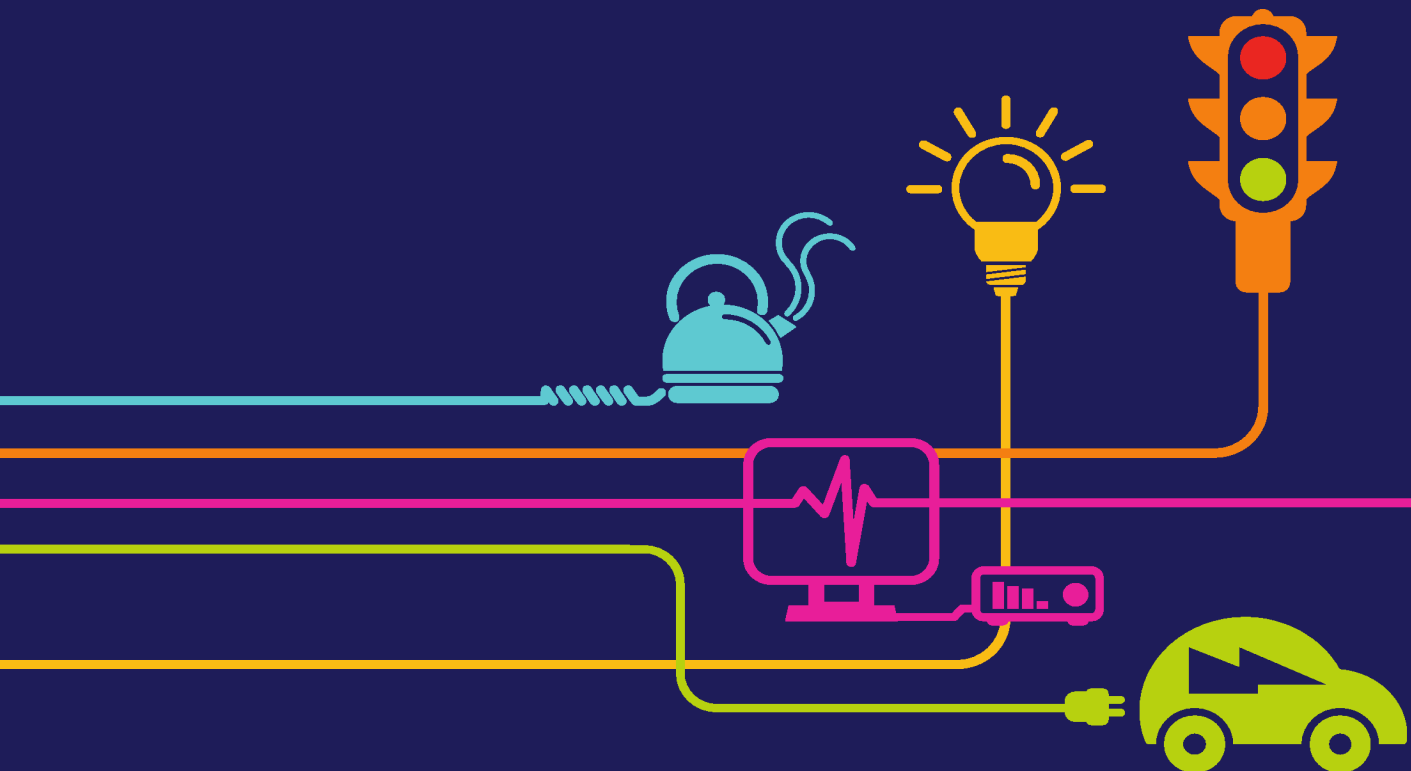


# Glossary

National Grid (North Wales Connection Project)

*Regulation 5(2)(a) of the Infrastructure Planning  
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009*



[Page intentionally blank]

# **North Wales Connection Project**

## **Document 1.4**

### **DCO Glossary**

National Grid  
National Grid House  
Warwick Technology Park  
Gallows Hill  
Warwick  
CV34 6DA

September 2018

[Page intentionally blank]

This DCO glossary document provides an expansion on and explanation of the terms used within and across those documents included in the National Grid North Wales Connection DCO Application.

[Page intentionally blank]

<b>Document Control</b>			
<b>Document Properties</b>			
<b>Organisation</b>	<b>National Grid</b>		
<b>Author</b>	<b>Chris Palmer</b>		
<b>Approved by</b>	<b>Jacqui Fenn</b>		
<b>Title</b>	<b>North Wales Connection Project, DCO Glossary</b>		
<b>Document Reference</b>	<b>1.4</b>		
<b>Version History</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Description/Changes</b>
Sep 18	A	Final	For Submission

[Page intentionally blank]



## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
~	Approximately
%ile	Percentile
£m	£Million
µg	Microgram
<b>A</b>	
AA	Appropriate Assessment / Appropriateness Assessment
AAAC	All Aluminium Alloy Conductor
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic Flow
AC/DC	Alternating Current/Direct Current
ACD	Anti-Climbing Device
ACSR	Aluminium Steel Reinforcement Conductor
ADD	Acoustic Deterrent Device
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AGL	Above Ground Level
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Loads
AIS	Air Insulated Switchgear
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AM	Assembly Member (Welsh Government)
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
ASCOBANS	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans in the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas
ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area
ASIDOHL	Assessment of the Significance of Impacts of Development on Historic Landscapes
ASNW	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
ASPT	Average Score Per Taxon
AW	Ancient Woodland
AWSUC	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category

Abbreviation	Term
<b>B</b>	
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BASC	British Association for Shooting and Conservation
BBS	Breeding Birds Survey
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BFI	Base Flow Index
BGS	British Geological Society
BMP	Biosecurity and Management Plan
BMS	Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy
BMWP	Biological Monitoring Working Party
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
bn	Billion
BoCC	Bird of Conservation Concern
BoR	Book of Reference, as required by The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009
BS	British Standard
BSP	Bulk Supply Point
BT	British Telecom / Openreach
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
<b>C</b>	
C	Century
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CadnaA	Computer Aided Noise Abatement
Cost Benefit Analysis	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBC	Common Bird Census
CC	Community Council
CCI	Community Conservation Index
CCS	Current Conservation Status
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
cCWS	Candidate County Wildlife Site
CDM Regs	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan

Abbreviation	Term
CfPP	Concept for Public Participation
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CMS	Construction Method Statement
CNP	Campaign for National Parks
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CoSH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
CS	Conservation Score
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
CSC	Current Source Conductor
CSE	Cable Sealing End
CSEC	Cable Sealing End Compound
CSEPP	Cable Sealing End Pylon Platform
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CWAMP	Construction Worker Accommodation Management Portal
CWS	County Wildlife Site
<b>D</b>	
DA	Areal bird Density
DAS	Design and Access Statement
dB	Decibel
DC	Direct Current
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCP	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DMS	Delivery Management System
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DuMP	Dust Management Plan
DWF	Dry Weather Flow
<b>E</b>	
EA	Environment Agency
EAW	Environment Agency Wales

Abbreviation	Term
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
eDNA	Environmental DNA
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELF	Extremely Low Frequency
EM	Explanatory Memorandum
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMF	Electromagnetic Field
EMP	Ecological Mitigation Plan
EPS	European Protected Species
EMS	Environmental Management System
EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy
EN-5	National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure
ENSG	Electricity Networks Strategy Group
EPR	European Pressurised Reactor
EPS	European Protected Species
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EPZ	Equipotential Zone
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
ES	Environmental Statement
ESDAL	Electronic Service Delivery for Abnormal Load
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
EU	European Union
EUPS	European Protected Site
EUSR	Energy Utility Skills Register
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
<b>F</b>	
FBA	Freshwater Biological Association
FCS	Favourable Conservation Status
FDC	Flood Defence Consent
FLT	Full line tension gantry
FTE	Full-time equivalents
FM	First Minister

Abbreviation	Term
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FSSR	Fine Sediment Sensitivity Rating
FUW	Farmers Union Wales
<b>G</b>	
GAT	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
GB	Great Britain
GCC	Gwynedd County Council
GCN	Great Crested Newts
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Good Environmental Status
GI	Ground Investigation
GIL	Gas Insulated Lines
GIS	Geographic Information System
GiS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Appraisal Third Edition
>	Greater than
<	Less than
GPS	Global Positioning System
GQS	General Quality Assessment
GSP	Grid Supply Point
GVA	Gross Value Added
GVD	General Vesting Declaration
GW	Gigawatts
<b>H</b>	
H&S	Health and Safety
Ha	Hectare
HAP	Habitat Action Plans
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HER	Historic Environmental Record
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HIS	Hybrid Insulated Switchgear
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation

Abbreviation	Term
HMWB	Heavily Modified Waterbody
HNP	Horizon Nuclear Power
HPA	Health Protection Agency
HPP	High Pressure Pipeline
HR	Habitat Regulations
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HIS	Habitat Suitability Index
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HSR	Habitats and Species Regulations
HV	High Voltage
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
Hz	Hertz
<b>I</b>	
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
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 Non Native Species
IoACC / IACC	Isle of Anglesey County Council
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>J</b>	
JLDP	Joint Local Development Plan
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
<b>K</b>	
kA	Kiloampere (1000 Amperes)

Abbreviation	Term
Km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolts
kWh	Kilo-Watt Hour
<b>L</b>	
LA	Local Authority
LAI	Local Area of Influence
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LDC	Land Drainage Consent
LDU	Landscape Description Unit
Leq	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level
LDP	Local Development Plan
LFRRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LHA	Local Highways Authority
LI	Landscape Institute
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LLCA	Local Landscape Character Areas
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority (LA's in Wales)
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LoD	Limits of Deviation
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LQA	Land Quality Assessment
LRMS	Licence Related Method Statements
LRN	Local Road Network
LRS	Land Rights Strategy
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
<b>M</b>	
m	Metre / Million
m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic Metre

Abbreviation	Term
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MCC	Manual Classified Count
MEP	Member of European Parliament
MEWP	Mobile Elevated Working Platform
MGV	Medium Goods Vehicle
MHWS	Mean High Water Spring
MMO	Marine Mammal Observers
MI	Mega Litre
MI/d	Million litres per day
MIT	Main Interconnected Transmission System
MMP	Materials Management Plan
MMQ	Mean maximum queue at the arm of a junction
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MP	Member of Parliament
MS	Method Statement
MSA	Minerals Safeguarding Area
MSC	Mechanically Switched Capacitor
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MVA	Megavolt Ampere
MW	Megawatt (1 Million Watts)
Mwh	Megawatt-hour
<b>N</b>	
NAE	Net Additional Expenditure
NAECI	National Agreement for the Engineering Construction Industry
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy
NARRS	National Amphibian and Reptile Recording Scheme
NATS	National Air Traffic Service
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NBORP	National Barn Owl Recovery Project
NCN	National Cycle Network in Wales
NCR	National Cycle Route
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act
NERC 2006	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act)
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System



Abbreviation	Term
NETS SQSS	National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard
NFCS	National Fisheries Classification Scheme
NFU	National Farmers Union Cymru
NG	National Grid
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NGO	Non-Government Organisations
NGR	National Grid Reference
NLCA	National Landscape Character Area
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen dioxide
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Nitrogen
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework (England)
NPS	National Policy Statement
NRMS	Non-Licensed Related Method Statements
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NSER	No Significant Effects Report
NSIP	National Significant Infrastructure Project
NSRI	National Soil Research Institute
NT	National Trust
nT	Nanotesla
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NWC	North Wales Connection
NWCP	North Wales Connection Project
NWWT	North Wales Wildlife Trust
<b>O</b>	
OAT	Options Appraisal Table
OD	Ordinance Datum
OHL	Overhead Line
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire

Abbreviation	Term
OS	Ordinance Survey
OSPES	Off-site Planting and Enhancement Scheme
<b>P</b>	
PAM	Passive Acoustic Monitor
PAWS	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
PCH	Potential Collision Height
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
pH	Potential hydrogen
PHE	Public Health England
PHW	Public Health Wales
PIA	Personal Injury Accident
PICP	Pollution Incident Control Plan
PIL(s)	Person(s) with an Interest in Land
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PoAW	Plantation on Ancient Woodland
PPA	Planning Performance Agreement
PPB	Proposed Project Boundary
PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
PRF	Potential Roost Feature (bat)
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PRoWMP	Public Right of Way Management Plan
PRS	Private Rented Sector
PSI	Proportion of Sediment-sensitive Invertebrates
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
PWS	Private Water Supplies
<b>R</b>	
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAMS	Risk Assessment Method Statement
RAW	Restored Ancient Woodland
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RC	Route Corridor
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

Abbreviation	Term
RCP	Route Corridor Option
RDB	Red Data Book
RF	Radio Frequency
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
RFC	Ration of highway flow to capacity
RIGS	Regional Important Geological Site
RNIB	Royal National Institute of Blind People
RPA	Root Protection Area
Rpm	Revolutions per Minute
RSA	Road Safety Audit
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RSTW	Red Squirrel Trust Wales
RTPI	Royal Town Planning Institute
a	Second
<b>S</b>	
SAAR	Standard Average Annual Rainfall
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAFFA	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act
SAGE	Stakeholder Advisory Group on EMFs
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SAMP	Soil and Aftercare Management Plan
SAP	Species Action Plan
SER	Site Ecology Register
SINC	Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation
SM	Scheduled Monument
SM2	Song Meter 2
SMRU	Scottish Marine Research Unit
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SC	Statutory Consultation
SE	Supervising Ecologist
SEA	Seascape Character Area or Marine Character Area
SEC	Sealing End Compound
SEO	Statements of Environmental Opportunities

Abbreviation	Term
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment.
SIC	Standard Industrial Classifications (Standard Industry Code)
SINCs	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area / Service Level Agreement
SLCA	Sub-landscape Character Area (see LCA)
SLM	Sound Level Meter
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMC	Scheduled Monument Consent
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Interest
SOA	Super Output Area
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SoR	Statement of Reasons
SOR	Strategic Options Report
SoS	Secretary of State
SOTO	System Operator Transmission Owner
SP	Scottish Power
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPRHOST	Standard Percentage Run-off Hydrology of Soil Types
SPT	Scottish Power Energy Networks (SP Energy Networks)
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SQE	Suitably Qualified Ecologist
SQSS	Security and Quality of Supply Standard
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSM	Specialist Survey Method
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
<b>T</b>	
T	Tonnes
TA	Traffic / Transport Assessment
TAR	Transmission Access Review
TCF	Technical Construction File

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Term</b>
TEMPRO	Trip End Model Presentation Programme
The Act	The Planning Act 2008
The 1989 Act	Electricity Act 1989
The 2009 EIA Regulations	Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009
The HRA	The Human Rights Act
TMG	Traffic Management Group
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TN	Target Note
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TRANSYT	Traffic Network Study Tool
TRO	Traffic Regulation Order
TS	Transport Statement
TTM	Temporary Traffic Management
<b>U</b>	
UFMfSW	Updated Flood Map for Surface Water
UG	Underground
UGC	Underground Cable
UK	United Kingdom
UK-AIR	UK Air Information Resource
UK BAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
UKBMS	UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme
UKCP09	UK Climate Projections 2009
UK Gov	UK Government
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>V</b>	
VAr	Volt Amperes reactive
VE	Visual Envelope
V/m	Volts per metre
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VP	Vantage Point (for bird surveys)
VR	Virtual Reality
VSAA	Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas
<b>W</b>	
WAST	Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust

Abbreviation	Term
WBIP	Water Body Improvement Plan
WBP	Wales Biodiversity Partnership
WBSB	Wales Biodiversity Strategy Board
WBR	Well-being Report
W&CA	Wildlife and Countryside Act
WeBS	The British Trust for Ornithology's Wetland Bird Survey
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act
WCP	Wildlife Conservation Partnership
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WFGA	Well-being of Future Generations Act
WG	Welsh Government
WHIASU	Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit
WHO	World Health Organization
WHONN	World Health Organisation Night Noise
WHS	World Heritage Site
WIMB	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation
WLGA	Welsh Local Government Association
WLIA	Welsh Language Impact Assessment
WLMP	Water Level Management Plan
WLU	Wildlife Licensing Unit
WNDA	Wylfa Newydd Development Area
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WRAP	Waste and Recycling Action Plan
WRMP	Water Resources Management Plan
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WSP	Wales Spatial Plan
WW	Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water
WWPS	Waste Water Pumping Station
WWT	Wildfowl and Wetland Trust
WwTW	Wastewater Treatment Works
<b>X</b>	
XLPE	Cross-linked Polyethylene
<b>Z</b>	
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTVI	Zone of Theoretical Visual Influence

Abbreviation	Term
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence

## Definitions

Term	Definition
<b>A</b>	
A-weighted	Weighting of audible frequencies designed to reflect the response of the human ear to sound. The ear is more sensitive to sound at frequencies in the middle of the audible range than it is to either very high or very low frequencies. Sound measurements are often A-weighted (using a dedicated filter) to compensate for the sensitivity of the ear.
Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs)	A vehicle that has any of the following characteristics constitutes an 'abnormal load': a weight of more than 44,000 kilograms; an axle load of more than 10,000 kilograms for a single non-driving axle and 11,500 kilograms for a single driving axle; a width of more than 2.9 metres; or a length of more than 18.65 metres. Abnormal loads which are to be delivered to the site are ALL when by their nature they cannot be broken down into smaller, multiple deliveries.
Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	Elevation above sea level measured in metres.
Abundance	The quantity or amount of something present.
Access Road / Temporary Access Track	A temporary route used by vehicles for access to works sites that is not a public road.
Acidic	The definition of acidic is any substance having a base pH lower than 7. In relation to acidic grassland habitat, the acidic refers to the pH of the soils, and these habitat are typically nutrient-poor habitats.
Adit	An entrance to an underground mine which is horizontal or nearly horizontal.
Agri-environment schemes (AES)	<p>Sustainable land management schemes designed to deliver measurable outcomes at both a farm and landscape level in a cost effective way. In Wales these schemes are called Glastir and are administered by the Welsh Government. They offer financial support to farmers and land managers for delivering specific environmental goods and services aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• combating climate change;</li> <li>• improving water management; and</li> <li>• maintaining and enhancing biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p>Glastir is comprised of entry level (accessible to all farmers) and advanced level (more targeted in terms of areas and deliverables) schemes; the Common Land scheme; Agricultural Carbon Reduction and Efficiency Scheme capital grants; and a stand-alone Woodland Creation element.</p>
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A standardised method for classifying agricultural land according to its versatility, productivity and workability, based upon inter- related parameters including climate, relief, soil characteristics and drainage. These factors form the basis for classifying agricultural land into one of five grades (with Grade 3



	land divided into Subgrades 3a and 3b), ranked; excellent (Grade 1), very good (Grade 2), good (Subgrade 3a), moderate (Subgrade 3b), poor (Grade 4), and very poor (Grade 5) quality agricultural land. ALC is determined using Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land (MAFF, 1988).
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Designated zone where specific air quality management proposals (defined in an air quality action plan) are proposed by a local authority to improve air quality and ensure that Air Quality Objectives are met.
Alkaline	The definition of alkaline is any substance having a base pH higher than 7. In relation to alkaline (or calcareous) grassland habitat, the alkaline refers to the pH of the soils, and these are typically species rich habitats.
Alluvium	Material transported by rivers and deposited along its course.
Alternating Current (AC)	Electrical circuits where the voltage and current alternate direction, in the UK at 50 times per second (50 hertz or Hz).
Ambient sound level / Ambient noise level	BS 4142:2014 defines the ambient sound level as the: 'totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually from many sources near and far.' It is sometimes used to represent an environmental sound level defined specifically in terms of the LAeq index.  In the majority of other standards and guidance, the ambient sound level is referred to as the ambient noise level.
Amenity	The combination of environmental effects such as noise, air quality and visual effects which contribute to how people perceive their surroundings.
Amp	Ampere is a unit of electrical current.
Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal. They are distinguished by having an aquatic gill-breathing larval stage followed (typically) by a terrestrial lung-breathing adult stage.
Anabat Express	An automated static bat echolocation detector programmed to record bat echolocation calls.
Annelid	A segmented worm of the phylum Annelida, such as earthworm, leech.
AnalookW (Version 4.2d)	The computer software used to analyse bat data calls.
Ancient Woodland	A woodland that has existed continuously since 1600 or before in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (or 1750 in Scotland).
Angle / Deviation Tower	Tower where a horizontal insulators string attaches the conductors. Deviation or 'angle' towers are used at points where the overhead line route changes direction. Also referred to as tension towers.
Annexe setts	A badger sett which occurs in close association with the main sett, and linked to the main sett by clear well-used paths. Mean number of holes in a sett is five.

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).
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	The probability of a flood of a given size (or larger) occurring in any one year, usually expressed as a percentage
Anthropogenic	A result of human activity.
Appropriate Assessment (AA)	Formal assessment of the impacts of a plan or project on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site (a Special Protection Area (SPA), proposed SPA, Special Area for Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar site.
Aquatic Environment	A water based environment.
Aquifer	A body of permeable rock that is capable of storing significant quantities of water; is underlain by impermeable material, and through which groundwater moves.
Arboriculturist	Tree specialist.
ArcGIS	A mapping and analysis GIS software.
Archaeological evaluation	A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits or artefacts within a specified area or site on land, intertidal zone or underwater.
Archaeological site	A place or group of physical sites in which evidence of past human activity is preserved; the place where a historic asset is located.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Areas of countryside, in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, designated for conservation due to their significant landscape value.
Arisings	The cut wood, cleared vegetation or spoil left after site clearance that may either be taken away by the contractor, or left on the site.
Artefact	Objects of archaeological interest.
Artificial Water Body (AWB)	Surface water bodies which have been created in a location where no water body existed before and which have not been created by the direct physical alteration, movement or realignment of an existing water body.
Ashlar	Masonry of large blocks cut with even faces and square edges.
Assemblage	A gathering or group.
Associated Development	Development which is associated with and forms part of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the 2008 Planning Act.
Auger	A tool for boring holes.
Avian	Relating to birds.

<b>B</b>	
Background sound level/ Background noise level	<p>BS 4142:2014 defines the background sound level <math>L_{A90,T}</math> as the: <i>'A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting F and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels'</i> (i.e. a sound level defined specifically in terms of the <math>L_{A90}</math> index).</p> <p>In the majority of other standards and guidance, the background sound level is referred to as the background noise level.</p> <p>The terms 'ambient' and 'background' may be colloquially synonymous when describing environmental noise levels but this is not correct in formal terminology for acoustics terms.</p>
Barrow	Artificial mound of earth, turf and/or stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials.
Baseline	An account of existing conditions, typically in reference to existing environmental situation and considerations.
Baseline sound or noise level	The existing sound or noise level on site prior to commencement of any works associated with the Proposed Project.
Basking	To lie exposed to warmth and light, typically from the sun. Snakes and lizards, classified as ectotherms, obtain heat from the environment.
Bathymetry	The measurement of the depth of lakes or oceans, and the data obtained from this process.
Beaufort scale	The Beaufort scale is a measure that relates wind speed to observed conditions at sea or on land.
Bellcote	Small framework and shelter for one or more bells, supported on brackets projecting from a wall or built on the roof of chapels or churches which have no towers.
Bellmouth / Temporary Access Point	An access point from the public highway for construction purposes.
Benthic	Living on or in the seabed.
Bentonite	An absorbant clay.
Biodiversity	The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the natural communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur.
Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy for conserving and enhancing wild species and wildlife habitats within a UK BAP priority habitat.
Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (BMS)	The BMS details the mitigation required for ecological issues that arise as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development to ensure compliance with relevant legislation.
Bird strike / collision	The mortality caused to birds by collision with an overhead line or other above ground National Grid infrastructure.
Borehole	A hole drilled in to the ground. This may be to tap an underground water-bearing layer of rock for water supplies or alternatively to investigate ground conditions.

Boulder Clay	Obsolete term for glacial till.
Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land	Best and most versatile (BMV) land is defined as land of excellent, very good and good agricultural quality (see Agricultural Land Classification [ALC] above). BMV land is afforded a degree of protection against irreversible (permanent) development within Planning Policy Wales.
Biosecurity	Preventive measures designed to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases and invasive non-native species.
Biotope	A distinct habitat and associated community associated with it.
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak, and typically by being able to fly.
Booming	A distinctive boom sound of territorial male Bitterns.
Botanical	Relating to plants.
Brackish	Water that has more salt than freshwater, but not as much as seawater. It may result from mixing of seawater with fresh water, as in estuaries.
Brash	Cuttings from hedges, shrubs, or other plants.
British Geological Survey	Organisation responsible for advising the UK government on all aspects of geoscience and providing impartial geological advice to industry, academia and the public.
Broadleaved woodland	Trees having relatively wide flat leaves rather than needles; non-coniferous. Broadleaved woodland is the end point of the natural succession process.
Bronze Age	Prehistoric time period, c.2200 to 800 BC. Societies that formerly relied on flint and stone as their main materials for making tools and weapons now begin to use copper and bronze, also characterised by continued agricultural development, continued monument construction and an increasingly hierarchical society.
Bryophyte	Bryophytes are an informal group consisting of three divisions of non-vascular land plants, mosses, liverworts and hornworts. They are characteristically limited in size and prefer moist habitats although they can survive in drier environments.
Bund	An earth or artificial embankment.
Busbar	Busbars are connections which carry electrical power around the substation between various pieces of equipment. They can be positioned at different heights if needed (e.g. road crossings) but minimum electrical clearances must be adhered to.
<b>C</b>	
Cable	An insulated conductor designed for underground installation.
Cable Sealing End (CSE)	Structures used to transfer transmission circuits between underground cables and overhead lines.

Cable Sealing End Compound (CSEC)	Electrical infrastructure used as the transition point between overhead lines and underground cables. A compound on the ground acts as the principal transition point.
CadnaA	Acoustic modelling and prediction software.
Cadw	The Welsh Government's historic environment service.
Cairn	A monument featuring a bank or mound constructed primarily of stone.
Calcareous	Containing calcium carbonate; chalky, habitats occurring on chalk or limestone.
Callous Roll	Wound wood on a tree having a bulging cylindrical appearance as it begins to cover a wound.
Canalisation	The conversion of a river or other waterway to a canal or straight feature.
Cankers	A dead section of bark on a tree.
Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales (CPRW)	An organisation for the protection and enhancement of Welsh landscapes and the environment.
Capital Costs	Fixed, one-time expenses incurred as part of a construction project, such as the purchase of land, buildings, materials and equipment.
Carboniferous	The fifth geological period of the Palaeozoic Era, dated between 362 and 290 Ma (million years ago).
Carcinogen	Any substance that is an agent directly involved in causing cancer.
Cetacean	A group of marine mammals which spend all their life in the water, including whales, dolphins and porpoises.
Cell grown stock	Plants that are grown in cells (small containers) containing compost into which seeds are sown.
Character species	Species that show fidelity to a particular association.
Chainages	The distance of any point along a line (road, watercourse or utility route), measured along the centre line, from a chosen origin or start point. The name 'chainage' has historical connotations based on a technique of measurement where steel chains of 100 links were once used to measure distances.
Chambered Tomb	A burial monument comprising a stone-built chamber within a mound of earth or stone.
Chemical Status	Defined in terms of compliance with all the quality standards established for chemical substances at European level
Circuit	An electrical connection between two points on an electrical system which can be switched in or out of operation. A typical overhead transmission line carries two independently operated circuits, each comprising three separate phases (one on each pylon arm).
Circuit Breaker	A circuit breaker is an automatically operated electrical switch designed to protect an electrical circuit from damage caused by

	overload or short circuit. Its basic function is to clear a fault condition by interrupting continuity, which will immediately discontinue electrical flow.
Circumneutral	Water or substrate with a pH of 5.5 (acidic) to 7.4 (alkaline).
Climate Change	The change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.
Cloddiau	Stone-faced earth bank with dry stone outer with a compacted earth, or earth/rubble core. They often have (or have had) a hedge on top of them.
Closely parallel	Where two overhead lines run alongside each other in close proximity (circa maximum distance of 100m between overhead line centrelines)
Coal Authority	Government department responsible for managing the effects of past coal mining activities.
Co-dominant	In a woodland, a tree whose crown is at the general level of the canopy. Alternatively, within the crown of a tree, branches of equal size above a fork.
Cofnod	The Local Environmental Records Centre for North Wales
Coir mat	A mat made from coconut fibres.
Colony	A community of animals or plants of one kind living close together or forming a physically connected structure.
Collector	An APP used for collecting and updating information from the field into GIS software.
Community Severance	The presence of physical infrastructure and/or traffic causing a real or perceived barrier between community facilities and the populations they serve.
Compound	A cluster of buildings in an enclosure with a shared or associated purpose.
Compression fork	A narrow fork with included bark in which continued radial growth results in pressure which tends to push the limbs of the fork apart.
Conductor	Wire strung between pylons, used for transmitting electricity.
Coniferous	Conifer, primarily an evergreen tree.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Constancy Class	This is an indication of frequency of a species within the community.
Construction Compound	Temporary base of the construction phase of a development, used by site workers (offices, welfare facilities, etc.) and for storage of materials. Removed once the construction is complete.

Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The CEMP outlines how environmental issues that arise as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development will be managed.
Construction Phase	Activity taking place onsite up until commissioning.
Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)	Outlines how construction traffic relating to the Proposed Development will be managed to help prevent against possible negative effects that could arise from the construction of the Proposed Development.
Consultation Feedback	A stakeholder's comments received during a stage of consultation on the project.
Consultation Feedback Report	Reports the consultation process for a proposed development along with received stakeholder's comments on the proposals.
Contiguous	To share a common border or be adjacent to each other.
Contravene	Fail to comply with or offend against an order or prohibition.
Coppice	To cut back (a tree or shrub) to ground level periodically to stimulate growth.
Consultation Response	See Consultation Feedback.
Corbel	A cantilevered block projecting from the face of a wall and supporting a structure such as a parapet, beam or arch.
Corona Discharge	An electrical discharge resulting from the ionization of a fluid surrounding an electrically energized conductor. This discharge occurs when the strength (potential gradient) of the electric field around the conductor is great enough to form a conductive region, but not great enough to cause electrical breakdown or arcing to nearby objects.
Corvid	A bird of the crow family.
County Wildlife Site (CWS)	A conservation designation in the United Kingdom which, despite conferring no statutory protection onto a site, does affirm a site's importance and value for wildlife in its county context. These can also be candidate County Wildlife Sites (cCWS).
Crepuscular	Animals that are active primarily during twilight.
Cropmarks	Typically refers to a possible archaeological feature which is evidenced by differential crop growth resulting from the presence of sub-surface archaeological remains. Normally identified on aerial photographs.
Crown Lift	A tree pruning method to raise the clear height of a tree canopy, typically expressed as a clear height in meters. As defined by BS3998:2010.
Crushed Aggregate	Surface layer of an access track/ hardstanding areas.
Crustacean	Invertebrates (mainly aquatic) with jointed legs and a hard external skeleton, includes crabs, lobsters and shrimps.
Cultivate	To break up and prepare soil for planting.

Culvert	A channel or pipe that carries water below the level of the ground.
Cumulative Effects	Assessment of effect 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 effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
Cup and Ring Marked	A stone, either in situ or part of a monument, bearing one or more small, roughly hemispherical depressions surrounded by a concentric arrangement of grooves.
Current	The flow of electricity. The size of current depends on the resistance of the circuit.
<b>D</b>	
Dead Wood	Dead and decomposing wood including dead trees (whether standing, snapped or fallen), branches of any size, stumps and roots.
Decibel (dB)	The scale on which sound pressure level is expressed. It is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root-mean-square pressure of the sound field and a reference pressure (2x10 <sup>-5</sup> Pa).
Deciduous	Broadleaved trees and shrubs that seasonally shed leaves.
Decommissioning phase	Activity to remove the development from the environment once it is no longer in operational use.
Defunct	No longer fulfilling its function, a gappy hedgerow.
Demarcate	To set boundaries or limits of an area.
Demersal	Living in the lower section of the water column, or closely associated with the seabed/submersed structures.
Den	A shelter or resting place of a species.
Department of Energy and Climate Change	The UK government department previously responsible for policy and regulations on energy and climate change.
Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	The UK government department responsible for policy and regulations on energy and climate change.
Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	The UK government department responsible for policy and regulations on environmental, food and rural issues.
Desiccation	The drying out of a living organism, such as when aquatic animals are taken out of water, or when plants are exposed to sunlight or drought.
Designated Area	Area designated and protected by national or international law for its landscape, biodiversity, or historic interest.
Desktop Study	A study undertaken to gather and analyse existing data from public domain, scientific and commercial databases, and available project sources.



Development Consent Order (DCO)	A statutory instrument that grants consents and other rights to build a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, as defined by the Planning Act 2008.
Development Advice Zone A	Flood zone within Wales - Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) of river or sea flooding.
Development Advice Zone B	Flood zone within Wales - sedimentary indicators of flooding - Areas known to have been flooded in the past evidenced by sedimentary deposits.
Development Advice Zone C	Flood zone within Wales - equal or greater than a 0.1% AEP of fluvial or tidal flooding.
Development Advice Zone C1	Flood zone within Wales - areas with significant flood defence infrastructure
Development Advice Zone C2	Flood zone within Wales - areas without significant flood defence infrastructure
Deviation	In an overhead line context; where an overhead line moves away from a parallel alignment with another overhead line.
Dewatering	To remove water from an area usually to allow construction. Water usually removed by pumping.
Diadromous	Fish species that utilise fresh and saltwater for different stages of their lifecycle.
Diatom	Microscopic, unicellular, marine or freshwater algae.
Die-back	Progressive death of shoots or roots starting at the extremities.
Differential species	Species that can be used to differentiate between different associations.
Diffusion Tube	A passive device for monitoring air quality and measuring pollutants.
Digital Surface Model	A digital surface model (DSM) is often obtain by airborne LiDAR, which accurately records the height of all surface detail at a specific resolution, typically 2m intervals.
Digital Terrain Model	A digital Terrain model (DTM) is an edited Digital Surface Model that has been processed to represent the physical ground surface, by removing higher elements such as trees, buildings etc
Dilution	The action of making something weaker in form or content.
Direct Current (DC)	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.
Distribution Network	The regional electricity network that takes power from the national electricity transmission system (NETS) and smaller generators and distributes it to consumers such as local schools, hospitals, homes and businesses.
Distribution Network Operator (DNO)	The operator of the distribution network.

Dovecote	A shelter for doves or pigeons, often containing nesting boxes, either free-standing or built into other structures.
Doric	One of the three orders of classical architecture characterised by columns which stood on the flat pavement of a temple without a base, their vertical shafts fluted with parallel concave grooves, topped by a smooth capital that flared from the column to meet a square abacus at the intersection with the horizontal beam that they carried.
Dormant	To be alive but not growing.
Downdroppers	The final connection from the bottom of the Downlead to the substation or other termination equipment (e.g. busbars, line traps, cable sealing ends etc).
Downleads	Downleads bring the overhead line conductors down to join on to where the ends of the underground cables come out of the ground or onto the terminals that connect to a substation.
Draft Route Alignment Report	A report providing a description of the draft route and reasons for route alignment selection.
Drey	The nest of a squirrel, typically but not only in the form of a mass of twigs in a tree.
Drift (geological)	A general name for superficial deposits such as gravel, sand, silt and clay formed in the most recent period of geological time. They are distinct from the older, solid bedrock on which they occur.
Drift fencing	Fencing added within areas of exclusion fencing to dissect the area into smaller sections and maximise the trapping and capture efficiency.
Drinking Water Protected Area (DWPA)	Drinking water protected areas are bodies of surface water or groundwater which are used, or planned to be used, for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption; and providing, or planned to provide, a total of more than 10 cubic metres of water per day on average, or serving, or planned to serve, more than 50 people.
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.
Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	Welsh water services company supplying drinking water and wastewater services to Wales and parts of western England.
<b>E</b>	
Early Medieval	AD410 to 1086. Also known as the Dark Ages and the Age of the Saints and spanning the period between the breakdown of Roman rule and the Norman Conquest. Christianity spread and the kingdoms and language of Wales emerged at this time,

	although they came under pressure from Irish, Viking and Anglo-Saxon groups.
Earth Wire	Wire strung between the tops of towers used for lightning and system protection. May also be used to carry telecommunication signals.
Easement	The right to use the land of another party for a specified purpose. In the context of electricity transmission, easements are often used to grant rights to install and retain equipment such as overhead lines or buried cables across the land of a third party.
Easement Strip	Area covered by easement.
Echolocation	A physiological process for locating distant or small objects (such as prey) by means of sound waves reflected back to the emitter (such as a bat) by the objects. Echolocation is used for orientation, obstacle avoidance, food procurement, and social interactions.
Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA)	The ecological evaluation and assessment for proposed developments in terrestrial, freshwater, marine and coastal environments.
Ecology	Ecology is the relationships between plants, animals, and their environment, and the balances between these relationships.
Ecological Status	Ecological status is a measure of the quality of the surface water environment that is required by the Water Framework Directive. It is defined by the biological quality (of fish, invertebrates and aquatic flora), the hydromorphological characteristics (e.g. river bed and bank structure, river continuity or substrate of the bed), and the physico-chemical characteristics (e.g. temperature, oxygenation and nutrient conditions) of the surface water environment.
eDNA	Environmental DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis is a method for species monitoring in water bodies.
Effect (environmental)	In the context of the project, this means those potential changes arising from the development that is being assessed. The EIA Directive emphasises the identification of significant environmental effects and includes effects that are positive and negative, direct and indirect, long and short term, and reversible and irreversible, as well as cumulative effects.
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 Generation Infrastructure	Facilities and equipment used to generate electricity, such as wind farms, power stations, solar panels.
Electric and Magnetic Field (EMF)	A field of force that consists of both electric and magnetic components, resulting from the motion of an electric charge.
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 Stress	A term used to describe the voltage gradient on the surface of a conductor, expressed in kilovolts per centimetre (kV/cm).
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.
Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)	The ability of a device, equipment or system to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbance to anything in that environment.
Electromagnetic Forces	The fundamental force that is associated with electric and magnetic fields and is responsible for atomic structure, chemical reactions, the attractive and repulsive forces associated with electrical charge and magnetism, and all other electromagnetic phenomena.
Emergent vegetation	A plant which is taller than the surrounding surface, such as the water level for aquatic vegetation. Pre-emergent applies to planting that has not yet broken the surface of the soil.
Encircled	Encircled properties, in the context of the project, are those which are within approx. 600m of the centre line of both the proposed alignments and the existing overhead line. This is a conservative approach in response to the high sensitivity of residential receptors.
Endoscope	A long, thin, flexible tube with a camera and light at one end.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A statutory process to investigate and report upon the likely significant effects that a proposed development might have upon the environment. An EIA will usually set out measures that would reduce or mitigate the effects that could otherwise occur.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations	Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations
Environmental Quality Standards (EQS)	A value, generally defined by regulation, which specifies the maximum permissible concentration of a potentially hazardous chemical in an environmental sample, generally of air or water.
Environmental Statement (ES)	Reports the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment and any proposed measures to avoid or ameliorate significant environmental effects.
Epibenthic	Lives on the surface of sediments at the bottom of the sea.
Ephemeral	Lasting for a short time, a short lived plant, a pond which dries out regularly.
Epicormic Growths	Growths arising from dormant buds in a tree's main stem or framework branches.
Equipotential Zone	An area created at end of each pulling section of overhead line for safety purposes.

Equivalent continuous sound pressure level ( $L_{Aeq,T}$ )	Defined in BS 7445-2:1991 as the ' <i>value of the A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous, steady sound that, within a specified time interval, T, has the same mean square sound pressure as a sound under consideration whose level varies with time</i> ' i.e. it is a measure of the noise dose or exposure over a period. It is a unit commonly used to describe construction noise and noise from industrial premises and is the most suitable unit for the description of other forms of environmental noise including noise mapping. It is also the unit that best reflects community response.
Ericaceous	Relating to or denoting plants of the heather family ( <i>Ericaceae</i> ).
Eutrophication	The ageing of a lake or land-locked body of water that results in organic material being produced in abundance due to a ready supply of nutrients accumulated over the years.
Examining Authority	See Planning Inspectorate
Excavated Material	Material such as clay, silt, sand, gravel, rock or concrete that have been removed from the ground.
Exclusion fencing	Fencing designed to protect wildlife by preventing access into an area of construction.
Extremely Low Frequency (ELF)	The range of frequencies from 30 to 300 Hz and therefore including the power frequencies of 50 Hz.
<b>F</b>	
Fault (geological)	A fracture in rock along which there has been an observable amount of displacement.
Fauna	Animals, can be occurring in a particular region, habitat or time.
Feathered whip	A young tree for outplanting, generally bigger than a whip with well-developed side branches
Felling	Cutting a tree down at ground level.
Fen	A wetland that receives water and nutrients from surface and/or groundwater, as well as from rainfall. There are three main types of fen: valley mire; basin mire and flood-plain mire.
Feral	A feral animal or plant is one that lives in the wild but is descended from domesticated individuals.
Finial	The shaped projection on the top of a newel post or at the apex of a gable.
Field Capacity	The point where soil is fully saturated and has no capacity to absorb additional water - The water content of soil after it has been saturated in the field and excess water has drained away (usually 48 hours following a rainfall event).
Field Capacity Days (FCD)	The median number of days at which the soil moisture deficit is at field capacity.
Fledged	A young bird with wing feathers developed enough for flight.
Floodplain	A floodplain is the area that would naturally be affected by flooding if a river rises above its banks, or high tides and stormy seas cause flooding in coastal areas.

Flora	Plant life, can be occurring in a particular region, habitat or time.
Fluming	Temporary positioning of a pipe or pipes in a watercourse to maintain water flow crossing the spread/working area.
Foliar	Relating to leaves.
Forage	Search widely for food or provisions.
Formation (geological)	The basic unit of subdivision of geological strata, and comprises strata with common, distinctive, map-able geological characteristics.
Flood Consequences Assessment (FCA)	Required as part of any planning application if a site is located within Flood Zones C1 and C2.
Flood Defence	Infrastructure used to protect an area against floods, such as floodwalls and embankments. Flood Defences are designed to provide a certain standard of protection (design standard).
Floodplain	Area adjacent to river, coast or estuary that is naturally susceptible to flooding.
Flood Risk	Probability of fluvial, tidal and surface water flooding. Areas at risk of flooding can be viewed on NRW's flood map, which is available at: <a href="https://www.naturalresources.wales/our-evidence-and-reports/maps/flood-risk-map/?lang=en">https://www.naturalresources.wales/our-evidence-and-reports/maps/flood-risk-map/?lang=en</a>
Flood Zone 1	Areas outside of flood zones 2 or 3, i.e. where the risk of flooding from rivers or the sea is less than a 0.1 per cent (1 in 1000) chance of occurring each year.
Flood Zone 2	An area that could be affected by flooding, either from rivers or the sea, if there were no flood defences. These areas are likely to be affected by a major flood, with up to a 0.1 per cent (1 in 1000) chance of occurring each year.
Flood Zone 3	An area that could be affected by flooding, either from rivers or the sea, if there were no flood defences. This area could be flooded: - from the sea by a flood that has a 0.5 per cent (1 in 200) or greater chance of happening each year. - or from a river by a flood that has a 1 per cent (1 in 100) or greater chance of happening each year.
Flora	All of the plants in a given area.
Flushes	Areas where water from underground flows out onto the surface to create an area of saturated ground, rather than a well-defined channel.
Foliar	Relating to leaves.
Fluvial Flooding	Flooding by a river or a watercourse
Fragmentation	The process of breaking or being broken into fragments, such as areas of habitat becoming split/separated.
Free-field	Sound field with no adjacent reflecting surfaces. This applies to the positions for either measurement or prediction. A free-field position is one that is at least 3.5 m from a building where reflection effects are not significant. A façade position is one that

	effectively represents sound levels at a building but is conventionally taken at a position 1 m from the building; this includes reflections from the building. The difference between a sound level measured at a façade position and a free-field position, assuming that there is a specific sound source that causes reflections, is that levels are around 3 dB higher at the façade, due to the reflection effects.
Frequency (of sound)	<p>The pitch of the sound, measured in Hz.</p> <p>The tonal quality of a sound is described and measured in terms of the frequency content and is commonly expressed as octave or third octave bands; the latter being the division of the octave bands into three for finer analysis, across the frequency spectrum. The smaller the octave band or third octave band centre frequency number defined in terms of Hz, the lower the sound. For example, 63 Hz is lower than 500 Hz and is perceived as a deeper sound. The attenuation due to air absorption and natural barriers increases with frequency, i.e. low frequencies are always the most difficult to control/mitigate. Frequency ranges for commonly occurring sounds include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the low notes on a bass guitar are typically around 40 to 50 Hz;</li> <li>• the lowest string on a guitar is typically about 80 Hz;</li> <li>• middle C is about 250 Hz;</li> <li>• the C above middle C is about 500 Hz;</li> <li>• sound from cars in a residential area is generally around 250 and 500 Hz;</li> <li>• Greenwich Mean-time signal (pips) is around 1 kHz;</li> <li>• bird calls are generally around 2 to 5 kHz; and</li> <li>• a ‘Shhh’ sound made by the mouth is mostly around 4 kHz and above.</li> </ul>
Full tension gantry	A structure which supports electrical conductors at full tension as they transition from an overhead line pylon to substation busbars and equipment within a substation.
Full time equivalent (FTE)	Full-time equivalent employment is calculated by converting all employees’ hours in to full-time employees’ equivalent – i.e. an employee who works half the hours of a full-time employee is equivalent to 0.5 FTE.
Fungi	A wide variety of organisms that reproduce by spores, including mushrooms.
<b>G</b>	
Generator	A generator of electricity.
Greenhouse Gas	A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect (trapping of the Sun’s warmth in the Earth’s lower atmosphere) by absorbing infrared radiation.
Geodatabase	A database of geographic data.

Geographic Information System (GIS)	A system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage and present spatial data.
Geophysical Survey	Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.
Geotextile Membrane	A permeable synthetic membrane specifically designed to be used as a construction material.
Germinate	The growth or development of an organism from a seed or spore or similar structure.
Ghost licences	Preliminary licence applications.
Gigawatt (1000 million Watts) (GW)	The gigawatt (GW) is equal to one billion (10 <sup>9</sup> ) watts or 1 gigawatt = 1,000 megawatts (MW).
Glacial Till	An unsorted material, which may contain clay, sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders in varying quantities deposited as a result of glacial action. Historically referred to as boulder clay.
Glastir	Glastir is the sustainable land management scheme in Wales, through which financial support is provided to farmers and land managers via seven individual schemes; Glastir Advanced, Glastir Commons, Glastir Organic, Glastir Efficiency Grants, Glastir Entry, Glastir Woodland and Glastir Small Grants.
Glyphosate	Broad-spectrum systemic herbicide and crop desiccant. It is an organophosphorus compound, specifically a phosphonate. It is used to kill weeds, especially annual broadleaf weeds and grasses that compete with crops
Gothic	In the style of architecture prevalent in western Europe in the 12th–16th centuries (and revived in the mid-18th to early 20th centuries), characterized by pointed arches, rib vaults, and flying buttresses, together with large windows and elaborate tracery.
Gravid	Pregnant, carrying eggs or young.
Grid Supply Point	A substation forming part of the national electricity transmission system, which supplies electrical power to a Distribution Network Operator or other directly connected customer.
Gross Value Added (GVA)	A measure of the contribution to the economy of an individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom.
Ground Protection	Boards or other measures to spread loading on unsurfaced ground to avoid compaction of the soil which can restrict root growth and damage tree health.
Groundwater	Water flowing through or contained beneath the ground surface.
Grubbed up tree roots	To dig up by or as if by the roots.



Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service is a separate and autonomous section of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust that provides specialist impartial archaeological advice to the Local Planning Authorities of North-West Wales, and to national agencies, utilities companies, developers, consultants and others engaged in development in the public and private sectors.
Gwynedd Council	Local Planning Authority for Gwynedd Council administrative area.
<b>H</b>	
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
Habitat Guild	Habitats exploited by a certain group of species in the same way.
Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)	A numerical index, between 0 and 1 designed to evaluate habitat quality for great crested newts.
Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)	Assessment undertaken in accordance with the requirements of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.
Hand Digging	Excavation in RPAs to carefully remove soil and expose tree roots without damaging them, using hand tools such as picks, forks, spades, trowels and post hole diggers. Compressed air excavation using air spade or equivalent and soil vacuum can also be utilised.
Haul Road	A road built to carry construction vehicles.
Health and Safety Executive	The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is the independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness.
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)	Vehicle used for the transportation of heavy loads.
Heavily Modified Water Body (HMWB)	HMWBs are bodies of water which as a result of physical alterations by human activity are substantially changed in character and cannot, therefore, meet "good ecological status" (GES).
Heritage Assets	An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.
Heronry	A place where herons congregate to breed.
Hertz	The unit of frequency of sound in cycles per second.
Hibernate	To spend the winter in a dormant state.
Hibernacula	A place in which a creature seeks refuge to overwinter.
High Voltage (HV)	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.
High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC)	High voltage alternating current. See "High Voltage" and "Alternating Current".

High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)	When two AC systems cannot be synchronised (different operating frequencies or voltages) or when the distance by land or cable is too long for stable and/or economic AC transmission, DC transmission is used. At one “converter station” the AC is converted to DC, which is then transmitted to a second converter station, converted back to AC, and fed into another electrical network. HVDC is DC at high voltage.
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 deliberately planted or managed.
Historic Environment Record	A public, map-based data set, primarily intended to inform the management of the historic environment. In Wales these are maintained by the four Archaeological Trusts
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 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.
Holloway	A way, path or road through a cutting.
Holt	The den or shelter of an otter.
Homogeneous	Of the same or similar nature or kind. Uniform in structure or composition throughout
Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)	HDD is a steerable trenchless method of installing underground pipe, conduit, or cable along a prescribed bore path by using a surface-launched drilling rig. The HDD Launch Pit is the construction area where the drilling rig is located and starts drilling and the HDD Reception Pit is that area where the drill emerges.
Horlock Rules	The “Horlock Rules” are a series of substation siting/design guidelines used by National Grid when considering proposing new substations.
Horticulture	The science of growing plants including plant conservation, landscape restoration, soil management, landscape and garden design, construction, and maintenance, and arboriculture.
Hydroid	Hydroids (or Hydrozoa) are predatory (mostly marine) animals that often live in colonies of polyps attached to the substrate.
Hydrological Environment	The environment associated with and affected by the movement, distribution, and quality of water.
Hydrophone	A microphone designed to be used underwater for recording or listening to underwater sound.
<b>I - J</b>	

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 Significance	The level of significance is defined by the magnitude of impact in relation to the sensitivity/value of the environmental receptor.
Improved grassland	Improved grasslands are those meadows and pastures which have been so affected by heavy grazing, drainage, or the application of herbicides, inorganic fertilisers, slurry or high doses or manure that they have lost many of the species which one could expect to find in an unimproved sward.
Included Bark	Areas of bark on adjacent parts of a tree, typically on the inner faces of a narrow fork, which become grown over to occupy part of the internal joint.
Index of Multiple Deprivation	A measure of relative deprivation for small areas (Lower Super Output Areas). It is based on seven domains, each of which reflects a different aspect of deprivation experienced by individuals living in an area.
Indirect employment/expenditure	Direct employment/expenditure is generated directly by a given sector; whereas indirect employment/expenditure is generated by businesses that supply that sector (i.e. supply chain effects).
Induced employment/expenditure	Employment/expenditure generated as a result of direct and indirect incomes being spent in the broader economy.
Inert material	Material which is neither chemically or biologically reactive and will not decompose.
Infill	To fill or block a space or hole with material.
Injurious Affection	Devaluation of property caused by presence of apparatus.
In situ	In the original or natural position.
Insulators	Insulators separate the "Live" overhead line conductors from the earthed pylon body parts and provides the mechanical articulated connection of conductor to the pylon.
Inter alia	Latin meaning 'amongst other things'.
Interspersed	To be scattered amongst or between other things.
Intertidal	The area of the shore between Low Water and High Water
Invertebrate	Any animal that lacks a vertebral column, or backbone, examples include insects, crustaceans, and starfish.
Iron Age	Prehistoric time period, c.700 BC to AD43. The first use of cast iron occurs in this period, complementing the older bronze working technology. The rearing of livestock seems to have been particularly important at this time when we see the development of tribes controlling particular areas of Britain.
Isle of Anglesey Coastal Path	A 200km long distance footpath around Anglesey which forms part of the Wales Coast Path
Isle of Anglesey County Council	County Council and Local Planning Authority for the Isle of Anglesey.

Joint Local Development Plan	Planning policy document for Gwynedd (excluding the area within the Snowdonia National Park Planning Authority) and Anglesey.
<b>K - L</b>	
Kilovolt (kV)	A unit of power equal to 1000 volts.
kWh	The quantity of energy delivered by a 1 kilowatt (1000watt) flow of power for 1 hour. A kettle of power rating 2 kW, left used for a period of 1 hour continuously would use 2 kWh of energy. kWh is also the "unit" used for the purposes of domestic billing.
Landscape Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another.
L <sub>AT</sub> (DW)	Average downwind sound pressure level
L <sub>A90</sub>	Noise parameter describing a sound level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of the time. See 'Background sound level'.and 'L90 and L10'
L <sub>Aeq</sub>	Noise parameter describing a sound level with the same energy content as the varying acoustic signal measured. See 'Equivalent continuous sound pressure level'.
L <sub>Aeq,T</sub>	L <sub>Aeq</sub> is defined as the notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time (T), would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A – weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period. See 'Equivalent continuous sound pressure level'.
L <sub>Amax</sub>	L <sub>Amax</sub> is the maximum A – weighted sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. L <sub>Amax</sub> is sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little effect on the overall noise level but will still affect the noise environment. Unless described otherwise, it is measured using the 'fast' sound level meter response.
Lagg	The transition zone at the margin of raised bog/mire
Landmap	Landmap is a Geographical Information System (GIS) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated into a nationally consistent data set
Landfill Site	A disposal site for controlled wastes.
Latrine	A toilet, typically a hole in the ground that is used by species.
Lattice Pylon	Pylon type widely used on the national electricity transmission network.
Lichen	A composite encrusting or branching organism consisting normally of algae or bacteria growing with a fungus.
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging is a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating that target with a pulsed laser light, and measuring the reflected pulses with a sensor. Differences in laser return times and wavelengths can

	then be used to make digital 3D-representations of the target. Airborne LiDAR is used to create hi resolution digital terrain models.
Lifetime Costs	Total cost incurred to build and operate a new development over its foreseeable lifetime; combines operating, maintenance and capital costs.
Light Goods Vehicle (LGV)	Vehicle used for the transport of loads not in excess of 3,500 kilograms.
Limits of Deviation (LoD)	A maximum distance or measurement of variation within which the works must be constructed. These are lateral (i.e. on the ground) and vertical limits (in relation to pylon height).
Link Box Chambers	A kiosk (normally located above ground) that contains equipment used to monitor the performance of buried electricity transmission cables.
Listed Building	A building of special architectural or historic interest protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Litter layer	A layer of organic material including leaves and needles on a forest or grassland floor which has had little or no decomposition.
Live Connection	A “live” connection is conducting electricity.
$L_{\text{night, outside}}$	A yearly average of night-time (23:00 hrs to 07:00 hrs) $L_{\text{Aeq}}$ noise level outside at the façade. This level is generally used to evaluate long-term health effects from noise.
Local Area of Influence (LAI)	The study area for identifying land-based receptors in the socio-economic assessment. Defined as 250 m from the project boundary.
Local Hydrological Study Area (LHSA)	The LHSA is delineated by the Proposed Project Boundary (or Draft Order Limits) plus a 250 m buffer. The LHSA is then extended to the boundary of any contiguous Water Framework Directive (WFD) river water bodies in recognition of the WFD being the most overarching applicable regulatory framework for these studies.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A site controlled by local authority, which offer people opportunities to study, learn or enjoy nature.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The level of Government responsible for planning within a given administrative area.
Local provenance	Local provenance plants are grown from seed collected from healthy plants growing near to and in similar environmental conditions as the site, which gives new plants the best chance of survival.
Local Road Network (LRN)	Roads maintained and managed by the local highway authorities of Isle of Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council.
Logarithmic Addition (dB)	The process of summing noise levels based on a logarithmic scale.

Low Carbon Economy	An economy that is not dependent on fossil fuels as a main source of power, and which has a minimal output of greenhouse gas emissions.
Low height lattice pylon	Similar to the standard lattice pylon but with only two cross arms and of a lower height.
Lower Plastic Limit	The lower plastic limit is defined as the moisture content at which soil begins to behave as a plastic material. If the moisture content is below the lower plastic limit, it is considered to behave as a solid, or a non-plastic material.
Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)	Geographical areas used for the collection and publication of statistical data.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	The level stated in the Noise Policy Statement for England above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Lower voltage network	Electricity network operated by Distribution Network Operators at a lower voltage to the network operated by National Grid.
Low Voltage (LV) System	Low voltage systems operate at below 650 V and are usually associated with domestic three phase and single phase supplies.
Lychgate	A roofed gateway to a churchyard, formerly used at burials for sheltering a coffin until the clergyman's arrival.
L90 and L10	If a non-steady noise is to be described it is necessary to know both its level and the degree of fluctuation. The Ln indices are used for this purpose, and the term refers to the level exceeded for n% of the time. Hence L10 is the level exceeded for 10% of the time and as such can be regarded as the 'average maximum level'. Similarly, L90 is the 'average minimum level' and is often used to describe the background noise. It is common practice to use the L10 index to describe traffic noise.
<b>M</b>	
Macroinvertebrates	Macroinvertebrates are organisms that lack a spine and are large enough to be seen with the naked eye. Examples of macroinvertebrates include flatworms, crayfish, snails, clams and insects, such as dragonflies. Many aquatic insects live as juveniles, called nymphs or larvae, in the water, and become flying insects as adults.
Macrophyte	A macrophyte is an aquatic plant that is large enough to be seen, and grows in or near water.
Magnetic Fields	Magnetic Fields are produced by the flow of electrical current, irrespective of the voltage. It is the region around a conductor where a moving charge will experience a force.
Main setts	Large badger sett (mean number of holes is 12), well established, often extensive and in continuous use.
Major Roads	A Roads
Mammal	Warm-blooded vertebrates which, with the exception of a few notable species, nurse their young on milk produced by the

	female, give birth to live young, and have bodies insulated by hair.
Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	Government organisation responsible for marine licences and the regulation and planning of marine activities in the seas around England and Wales.
Maternity colony	Where babies are born and raised until they're independent.
Meadow	A tract of grassland, either in its natural state or used as pasture or for growing hay.
Medieval	AD1086 to 1536. The Normans imposed a new weapon on the Welsh landscape, the castle, soon copied by the Welsh Princes as they fought the invaders, and each other. In its earliest form this was a mound of earth (the motte) topped with a timber tower and often supported by an enclosure surrounded by a bank and ditch (the bailey). The stone castle developed from this and became increasingly complex over succeeding centuries. Boroughs, where markets could be controlled and taxed were established outside castles and soon grew into towns. This period also sees the rise of the church as a building and institution, reaching the height of its importance in beautiful cathedrals and monasteries.
Mesolithic	Prehistoric time period, c.8500 BC to 4000BC. The Mesolithic is the period between the end of the last Ice Age and the introduction of farming to the British Isles. Life was still nomadic, probably revolving around the changing seasons. People constructed temporary shelters as they hunted animals with newly domesticated dogs, fished and collected food along the coast and gathered berries, nuts and roots.
Mesotrophic	Of moderate level of dissolved nutrients.
Mesotrophic Soils	Soils with a moderate inherent fertility.
Meta-population	A regional group of connected populations of a species.
Microshock	Small discharges sometimes experienced when touching a metal object in an electric field, similar to touching a filing cabinet or door knob after walking across a nylon carpet
Microtesla ( $\mu$ T)	Unit of magnetic field strength that is 1/1,000,000 of a Tesla.
Migratory Species	A species which traveling from one place to another at regular times of year, often over long distances.
Ministry of Defence (MOD)	Government department responsible for defence.
Minor Roads	B Roads and C Roads
Mire	A mire is a wetland type, dominated by living, peat-forming plants.
Mitigation Measure	A measure to avoid or reduce adverse effects.
Mollusc	Invertebrates with a soft body and normally a shell such as snails, cockles and limpets.

Môn a Gwynedd Friends of the Earth	Welsh branch of Friends of the Earth, a conservation organisation for climate change, food, biodiversity.
Montane	Of or inhabiting mountainous country.
Mosaic	The pattern of different plant communities, or stages of the same community
Moult	The shedding of fur/feathers to be replaced with new ones.
Mulch	A mulch is a layer of material applied to the surface of soil to improve the health, moisture or fertility of the soil.
Mullion	A vertical member dividing a window into two or more lights.
Multiplier (economic)	An economic effect whereby an increase in direct spending produces an increase in national income and consumption that is greater than the initial amount spent.
<b>N</b>	
Natal	Relating to birth.
National Cycle Network/Routes	National Cycle Network/Routes (sometimes known as the NCN/NCR) is a series of safe, traffic-free paths and quiet on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to major towns and cities in the UK.
National Electricity Transmission System (NETS)	The national high voltage electricity transmission system operated by National Grid.
National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard (NETS SQSS)	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 Farmers' Union (Cymru)	Welsh branch of the National Farmers' Union (NFU), an organisation which represents farmers, managers and partners in agricultural businesses.
National Grid	National Grid operate the national electricity transmission network across Great Britain and own and maintain the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. 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.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)	Usually a large scale development of national importance that requires development consent from The Secretary of State, under the Planning Act 2008.
National Trust	A conservation organisation for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Sites designated by Natural Resources Wales as important places for wildlife and natural features.
National Park	National Parks are designated because of their landscapes, wildlife and cultural heritage.



National Policy Statement (NPS)	Statement of Government policy under The Planning Act 2008.
National Vegetation Classification (NVC)	A systematic and comprehensive analysis of British vegetation widely used to provide a scientific basis for the description and evaluation of plant communities.
Native species	A species which has developed or occurred naturally in an area.
Natural Resource Wales (NRW)	The Welsh Government body responsible for managing natural resources, including nationally protected areas.
Natura 2000 Sites	A European-wide network of sites protected under the Habitats and Birds Directives, and made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
Naturalised	Become established and living wild in a region where it is not indigenous.
Navigable (watercourse)	A watercourse which can accommodate leisure craft and commercial boats.
Need Case	Document setting out the need for improvement to National Grid's electricity transmission system.
Neolithic	Prehistoric time period, c.4000 to 2200 BC. Characterised by the first use of pottery, development of a novel stone tool technology, earliest monument construction and the adoption of agriculture.
Neutral	With a pH of 7, neither acidic nor alkaline. In relation to neutral grassland habitat, the pH of the soils is neutral, and the flora present lack the strong characteristic species of base-rich and acid soils respectively.
New Capacity	Additional ability of the transmission network to transmit electricity under new service conditions.
Nocturnal	Animals which are primarily active at night rather than during daylight hours.
No Dig	Installation of a feature such as new hard surfacing without excavation. Typically achieved using a load bearing layer on top of the existing surface of the ground instead of an excavated sub base.
Noise	<p>The ratio between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound is a million to one in terms of the change in sound pressure. Due to this wide range, a scale based on logarithms is used in noise level measurement. The scale used is the decibel (dB) scale which extends from 0 to 140 decibels (dB) corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level. The ear has the ability to recognise a particular sound depending on the pitch or frequencies found at the source.</p> <p>Microphones cannot differentiate noise in the same way as the ear; and to counter this weakness the noise measuring instrument applies a correction to correspond more closely to the frequency response of the ear. The correction factor is called "A Weighting" and the resulting measurements are written as dB(A). "A Weighting" refers to the noise level that represents</p>

	the human ear's response to sound. The dB(A) unit is internationally accepted and has been found to correspond well with people's subjective reaction to noise.
Noise and Vibration Sensitive Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment that is affected by a perceived change in noise and vibration levels.
Noise Sensitive Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment that is affected by a perceived change in noise level.
Non-indigenous species	A species which has arrived by accidental or deliberate human activity and is living outside its native distributional range.
Non-statutory designation	Non-statutory Designations apply to areas of land or water and serve to identify local areas of value to the natural heritage and to assist better planning and management of the countryside, which are not created on a national or regional scale, and are mostly designated by local councils.
Non-prescribed consultee	Additional consultees not required to be consulted under the Planning Act 2008.
No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)	This is the 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 noise.
nT	Nanotesla. One billionth (10 <sup>-9</sup> ) of a tesla – a unit of magnetic flux density; also known as 'magnetic field'.
Nuclear Power Station	An installation where power is generated by a self-sustaining nuclear reaction in a nuclear reactor.
Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS)	Geocode standard for subdividing the economic territory of the European Union (EU) into regions at three different levels (NUTS 1, 2 and 3 respectively, moving from larger to smaller territorial units)
<b>O</b>	
Octave Bands	Groups of frequencies defined by standards where the upper frequency of each band is equal to twice the lower frequency of the next higher band. Octave bands are usually named by their geometric centre frequency. For example, the octave band extending between 44.7 Hz and 89.1 Hz is called the 63 Hz octave band. The octave band extending between 89.1 Hz and 178 Hz is called the 125 Hz octave band. The full complement of octave bands in the audible frequency range is as follows: 31.5, 63, 125, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,000, 4,000, 8,000 and 16,000 Hz.
Office for National Statistics (ONS)	National statistical institute of the UK.
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM)	The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets, supporting the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority, is the government regulator for the electricity and downstream natural gas markets in Great Britain.
Oligotrophic	Having very little nutrients.
Oktas	A unit of measurement used to describe the amount of cloud cover at any given location. Sky conditions are estimated in

	terms of how many eighths of the sky are covered in cloud, ranging from 0 oktas through to 8 oktas.
Ombrogenous	Fed and maintained by precipitation (raised bogs)
One-way Movement	Vehicle movement, either to or from a work site - 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.
Operation Phase	In the context of the project, this comprises standard operation after commissioning.
Operational Costs	An expense incurred as a result of ongoing operational use, such as maintenance costs.
Order Limits	The limits within which the Development Consent Order is being sought.
Ordnance Datum	A vertical datum point used by the ordinance survey as a reference point for the level or altitude of any point.
Ordnance Survey	National mapping agency in the UK.
Ornithology	The study of birds.
Outlier setts	Badger sett which consists of one to two holes. Usually they have small spoil heaps indicating that underground they are not very extensive.
Overhead Line	Comprise the towers (pylons) and the suspended conductors (wires) used to transport electrical power.
<b>P</b>	
Palaeolithic	Prehistoric time period, c.220000 BC to 8500BC. In the vast period of time known as the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age the forbears of modern humans developed stone tools and lived a nomadic life following the animals they hunted whilst also gathering food from plants. The oldest evidence of human activity in Wales dates to about 220,000BC when Neanderthals lived in Pontnewydd Cave in modern Denbighshire. Very little evidence of human life in this period survives, largely due to later rises in sea levels submerging the coastal areas and grasslands favoured by people at this time.
Palimpsest	A term used in archaeology to describe a complicated sequence of features from different periods which are superimposed over each other.
Passage migrant	A bird that stays for a short time in an area during the course of its seasonal migration.
Passerines	Passerine is an order of birds which have adapted for perching, including all song birds.
Pastoral	Land used for the keeping or grazing of livestock.
Pasture	Land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially cattle or sheep.
Peak Particle Velocity	The greatest instantaneous particle velocity during a given time interval.

Pelagic	Inhabiting the water column in the open sea (i.e. not associated with the seabed or submersed structures).
Pellet	The mass of undigested parts of a bird's food that some bird species occasionally regurgitate.
Percentile	A percentile is a measure used in statistics indicating the value below which a given percentage of observations in a group of observations fall. For example, the 25th percentile is the value below which 25% of the observations may be found.
Perennial	Permanent shift in auditory threshold.
Permissive Path	A path which is not a public right of way, but which the landowner permits the public to use.
Person with an interest in land (PIL)	Person with an interest in land affected by the development.
Petrifying springs	Change (organic matter) into a stony substance by encrusting or replacing it with a calcareous, siliceous, or other mineral deposit.
pH	pH is a scale of acidity from 0 to 14. It tells how acidic or alkaline a substance is.
Phase 1 Habitat survey	A survey which maps the broad habitat types present and identifies any habitats or other features that may require further or more specialist survey.
Phasing	The way in which the two circuits of a power line are wired relative to each other, which affects the magnetic field produced
Photomontage	A collection of images used to create an overall image. The objective of a photomontage is to simulate the likely visual changes that would result from a proposed development, and to produce printed images of a size and resolution sufficient to match the perspective in the same view as would occur in reality. Indicative photomontages include illustrative images of a proposed development superimposed onto the photos.
Physiographic	The study of the physical patterns and processes of the Earth.
Piling	Installation of bored and/or driven piles and the effecting of treatments to provide ground stabilisation.
Pinch Point	A location at which a number of constraints pose a significant level of influence to narrow a route corridor.
Planning Act 2008	The Act which governs the determination of applications for consent for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	An independent body which deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England and Wales.
Planning Policy Wales (PPW)	This document sets out the Welsh Government's policies on different aspects of land use planning. Local planning authorities must take PPW into account in preparing their development plans and the guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals within Wales.

Plantation	An area of land (or water) where one crop is specifically planted (often using fast-growing trees).
Plastic (soils)	A plastic material can be moulded into a shape and the material will retain that shape. When a soil is in a plastic state it is considered to be too wet to be handled. (See also Lower Plastic Limit)
Plucking post	A raised structure such as a tree stump which is used regularly by a bird of prey to dismember its prey, removing feathers and various other inedible parts before eating it.
Pollard/Pollarding	The removal of all leaf bearing branches to establish a framework for future regrowth. Generally only appropriate to initiate a pollard when a tree is young. Pollarded trees need to be maintained via regular re-pollarding to manage regrowth. Not all tree species will tolerate this treatment.
Polychaete	A marine worm characterised by bristles and a distinct head region.
Pluvial Flooding	Flooding that results from rainfall-generated overland flow, before the runoff enters any watercourse or sewer.
PM2.5	Particulate matter of size fraction approximating to <2.5mm diameter.
PM10	Particulate Matter: Pollutant associated with vehicle traffic
Post Medieval	AD1536 – 1901. The beginning of the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII and the first Act of Union binding Wales to England occurred in 1536 and mark the beginning of the post-medieval period.
Power Frequency	In the UK the 'power frequency' of the electricity system is 50 Hz.
Preferred Route Corridor	A route corridor that is preferred in relation to environmental, socio-economic, technical and cost impacts and taking into account consultation feedback.
Preferred Route Corridor Selection	Report that presents the appraisal and reasons for the selection of the Preferred Route Corridor.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	Report into preliminary environmental information available for the project.
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.
the Project	The North Wales Connection Project.
Private Rented Sector	A classification of United Kingdom housing tenure.
Proposed Development	The North Wales Connection Project.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	A footpath, bridleway or restricted byway on which the public have a legally protected right to pass and re-pass.
Pulling Site	A site where the winching equipment that is used to pull through the new conductors is located
Public Rights of Way Management Plan	Describes where the PRoW will be affected and how the PRoW will be managed, to ensure they are safe to use and the disruption to the users of the PRoW is minimised.
Pylon	A tower used to support conductors, e.g. for a transmission line.
Quadrat	A defined plot of vegetation usually marked out with a square or rectangular grid.
Quartering	Hunting by methodically searching an area by flying over it, back and forth.
<b>R</b>	
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.
Radiocarbon Dating	The measurement of the ratio of the radioactive Carbon 14 (C-14) isotope and non-radioactive carbon isotopes. Useful for dating organic materials such as wood and bone between 500 and 45,000 years old.
RAMs	Reasonable Avoidance Measures
Ramsar Site	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Raptor	Birds of prey.
Rating Level, $L_{Ar,Tr}$	BS 4142:2014 defines the rating level as 'The specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the noise.'
Receptor (environmental)	A component of the natural or man-made environment such as water or a building that is affected by an impact.
Red Data Book	The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List of threatened bird species categorised as Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Near Threatened or Least Concern.
Referencing (land)	The gathering of information relating to land ownership and tenancies along the route of the project.
Refugia	A place of refuge.
Registered Park and Garden	Those historic parks and gardens in Wales identified by Cadw as being of national importance have been included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales.

Reinstatement	The actions undertaken to return an area to its previous state, as far as reasonably practicable.
Relays	Switches that open and close electricity circuits.
Relevés	A 'picture' of the vegetation composed of a species list from a quadrat of a defined area and a description of the physical features of the stand.
Reptile	A group of cold-blooded vertebrate animals which have dry skins covered with small hard plates called scales and lay eggs, including lizards and snakes.
Requirement	A requirement attached to a Development Consent Order, which is akin to a planning condition.
Residual Effects	Effects remaining after mitigation measures have been implemented.
Residual Sound / Noise Level $L_s$	This is the ambient sound remaining at the assessment location when the specific sound source under assessment is suppressed to such a degree that it does not contribute to the ambient sound. Usually this is expressed as an $L_{Aeq,T}$ .
Retain	To keep something in place.
Riparian	Relating to or situated on the banks of a watercourse.
River Basin District	The area of land and sea, made up of one or more neighbouring river basins together with their associated groundwaters and coastal waters, which is identified under Article 3(1) of the WFD as the main unit for management of river basins.
River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)	River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment and deliver the objectives of the WFD
Roman	AD43 to AD410. The Romans arrived in Britain in AD43 and the conquest of Wales was completed by AD77. Roman rule over Britain lasted for nearly 400 years, the army being withdrawn to defend territories on the continent in AD410. A series of forts linked by a network of roads was constructed to exert control over the province.
Roost	A place where birds or bats regularly settle or congregate to rest.
Root Mean Square (RMS)	Variation in sound pressure over a specific time.
Rootball	The soil and roots of a plant.
Rootplate	That part of the root system (excluding the small outermost roots) needed to keep a tree wind firm.
Route Corridor	A broad swathe of land, wider in some parts and narrower in others, within which a transmission line could be built.
RSPB Cymru	The Welsh branch of the RSPB, a conservation organisation for nature and wildlife interests.
Ruderal	Plant species that are first to colonize disturbed lands, typical of waste grounds.

<b>S</b>	
Sabellid worm	A marine tube-building worm with feather like gills on its head.
SACFOR	System for recording the abundance of marine benthic flora and fauna in biological surveys.
Safety clearance	Specified minimum safety clearances that must be maintained between overhead lines and the ground, obstacles, buildings, roads, railways and other power lines.
Salmonids	Fish of or pertaining to fish of the salmon family (Salmonidae), including salmon, trout, chars, freshwater whitefishes and graylings.
Scheduled Ancient Monument	A nationally important scheduled monument.
Scheduled Monument	Any monument which is included in the Schedule [compiled by the Welsh Ministers] Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The significance of ancient monuments derives not only from their physical presence, but also from their setting.
Scoping (EIA)	Scoping is the process of determining the content and extent of matters that should be covered in the environmental impact assessment.
Scoping Report	A report that can be prepared in the early stages of an EIA to describe the nature of the proposed scheme and the scope of the supporting EIA.
Screening (Environmental Impact Assessment)	Initial process by which project proposals are assessed to decide whether they require a formal Environmental Impact Assessment.
Scrub	Scrub is seral or climax vegetation dominated by locally native shrubs, usually less than 5 m tall, occasionally with a few scattered trees.
Scythe	An agricultural hand tool for cutting grass or reaping crops.
Sealing-end	High voltage sealing-ends installed in compounds with terminal towers and other equipment required to connect underground cables with an overhead line.
Seasonality	Something which is dependent on, or changes according to the seasons.
Section	'Sections' have been identified along the route of the 400kV connection project.
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.
Section 55 (of the Planning Act 2008) (s55)	Section of the Planning Act 2008 relating to the acceptance criteria for an application for development consent under the Planning Act.
Section 106 (of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act) (s106)	Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 which makes provision for the agreement between the applicant and other authority securing enhancement or other measures associated with the project.
Sedentary	Stationary in movement or location.
Sedimentary	Rocks formed by the accumulation and subsequent cementation of sediment.
Seedbank	The soil seed bank is the natural storage of seeds, often dormant, within the soil of most habitats/ecosystems.
Semi-improved grassland	Semi-improved grassland is a transition category made up of grasslands which have been modified by artificial fertilisers, slurry, intensive grazing, herbicides or drainage, and consequently have a range of species which is less diverse and natural than unimproved grasslands. Such grasslands are still of some conservation value.
Sett	The earth or burrow of a badger.
Sets	Cuttings of plants.
Setting (historic asset)	The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.
Sheet Piling	A method used to prevent an earth bank from slipping/subsiding.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	The level stated in the Noise Policy Statement for England above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Siliceous	Containing or consisting of silica, siliceous scree/rocky slopes habitat.
Silt Fencing	A semi permeable mesh erected to catch silt from run off, as part of reducing pollution.
Siltation	Siltation is the pollution of water by particulate terrestrial material, with a particle size dominated by silt or clay. It refers both to the increased concentration of suspended sediments, and to the increased accumulation of fine sediments on bottoms where they are undesirable. Siltation is most often caused by soil erosion or sediment spill.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	UK protected nature conservation sites, designated for their wildlife or geological value, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Snuffle hole	An excavated depression in areas of bare earth where species such as badger have been searching for food.
Soil	The surface layer of the Earth's crust composed of weathered rock, alive and dead organic matter (plant roots, soil fauna and microorganisms), water and air. Soil has important functions such as providing habitat for plant growth, transformation of mineral and organic compounds, carbon storage (in soil organic matter, or humus), water and air filtration, support for buildings, protection of archaeological artefacts. Soil is typically divided into horizontal layers or horizons (see Soil Horizons), the main ones are: topsoil and subsoil.
Soft-felling	Careful and gradual felling of a tree, with sections of the tree identified as having bat roost potential lowered carefully using ropes to ground level.
Soil Association	Soil association is a geographic grouping of soils identified by the name of the most frequently occurring soil series and by the combination of ancillary soil series. Soil associations are mapped as map units on the Soil Survey of England and Wales 1:250,000 soil mapping, each unit has a number code indicating predominant major soil group, group and subgroup. For example, association 821b (Blackwood) is dominated by soil of the Blackwood series.
Soil Horizon	A layer parallel to the soil surface, whose physical characteristics differ from the layers above and beneath. In most cases the different horizons are defined by obvious changes in physical features, chiefly colour and texture. Topsoil comprises the upper A horizons, whereas subsoil comprises the lower B and (if present) C horizons.
Soil Series	Soil series is the lower categorical level of the soil classification used in England and Wales. Soils series are defined using a combination of three main properties, the broad type of parent material present (substrate type), the texture of the soil material (textural grouping) and the presence or absence of material with a distinctive mineralogy.
Soligenous	Where water movement is generally lateral (valley mires, springs and flushes)
Song Meter SM2 BAT+ (SM2)	An automated static bat echolocation detector programmed to record bat echolocation calls.
Sound Pressure Level (SPL, Lp)	Sound, or sound pressure, is a fluctuation in air pressure over the static ambient pressure. Sound pressure is normally represented on a logarithmic amplitude scale, which gives a better relationship to the human perception of hearing. The sound pressure level in air, expressed in decibels (dB), is the sound pressure relative to a standard reference pressure of 20 $\mu$ Pa, which roughly corresponds to the threshold of human hearing.
SoundPlan	A computer software package that uses a ray-tracing numerical modelling approach to predict acoustic propagation from sound

	sources. The prediction methodologies follow national and international standards.
Sound Power Level (SWL, $L_w$ )	A sound power level is a measure of the total power radiated as sound by a source in all directions. It is a property of the source and is essentially independent of the measuring environment. The sound power level of a source is expressed in decibels (dB) and is equal to 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the sound power of the source to a reference sound power. The reference sound power in air is normally taken to be $10^{-12}$ watt.
Sound Pressure Level (SPL, $L_p$ )	Sound, or sound pressure, is a fluctuation in air pressure over the static ambient pressure. Sound pressure is normally represented on a logarithmic amplitude scale, which gives a better relationship to the human perception of hearing. The sound pressure level in air, expressed in decibels (dB), is the sound pressure relative to a standard reference pressure of 20 $\mu$ Pa, which roughly corresponds to the threshold of human hearing.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	A zone surrounding an aquifer where the contamination of the groundwater flow due to surface spills could pollute the aquifer.
Sowing	The scattering or planting of seeds in an area.
Span	Distance between pylons.
Spatial Scope	The physical area over which changes to the environment are likely to occur as a result of the development, i.e. the study area.
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	Special Areas of Conservation are strictly protected sites designated under the European Commission Habitats Directive for their ecological importance. These can also be candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC), which although have not yet received full status are treated/protected as if they have.
Special Landscape Area (SLA)	Valued local landscapes that are subject to planning policies that seek to protect or enhance their natural beauty.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Locations classified for the protection of rare and vulnerable birds. These can also be proposed Special Protection Areas (pSPA), which although have not yet received full status are treated/protected as if they have.
Species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals that share common characteristics and are capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding. Species is the basic unit of classification and a taxonomic rank.
Species-poor / Species-rich	Species richness is a measure of biodiversity and is the number of species per unit area. Species-poor areas have low numbers of species; species-rich areas have high numbers of species.
Specific Sound Level, $L_{Aeq,Tr} / LS$	BS 4142:2014 defines the specific sound level as the 'equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by the specific sound source over a given reference time interval'.
Spraint	The faeces of an otter for example.

Stagnogleyic Soils	Non-alluvial, non-calcareous loamy or clayey soils with a relatively impermeable subsurface horizon but without a humus or peaty topsoil, waterlogged for long periods
Stakeholder	An individual or organisation that has an interest in a proposal.
Stand	An area of homogeneous vegetation.
Standard (trees)	A tree up to 3 m for planting.
Standing Stone	A stone or boulder which has been deliberately set upright in the ground.
Standoff distance	A measure that focuses on preventing people or species from approaching within a certain distance of an area or object.
Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	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.
Static bat detector	An automated bat echolocation detector left in a location for a period of time, and programmed to record bat echolocation calls.
Statutory designation	Statutory Designations apply to areas of land or water and serve to identify local or regional areas of value to the natural heritage and to assist better planning and management of the countryside
Statutory Undertakers	Persons with regulatory powers and duties, such as gas, electricity, water and transport providers or transmitters.
Stock fence	Stock proof fencing used prevent animals, in particular livestock, from passing through.
Strategic Road Network	Roads maintained and managed by the national highway authority.
Sub-community	A distinct grouping within a community.
Subsea cable	A cable connection which runs offshore. Usually, subsea cables are AC and are laid deep in the sea bed, away from sea life and dragging anchors.
Subsidiary sett	Badger setts which are usually at least 50 m from a main sett and do not have an obvious path connecting them with another sett. Mean number of holes in a sett is four.
Subsoil	Subsoil forms below the topsoil. It has undergone sufficient changes during soil genesis, such that properties of its original parent material are no longer discernible. Materials typically accumulate through illuviation, where the materials gradually wash in from overlying soils. Subsoil is typically characterised by low content of organic matter (except peat or organic soils) and is less biologically active and fertile than the top soil, it typically extends to 1.20m or bedrock, if the soil is shallower.
Sub-species	A subgroup within a species that have different traits.
Substation	Electricity generated at power stations is fed into the National Grid system through associated substations. They control the flow of power through the system by means of transformers and

	switchgear, with facilities for control, fault protection and communications.
Substrate	The surface or material on or from which an organism lives, grows, or obtains its nourishment.
Subtidal	Below the Low Water mark.
Sulphur Dioxide	A colourless acidic gas, which forms sulphurous acid on hydrolysis, and is one pollutant that causes acid rain.
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.
Supplementary Planning Guidance	Expands or adds detail to policies in local plans
Suspension Pylon/Tower	Tower where conductors are suspended by a vertical insulator string. Suspension towers support the conductors on straight stretches of overhead line.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	Drainage systems that aim to mimic the natural drainage of a site before development. They manage rainfall close to the source and may provide water quality, biodiversity and amenity benefits in addition to managing runoff and associated flood risk.
Sward	An expanse of short grass.
Switchgear	Switchgear provide the combination of electrical disconnect switches, fuses or circuit breakers to control a connection. Switchgear can be air insulated (AIS), gas insulated (GIS) or a hybrid of the two (HIS).
<b>T</b>	
T-Pylon	A type of electricity pylon (tower) designed as an alternative to traditional pylons.
TABLEFIT	A computer program that identifies vegetation types. By measuring how closely they align to certain standards, it is able to create an index of 'goodness-of-fit'.
Taxa	A group of organisms which form a unit.
Technical Advice Note (TAN)	Welsh Government supplementary guidance document on a number of planning policy matters including advice on the control of development and guidance on how Welsh local planning authorities should consider policy when preparing their development plans.
Technical Scope	The range of environmental topics that will be addressed as part the EIA.
Temporal Scope	The period of time over which changes to the environment are likely to occur as a result of the development, i.e. the life-cycle of the development.

Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS)	Temporary shift in auditory threshold shift
Ternery	A place where terns congregate to breed.
Territory	An area defended by an animal or group of animals against others.
Terrestrial	Of or relating to land, such as species which reside on or within the ground.
Tetrad	A square of 2 × 2 km used in distribution mapping.
Tension Pylons	Pylons erected at an angle to allow for change in direction or to make a section of a circuit into a manageable length. Because of the uneven load on one side of the pylon, much deeper and heavier foundations are required on the less loaded side.
Tidal Limit	The farthest point upstream where a river is affected by tidal fluctuations (also known as Mean High Water Springs or MHWS).
Tool box talk	A short talk or presentation to the workforce on an aspect they should be aware of for the task ahead, such as environmental or health and safety issues.
Topogenous	Where water movement is generally vertical (basin fens/floodplain fens)
Topography	The physical features or configuration of a land surface.
Topsoil	The upper layer of the soil profile. Topsoil contains enough partially decomposed organic matter to give the soil a darker colour than the subsoil. Topsoil is often coarser in texture than the subsoil, having lost some of the finer materials by translocation to the subsoil and by erosion. Most biological activity occurs in this layer. Typical topsoil depth is 25 to 35 cm (plough layer in arable farming).
Torpor	A state of decreased physiological activity in an animal, usually by a reduced body temperature and metabolic rate enabling animals to survive periods of reduced temperature or food availability.
Total suspended particulates (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Collective term for airborne particles, including PM <sub>10</sub> and PM <sub>2.5</sub> , as well as larger particulates such as dust – unit is micrograms per cubic meter (gravimetric or volumetric expression of concentration).
Tower	See pylon.
Transect	A path along which one counts and records occurrences of the species of study.
Transitory roost	Where bats gather at a temporary site before and after hibernation.
Transformer	Substation equipment used to change overhead line and main substation voltage, and to regulate that voltage.
Transmission Connection	A third-party connection to the transmission system. This might allow export of power to the transmission system from a generation source, or allow power to be drawn from the system

	to supply local distribution networks for onward distribution to local consumers.
Transmission Infrastructure	Any plant and equipment required to transmit electricity at high voltages from a generating station to the distribution system (and to some large customers). For example, pylons and substations (where the voltage may be transformed and power flows controlled).
Transmission Line	A National Grid overhead line which transmits electricity between National Grid's substations. Power is transmitted at high voltages (275 kV 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
Transmission Losses	Losses in electrical power during transmission between sources of generation and points of demand.
Transmission Projects	Any programme of work to the electricity transmission system that addresses a specific need for change, such as increased power flows or the connection of new sources of electricity generation or demand.
Transmission Network	That part of a transmission system owned and maintained by an individual transmission company. National Grid owns the transmission network in England and Wales, and operates the system across the whole of Great Britain.
Transmission System	The network of electrical equipment comprising substations (where power flows can be controlled and transformed to different voltages) and the overhead lines and buried cables connecting them. The system moves bulk amounts of electrical power between points of generation and centres of large demand, such as major cities or large industrial consumers and in the UK operates at 275 kV and 400 kV.
Transposition	Reconfiguration of an existing overhead line to allow a new, parallel overhead line route to swap from one side of the existing line to the other without the need for a line to 'duck-under' or cross. Achieved by removing a section of the existing line and connecting it to the newly formed route, and utilising the existing pylons to carry the new connection.
Transport Network	The combined network of roads, rails and other transport routes.
Travel to work areas (TTWAs)	A statistical tool to indicate an area where the population would generally commute to a larger town, city or conurbation for the purposes of employment.
Trip End Model Presentation Programme (TEMPRO)	Software used for transport modelling and planning purposes
Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM)	A machine for excavating circular tunnels through a variety of soil and rock strata. A rotating cutting head breaks ground, which passes through slots in the cutting wheel for removal.

Tunnel Head House (THH)	A secure building that provides access to a tunnel; normally located above ground and covering the tunnel shaft.
Tussock	An area of grass which is thicker or longer than the grass growing around it.
TWh	Terawatt hour ( $10^{12}$ watt hours). This is an often used unit for metering larger amounts of electrical energy to industrial customers and in power generation.
<b>U - V</b>	
Ubiquitous	Ever-present, found everywhere.
Underground Cables	One or more electricity circuits buried below ground in cable trenches or troughs.
Understory	Plant life growing beneath the woodland canopy, but above the woodland floor. Only a small percentage of light penetrates the canopy so understory vegetation is generally shade tolerant.
Undulating surface	A surface with a rising and falling form.
Unimproved grassland	Unimproved grasslands are likely to be rare, especially in the lowlands. They may be rank and neglected, mown or grazed. They may have been treated with low levels of farmyard manure, but should not have had sufficient applications of fertiliser or herbicide, or have been so intensively grazed or drained, as to alter the sward composition significantly. Species diversity is often high, with species characteristic of the area and the soils and with a very low percentage of agricultural species.
Unnamed Roads	Unclassified Roads
Vibration	Vibration is an oscillatory motion. The magnitude of vibration can be defined in terms of displacement how far from the equilibrium something moves, velocity (how fast something moves), or acceleration (the rate of change of velocity).
Vibration Dose Value	A parameter that combines the magnitude of vibration with the time for which it occurs.
Viewshed	The area visible from a location.
Visual Amenity	Value of a particular area or view in terms of what is seen
Visualisation	Computer simulation, photomontage or other technique to illustrate the appearance of the Proposed Development.
Volt	The unit of electrical voltage, symbol V
Voltage	The electrical potential difference between two points.
Volt per metre	The unit of electric field. symbol V/m
<b>W</b>	
Wader	Birds commonly found along shorelines and mudflats that wade in order to forage for food (such as insects or crustaceans) in the mud or sand.
Wales Coast Path	A 1400 km long-distance footpath which follows, or runs close to, the majority of the coastline of Wales running from Chepstow in the south to Queensferry in the north



Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHIASU)	This is a guide which describes the process, provides methods and lists resources to support Health Impact Assessment (HIA).
Walkover survey	A basic site survey which provides an initial site assessment that highlights potential ecological issues or constraints to development such as the presence of protected species.
Water body	A water body is a clearly distinguishable part of surface water, such as a lake, a stream, river or a part a stream or river. Water bodies can be viewed on NRW's water watch web portal, which is available at: <a href="http://waterwatchwales.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/en/">http://waterwatchwales.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/en/</a>
Waterfowl	A water bird.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater. The core environmental objectives of the WFD and its daughter directive are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent deterioration of aquatic ecosystems;</li> <li>• Protect, enhance and restore water bodies to 'good status'; which is based on ecological and chemical factors for surface water, and water quantity and chemical status for groundwaters;</li> <li>• Comply with water related standards and objectives for environmentally protected areas established under other EU legislation;</li> <li>• Progressively reduce pollution from priority substances and cease or phase out discharges from priority hazardous substances; and</li> <li>• Prevent or limit input of pollutants into the groundwater and reverse any significant or sustained upward trends in the concentration of any groundwater pollutant.</li> </ul>
Water Resources	Sources of water that are useful or potentially useful, including both abstractions and discharges.
Watt	The unit of electric power, product of Volts x Amperes.
Wayleave Agreement	Annual Licence granted by the owner and occupier of land giving National Grid the right to install, use and maintain its equipment.
Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFGA)	This Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.
Well-being Report (WBR)	A report which considers the potential effects of the Proposed Development on well-being, as defined by the Well-being Act and agreed with key stakeholders.
Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)	The systematic, criteria-based assessment of the likely impacts of a development or project on Welsh language and culture.
Whip	Young tree for outplanting consisting of a centre leader with few or no side branches, perhaps 1.0m tall.

Wider Hydrological Study Area (WWSA)	The WWSA consists of the WFD water body catchments of rivers downstream of the LWSA and extends to either an estuary or the coast. In practice, its use has been limited to use as a screening tool for the identification of particularly sensitive potential receptors (designated sites) that are outside the Local Hydrological Study Area
Windthrow	The blowing over of a tree at its roots.
Wireline	Computer generated line drawing based on a digital terrain model, that illustrates the three-dimensional shape of the landscape and any features within it.
Wirescape	Two or more overhead lines within the same view creating multiple layers of wires.
World Heritage Site	A natural or manmade site, area or structure recognised as being of outstanding international importance and therefore deserving special protection.
Wound Wood	In woody stems, the new wood developing in response to a wound, often resulting in a swelling (as round a pruning wound) which gradually occludes the wound.
Wylfa Newydd	Proposed new nuclear power generation on the Isle of Anglesey.
Wylfa Newydd Development Area (WNDA)	Development area for the proposed new nuclear power generation on the Isle of Anglesey.
<b>Z</b>	
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The area within which it is predicted that a new development could be seen. Identify the parts of a landscape that will be affected by a development.