The Great Grid Upgrade

North Humber to High Marnham

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North Humber to High Marnham

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1. Acronyms

Table 1.1 – Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full Reference
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AAI	Area of Archaeological Importance
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic
AC	Alternating current
ACoW	Archaeological Clerk of Works
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AIL	Abnormal indivisible load
AIS	Air insulated switchgear
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
ALO	Agricultural Liaison Officer
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
ANC	Association of Noise Consultants
AOD	Above ordnance datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AOS	Area of Search
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
AQS	Air Quality Standard
ArbCoW	Arboricultural Clerk of Works
ASHLI	Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
ATI	Ancient Tree Inventory

Abbreviation	Full Reference
AUN	Automated Urban Network
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BDC	Bassetlaw District Council
BGS	British Geological Survey
BHS	British Horse Society
BM	Bellmouth
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic noise level
BOAT	Byway Open to All Traffic
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BoR	Book of Reference
BPM	Best practicable means
BS	British Standard
BSP	Bulk supply point
BT	British Telecommunications Plc
CA	Conservation area
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CBA	Cost-benefit analysis/Council for British Archaeology (note context)
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CCI	Cable Consulting International
CCRA	Climate Change Risk Assessment
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CEZ	Construction exclusion zone
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association

Abbreviation	Full Reference
CL: AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment
CNP	Critical national priority
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CoW	Clerk of Works
CPRSS	Corridor and Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study Report
CRCE	Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards
CROW (Act)	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CS	Core Strategy
CSE	Cable Sealing End
CSEC	Cable Sealing End Compound
CSS	Countryside Stewardship Scheme
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CWS	County Wildlife Site
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DC	Direct current
DCMS	Department of Culture, Media and Sport
DCO	Development Consent Order
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
DfT	Department for Transport
DLL	District Level Licence
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DNO	Distribution network operator
DPD	Development Plan Document

Abbreviation	Full Reference
DSORA	Distribution System Options Report
DTM	Digital terrain model
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECML	East Coast Main Line
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EG	Environmental Gain
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELF	Extremely low frequency
EMC	Electromagnetic compatibility
EMFs	Electric and magnetic fields
EMS	Environmental Management System
EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)
EN-3	National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)
EN-5	National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)
ENSG	Electricity Networks Strategy Group
EnvCoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
EPA	Environmental Protection Act 1990
EPAQS	Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards
EPC	Engineer, Procure and Construct
EPO	Environmental Protection Officer
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
ERDP	England Rural Development Programme
ERoYC	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ES	Environmental Statement

Abbreviation	Full Reference
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESO	Electricity System Operator
EU	European Union
EWEA	European Wind Energy Association
ExA	Examining Authority
FES	Future Energy Scenario
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FRS	Field Reconnaissance Survey
FTE	Full-Time Equivalents
FZ	Flood Zone
GAAC	General Aviation Awareness Council
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIL	Gas insulated line
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIS	Gas insulated switchgear
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GQA	General Quality Assessment Scheme
GSP	Grid supply point
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	Gigawatt
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
GWh	Gigawatt-hours
ha	Hectare
HDD	Horizontal directional drilling
HDV	Heavy duty vehicle
HER	Historic Environment Record

Abbreviation	Full Reference
HGV	Heavy goods vehicle
HIS	Habitat Suitability Index
HLA	Historic Landscape Assessment
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HLCA	Historic Landscape Character Area
HM	His Majesty's
HPA	Health Protection Agency (Centre for Radiation)
HPI	Habitat of Principal Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSE	Health & Safety Executive
HVDC	High voltage direct current
Hz	Hertz
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICCI	In-Combination Climate Change Impact
ICM	Interim Connect and Manage
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
ICRCL	Intergovernmental Committee on the Redevelopment of Contaminated Land
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IET	Institution of Engineering and Technology
ILP	Institution of Lighting Professionals
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
ISEP	Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
km	kilometre
KoT	Keepers of Time
KPI	Key Performance Indicator

Abbreviation	Full Reference
kV	kilovolt
kV/m	kilovolts per metre
LB	Listed building
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDP	Local Development Plan
LDV	Light duty vehicle
LEMP	Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
LEN	Local Electricity Network
LGV	Light goods vehicle
LHA	Local highway authority
LI	Landscape Institute
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LIQ	Land Interest Questionnaire
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LoD	Limits of Deviation
LOP	Land Ownership Parcel
LPA	Local planning authority
LRN	Local Road Network
LSOA	Lower Super Output Areas
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	metre
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MCA	Minerals Consultation Area
MGW	Maximum Gross Weight

Abbreviation	Full Reference
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MIPU	Major Infrastructure Planning Unit
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MP	Member of Parliament
MPGs	Mineral Planning Guidance Notes
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
MW	Megawatt. One million (10^6 / 1,000,000) watts
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy
National Grid ESO	National Grid Electricity System Operator
NB	"*Nota Bene*" (Note Well)
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NC	Natural Capital
NCC	Nottinghamshire County Council
NCN	National cycle network
NERC Act 2006	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
NESO	National Energy System Operator
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
NFU	National Farmers Union
NGED	National Grid Electricity Distribution
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission plc
NGR	National Grid Reference
NH	National Highways
NIA	Noise Important Area
NJUG	National Joint Utilities Group
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NMR	National Monuments Record
NLC	North Lincolnshire Council
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide

Abbreviation	Full Reference
NOx	Oxides of nitrogen
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NPG	Northern Power Grid
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NSER	No Significant Effects Report
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NSR	Noise and vibration sensitive receptor
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
OCoCP	Outline of Code of Construction Practice
OD	Ordnance datum
OELS	Organic Entry Level Stewardship
Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets
Ofwat	Water Services Regulation Authority
OL	Order Limits
OLEMP	Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
PA2008	Planning Act 2008
PAR	Primary Access Route
PD	Permitted Development
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PHE	Public Health England
PIC	Personal Injury Collision
PIL	Person with an Interest in Land
PM	Particulate matter

Abbreviation	Full Reference
PM_{10}	Particulate matter (10 micrometres or less in diameter)
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter (2.5 micrometres or less in diameter)
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guideline (Environment Agency publication)
PPV	Peak particle velocity
PRF	Potential roost feature
PRoW	Public right of way
PSR	Primary Surveillance Radar
Q&A	Question and Answer (document)
QRA	Quantified Risk Assessment
Radar	Radio Detection and Ranging
RAF	Royal Air Force
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments
RF	Radio frequency
RHI	Renewable Heat Incentive
RHPP	Renewable Heat Premium Payments
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects
RIIO	Revenue = Incentives + Innovation + Outputs
RLB	Red Line Boundary
RLCT	Regional Landscape Character Type
RNAG	Reasons for Not Achieving Good
RPA	Root Protection Area
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
RUPP	Road Used as a Public Path
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAGE	Stakeholder Advisory Group on ELF EMFs

Abbreviation	Full Reference
SAMDev	Site Allocations and Management of Development
SATURN	Simulation and Assignment of Traffic to Urban Road Networks
SEI	Site of Ecological Importance
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SFT	Single flat formation
SGT	Super grid transformer
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SOBR	Strategic Options Backcheck and Review
SOCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SoPC	Selection of Preferred Connection
SOR	Strategic Optioneering Report
SoR	Statement of Reasons
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SPP	Special Parliamentary Procedure
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SQSS	Security and Quality of Supply Standard
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSA	Strategic Search Area
SSS	Substation Siting Study
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STEP	Spherical Tokamak for Energy Production

Abbreviation	Full Reference
SuDS	Sustainable drainage systems
TA	Transport Assessment
TAG	Transport Analysis Guidance
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
TM	Traffic Management
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TPP	Tree Protection Plan
TraC	Transitional and Coastal
TTA	Tactical Training Area
TTRO	Temporary Traffic Regulation Order
TRO	Traffic Regulation Order
TWh	Terawatt-hour
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UK	United Kingdom
UK BAP	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan
UK HAP	United Kingdom Habitat Action Plan
UKTS	United Kingdom Tourism Strategy
VPS	Vantage Point Survey
WCH	Walkers, Cyclists and Horse-riders
WEIF	Water Environment Improvement Fund
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WINEP	Water Industry National Environment Programme
WRA	Water Resources Assessment
ZoI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

2. Glossary

Table 2.1 – Glossary

Term	Description
Abnormal indivisible loads (AILs)	Large loads to be delivered to the construction site which by their nature cannot be broken into smaller multiple deliveries
Above Aerodrome Level (AAL)	Used as a suffix to a measurement of height above the level of the aerodrome.
Above Ground Level (AGL)	A vertical distance measurement that indicates how high an object, aircraft, or structure is in relation to the localized ground surface directly beneath it.
Above ordnance datum (AOD)	Ordnance datum is a vertical datum used by the Ordnance Survey as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps. A spot height may be expressed as AOD. Usually, mean sea level is used for the datum
Acoustic environment	The sound with contribution from all sources, as modified by the current environment and associated conditions. This is related to the ambient sound, which is the totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of sound from many sources near and far
Acute health effect	An adverse health effect that manifests itself immediately or shortly after exposure to a causative factor (e.g., soil contamination). Associated with short-term exposures
Additional mitigation measures	Further measures required in order to achieve the anticipated outcome. These may be implemented as part of the development consent or through inclusion in the ES
Aerodrome	Any place from which flights operate.
Aerotow	A method of launching gliders where a powered aircraft tows the glider into the air.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A standardised method for classifying agricultural land according to its versatility, productivity, and workability, based upon inter-related parameters including climate, relief, soil characteristics and drainage. These factors form the basis for classifying agricultural land into one of five grades (with Grade 3 land divided into Subgrades 3a and 3b), ranked from excellent (Grade 1) to very poor (Grade 5). ALC is determined using the MAFF Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land,1988
Air Accidents Investigation Branch (AAIB)	A branch of the Department for Transport which investigates civil aircraft accidents and serious incidents within the United Kingdom, its overseas territories and crown dependencies.

Term	Description
Airfields Advisory Team (AAT)	A team within the CAA advocating for the interests of general aviation aerodromes in the planning process.
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	If a local authority finds any places where the Air Quality Objectives (AQO) are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an AQMA there. This area could be just one or two streets, or it could be much bigger. Then the local authority will put together a plan to improve the air quality - a Local Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP)
Air Quality Objectives (AQO)	The AQOs are policy targets often expressed as a maximum ambient concentration not to be exceeded, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, over a specified averaging period
Air Quality Standards (AQS)	The AQS Regulations report limit values at differing averaging periods for certain pollutants. There are limits provided for the protection of human health for sulphur dioxide, NO_2, benzene, CO and lead. Target values have been set for the concentration of $PM_{2.5}$
Alternating Current (AC)	The electrical current changes direction and magnitude in a cycle. Mains electricity is alternating current
Ancient semi-natural woodland	An area of ancient woodland where the vegetation is made up of trees and shrubs native to the site and which have predominately arisen from natural regeneration.
Ancient tree	A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with trees of the same species. Characterised by biological, cultural or aesthetic features of interest.
Ancient woodland	Land that has been continually wooded since at least 1600 in England. Regarded as ‘irreplaceable habitat’ in national planning policy and guidance. Ancient woodland greater than 2 ha is recorded on the Natural England Ancient Woodland Inventory
Annex 1 habitat	Annex 1 Habitat refers to a habitat as defined under the EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora
Arboricultural Method Statement	A methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development which is within the root protection area, or has the capacity to adversely affect, any retained tree.
Arboriculturist	A person who has, through relevant education, training or experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Archaeological Interest	A heritage asset with value from the potential to hold evidence about the past that can be retrieved though specialist investigation
Architectural/Artistic Interest	A heritage asset with value from contemporary appreciation of a heritage asset’s aesthetics

Term	Description
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act). It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty. Since November 2023, AONBs in England and Wales have been renamed as "National Landscapes."
Artificial ground	Deposits that have accumulated or been placed through human activity
Associated development	Development which is associated with a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), as defined in section 115 of the Planning Act 2008. It should be subordinate to, and necessary for, the construction and/or the effective operation of the NSIP that is the subject of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application
Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB)	Australia's national transport safety investigator.
Authorised development	The works that the Development Consent Order (DCO) permits to be carried out, as defined and described in Schedule 1 of the DCO, by reference to numbered works and approved plans
Background sound/noise level	The A weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting F and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels. This represents the underlying sound level in the absence of contributions from the sound source under assessment relating to the residual sound level but characterised by $L_{A90,T}$
Baseline	The situation prevailing before the Project is commenced (the current baseline), and also to the situation that would prevail in the future without the Project (the projected future baseline)
Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land	Defined as land of excellent (ALC Grade 1), very good (Grade 2) and good (Subgrade 3a) agricultural quality. BMV agricultural land is afforded a degree of protection against development within planning policy
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	An approach to development which aims to leave nature in a better state than it was before the project was completed. National Grid has made a commitment to delivering a BNG target of 10% above baseline on its development projects (as agreed with Ofgem)
Birds of Conservation Concern	Quantitative criteria are used to assess the population status of bird species found in the UK, which are placed on the red, amber or green list. With those on the red list being at most risk
British Standard BS 3998:2010	Provides guidelines and best-practice recommendations for the correct methodology and techniques of practical tree management. To be interpreted by appropriately qualified and experienced persons.

Term	Description
British Standard BS 5837:2012	Provides guidance and recommendations for the integration of trees and development. To be interpreted by appropriately qualified and experienced persons.
Bronze Age	2,600 BCE to 700 BCE
Cable Sealing End Compound (CSEC)	Electrical infrastructure used as the transition point between overhead lines and underground cables. A compound on the ground acts as the principal transition point
CAP 168	A document by the CAA outlining the licensing requirements for aerodromes.
CAP 793	Guidance provided by the CAA on safe operating practices at unlicensed aerodromes.
Chronic health effect	An adverse health effect that occurs as a result of long-term regular or continuous exposure to a causative factor (e.g., soil contamination)
Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)	The UK's specialist aviation regulator responsible for ensuring the safety of aerodromes and aircraft operations.
Circuit pattern	The flight path followed by aircraft when taking off, landing, or flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome.
Code of Construction Practice	A code of construction practice sets out the standards and procedures to which a developer (and its contractors) must adhere in order to manage the potential effects of construction works
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest identified by the Local Planning Authority.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The purpose of the CEMP is to outline how construction of the Project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area. The CEMP will detail the implementation of measures in accordance with environmental commitments outlined in the ES. It is a 'live' document which is to be reviewed and updated at regular intervals throughout the Project life cycle
Construction Exclusion Zone	An area within which all site clearance and construction activities, access and storage of materials are prohibited.
Control and management measure	Actions that would occur with or without input from the EIA feeding into the design process. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet other existing legislative requirements or actions that are considered to be standard practice used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects. These would also be embedded within the design of the Project
Coppicing	A traditional woodland management technique where a tree is cut down to near ground level so that it can regrow multiple new shoots from the stump.

Term	Description
Corridor	A broad area, within which a new overhead line could be routed
Crown	The upper part of a tree, measured from the lowest branch, including all branches and foliage.
Cumulative effects	There are two types of effect, intra-project effects and inter-project effects. The former occurs as a result of two or more impacts from the same project acting together (i.e., combined), to result in a new or changed effect on a single receptor. The latter arise as a result of the Project in combination with other projects
Decibel (dB)	Noise is conventionally measured in decibels (dB). The ratio between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound is a million to one in terms of the change in sound pressure. Due to this wide range, a scale based on logarithms is used in noise level measurement. The scale used is the dB scale which extends from 0 to 140 dB corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level
Demographic	Relating to the structure of populations
Development Consent Order (DCO)	Where the Secretary of State (SoS) proposes to grant consent for a NSIP, this will be through a DCO which is normally made as a statutory instrument – a form of secondary legislation. The DCO not only provides planning consent for the Project but may also incorporate other consents and include authorisation for the compulsory acquisition of land
Direct effects	Direct effects are those that result directly from the Project
Double tee	A connection from both circuits on either side of the same structure, creating a third and fourth circuit on another structure
Driver delay	Traffic delays to non-development traffic
Dust	Generic term used to describe larger non-respirable airborne particulates (typically those which are deposited rapidly and normally associated with soiling/marking of property, cars, vegetation etc.)
Early medieval	410 to 1066 CE
East Coast Main Line (ECML)	Electrified railway between London and Edinburgh
Effects	For the purposes of the EIA and Environmental Statement, the term ‘effects’ refers to the consequences of changes (e.g., habitat becomes degraded by changes in drainage pattern)
Electric and magnetic fields (EMFs)	Electric fields are created by differences in voltage: the higher the voltage, the stronger will be the resultant field. Magnetic fields are created when electric current flows: the greater the current, the stronger the magnetic field. An electric field will exist even when there is no current flowing. If current does flow, the strength of the

Term	Description
	magnetic field will vary with power consumption, but the electric field strength will be constant
Electricity transmission system	The electricity transmission system is made up largely of 400 kV, 275 kV and 132 kV assets connecting separately owned generators and interconnectors with the demand for electricity fed directly from the transmission system, and distribution systems. The 'transmission' classification applies to assets at 132 kV or above in Scotland or offshore. In England and Wales, it relates to assets at 275 kV and above. The electricity transmission system is designed to make sure there is sufficient transmission capacity to ensure that the system can be operated in an economic and efficient way by the NESO, ensuring power can be moved from where it is generated to demand centres across Britain. This planning and development of the electricity transmission system is governed by the Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS) which ensure that the network is developed and operated securely and is resilient to any foreseeable network faults and disruption
Embedded mitigation measures	Modifications to the location, design or operation of the development identified during the iterative design process in order to prevent or reduce likely adverse effects, and that are an inherent part of the Project. These will be embedded within the design of the Project. In addition, best practice/industry standard measures also form embedded mitigation
Environmental Gain (EG)	National Grid has defined 'Environmental Gain' with Ofgem as being an amalgam of BNG and the status of Natural Capital (NC). This sees a simple formula being used to calculate overall EG
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An EIA is a tool for systematically examining and assessing the impacts and effects of a development on the environment. The objective of the EIA is to identify any likely significant effects which may arise from the Project and identify measures to prevent, reduce or offset any adverse effects
Environmental Statement (ES)	The outcome of the EIA process is reported within a document called an ES
Fear and intimidation	In the context of traffic and transport, these may be experienced by people as a result of an increase in traffic volume and its proximity or the lack of protection caused by such factors as narrow pavement widths
Flood Risk Activity Permit	A formal approval issued by regulatory authorities that allows individuals or organisations to carry out specific works or activities in, near, or that may affect a watercourse, floodplain or flood defence infrastructure

Term	Description
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	The FRA will assess the flood risk both to and from the Project and demonstrate how that flood risk will be managed over the Project's lifetime
Foundations Works Risk Assessment	An assessment that identifies, analyses and mitigates risks associated with the construction of foundations for buildings or structures
Future baseline	This is the theoretical situation that would exist in the absence of the Project. This is based upon extrapolating the current baseline using technical knowledge of likely changes over the identified period (for example anticipated habitat change over time, climate change projections, traffic and waste volume growth over time, etc.)
Future Energy Scenarios (FES)	Published annually by the ESO to indicate future power requirements and where future connections may occur across the network
General Aviation (GA)	All civil aviation flights other than scheduled airline services or military operations.
Graduated Swathe	Indicate the broad areas where the components of the new overhead lines forming part of the Project are likely to be located at non-statutory consultation stage
Ground dissolution (of limestone)	A reduction in the solid mass of rock as a result of groundwater dissolving it. This loss of mass can cause ground instability at the surface
Ground gas	A general term to include all gases occurring and generated within the ground whether originating from Made Ground or from natural soil or rock. Typically used to mean only potentially hazardous ground gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, hydrogen sulphide and carbon monoxide
Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI)	HPI are covered under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The term is interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Habitat', 'Section 41 habitat' and 'NERC s41 habitat'
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A HRA refers to the several distinct stages of Assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a habitats site before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it
Heavy goods vehicle (HGV)	Goods vehicles and buses >3.5 t gross vehicle weight

Term	Description
Heritage significance	The significance of a heritage asset is the product of the value it holds for this and future generations as a result of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interests
Historical interest	A heritage asset with value from its association with past events or past people; or where a heritage asset is illustrative of a particular asset type, theme, or period
Holford Rules	A series of guideline rules around overhead line routeing. The guidelines were initially developed in 1959 and have been reviewed on a number of occasions by National Grid and by the other UK transmission licence holders. One of the reviews was against the Electricity Act 1989. The Guidelines provide a set of design criteria that have stood the test of time and become accepted industry best practice in overhead line routeing. The guidelines now form an important part of national planning policy relating to the development of electricity networks, as set out in National Policy Statement EN-5.
ICAO Annex 14	International Civil Aviation Organization standards for aerodrome design and operations.
Impacts	For the purposes of the EIA and Environmental Statement, the term ‘impacts’ is used to describe the changes that arise as a result of the Project (e.g., changes in drainage pattern)
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD are calculated based on the following factors: income deprivation, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment
Indirect and secondary effects	Indirect and secondary effects are those which are not caused immediately by the Project but arise as a consequence of it. As such they would normally occur later in time or at locations farther away than direct effects. An example would be where water or gas pipes are damaged as a result of the Project, and the consequences of that damage is fire or flood risk to other receptors
Inter-project effects	Arise as a result of the Project in combination with other large-scale developments or projects
Intra-project effects	Effects that occur as a result of two or more impacts acting together (i.e., combined, to result in a new or changed effects on a single receptor)
Iron Age	800 BCE to 43 CE
Kilovolts (kV)	A unit of electromotive force, equal to 1,000 volts
Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	A plan outlining the management, maintenance and enhancement of a site’s landscape and ecological features in line with environmental regulations

Term	Description
Landscape Character Area (LCA)	Discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type with a broadly consistent character, which might include: pattern of topography, land use, vegetation cover, geology, cultural and ecological features, pattern of evolution, visual and perceptual qualities and habitats
Landscape Character Type (LCT)	Generic, typically homogenous types of landscape that may occur in different parts of the country. They have similar geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, land use, patterns of settlement and aesthetic character
Light goods vehicle (LGV)	Cars and small vans <3.5 t gross vehicle weight
Limit of Deviation Aircraft (LoD-Aircraft)	The maximum limit of deviation of an aircraft in flight whilst flying a standard circuit pattern.
Limit of Deviation OHL (LoD-OHL)	The maximum limit of deviation of the Overhead Line (OHL).
Line swap over	When routeing a new overhead line in parallel to an existing overhead line, a constraint such as a property or settlement may block the route of the new overhead line. A line swap over allows the new overhead line to route around the constraint, whilst avoiding encirclement of the constraint, by connecting the new overhead line to the existing one. The new overhead line route then continues on the other side of the existing overhead line, avoiding the constraint.
Listed building	A building or structure of special historical or architectural/artistic interest. Designated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are likely to be listed, as are most buildings built between 1700 and 1850
Local Geological Sites	A non-statutory designation for regionally important geological and geomorphological sites that have been identified as being of importance locally
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Non-statutory nature conservation sites of local value
Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)	LSOAs are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected
Main river	A watercourse that is formally designated as such by the Environment Agency due to its significance for managing flood risk
Main Works Contractor(s)	Contractor(s) appointed by National Grid to construct the Project
Medieval	1066 to 1540 CE
Mesolithic	10,000 BCE to 4,000 BCE

Term	Description
Modern	1901 to present
National cycle network (NCN)	The NCN is a UK-wide network of signed paths and routes for walking, cycling, wheeling and exploring outdoors
National Energy System Operator (NESO)	NESO is the electricity system operator for Great Britain, ensuring electricity is always where it is needed and the transmission network remains stable and secure in its operation. As of 1 October 2024, NESO is a public body wholly owned by the Secretary of State. It was formerly part of National Grid Group plc and called the National Grid Electricity System Operator (ESO)
National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) ('National Grid')	National Grid operates the national electricity transmission network across Great Britain and owns and maintains the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. National Grid does not distribute electricity to individual premises, but its role in the wholesale market is vital to ensuring a reliable, secure and quality supply to all
National Policy Statement (NPS)	A statement designated by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero outlining requirements to safeguard UK civil and military aerodromes against adverse impacts from new energy infrastructure.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	NSIPs are developments (relating to energy, transport, water, or waste) which are identified in the Planning Act 2008 and require a type of consent known as "development consent"
Natural Capital (NC)	The total stock of natural resources and services provided by natural assets which benefit people
Natural Superficial Deposits	Geologically recent deposits that consist of various sediments (clay, sand, gravel etc.) and sit on top of the bedrock
Nautical Mile (NM)	A unit of distance used primarily in marine and aviation navigation.
Neolithic	4,000 BCE to 2,200 BCE
Network Rail	Network Rail is the organisation responsible for owning, operating, maintaining and developing most of the railway infrastructure in Great Britain, including tracks, signalling systems, bridges, tunnels, viaducts and major railway stations.
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	Reddish brown gas (in high concentrations), respiratory irritant and precursor to photochemical processes which produce other pollutants, photochemical smog and contribute to global warming
NGED	The licensed electricity Distribution Network Operator (DNO) responsible for operating, maintaining and developing the electricity distribution network in the East Midlands, West Midlands, South West England and South Wales.

Term	Description
Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM)	A broad category which includes mobile machines, and transportable industrial equipment or vehicles which are fitted with an internal combustion engine and not intended for transporting goods or passengers on roads
Notable tree	A tree that is very large but does not qualify as ancient or veteran.
Notice to Airmen (NOTAM)	A notice containing information essential to personnel concerned with flight operations but not known sufficiently in advance to be publicised by other means.
NPG	The licensed Distribution Network Operator (DNO) responsible for operating, maintaining and developing the electricity distribution network across North East England, Yorkshire and northern Lincolnshire.
National Private Pilot Licence (NPPL)	A licence allowing individuals in the UK to act as pilot in command in non-commercial operations on aeroplanes or touring motor gliders for UK registered aircraft in UK airspace only. This licence cannot be used overseas.
Ofgem	The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets, supporting the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority, is the government regulator for the electricity and downstream natural gas markets in Great Britain
OLS (Obstacle Limitation Surfaces)	Defined surfaces that establish the limits to which objects may project into the airspace around an aerodrome to ensure safe aircraft operations.
Options appraisal	A robust and transparent process used to compare options and to assess the positive and negative effects they may have across a wide range of criteria including environmental, socio-economic, technical and cost factors. The outcome is to identify a Strategic Proposal for the Project
Options Identification and Selection	Work undertaken to determine the preferred corridor and preliminary routeing and siting options for the Project. It is intended to demonstrate how National Grid's statutory duties, licence obligations, policy considerations, environmental, socio-economic, technical, cost, and programme issues have been considered and provide information on the approach to the identification and appraisal of route corridors and siting locations
Order Limits	The maximum extent of land within which the authorised development may take place
Ordinary watercourse	An ordinary watercourse is any watercourse that is not classified as a main river by the Environment Agency. Ordinary watercourses typically include smaller streams, rivers, ditches, drains, culverts and ponds and are typically managed at the local level by Lead Local Flood Authorities or Internal Drainage Boards

Term	Description
Overhead line	Conductor (wire) carrying electric current, strung from pylon to pylon
Oxides of nitrogen (NOx)	NOx gases are usually produced from the reaction between nitrogen and oxygen during combustion of fuels, such as hydrocarbons, in air; especially at high temperatures, such as in car engines
Palaeolithic	1,000,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE
Particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)	PM is the term used to describe condensed phase (solid or liquid) particles suspended in the atmosphere. Their potential for causing health problems is directly linked to the size of the particles. PM_{10} is particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less (also referred to as micrometres or $1/1000^{th}$ of a meter). $PM_{2.5}$ is particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter
Pathway (for contamination)	A route or means by which a receptor could be, or is, exposed to or affected by a contaminant
Pedestrian amenity	The effect on the relative pleasantness of a pedestrian journey as a result of changes in traffic flow, traffic composition and pavement width/separation from traffic
Pedestrian delay	The ability of people to crossroads as a result of changes in traffic volume, composition and speed, the level of pedestrian activity, visibility and general physical conditions
Permanent effects	These are effects that will remain even when the Project is complete, although these effects may be caused by environmental changes that are permanent or temporary
Phytotoxic	Displaying toxicity towards plants
Plantation on ancient woodland site	An area of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted trees, usually of species not native to the site.
Pollarding	The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches, usually to a point just outside that of the previous cutting. It is usually necessary to re-pollard on a regular basis, annually in the case of some species. Pollarding is a traditional tree management strategy of managing crown growth; it is frequently used in the modern day to manage street trees or those surrounding overhead utilities.
Post-medieval	1540 to 1901
Power control devices	Power control devices are designed to increase or decrease the apparent reactance of a line, thereby pushing power away from or pulling more power towards the circuit on which they are installed

Term	Description
Prior Permission Required (PPR)	A procedure where pilots must call ahead to receive a safety briefing and gain permission to land before approaching and landing at an aerodrome.
Private Pilot Licence (PPL)	A licence allowing individuals in the UK to act as pilot in command in non-commercial operations on aeroplanes or touring motor gliders.
Project need case	Sets out the reasons why the Project is required
Pruning	The removal or cutting back of the tree crown.
Public rights of way (PRoWs)	These are designated routes under the CROW Act 2000, which the public can use at any time
Pylon	Overhead line structure used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators and fittings
Radon	A naturally occurring radioactive chemical element, which occurs as a gas
Ramsar sites	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention
Rating level	The specific sound level, with the addition of character corrections to consider certain acoustic features that could potentially increase the significance of impact. If no acoustic features are present then the rating level is equal to the specific sound level
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment such as water or a building that is affected by an impact
Reconductoring	The replacement of old conductors (wires), insulators, earthwires, etc on an existing overhead line
Registered Battlefield	Register of nationally significant military engagements maintained and designated by Historic England
Registered Park and Garden	Register of historic parks, gardens, grounds, and planned open spaces maintained and designated by Historic England
River Basin Management Plan	A plan that sets out the framework for protecting and improving the water environment within a river basin district, as required under the Water Framework Directive
Road links	A linear spatial object that describes the geometry and connectivity of a road network between two points in the network
Rochdale Envelope	The ‘Rochdale Envelope’ or ‘Design Envelope’ approach is employed where the nature of a proposed development means that some details of a project have not been confirmed (for instance, the precise dimensions of structures) when an application is submitted, and flexibility within clearly defined parameters is therefore sought to address uncertainty

Term	Description
Romano-British	43 to 410 CE
Root Protection Area (RPA)	A notional area of tree root spread (as calculated per BS 5837) considered as the minimum volume necessary to ensure tree health and function
S41 of NERC Act	Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 lists species of principal importance in England for the purpose of conserving biodiversity
Schedule 1 Species	Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), for which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb birds and their young at, on or near an 'active' nest
Scheduled monument	Nationally important and designated archaeological sites and heritage assets and sites protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 . These can be above or below-ground and do not need to be ancient
Scoping Boundary	The Scoping Boundary was defined to represent the likely maximum extent of development. It has been refined based on consultation feedback to form the Order Limits
Scoping Opinion	A Scoping Opinion is requested from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS, to inform the requirements of EIA process and ultimately the ES which will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Through the scoping process the views of the statutory consultees and other relevant organisations on the proposed scope of the EIA are sought
Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS)	The SQSS sets out a coordinated set of criteria and methodologies that the Transmission Licences shall use in the planning and operation of the National Electricity Transmission System
Setting	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate an asset, or may be neutral
Severance	The separation of people from places and other people and places or impede pedestrian access to essential facilities
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur
Site of Ecological Importance (SEI)	An old system of designated sites designated by the local authority (on the basis of their wildlife and amenity value which are gradually being reviewed and reassessed against new LWS selection criteria and where they qualify will be replaced by LWS

Term	Description
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Non-statutory nature conservation sites, these are equivalent to LWS
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An area of land designated by Natural England as of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features
Source (of contamination)	A substance that is in, on or under the land and that has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution of Controlled Waters
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	Protected areas in the UK designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	Protected areas for birds in the UK classified under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales
Species of Principal Importance (SPI)	Covered under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. The term is interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Species', 'Section 41 species' and 'NERC s41 species'
Specific sound level	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by a specific sound source (i.e., the sound source under assessment in accordance with BS 4142:2014) at the assessment location over a given reference time interval, Tr
Strategic Proposal	The outcome of the strategic options appraisal; the Strategic Proposal is then taken forward to the Options Identification and Selection stage
Strategic Road Network (SRN)	The SRN is made up of motorways and trunk roads (the most significant 'A' roads)
Substation	Electrical equipment in an electric power system through which electrical energy is passed for transmission, transformation, distribution or switching
Super grid transformer	Used at substations along the electricity transmission system to increase or reduce voltage
Surface Water Management Plan	A document or strategy designed to manage surface water runoff and drainage during construction activities
Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)	SuDS are drainage solutions designed to manage surface water in a way that mimics natural processes, promoting sustainability by reducing flood risk, improving water quality and enhancing the environment
Temporary effects	These are effects that are related to environmental changes associated with a particular activity and that will cease when that activity finishes

Term	Description
Transboundary effects	Transboundary effects are those effects that would affect the environment in another state within the European Economic Area (EEA)
Transitional and Coastal (TraC) waterbody	A collective term used in the Water Framework Directive datasets and assessments to refer jointly to transitional (estuarine) and coastal waterbodies
Transitional waterbodies	Waterbodies that are located between freshwater and marine environments
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	A statutory designation protecting trees, administered by the relevant local planning authority
Underground cable	An insulated conductor carrying electric current designed for underground installation
Veteran tree	A tree that has the biological or aesthetic characteristics of an ancient tree but is not ancient in years compared with others of the same species.
Vibration	Vibration is an oscillatory motion. The magnitude of vibration can be defined in terms of displacement, i.e., how far from the equilibrium something moves, velocity (how fast something moves), or acceleration (the rate of change of velocity)
VFR (Visual Flight Rules)	A set of regulations under which a pilot operates an aircraft in weather conditions generally clear enough to allow the pilot to see where the aircraft is going.
Water Framework Directive	The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all waterbodies. It is transposed into law in England and Wales via The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) WFD Regulations 2017, which were retained via the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018
Water Industry National Environment Programme	A programme that sets out legally required and voluntary measures for water companies to protect and improve the water environment, aligning with environmental regulations and national priorities like the Water Framework Directive
World Heritage Site	A natural or man-made site, area, or structure recognised as being of outstanding international importance and therefore as deserving special protection. Sites are nominated to and designated by the World Heritage Convention
Zone of Influence (ZoI)	An identified geographical area around the Project where there is a potential for impacts to occur
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development, usually shown on a map

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