written statement which sets out the district planning authority's development control policies and proposals for land use and transport over a period of about 10 years and an Ordnance Survey-based proposals map. The Ryedale Local Plan and the North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan will be replaced in due course by Core Strategies. In the interim period, the Secretary of State issued Directions in September 2007, identifying those policies in each plan which continue to

remain in force, known as 'saved' policies.

Local Planning Authority	The local planning authority is the district, borough, unitary, city or county council which is the body responsible for the preparation of development plans, processing planning applications and guiding development within the administrative area.
Local Development Documents (LDD)	Local development document is the collective name given to all documents within the local development framework.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	The local development framework is the portfolio of local development documents which provide the basis for delivering spatial planning strategy.
Local Transport Plan (LTP)	Local transport plans are developed by partnerships of local authorities, businesses, transport operators and service users as part of the New Deal for Transport initiative and aim to promote integrated local transport systems and to tackle problems of congestion and pollution (Department of Transport Local Government and the Regions, 2002).
Luminance (cd/m^2)	<p>Luminance expresses the ratio between the <u>intensity</u> emitted in a certain direction and the expanse of the emitting surface. It is indicated with the letter L and is measured in <u>candela per square metre</u> (cd/m^2). A luminance of 1 cd/m^2 is that produced in a certain direction by a surface which has, in that direction, an intensity of 1 candela and that appears to the observer with an expanse of 1 metre squared</p> <p>Luminance is the quantity more directly correlated with vision: it takes into account not only the quantity of energy which reaches the eye, but also the sensation of glare or discomfort that it can produce</p>
Luminous flux (Lumen)	Luminous flux expresses the total quantity of luminous energy emitted from a source over a time interval. The flux does not give any information on the quality of the light, or on its distribution in space. If we imagine a comparison between light and water, a luminous source can be compared to an open tap, and the luminous flux expressed as the litre quantity of water that flows from the tap per second. The flux is indicated with the Greek letter Φ (Phi) and is measured in <u>lumen</u> (lm).
Luminous intensity (Candela)	<p>Luminous intensity expresses the quantity of light which leaves a source in a certain direction. It is indicated by the letter I and is measured in <u>candela</u> (cd). More specifically, intensity expresses the ratio between the exit <u>flux</u> of a source within a certain solid angle and the size of the solid angle itself. An intensity of 1 candela corresponds with a flux of 1 <u>lumen</u> exiting from a solid angle of 1 steradian.</p> <p>Luminous intensity is a vector quantity therefore it is not sufficient to indicate the quantity alone but the associated</p>

direction must also be indicated in order to express it. To evaluate a lighting fixture, it is very useful to analyse the relative intensities in all directions on a plane.

Magnitude	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect.
Medieval	The period of the Middle Ages between the early 5th century and mid 16th century AD.
Mesolithic	The period of the Middle Stone Age between about 9000BC and 4000BC characterised by hunter-gatherer communities.
Metering Facility	Provision of fiscal quality metering (usually inline ultrasonic meters), together with gas quality management instrumentation (for example, for calorific value, dew point and hydrogen sulphide concentration).
Meter Operator	Appointed by the developer to provide tariff metering at the hot tap for billing purposes.
Mitigation Measures	Actions proposed to moderate adverse impacts and to enhance beneficial impacts arising from the whole or specific elements of the Proposed Development.
Minerals Planning Statements (MPS)	Documents issued by CLG setting out government policy and advice on minerals planning issues.
National Nature Reserve	An area designated by Natural England under 16 to 29 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Typically, NNRs are among the best examples of a particular habitat. NNRs are of national importance.
Natural Gas	Naturally occurring methane from decomposition of organic matter where no oxygen is present.
Neolithic	The period of the New Stone Age between about 4000BC and 2500BC characterised by the first settled farming communities.
Non Technical Summary (NTS)	A report which briefly describes the main points discussed in the Environmental Statement in a clear manner, without the use of technical jargon and phraseology.
Notable species	Notable species are those that are recognised (e.g. as rare, scarce, flagship species etc), as warranting particular attention in a legal or local policy context.
Off-site planting works	Planting proposed on land outside of the Application Site, to be implemented by legal agreement.
Permeability	The property or capacity of a rock, sediment or soil to transmit a fluid; it is a measure of the ease of fluid flow under unequal pressure.
Phase 1 Habitat survey	A qualitative survey, based on mapping (onto standard

	templates – OS maps and/or map record sheets) the distribution of habitat types across a site.
Photomontage	A type of visualisation or illustration that is based on photographs and that simulates the likely appearance of a proposed development in the photographic view.
Pigging	<p>Sending a tool inside the pipeline propelled by pressure. The tool (named after Pipeline Internal Gauging tool) may range from a simple sphere, used to sweep fluids from the pipeline, up to an 'intelligent pig' with instruments to measure the wall thickness and other parameters of the pipeline during maintenance checks.</p> <p>The pig is launched from a pig launcher (a section of pipe with a loading door and valves able to divert flow behind the pig).</p>
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)	Planning Policy Guidance notes set out the UK Government's national policies on different aspects of planning. They are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.
Planning Policy Statements (PPS)	Planning Policy Statements set out the UK Government's national policies on different aspects of planning. They are gradually replacing the Planning Policy Guidance notes.
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres (µm).
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter with a mean aerodynamic diameter of less than 10µm.
Post-medieval	The period from the mid 16th century to the end of the 19th century, including the Industrial Revolution in the mid 18th century.
Prehistoric	Referring to anything belonging to or existing in times before recorded history (the Roman period) and including the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
Primary Route Network	A nationally designated network of roads suitable for long-distance traffic between major centres.
Process Contribution	The ambient pollutant concentration arising from the operation of the proposed facility (i.e. the impact on air quality of the facility in isolation).
Predicted Environmental Concentration	Process Contribution plus the background ambient pollutant concentration.
Proposed Development	The proposals described in the "SAO Gas Act Application", and shown in the drawings accompanying the SAO Stage 2 Gas Act application
Quantitative	This refers to something that can be measured in a precise way to give a definite result. This contrasts with qualitative,

	which is usually a more subjective assessment of the amount of something.
Ramsar Sites	See 'internationally protected biological sites'
Rarity (Ecology)	A measure of relative abundance.
Receptor	A component of the natural, created or built environment such as human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that is affected by an impact. Landscape receptors include physical landscape resources such as woods, hedgerows etc, special interests such as areas of landscape designation and visual receptors include viewer groups such as residents, users of public rights of way and roads.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	A strategy for how a region should look in 15 to 20 years time and possibly longer. It identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal.
Remediation	The treatment of soil / ground water to reduce the level / risk from contamination. There are many forms of remediation that can take place both on and offsite.
Reservoir	The geological structure in which gas is stored, in this case a 20 metre thick layer of sandstone around one and a half miles vertically below ground. The gas is held in pores between the sand grains, rather like a sponge.
Residual Effects	Those effects of the Proposed Development that cannot be mitigated following implementation of mitigation proposals.
Risk assessment	An assessment of the likelihood and severity of an occurrence.
Romano-British	The period characterised by the Romanised culture within that part of Britain that became part of the Roman Empire from AD43 until AD410.
Ruderal	Plant species typical of the early stages of colonisation of disturbed ground, often short-lived species, OR the community formed by a collection of such species in recently disturbed habitat.
Run-off	Precipitation (rain, snow, hail, etc.), snow melt, or irrigation water that appears in uncontrolled surface streams, rivers, drains or sewers.
Scheduled Monuments	Nationally important monuments that are legally protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Scoping Opinion	The formal view of the determining authority on the range of issues and topics to be covered by the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Scoping Study	An exercise undertaken to determine which elements will be covered in an Environmental Statement.
Scrub	Vegetation consisting of stunted trees, bushes, and other plants.
Significance of Effect	The significance of effect is assessed by taking into consideration the environmental sensitivity and importance of a receptor and the nature, magnitude (scale) and duration of the change or effect being assessed.
Site Context	The surrounding area to the Application Site.
Semi-natural habitats	Areas where plant and animal species are predominantly native to the locality and are determined primarily by physical characteristics (such as soil type and drainage) and by the interaction between species including flora and fauna. Such habitats are generally recognized as being of high nature conservation value.
Semi-natural woodland	Woodland which does not originate obviously from planting. Includes sites which are considered 'ancient', secondary woods on ancient sites and woods which may have developed on former settlements or quarries.
Sett	A place of shelter used by badger, typically an underground feature.
Shut In	A well is said to be shut in if the valve at the wellhead is closed, isolating the well bore from the surface facilities. If all the wellhead valves are closed, the reservoir is said to be shut in.
Shut In Pressure	During production, the reservoir pressure will be between 24 and 140 barg at the wellhead. This is the flowing pressure and is dependent upon the length of time the reservoir has been producing and the gas flow rate. When the wellhead valves are closed, the reservoir pressure will rise due to the migration of gas from the reservoir at large towards the well bores. This is the 'shut in pressure' and is expected to be a maximum of 150 barg.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	Non-statutory designation selected at Local Authority level for a site of nature conservation interest.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. SSSIs include wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms.
Sky Glow	The brightening of the night sky above towns, cities and countryside.
Slug catcher	A vessel with a sump (or a system of pipes) to collect 'slugs' of fluid picked up by the gas flow in a pipeline.
Species	A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under

	natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations.
Sound Pressure Level	The effective sound pressure or root-mean-square values of the pressure fluctuations above and below atmospheric pressure caused by the passage of a sound wave, expressed in decibels.
Source Intensity	This applies to each source in the potentially obtrusive direction, outside of the area being lit.
Special Protection Area	See 'internationally protected sites'
Special Area of Conservation	See 'internationally protected sites'
Spill point	The sub-surface contour around the reservoir structure, beyond which gas would no longer be contained. This is analogous to overturning a bowl in a tray of water. If more air (gas) is pumped into the bowl it will push the water down until it eventually bubbles out under the overturned rim of bowl. In this example the rim is the spill point.
Spraint	Otter faeces. Often used to demarcate territorial areas.
Statutory body	Government-appointed organisation that advises on particular issues such as health and safety.
Surface water	Water collecting on the ground or in streams, rivers or lakes.
Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)	Sustainable drainage systems use techniques to control surface water run-off as close to its origin as possible, before it enters a watercourse. This involves moving away from traditional piped drainage systems to engineering solutions that mimic natural drainage processes such as porous pavements.
Ten Year Statement	Document produced annually by National Grid that sets out future supply-demand and investment.
Topography	The natural or artificial features, level and surface form of the ground surface.
Transport Assessment	A quantitative assessment of transport impacts of construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development.
Transport Audit	An audit of all transport work associated with the proposal.
Typicalness (Ecology)	Exhibiting the qualities, traits, or characteristics that identify a kind, class, group, or category.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	See 'Biodiversity Action Plan'.
Visual amenity	The value of a particular area or view in terms of what is seen

Visual effect	Change in the appearance of the landscape as a result of development. This can be positive (ie beneficial or an improvement) or negative (ie adverse or a detraction)
Visual envelope	Extent of visibility to or from a specific location or site.
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique to illustrate the appearance of a proposed development.
Void	The hollow created by the excavation of material in a quarry or open pit.
Watercourse	A flowing body of water such as river, stream or brook.
Well, Wellhead	A well is the hole originally drilled by a drilling rig which is lined with steel casing (i.e. pipe) with cement injected around it at high pressure. The casing is sealed at its bottom end with a casing shoe before drilling out of the bottom with a smaller bit a repeating the casing process. Thus the well consists of a series of ever smaller concentric casings, with the shoes (casing points) selected for operational reasons and to protect aquifers or to isolate other pressurised formations. The inner pipe is the production tubing which conveys the gas to surface where a casing with valves for isolation and maintenance is mounted. This valve arrangement is the wellhead (the casing on which everything is mounted is often called the 'Christmas Tree'.
Well-site	The area required for drilling the wells and for installation of the production equipment. The area is defined by the possible need to site a drilling rig on the site in order to carry out work-over, rather than the area needed for the production equipment.
Work-over	Maintenance of a well. May be a minor operation such as running gauges in to monitor pressure and temperature or may involve pulling production tubing to make repairs or to perforate the tubing to bring other geological strata into production. The final work-over is called abandonment. This is plugging the well and injecting cement into it such that it is completely sealed before cutting off the casings below plough depth.
World Health Organization (WHO)	The World Health Organisation, is the United Nations specialised agency for health. www.who.int/en/ .
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Areas from which a specified element of a development may be visible.
