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Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

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Document 1.6: Glossary and Acronyms

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Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009 Regulation 5(2)(q)

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Contents

Acronyms	1
Glossary	16

Acronyms

Acronym	Full Reference
~	Approximately (note 'c.' also used)
£m	£Million
<	Less than
>	Greater than
µg	Microgram
µg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic metre
1 GW	1000 MW
1 GWh	1000 MWh
1 kW	1000 W
1 MW	1000 kW
1 MWh	1000 kWh
1 TWh	1000 GWh
85 th ile	85 th percentile speed – the speed below which 85% of traffic travels
AAAC	All Aluminium Alloy Conductor
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAR	Annual Average Rainfall
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic Flow
AC/DC	Alternating Current/Direct Current
ACS	Average Cold Spell
ACSR	Aluminium Steel Reinforcement Conductor
AD	Anno Domini
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AFS	Archaeological Framework Strategy
AGI	Above Ground Installation
AGL	Above Ground Level
AGNIR	Advisory Group on Non-Ionising Radiation
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AIL	Abnormal indivisible load
AIM	Aerial Investigation and Mapping
AIMD	Active Implantable Medical Device

Acronym	Full Reference
AIS	Air Insulated Switchgear
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
ANGS	Accessible Natural Green Space
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APFP Regulations	Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended)
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ARN	Affected Road Network
ASNW	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
AT0	Accumulated temperature above 0°
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counter
ATI	Ancient Tree Inventory
ATT	Archaeological Trial Trenching
AWI	Ancient Woodland Inventory
BBS	Breeding Bird Survey
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (now the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero)
BFI	Base flow Index
bgl	Below ground level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
bn	Billion
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic Noise Level – A standard metric of the noise level generated by road traffic on a carriageway. Defined as the sound level exceeded for 10% of the time at a distance of 10m from the carriageway edge between the hours of 06:00 and 23:00 during weekdays.
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BoR	Book of Reference, as required by The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009
BP	Before Present
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BS	British Standard

Acronym	Full Reference
BSBI	Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland
BTELANE	Braintree Protected Lane
BTHK	Bat Tree Habitat Key
BTO	British Trust of Ornithology
C	Century
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CB	Confirmed Breeder
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBH	Circumference Breast Height
CBR	California Bearing Ration
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CCG	Clinical Commission Group
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDM Regulations	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
CEA	Cumulative effects assessment
CEH	Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
CEMFWR	Control of Electromagnetic Fields at Work Regulations
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CIT	Carbon Interface Tool
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
CLR11	Contaminated Land Report 11
CNI	Critical National Infrastructure
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974
COR	Connection Options Report

Acronym	Full Reference
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
COVID-19	Coronavirus
CR	Critically Endangered
CRCE	Centre For Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSC	Current Source Conductor
CSE	Cable Sealing End
CSEPP	Cable Sealing End Pylon Platform
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CSZ	Core Sustenance Zone
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CWS	County Wildlife Site
DAFOR	Qualitative measurement of vegetation cover: D = Dominant; A = Abundant; F = Frequent; O = Occasional; and R = Rare
DAP	Demolition Access Point
DAS	Design and Access Statement
dB	Decibel – unit for measuring noise
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
DC	Direct Current
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government (now DLHUC)
DCO	Development Consent Order
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change (now the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero)
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DLHUC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
DLL	District Level Licence
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid – used for confirmation of bat species
DNO	Distribution Network Operator (e.g. UK Power Networks)
DOMIN	Quantitative measurement of vegetation cover
DPD	Development Plan Document
DSM	Digital Surface Model

Acronym	Full Reference
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EA	Environment Agency
EAP	Environmental Access Point
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EDF	EDF Energy
EEG	Electroencephalogram
EFC	Essex Field Club
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
EHO	Environment Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELF	Extremely Low Frequency
ELMS	Environmental Land Management Schemes
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMF	Electric and Magnetic Field
EN	Endangered
EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy
EN-5	National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure
ENSG	Electricity Networks Strategy Group
EnvCoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
EPS	European Protected Species
ES	Environmental Statement
ESDAL	Electronic Service Delivery for Abnormal Load
ETYS	Electricity Ten Year Statement
EU	European Union
EW	Extinct in the Wild
EWBS	English Wintering Bird Survey
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
EWT	Essex Wildlife Trust
FCD	Field Capacity Days
FCS	Favourable Conservation Status
FEH	Flood Estimation Handbook

Acronym	Full Reference
FES	Future Energy Scenarios
FGL	Finished Ground Level
FLT	Full line tension gantry
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FRAP	Flood Risk Activity Permit
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSL	Finished Surface Level
GB	Great Britain
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GCR	Geological Conservation Review Site
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GEP	Good Ecological Potential
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIL	Gas Insulated Line
GIS	Geographical Information System or Gas Insulated Switchgear
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment, Version 3
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GQA	General Quality Assessment
GS	Geophysical Survey
GSP	Grid Supply Point (substation)
GVD	General Vesting Declaration
GW	Gigawatt (1,000 million Watts)
GWDTE	Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystem
H&S	Health and Safety
ha	Hectare
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle (>3.5 tonnes)
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HLS	Higher Level Stewardship

Acronym	Full Reference
HLT	Historic Landscape Type
HND	Holistic Network Design
HPA	Health Protection Agency
HPI	Habitats of Principal Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HSM	Habitat Suitability Modelling
HSR	Habitats and Species Regulations
HV	High Voltage
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
Hz	Hertz
IAP	Important Arable Plant
IAPA	Important Arable Plant Areas
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ICD	Implanted Cardiac Defibrillator
ICM	Interim Connect and Manage
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IEA	Institute of Environmental Assessment
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IET	Institution of Engineering and Technology
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
INNS	Invasive and non-native species
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission (functions now performed by the Planning Inspectorate)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
ISIS	Invertebrate Species-habitat Information System

Acronym	Full Reference
ISO	A measure of how sensitive photographic film is to light. Digital cameras are able to be set at different sensitivities providing an additional means of controlling exposure.
IUCN	International Union FOR THE Conservation of Nature
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
kA	Kiloampere (1000 Amperes)
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt (1,000 Volts)
kV/m	Kilovolt per metre
kVA	Kilo Volt Amps
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hour
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LC	Least Concern
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LDC	Land Drainage Consent
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LED	Light-emitting Diode
LEMP	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
Leq	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LHA	Local Highway Authority
LI	Landscape Institute
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LIQ	Land Interest Questionnaire
LIR	Local Impact Report
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LoD	Limits of Deviation
LONI	Letter of No Impediment

Acronym	Full Reference
LoWS	Local Wildlife Site
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LPP	Local Planning Policy
LQA	Land Quality Assessment
LRN	Local Road Network
LRS	National Grid's Land Rights Strategy
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LSOA	Lower-layer Super Output Area
LTP	Local Transport Plan
LURB	Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill
LVA	Landscape and Visual Appraisal
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
m	Metre/Million
m ³	Cubic Metre
MAFF	Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MAHP	Major Accident Hazard Pipeline
MCA	Mineral Consultation Areas
MCC	Manual Classified Count
MEX	Monuments of Essex
MF	Magnetic Field
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MHRA	Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency
MI	Mega litre
MI/d	Million litres per day
mm	Millimetres
mm/s	Millimetres per second (a metric of vibration from construction activities)
MoRPh	Modular River Physical [Survey]
MP	Member of Parliament
MPA	Mineral Planning Authority
MRA	Mineral Resource Assessment
ms	Millisecond (one thousandth of a second).

Acronym	Full Reference
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
MSF	Monuments of Suffolk
MVA	Megavolt Ampere
MW	Megawatt (1 million Watts)
MWMP	Materials and Waste Management Plan
NAE	Net Additional Expenditure
NATS	National Air Traffic Service
NB	Non-breeding
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NCA	National Character Area
NCN	National Cycle Network
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
NERL	Nats (En Route) Public Limited Company
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
NETS SQSS	National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard
NGESO	National Grid Energy System Operator
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NGR	National Grid Reference
NGV	National Grid Ventures
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NIA	Noise Important Area
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide: Pollution associated with vehicle traffic
NOA	Network Options Assessment
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NPD	Neighbourhood Development Plans
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement

Acronym	Full Reference
NR	Nationally Rare
NRPB	National Radiological Protection Board
NRSWA	New Roads and Street Works Act
NS	Nationally Scarce
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NSR	Noise and vibration sensitive receptor
NSRI	National Soil Research Institute
NT	Near Threatened
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine
OD	Ordnance Datum
OGV	Ordinary Goods Vehicle
OHL	Overhead Line
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
OS	Ordnance Survey
OTNR	Offshore Transmission Network Review
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
OWSI	Outline Written Scheme of Investigation
PA	Planning Act
PAWS	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
PB	Probable Breeding
PBDE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers
PC	Parish Council
PCZ	Primary Consultation Zone
PDOR	Project Development Options Report
PEI Report	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PHE	Public Health England (now known as the UK Health Security Agency)
PIC	Personal Injury Collision
PIL	Person with an Interest in Land
PINS	Planning Inspectorate

Acronym	Full Reference
PIR	Passive Infrared Sensor
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 10µm.
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 2.5µm.
PoAW	Potential Ancient Woodland
PoAWS	Potential Ancient Woodland Site
PPA	Planning Performance Agreement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity (a metric of vibration from construction activities)
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment
PRF	Potential Roost Feature (Bat)
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PS	Possible Breeding
PSD	Particle Size Distribution
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
PWS	Private Water Supplies
QP	Qualified Person
RBD	River Basin District
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RCN	Regional Cycle Network
RCS	Route Corridor Study
RDB	Red Data Book
RF	Radio Frequency
RFC	Ratio of highway flow to capacity
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
RHA	Relevant Highway Authority
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RIS3	Road Investment Strategy 3
RMS	Root Mean Square
RNR	Roadside Nature Reserves
RPA	Root Protection Area
rpm	Revolutions per Minute

Acronym	Full Reference
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RTPI	Royal Town Planning Institute
s	Second
SAAR	Standard Average Annual Rainfall
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAGE	Stakeholder Advisory Group on ELF EMFs
SBIS	Suffolk Biodiversity Information Centre
SC	Statutory Consultation
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCENIHR	Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks
SCI	Site of Community Importance
SCL	Special Category Land
SCZ	Secondary Consultation Zone
SERF	South East Research Framework
SF ₆	Sulphur Hexafluoride
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SGT	Super Grid Transformer
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record
SIC	Standard Industrial Classifications (Standard Industry Code)
SINCs	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SLM	Sound Level Meter
SM	Scheduled Monument
SME	Small/Medium Enterprises
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Interest
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage (now NatureScot)
SO	System Operator (e.g. National Grid Electricity System Operator)
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
SOA	Super Output Area
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation in accordance with Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground

Acronym	Full Reference
SoR	Statement of Reasons
SOR	Strategic Options Report
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SPR	Scottish Power Renewables
SPRHOST	Standard Percentage Run-off Hydrology of Soil Types
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SQSS	Security and Quality of Supply Standards
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SVPA	Stour Valley Project Area
SWT	Suffolk Wildlife Trust
T	Tonnes
TA	Transport Assessment
TAG	Transport Analysis Guidance
TCF	Technical Construction File
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act 1990
TEMPro	Trip End Model Presentation Program
TEP	The Environment Partnership
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
TN	Target Note
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TRANSYT	Traffic Network Study Tool
TRO	Traffic Regulation Order
TTM	Temporary Traffic Management
UK	United Kingdom
UK HSA	United Kingdom Health Security Agency
UK-AIR	UK Air Information Resource

Acronym	Full Reference
UKCP09	UK Climate Projections 2009
UKCP18	UK Climate Projections 2018
UKHab	UK Habitat Classification Survey (vegetation survey method)
UKPN	UK Power Networks
UKTAG	UK Technical Advisory Group
UNFCCC	United Framework on Climate Change
V	The unit of electrical voltage, symbol V
V/m	Volts per metre
VAr	Volt Amperes reactive
VIP	Visual Impact Provision
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VP	Vantage Point (for bird surveys)
VU	Vulnerable
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria
WCA 1981	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
WCH	Walkers, Cyclists and Horse Riders
WeBS	The British Trust for Ornithology's Wetland Bird Survey
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organization
WRAP	Waste and Recycling Action Plan
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WwTW	Wastewater Treatment Works
XLPE	Cross-linked Polyethylene
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Glossary

Term	Description
4YL	4YL refers to the existing 400kV overhead line between Bramford Substation and Pelham via Twinstead Tee.
4YLA	4YLA refers to the existing 400kV overhead line between Twinstead Tee and Braintree.
Abnormal indivisible load	A vehicle that is used to transport very large equipment which by the nature of the equipment cannot be broken into smaller multiple deliveries, and has a weight of more than 44,000kg; or an axle load of more than 10,000kg for a single non-driving axle and 11,500kg for a single driving axle; or a width of more than 2.9m; or a rigid length of more than 18.65m
Above Ordnance Datum	Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) refers to the height above mean sea-level, taken from a reference point at Newlyn, Cornwall. This is the national height system for Britain.
Access Points	A location connecting a construction site to the public highway.
Access Routes	A route used by construction traffic within the Order Limits to access a working area from an access point.
Aggregate	Granular material (e.g. sand and gravel or crushed rock) that can be used for building and/or civil engineering purposes (e.g. for concrete production).
Agricultural Land Classification	The system of grading land quality for land use planning purposes. This divides farmland into five grades according to the degree of limitation imposed upon land use by the inherent physical characteristics of climate, site, and soils. Grade 1 land is of an excellent quality, whilst grade 5 land has very severe limitations for agricultural use. Grade 3 is subdivided into subgrades 3a and 3b.
Agri-environment Scheme	Government programme set up to provide funding to enable farmers/land managers to farm in a way that support biodiversity, enhance the landscape and improve the quality of water, air and soil.
Air Quality Management Area	Areas that are identified as areas where Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved. The area covered can range from one or two streets, to much larger areas. The local authority will put together a plan to improve the air quality in the AQMA – a Local Air Quality Action Plan.
Air Quality Objective	AQO are policy targets for a maximum ambient pollutant concentration to be achieved. The objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants.
Alluvium	These deposits consist of soft to firm consolidated, compressible clay and silt with sand and basal gravel. Peat deposits may occur. A stronger, desiccated surface zone may be present.
Alternating Current	The electrical current changes direction in a cycle. Mains electricity is an alternating current.
Ambient Noise	Average noise level in a given situation at a given time usually composite of sounds from many sources near and far.

Term	Description
Amenity	A term used to describe the character or attractiveness of an area. The assessment of amenity considers landscape and visual, noise and vibration, and traffic and transport effects.
Amp	Ampere - Unit of electrical current.
Ancient Tree	A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old in comparison with trees of the same species and is 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 guidance. Ancient woodland greater than 2ha is recorded on the Natural England Ancient Woodland Inventory.
Ancient Woodland Inventory	A dataset managed by Natural England to identify and record information about Ancient Woodland sites in England.
Angle / Tension Pylon	Pylon where a horizontal insulators string attaches the conductors. Tension or 'angle' pylons are used at points where the overhead line route changes direction.
Annual Average Daily Traffic Flow	24 hour traffic count data averaged for all the days in the year i.e. the total traffic flow on a road for a year divided 365.
Annual Average Weekday Traffic Flow	24 hour traffic count data averaged for just the weekdays (Monday to Friday).
Apparent height	The apparent height or angular size of an object is defined as the height that an object would appear at arm's length (61cm) from the viewer and is calculated by considering the known height of an object and distance from that object. For information, for a 50m tall pylon, the apparent height at 10km is 0.31cm, 3km is 1.02cm and 1km is 3.05cm.
Appropriate Assessment	Within Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), Appropriate Assessment is the second stage of the assessment process to assess potential impacts of a plan, programme or project, alone or in-combination, on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site (i.e. SPA, SAC and/or Ramsar site). See also 'HRA'.
Aquifer	A subsurface layer or layers of rock or other geological strata of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater.
Archaeological remains	The material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground, or moveable artefacts.
Archaeological Trial Trenching	Intrusive mechanical excavation to determine the presence, extent, level of survival and potential significance of buried archaeological remains.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Formally designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 to protect areas of the countryside of high scenic quality that cannot be selected for National Park status due to their lack of opportunities for outdoor recreation (an essential objective of National Parks).
Aspect	A component of a topic considered within the assessment, for example water voles (aspect) covered within biodiversity (topic)

Term	Description
Associated Development	Development for which consent is sought via the draft Development Consent Order for the Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement, but which does not fall within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
Authorised Development	The development and associated development described in Part 1 of Schedule 1 (authorised development) of the draft Development Consent Order and any other development authorised by the Order, which is development within the meaning of section 32 of the Planning Act 2008.
Automatic traffic counter	An automatic counter which records the total number of vehicles passing along a designated road or highway, calculating a vehicle's speed and category.
Availability scaling factor	The amount of generation connected to the transmission system is required to be more than the national demand. As a minimum this value has traditionally been 120% of peak demand, this is known as the "Plant Margin". This allows the operation of generation below its maximum output to cover for breakdowns of generators, intermittency of energy source (wind) and to cover faults of generation while in service. The levels of Scaling Factor are dependant upon the type of generation.
Average Cold Spell	A particular combination of weather elements which give rise to a level of peak demand within a financial year (1 April to 31 March) which has a 50% chance of being exceeded as a result of weather variation alone.
A-Weighted	The A Weighting corrects the variation in the ear's ability to hear different frequencies and provides a good representation of how sound is perceived by the human ear.
Basic noise level	A reference noise level at 10m from the nearside carriageway, calculated as a function of traffic flow, percentage of HGVs, average speed, road gradient and road surface.
Bedrock geology	Solid rock formations underlying superficial deposits.
Bellmouth	A flared vehicular access point connecting a construction site to the public highway, designed to accommodate turning movements by large vehicles.
Best and Most Versatile land	Grades 1, 2 and subgrade 3a under the Agricultural Land Classification system.
Best Practicable Means	A term used under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and Environmental Protection Act 1990 to refer to measures which are 'reasonably practicable, having regard to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to financial implications', concerning the mitigation of noise and other potential nuisance.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Biosecurity	Measures aimed at preventing the spread of harmful organisms (e.g. viruses and bacteria) to crops and livestock in order to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases.

Term	Description
Borehole Survey	Used to determine soil and ground suitability for directional drilling and pylon foundations and to survey the borehole to determine its course and end point for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD).
Boundary capability	The capability of the transmission system to physically carry the amount of power required between areas whether that be thermal or stability capability.
British Geological Society	A public sector organisation we are responsible for advising the UK government on all aspects of geoscience as well as providing impartial geological advice to industry, academia and the public.
Busbar	The common connection point of two or more transmission circuits.
Cable	An insulated conductor designed for underground installation.
Cable circuit (underground)	Discrete electrical connection between two points on an electricity network.
Cable Sealing End	Structures used to transfer transmission circuits between underground cables and overhead lines.
Cable Sealing End Compound	Electrical infrastructure used as the transition point between overhead lines and underground cables. A compound on the ground acts as the principal transition point.
Cable Sealing End Pylon Platform	Electrical infrastructure used as the transition point between overhead lines and underground cables. A platform on the pylon acts as the principal transition point.
Cable working area	Working area required to construct the underground cable systems including; haul road, soil storage and installation of cables.
Carcinogen	Is any substance that is an agent directly involved in causing cancer.
Catchment	An area that serves a river with rainwater. Every part of land where the rainfall drains to a single watercourse is in the same catchment.
Category 2 fence	A barrier of 2.4m in height with an electric pulse fence.
Category 3 fence	A barrier of 2.4m in height without an electric pulse fence.
Chainages	The distance of any point along a line (road, watercourse or utility route) is denoted by its chainage, being its distance, measured along the centre line, from a chosen origin or start point of the road. The name 'chainage' has historical connotations based on a technique of measurement where steel chains of 100 links were once used to measure distances.
Circuit	A set of wires along which current flows and returns. It is necessary to have a complete circuit for current to flow. In AC transmission circuits, each consists of three phases.
Code of Construction Practice	A code of construction practice (CoCP) sets out the standards and procedures to which a developer (and its contractors) must adhere in order to manage the potential impacts of construction works.
Combined cycle gas turbine	A generator comprising a gas turbine together with a steam boiler and steam turbine utilising the waste heat from the gas turbine thereby achieving high efficiency.

Term	Description
Commitments	Measures that a developer commits to delivering as part of the project, with the purpose of limiting, mitigating or compensating potential impacts of the project.
Committed development	A development that has full or outline planning permission, or is allocated in an adopted development plan.
Community service provider	Services within the community including health centres, education facilities and community facilities (such as village halls).
Conductor	The overhead wire that carries electricity from one place to another. For example, the line between two pylons.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance as defined in Section 69(1)(a) in the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Construction Compounds	Temporary compounds installed during the construction phase of the project. Each compound may contain storage areas including laydown areas, soils storage and areas for equipment and fuel, drainage, generators, car parking and offices and welfare areas (portacabins).
Construction Environmental Management Plan	A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is a document which provides a consistent approach to the control of construction activities for the project. It would allocate responsible persons, indicators for completion and site-specific control measures for where and when the measures would apply for environmental actions and commitments.
Construction routes	These are the roads on the local road network that would be used by construction vehicles between the strategic road network and the access points within the Order Limits.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	Plan detailing the procedures, requirements and standards necessary for managing the traffic effects during construction of the project so that safe, adequate and convenient facilities for local movements by all transport modes are maintained throughout the construction process.
Consultation Strategy	A strategy setting out National Grid's approach to and programme of public consultation.
Contaminated Land	Land where a substance or contaminant which is in or under the land which has the potential to cause significant harm or the significant possibility of significant harm to human health, property or protected species or significant pollution or the significant possibility of significant pollution to controlled waters.
Converter Station	Part of an HVDC system which either converts AC electricity to DC or converts DC electricity to AC.
Core Strategy	A Core Strategy document is the key compulsory local development document specified under UK planning law. The Core Strategy must set out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area and contain policies to help deliver that vision. Every other local development document is built on the principles it sets out, regarding the development and use of land in a local planning authority's area.

Term	Description
Corona Discharge	An electrical discharge caused by the ionisation of fluid such as air surrounding a conductor carrying a high voltage. It represents a local region where the air (or other fluid) has undergone electrical breakdown and become conductive. A corona occurs at locations where the strength of the electric field (potential gradient) around a conductor exceeds the dielectric strength of the air.
County Wildlife Site	Non-designated areas of land important for their wildlife and nature conservation value. Designation in Suffolk.
Cropmark	Evidence of the presence of sub-surface archaeological remains through the differential growth in a crop.
Crown	The upper part of a tree measured from the lowest branch, including all branches and foliage.
Culvert	A channel or pipe that carries water below the level of the ground.
Cumulative Effects	The assessment of the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impact can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
Current	The flow of electricity. A voltage will always try to drive a current. The size current that is driven depends on the resistance of the circuit.
Cylindrical projection	A method used to map a panorama onto a curved surface using software. The arc of curvature in degrees is equal to the overall horizontal field of view.
Decibel (dB)	Unit for measuring noise.
Development Consent Order	A statutory instrument which grants consents and other rights to build a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, as defined by the Planning Act 2008.
Dewatering	The removal of groundwater (e.g. by pumping) to keep a below-ground works area dry.
Direct Current	Electricity that flows in one direction in a wire or cable and the voltage cannot be increased or decreased using transformers as it can with AC electricity. Converting from AC to DC and back takes place at a Converter Station.
Disaster	A disaster is a man-made/external hazard (such as an act of terrorism) or a natural hazard (such as an earthquake) with the potential to cause an event or situation that meets the definition of a major accident.
Distribution Line	Distribution lines transmit power at 132kV or below for supply to local communities and businesses.
Distribution Network Operator	Companies that own and operate the power lines and infrastructure that connect the National Grid network to individual properties.
District Level Licence	District level licensing is an alternative approach to mitigation licensing for planning applications to develop sites which could affect a protected species e.g. great crested newts.

Term	Description
Double circuit	This refers to the arrangement in which a total of six conductors are provided to make two different transmission circuit. Both the circuits in are mounted or run through the same transmission line.
Drainage Management Plan	Identifies all known risks to the water environment and identifies appropriate use of control measures to protect it from sources of pollution during construction.
Dust	Dust is defined as all particulate matter up to 75µm (millionths of a metre or thousandths of a millimetre) in diameter (according to BS6069) and is both suspended in air and deposited from air. Particles less than 1µm behave more like gases than solids and are generally termed 'fume'. The bulk of particulate matter generated by demolition and construction activity has a diameter greater than 30µm.
Earth Wire	Wire strung between the tops of pylons used for lightning and system protection. May also be used to carry telecommunication signals.
Easement	A legal right in perpetuity granting National Grid the right to install, use, maintain, replace, renew and remove its equipment.
Easement	An easement is a right benefiting a piece of land (known as the dominant land) that is enjoyed over another piece of land owned by someone else (the servient land). Usually, an easement allows the owner of the dominant land to do something on the servient land, such as use a right of way, or run services over it.
Easement Strip	The strip of land over which the apparatus is installed.
East Anglia Demand Area	The demand area served by Necton, Norwich Main, Sizewell and Walpole substations
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
Electric and Magnetic Fields	All equipment that generates, distributes or uses electricity produces Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF), and EMFs also occur naturally. Electric fields are created by differences in voltage: the higher the voltage, the stronger the resultant field. Magnetic fields are created when electric current flows: the greater the current, the stronger the magnetic field
Electric Field	An electric field is the region around a conductor where a force will be experienced by a charge. An electric field is produced by a voltage.
Electrical Safety Clearances	Specified minimum safety clearances that must be maintained between overhead lines and things such as the ground, obstacles, buildings, roads, railways and other power lines.
Electricity Act	The Electricity Act 1989 provided for the privatisation of the electricity supply industry. The act established a licensing regime and a regulator (OFGEM).
Electricity Lines	Either an overhead line or an underground cable used to transmit electricity.
Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002	The regulations place requirements relating to the construction and operation of systems which supply and generate electricity.
Electromagnetic Compatibility	The interaction of electrical equipment with its electromagnetic environment and with other equipment.

Term	Description
Embedded design measures	Measures for the protection of the environment that are embedded (intrinsic) with the design.
Environmental Areas	These are locations identified for environmental embedded measures, mitigation and/ or biodiversity net gain/ environmental enhancement.
Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW)	An environmental specialist with responsibility for monitoring compliance with planning consents, environmental permits, legislation and mitigation.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of the likely effects of a development project on the environment, which is reported in an Environmental Statement that is publicised and consulted on and taken into account in the decision on whether a project should proceed.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The main output from the EIA process, an ES is the report required to accompany an application for development consent (under the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017) to inform public and stakeholder consultation and the decision on whether a project should be allowed to proceed. The EIA Regulations set out specific requirements for the contents of an ES for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
Environmentally Sensitive Area	A designation of an agricultural area which needs special protection because of its landscape, wildlife or historical value.
Equipotential Zone	An area created at end of each pulling section of overhead line for safety purposes.
Equivalent Continuous Sound Level (Leq)	Equivalent continuous sound level is a notional steady sound level that causes the same A-weighted sound energy to be received as that due to the actual and possibly fluctuating sound over a period of time T. It can also be used to relate periods of exposure and noise level. For example, halving or doubling the period of exposure is equivalent in sound energy to a decrease or increase of 3dB(A) in the sound level for the original period.
European Protected Species	Animals and plants listed under the Habitats Directive and protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended.
European Protected Species Licence	The licence issued to permit an activity affecting European Protected Species that would otherwise be an offence under the Habitats Regulations.
Examining Authority	A panel of inspectors, appointed by the Planning Inspectorate, to examine the DCO application.
Ex-ante	Meaning 'before the event' and used to refer to results of surveys that have been undertaken before the construction of National Grid infrastructure.
Explanatory Memorandum	Regulation 5(2)(c) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 requires explanatory memoranda to explain the purpose and effect of provisions in the draft Development Consent Order.
Ex-post	Meaning 'after the event' and used to refer to results of surveys that have been undertaken following construction of National Grid infrastructure.

Term	Description
Extremely Low Frequency	Defined as the range of frequencies from 30 to 300 Hz which include the power frequencies of 50 or 60 Hz
Fault	Electrical fault on a circuit or piece of transmission equipment for which the circuit/equipment switches out automatically.
Fauna	All of the animals in a given area.
Finished Ground Level	The ground surface or the site after all construction, levelling, grading and development has been completed.
Finished surface level	The finished surface level of the foundations of plant and high voltage equipment.
Flood defence	Infrastructure used to protect an area against floods, such as floodwalls and embankments.
Flood Risk Assessment	A flood risk assessment is an assessment of the risk of flooding, particularly in relation to residential, commercial and industrial land use. In England and Wales, the Environment Agency requires a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) to be submitted alongside planning applications in areas that are known to be at risk of flooding.
Flood Zone 1	Land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%).
Flood Zone 2	Land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%), or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood Zone 3	Land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%), or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year.
Floodplain	Area adjacent to river, coast or estuary that is naturally susceptible to flooding.
Flora	The plants within a particular habitat or region.
Fluvial flooding	Flooding by a river or a watercourse.
Forced Outage	Removal from service of a circuit item of transmission equipment following a fault
Fragmentation	Breaking up of, for example, an area of land or habitat resulting in difficulties in accessing or using some or all of that land.
Frequency Weighting Networks	Frequency weighting networks, which are generally built into sound level meters, attenuate the signal at some frequencies and amplify it at others. The A-weighting network approximately corresponds to human frequency response to sound. Sound levels measured with the A-weighting network are expressed in dB(A). Other weighting networks also exist, such as C-weighting which is nearly linear (i.e. unweighted) and other more specialised weighting networks. Variables such as Lp and Leq that can be measured using such weightings are expressed as LpA / LpC, LAeq / LCeq etc.
Full line tension gantries	Types of gantries which allow conductors to connect into a substation or compound directly from a pylon, without requiring a bulky terminal pylon. This allows a larger span between the final pylon and the gantry.

Term	Description
Functional floodplain	This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. The land would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year or is designed to flood in an extreme (0.1%) flood.
Gantries	An overhead bridge-like structure supporting electrical equipment. A transition point from overhead line equipment to equipment in a compound.
Geoarchaeology	The application of earth science principles and techniques to the understanding of the archaeological record.
Geographical Information System	GIS is a framework for gathering, managing and analysing data. It analyses spatial location data and organises layers of information into visualisations on maps.
Global Positioning System	Global navigation satellite system that provides geolocation and time information to the receiver anywhere in the world with an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites.
Grantor	An owner or occupier of land where National Grid transmission equipment is sited.
Green Belt	An area of open land around a city, on which building is restricted by planning policy.
Grid supply point substation	Used to change (or transform) the voltage from a higher to lower voltage to allow it to be transmitted to local homes and businesses. In this case it provides an alternative supply to the Distribution Network Operator, UKPN to allow the existing 132kV line to be removed.
Groundwater	Water that is in the ground, this is usually referring to water in the saturated zone below the water table.
Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems	Wetlands which critically rely on groundwater flows and/or chemistries.
Groundwater status	The status of a body of groundwater, determined by the poorer of its quantitative status and its chemical status.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
Habitat Suitability Index	A technique used for evaluating the suitability of habitats for great crested newt in order to assess the likelihood of their presence or absence.
Habitat Suitability Modelling	A statistical technique that predicts the distribution of a species from environmental variable data and bat occurrence records which can produce heat maps, identifying the most important flight paths and habitat connections for bats. The model identifies which of the environmental variables assessed (such as roads, the presence of woodland, or water) will most affect the distribution of a species.
Habitats Regulations Assessment	The process by which plans and projects are assessed as to whether they are likely to have a significant effect on a European site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended.
Haul Road	Another term used for the temporary access route, which is a temporary route built to carry construction vehicles within the Order Limits.

Term	Description
Health and Safety Executive	The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is the national independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness.
Heavy Goods Vehicle	Goods vehicles weighing more than 3500kg.
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
High Pressure Pipeline	A pipeline operating at above 7 bar or approximately 102 psi.
High Voltage	275,000 volts and over. National Grid's transmission lines generally operate at 275,000 and 400,000 volts. Lower voltage line, such as 132,000 volts and 33,000 volts are generally owned by local distribution companies.
Historic buildings	Architectural, designed, or other structures with a significant historical value. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as buildings, such as milestones or bridges.
Historic Environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic Environment Record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Historic Landscape	The current landscape, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Historic Landscape Characterisation	A method of identifying the historic landscape character of the present-day landscape, defining the landscape through a series of attributes, primarily the morphology of field boundaries, as well as processes of enclosure and measurement of past landscape changes.
Historic/non-operational landfill	Locations where there are records of waste being received to be buried but are now closed or covered. The information held is collated from data held by Local Authorities, the former Department of the Environment, British Geological Society and Environment Agency suspended authorised landfill licences.
Holford Rules	The "Holford Rules" are a series of overhead line routeing guidelines first developed in 1959 by Lord Holford, adviser to the then Central Electricity Generating Board on amenity issues. They were reviewed in the 1990s by National Grid. The rules are not published as a single work but they are referred to in a number of planning publications including The National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5), Visual Amenity Aspects of High Voltage Transmission by George A. Gouly (1989), and Planning Overhead Power Line Routes by RJB Carruthers (1987) Research Studies Press Ltd, Letchworth.

Term	Description
Horizontal Directional Drilling	Trenchless method for the installation of pipes, in a shallow arc using a surface-launched drilling rig. In particular, it applies to large-scale crossings in which a fluid filled pilot bore is drilled without rotating the drill string, and this is then enlarged by a washover pipe and back reamer to the size required for the product pipe.
Hydrogeology	The properties of groundwater in superficial and bedrock geology, especially occurrence and movement.
Hydromorphology	The physical character and water content of waterbodies.
Impact Magnitude	This is the scale of change which a given impact may cause. This is compared to the baseline state and consideration is given to how the change relates to accepted thresholds and standards.
Impact Risk Zones	The SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) are a GIS tool/dataset. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.
Impact Significance	The level of significance is defined by the magnitude of impact in relation to the sensitivity/value of the environmental receptor.
Index of Multiple Deprivation	The official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England.
Indicative Alignment	The alignment of the overhead lines and underground cables that was used within the Scoping Report.
Induced Spend	Devaluation of property caused by presence of apparatus.
Infiltration	Incident rainfall that percolates into the ground, rather than evaporating or running off.
Injurious Affection	Where legal rights held with land are interfered with but no interest is acquired from the claimant and there has been a resultant reduction in the value of that land.
Insulator	Used to attach the conductors to the pylons preventing electrical discharge to the steelwork.
Interbedded	In geology, interbedding occurs when beds (layers of rock) of a particular lithology lie between or alternate with beds of a different lithology.
Interconnector	A high voltage connection between the electricity transmission systems of different countries.
Internal Drainage Board	A type of operating authority which is established in areas of special drainage need in England and Wales with permissive powers to undertake work to secure clean water drainage and water level management within drainage districts.
Intervisibility	Intervisibility is defined as the ability to see in a direct line of sight from one position on the earth's surface to another, considering the intervening terrain.
Inundation	Flooding.
Invasive non-native species	An invasive non-native species is any non-native animal or plant that can spread, causing damage to the environment, the economy, health, and way of life.

Term	Description
L _{A10,T}	L _{A10,T} refers to the level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period, T. L _{A10} is widely used as a descriptor of traffic noise.
L _{A90,T}	L _{A90,T} index represents the noise level exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement period, T, and is used to indicate quieter times during the measurement period. It is usually referred to as the background noise level.
L _{Aeq,T}	The A-weighted L _{eq} sound level measured over a specified period of time, T.
L _{AFmax,T}	L _{AFmax,T} is maximum A-weighted sound level during the measurement period, T.
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
Land Plot	Land known to be occupied (owned, rented or subject to servitude) by a Person with Interest in Land (PIL).
Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agricultural and forestry.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface resulting from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and integration of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Assessment	A systematic process of analysing and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. Landscape character assessment seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive.
Landscape Character Type	Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character.
Landscape Elements	Individual components which make up the landscape, such as trees and hedges.
Landscape susceptibility	The ability of the landscape (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or features, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Lattice Pylon	Pylon type widely used on the national electricity transmission networks.
Lead Local Flood Authority	Responsible for developing, maintaining and applying a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas and for maintaining a register of flood risk assets. They also have lead responsibility for managing the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.

Term	Description
Letter of No Impediment	Letter of No Impediment provide the Planning Inspectorate with confidence that Natural England, as the relevant licensing authority, has considered the issues relating to protected species.
Light Detection and Ranging	LiDAR is a remote sensing technique which measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analysing the reflected light. In this case, sensors mounted on aircraft were used to generate very high resolution mapping of the ground surface. This use of LiDAR is particularly important as it can identify very subtle surface variations, such as ploughed-out earthworks or geoarchaeological features, which might not otherwise be visible to surveyors. LiDAR survey can also be used to identify earthworks which are within areas of woodland or standing crops.
Light Goods Vehicles	Goods vehicle weighing 3500kg or less.
Limits of Deviation	LoD allow for adjustment to the final positioning of the permanent infrastructure for example to avoid localised constraints or unknown or unforeseeable issues that may arise. This could include, previously unidentified poor ground conditions may require a pylon to be moved slightly for geotechnical reasons, such as ground stability. The horizontal LoD define the parameters within which the position on the ground of proposed permanent infrastructure may deviate from the position shown on the plans. This applies to both linear (for example overhead line and underground cables) and non-linear (for example the GSP substation and CSE compounds) proposed infrastructure. Vertical LoD limit the maximum vertical height, or the depth below ground, of any new infrastructure.
LINSIG	Traffic modelling software to design traffic signals.
Listed Building	A measure of a building's special architectural and historic interest. There are three categories of listed buildings, Grade I, II* and II depending on the level of interest.
Lithology	The lithology of a rock unit is a description of its physical characteristics visible at outcrop, in hand or core samples or with low magnification microscopy, such as colour, texture, grain size, or composition.
L _{night,outside}	Refers to the EU definition in Directive 2002/49/EC: equivalent outdoor sound pressure level associated with a particular type of noise source during night-time (at least 8 hours), calculated over a period of a year.
Local Development Framework	Local Authority documents containing planning policies for the district.
Local Nature Reserve	Sites dedicated by the local authority under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for nature conservation which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local Planning Authority	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
Local Wildlife Site	Non-designated areas of land important for their wildlife and nature conservation value. Designation in Essex.
Long term	This is used to describe an impact of long duration or irreversible. It is assumed to be greater than 15 years post construction.

Term	Description
Lower-layer Super Output Area	A geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	This is the level of noise above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Lw (Sound power levels)	These are used to describe the noise output of a noise source.
Macroinvertebrate	Any invertebrate organism which can be seen with the naked eye.
Macrophyte	Aquatic plants that grow in or near water.
Magnetic Field	A measure of the force experienced by a moving electric charge, due to the motion of other charges.
Magnitude of change	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Main river	A watercourse designated by the Environment Agency as a main river and marked as such on their main river map. A watercourse should be classified as a main river if it has a significant flood consequence to people and property, or could lead to significant flooding across the river catchment.
Major accident	A major accident is an event that threatens immediate or delayed serious environmental effects to human health, welfare and/or the environment and requires the use of resources beyond those of the client or its appointed representatives (i.e., contractors) to manage. Major accidents can be caused by disasters resulting from both man-made and natural hazards.
Maximum Sound Pressure Level or Maximum Noise Level ($L_{max,T}$)	This is the maximum Root Mean Square sound pressure level occurring within a specified period, T. The time weighting is usually specified, such as in L_{fmax} .
Medium term	This is used to describe an impact of medium duration or reversible within the medium term, which is assumed to be between five and 15 years post construction.
Megapixel	One million pixels, calculated by multiplying the horizontal pixel count by the vertical pixel count.
Merit	In relation to a generator, the cost of generating electricity from that generator relative to other generators, such that a high merit generator is less expensive, and hence more likely to operate, than a low merit generator.
Metadata	Descriptive data contained within the EXIF (Exchangeable Image File Format) data that is embedded within a digital image files such as JPG, TIFF & RAW.
Microshock	Small discharges sometimes experienced when touching a metal object in an electric field, similar to touching a filing cabinet or doorknob after walking across a nylon carpet.
Mineral Planning Authority	The Minerals Planning Authority is part of the planning group or county development unit of the Local Authority.
Mineral reserve	Mineral deposit whose extraction is economically feasible.

Term	Description
Mitigation	The action of reducing the severity and magnitude of change (impact) to the environment. Measures to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for significant adverse effects.
National Character Areas	NCA's divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision making framework for the natural environment.
National Cycle Network	A series of traffic-free paths and quiet, on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city. These routes are promoted for both recreational and active travel purposes.
National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard	The NETS SQSS sets out a coordinated set of criteria and methodologies that the Transmission Licensees shall use in the planning and operation of the national electricity transmission system.
National Grid Electricity System Operator	National Grid Electricity System Operator controls the movement of electricity around the country, transporting power from generators (such as wind farms) to local distribution network operators. It 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 Grid Electricity Transmission plc ('National Grid')	National Grid own and maintain the high-voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales. providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. National Grid does not distribute electricity to individual premises.
National Nature Reserve	Sites that are dedicated by the statutory country conservation agencies, under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, for nature conservation and which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest nationally.
National Planning Policy Framework	The National Planning Policy Framework is a key part of the government's reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible. It vastly simplifies the number of policy pages about planning. The planning practice guidance to support the framework is published online and regularly updated.
National Vegetation Classification	System of classifying natural habitat types in Great Britain according to their vegetation types.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	Typically a large scale development of national importance that requires development consent from The Secretary of State, under the Planning Act 2008.
Net Additional Expenditure	This is the gross expenditure associated with the Proposed Development minus expenditure that would have been invested in the area if the Proposed Development had not progressed.
No Observed Effect Level	This is the noise level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.
Noise	Unwanted sound.
Noise Important Area	Determined via strategic noise maps and highlight the residential areas experiencing the highest 1% of noise levels from road and rail sources in England.

Term	Description
Noise sensitive receptor	A location that is sensitive to noise and/or vibration. The sensitivity of a receptor to noise and vibration varies depending on the receptor type.
Nominal Voltage	A value assigned to a circuit or system to designate its voltage class conveniently e.g., 400kV, 275kV, rather than its operating voltage
Non-prescribed Consultees	Additional consultees not required to be consulted under the Planning Act 2008.
Non-statutory designated site	A site designated at a local level for its biodiversity and/or geological value. These are not underpinned by legislation.
Numerical Dosimetry	Calculation and assessment of the induced current by the human body. Computerized models of the human body, including the varying tissue conductivities are used to calculate the induced current inside the body when exposures to external EMF.
One-way Movement	One vehicle movement, either to or from a work site, so for example a delivery to a site will consist of two one-way movements, one to the site carrying a load and one running empty away from the site.
Optical Ground Wire	Combines the role of earthing the overhead line and providing fibre optic capability for telecommunications.
Optimum Phasing	A design feature of double-circuit overhead lines that reduces the electric and magnetic fields at perpendicular distances from the overhead line.
Order Limits	The maximum extent of land within which the authorised development may take place.
Ordinary Watercourse	Watercourses that are not main rivers, and that Lead Local Flood Authorities, district councils and Internal Drainage Boards maintain.
Ordnance Datum	A vertical datum point used by the OS as a reference point for the level or altitude of any point.
Outage	A period of interruption to electricity supply.
Outcrop	A proportion of bedrock or other stratum protruding through the soil level.
Outline Written Scheme of Investigation	Sets out the steps that need to be taken to mitigating the predicted effects on archaeology, geo-archaeology and historic landscape heritage assets.
Overhead Line	Conductor (wire) carrying electric current, strung from pylon to pylon.
Overhead line refurbishment	Repair and renewal of conductors, earthwire, fittings and insulators and, where necessary, remedial works to the pylon and foundations.
PCB	PCB refers to the existing 132kV overhead line owned and operated by the distribution network operator UKPN.
Peak Flow	The highest number of vehicles in a certain flow during a given scenario.
Peak Particle Velocity	A measurement of vibration level, being the maximum rate of displacement of the vibration propagation medium (such as the ground) for a given event, such as the impact of a piling hammer, at specific locations.

Term	Description
Percentile or Statistical Levels	Calculation of the noise level which is exceeded for a certain percent of a total period. Background noise is often defined as the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90% of the specified period T, expressed $L_{90,T}$. Road traffic noise is often characterised in terms of $L_{A10,18h}$.
Permanent access bellmouth	A flared vehicular access/egress point connecting a permanent operational route to the public highway, designed to accommodate turning movements by large vehicles. It may involve creating visibility splays, which is a safety feature where vegetation may be removed from the bellmouth to enable a driver to see down the road and know when the road is clear.
Permanent operational access point	A permanent road constructed to convey maintenance vehicles in order to maintain infrastructure when operational.
Permitted reserve	A mineral reserve that has planning permission for extraction.
Persons with an interest in land	Persons with an interest in land which is the subject of the Development Consent Order (DCO) (within Category 1, 2 or 3 as set out in section 44 of the Planning Act 2008.
Phasing	The way in which the two circuits of a power line are wired relative to each other, which affects the magnetic field produced
Piling	The installation of bored and driven piles and the effecting of ground treatments by vibratory dynamic and other methods of ground stabilisation.
Planned outage	Planned switching out of a circuit or piece of transmission equipment for maintenance or access.
Planned transfer	The amount of power expected to be transferred between two areas of the transmission system during normal operation.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	An Act to make provision relating to spatial development and town and country planning; and the compulsory acquisition of land.
Pluvial Flooding	Flooding that results from rainfall-generated overland flow, before the runoff enters any watercourse or sewer.
Potential roost feature	Potential roosting features in buildings are features used as bat roosts include (but are not limited to) gaps between stone or brickwork or cracks and splits in trees.
Preferred Corridor	The corridor that balances the technical, economic and environmental considerations and National Grid's duties, as identified through the assessment presented in the Route Corridor Study.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	Information that has been compiled by the applicant to support statutory consultation held in advance of submitting an application for development consent. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report should contain information reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development and any associated development.
Prescribed Consultees	Persons and organisations required to be consulted about the project under sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Planning Act 2008 and set out in Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.

Term	Description
Principal Aquifer	These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, principal aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifer.
Priority habitat	Habitats identified as of principal importance in England, in accordance with requirements of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. These are based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats.
Priority Hazardous Substance	Substances which are toxic and persistent in the water environment, defined by the Water Framework Directive.
Priority species	Species identified as of principal importance in England, in accordance with requirements of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. These are based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species.
Private Water Supplies	Individual water systems, generally wells and springs, serving one or several residences.
Proposed Alignment	This term is used to help communicate the potential alignment of the project within the application.
Protected lane	Country lanes and byways of historic and landscape value that make an important contribution to rural character, which have been designated as having 'protected lane' status in development planning policy.
Public Right of Way	A footpath, bridleway or byway accessible to all members of the public.
Pulling Site	A site where the winching equipment that is used to pull through the new conductors is located.
Pylons	Structures that support the overhead line (conductors). There are two types of pylons; suspension (line), where the conductors are simply suspended from the tower and tension (angle).
Radio Frequency	Frequencies much higher than power frequencies, where radio and TV broadcasts and mobile phones operate.
Radio Frequency Interference	Any electromagnetic phenomenon, which may degrade the performance of equipment in the radio spectrum. An electromagnetic disturbance may be electromagnetic noise, an unwanted signal or a change in the propagation medium itself.
Ramsar site	Sites designated under the Ramsar Convention. The designation covers all aspects of wetland conservation and use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the wellbeing of human communities.
Rating Level	The A-weighted, Leq, sound pressure level of the sound in question at the assessment location over time period T, adjusted for any tonal character and impulsiveness.
RB	RB refers to the proposed electricity transmission line between Bramford Substation and the proposed Stour Valley West Sealing End Compound.
Receptor	The physical resource or user group that would respond to an effect e.g. somebody or something adversely affected by a pollutant.

Term	Description
Reconductoring	The replacement of old conductors (wires) on an existing overhead line.
Record of Condition	Document detailing land condition before works begin.
Referencing	The gathering of information relating to land ownership, tenancies and all other interests in land along the route of the pipeline corridor.
Refurbishment	The replacement of old conductors (wires), insulators, earthwires, etc on an existing overhead line.
Registered Park and Garden	A park or garden included on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. Sites are graded I, II* or II like listed buildings.
Registered Waste Carrier	The Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 and the Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 require that any person who transports/makes arrangements for management of waste in the course of any business without being registered with the appropriate registration authority commits an offence, unless they are exempt.
Representative Viewpoints	Representative viewpoints, as defined by GLVIA3, are selected to represent the experience of different types of visual receptor, where larger numbers of viewpoints cannot all be included individually and where the significant effects are unlikely to differ.
Residual Effects	The consequence of an 'impact' of construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development after mitigation measures have been applied.
Resolution	The fineness of detail achievable.
Riparian	Relating to or situated on the banks of a watercourse.
River Basin Management Plan	Plans developed to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, including a description of the current status of water bodies, and measures that will be put in place to improve the status where required.
River Condition Assessment	The River Condition Assessment (RCA) involves a field and desk-based element known as a Modular River Physical (MoRPh) survey. A MoRPh survey collects information about sub-reaches of a river including vegetation, physical properties and the river margins.
River Terrace Deposits	Bench or step that extends alongside of a valley and represents a former level of the valley floor. A terrace results from any hydrological or climatic shift that causes renewed down cutting. The deposits left by this process comprise sand and gravel clay, silt, sand and gravel, locally with lenses of clay, silt or peat.
Root Mean Square	A measure used for AC quantities which allows them to be expressed as a single number. For practical purposes in the electricity industry, it is just a constant fraction of the amplitude: $rms = 0.71 \times \text{amplitude}$, $\text{amplitude} = 1.41 \times rms$. (The factor 1.41 is the square root of 2.) Rms is used because an alternating current usually has the same effect as a direct current when its rms values is the same as the direct current.
Route Corridor	A defined linear area identified on a map which may be of variable width and whose extent at any point is typically defined by constraints or differentiation from other route corridors.

Term	Description
Route Corridor Study	An appraisal of the high-level planning and environmental constraints to identify potential route corridor options within a defined study area.
Scheduled Monument	An historic building or site whose heritage interest is nationally important, that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Covered by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Scoping	Scoping is the process of determining the content and extent of matters that should be covered in the environmental impact assessment.
Scoping Boundary	An area around the Indicative Alignment which is used for scoping purposes to define an area within which the final Order Limits are likely to lie. It is based on a buffer of 200m around the Indicative Alignment.
Scoping Report	Report determining the content and extent of matters that should be covered in the environmental impact assessment.
Section	Geographical 'sections' have been identified that break the project down into smaller units for ease of description within the documentation.
Section 42 (of the Planning Act 2008) (s42)	Section of the Planning Act 2008 requiring consultation of specifically identified groups
Section 42 consultees (s42 consultees)	Statutory stakeholders as defined by the Planning Act 2008.
Section 47 (of the Planning Act 2008) (s47)	Section of the Planning Act 2008 requiring consultation of the local community and preparation of a Statement of Community Consultation setting out how such consultation will be conducted.
Section 48 (of the Planning Act 2008) (s48)	Section of the Planning Act 2008 requiring publication of notices regarding statutory consultation.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptors to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Sequential Test	The risk-based approach for assessing flood risk presented in National Planning Policy Framework. The Sequential Test advocates development in areas of lowest risk first.
Sequential Views	Sequential views are views recorded along the length of public routes identified for assessment. A description records changes to views as the receptor travels along the identified route.
Setting	The surroundings in which a heritage asset or landscape designation 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 that significance or may be neutral.
Severance	The extent to which members of communities or habitats are able (or not able) to move around their community and access services/facilities.
Short term	This is used to describe an impact of short-term duration or reversible within the short term, which is assumed to be up to five years after construction.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.

Term	Description
Significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL)	This is the level of noise above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Single circuit CSE compound	A term used to describe the small single circuit sealing end closure at the GSP substation, to differentiate it from the larger CSE compounds used on the main transmission line.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	A statutory designation under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), protecting nationally important wildlife sites, habitats and geological sites.
Soil association	Represent a group of soil series (soil types) which are typically found occurring together in the landscape.
Soil compaction	Degradation of soil structure, which can be caused by heavy loading, resulting in a breakdown of the soil structural units (peds) and a reduction in the voids within the soil.
Soil stockpiles	Mounds of soil created through the storage of soil materials which have been stripped from an area of construction.
Sound	Sound is vibrations travelling through a medium (usually air) that can be perceived by the hearing organs.
Source Protection Zone	A defined area around a drinking water source that carries statutory protection from damaging activities.
Span / Span Length	The distance between adjacent pylons.
Special Area of Conservation	Protected sites designated under the Habitats Directive, representing internationally important, high-quality conservation sites.
Special Protection Area	Site of European importance for bird conservation designated under the Birds Directive.
Species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding.
Standard Industrial Classifications (Standard Industry Code)	A system for classifying industries.
Statement of Community Consultation	Statement of Community Consultation in accordance with Section 47 of the Act - A statement of how consultation will be undertaken published by National Grid prior to statutory consultation, as required by the Planning Act 2008, and following consultation with the local planning authorities.
Statutory Consultation	The formal period of public consultation, prior to deciding a planning application.
Statutory Consultee	A national public organisation or body that must be consulted with on planning applications, depending on the nature of the development and its location.
Statutory designated site	A site which receives protection by means of legislation in recognition of its biodiversity value.
Statutory Undertakers	Persons with regulatory powers and duties, such as gas, electricity, water and transport providers or transmitters.

Term	Description
Strategic Flood Risk Assessments	Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) are a required part of the local planning process. SFRAs are primarily produced by local planning authorities, in consultation with the Environment Agency, and are intended to form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management at the local level.
Stratum	In geology and related fields, a stratum is a layer of sedimentary rock or soil with internally consistent characteristics that distinguish it from other layers.
Stringing positions	Areas used for stringing/installing new electrical equipment, such as wires and conductors on pylons.
Subsoil	Weathered soil layer extending between the natural topsoil and the unweathered basal layer (geological parent material, either solid or drift) below.
Substation	Substations are used to control the flow of power through the electricity system. They are also used to change (or transform) the voltage from a higher to lower voltage to allow it to be transmitted to local homes and businesses.
Super Output Area	One of a range of statistical geographies developed by the Office for National Statistics. They are subdivided into Lower Layer Super Output Areas and Middle Layer Super Output Areas. They are intended to be of consistent size with stable boundaries They were designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics and are built up from groups of Output Areas.
Superficial geology	Uncemented sediments, such as alluvium, immediately beneath the soil and above the bedrock.
Suspended Solids	Non soluble particles, such as sand grains and silt particles, carried in suspension in water.
Suspension Pylon	Pylon where conductors are suspended by a vertical insulator string. Suspension pylons support the conductors on straight stretches of overhead line.
Synchronism	When the transmission system is operating at the same frequency (speed) of 50Hz the system is synchronised. When one part of the system splits away or starts to operate at a different frequency this is a loss of Synchronism.
Tee Point	The point at which two electrical routes connect together.
Temporary access bellmouth	A flared vehicular access/egress point connecting a construction site to the public highway, designed to accommodate turning movements by large vehicles. It may involve creating visibility splays, which is a safety feature where vegetation may be removed from the bellmouth to enable a driver to see down the road and know when the road is clear.
Temporary construction access route	A temporary road constructed to convey construction vehicles through the working areas. These can be made of imported stone or using protective covering such as Trakmat. These would be removed at the end of construction.
Temporary construction area	The additional temporary construction space required to construct the project in a particular area, but which will not be required once construction has taken place.

Term	Description
Temporary overhead line diversions and pylons	Temporary diversions of existing overhead line may be required to ensure electricity flows are maintained at all times during construction of the project to limit the disruption to the electricity network. These typically comprise a short section of overhead line with temporary structures or pylons which electricity flows are diverted along.
Tensioning site	A site where the new conductor is fed out from during construction. This also includes a tensioning winch to keep the conductor off the ground.
Terminal pylon	Pylons erected at the end of the overhead line to terminate the line at substations or where overhead lines are connected to underground cables. Because of the uneven load on one side of the pylons, much deeper and heavier foundations are required on the unloaded side.
Thematic Group	Groups of statutory and non-statutory consultees convened around specific topic areas to help to shape the surveys undertaken as part of the environmental assessment and discuss their respective findings.
Time Weighting	Sound level meters use various averaging times for the measurement of Route Mean Square sound pressure level. The most commonly used are fast (0.125 s averaging time), slow (1s averaging time) and impulse (0.035 s averaging time). Variables that are measures with time weightings are expressed as LAFmax etc.
Topic	A subject area covered within the EIA, for example landscape and visual or biodiversity.
Topsoil	The uppermost layer of soil, usually with the highest concentration of nutrients, organic matter and microorganisms.
T-pylon	An alternative type of pylon, has a single pole and T-shaped cross arms, which hold the wires in a diamond shape.
Track out	The transport of dust and dirt from the construction/demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
Transmission line	A National Grid overhead line which transmits electricity between National Grid's substations. Power is transmitted at high voltages (275kV or above) between power stations where it is generated and the local electricity supply networks of the regional distribution network operators where it is transformed to lower voltages (132 kV or below) for supply via distribution lines to local communities.
Transport Assessment	A TA is a comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the scheme.
Transposed/Untransposed	Each pylon contains two circuits, one on each side of the pylon. Each circuit has three 'phases' which are arranged vertically. If the circuits are 'transposed', the phase order on one side of the pylon is the reverse of that on the other side, (this is often referred to as optimal phasing). If the circuits are 'untransposed', the phase order is the same on both sides of the pylon.

Term	Description
Trenchless crossing	A crossing installation method that has limited above ground disturbance which is used to avoid a sensitive feature such as an environmental feature.
UK Power Networks	UK Power Network means UK Power Networks (Operations) Limited (registered company number 03870728) and/or its affiliate Eastern Power Networks plc (registered company number 02366906) as applicable.
Underdrainage	Sometimes called field drainage, it is a system of pipes made of plastic or clay that are laid under agricultural land typically at a depth of 0.75 to 1.5m. Underdrainage rapidly removes excess soil water to reduce or eliminate waterlogging (a condition when all empty spaces in the soil are filled with water) and return the soils to their natural field capacity (when the water drained away from large soil pores under the force of gravity and some air is present). Underdrainage is connected to open drainage ditches at field boundaries which collect the water and transport it away from the field.
Underground cabling	An insulated conductor carrying electric current designed for underground installation. Underground cables link together two cable sealing end compounds.
Unproductive Aquifer	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.
Uprating	Changing the capacity of existing overhead line by replacing the existing conductors with larger capacity conductors
Verified Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs, using a method that is able to be replicated or 'verified' by others. The information required to replicate the process of creating the visualisation is retained.
Viewpoint	They are points in space from where a view is obtained. These can be actual or virtual.
Visibility splays	Areas of tree/vegetation removing, typically where access points are to enable a driver to see down the road and know when the road is clear.
Visual Amenity	The value of a particular area or view in terms of what is seen.
Visual Receptor	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who could be affected by a project impacting on their views.
Visual susceptibility	The ability of a visual receptor to accommodate a project.
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a project to aid engagement with consultees.
Volt per metre	The unit of electric field (electric stress or voltage gradient).
Voltage	The electrical potential difference between two points.
Voltage Source Convertors	A type of HVDC converter which uses electronic switches which can be controlled on and off.
Water Framework Directive	The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies.

Term	Description
Watt	The unit of electric power, product of Volts x Amperes.
Wayleave Agreement	Annual Licence granted by the owner and/or occupier of land giving National Grid the right to install, access, maintain, repair and remove its equipment. Wayleave Agreements may be express or implied. Terms of the Wayleave Agreement provide for the annual rental and compensation payments to be made in accordance with the National Schedule Of Wayleave payments.
Working area	The working area refers to the area of land that is likely to form part of the construction site.
Zone of Influence	The defined geographic area within which the project's environmental receptors are located.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	The area of potential or theoretical visibility of the development based upon the height of the ridgelines applied to DTM (digital terrain model) data for a defined study area using a suitable software programme. The DTM does not take into account the influence of built development and vegetation such as tree cover and any local variations 'smoothed out' by using data aggregated by taking spot heights on a 50m grid. Also sometimes called a ZVI (Zone of Visual Influence).

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