



**AQUIND Limited**

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# **AQUIND INTERCONNECTOR**

## **Glossary**

The Planning Act 2008

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

Document Ref: 1.7

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**AQUIND Limited**

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WSP

WSP House

70 Chancery Lane

London

WC2A 1AF

+44 20 7314 5000

[www.wsp.com](http://www.wsp.com)

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| <b>Prepared By</b>    | L. Peter, C. Agwu and D. Ayles                    |
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| <b>Approved By</b>    | M. McGuckin                                       |
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# 1. GLOSSARY

| Term                                    | Definition   |
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| <b>6 nmi limit</b>                      | This is the inshore fishing boundary 6 nautical miles (nmi) from the baseline of a coastal state.  |
| <b>12 nmi limit</b>                     | This is the territorial sea or belt of coastal waters extending 12 nautical miles (nmi) from the baseline of a coastal state.  |
| <b>Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL)</b>  | An Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) is a vehicle that has any of the following: a mass 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, a rigid length of more than 18.65 metres. |
| <b>Above-Ground Heritage Asset</b>      | An above ground building, monument, site, place, area or Landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its Heritage interest. Heritage Assets include Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.                                  |
| <b>AC Hall</b>                          | The segregated part of the Converter Building in which the HVAC reactors and associated HVAC equipment, which by design are located between the valve and converter transformers, are housed.  |
| <b>Access Road</b>                      | The permanent road that will be constructed to facilitate vehicular access to the Converter Station from the existing highway network.   |
| <b>Additional Mitigation</b>            | Mitigation measures that are considered to be additional, either because they require further activities specific to the project i.e. a programme of monitoring, detailed design or would be undertaken through legislative requirements or standard practice.   |
| <b>Agricultural Land Classification</b> | A framework for determining the physical quality of the land at national, regional and local levels. This is based on the long term physical limitations of land for   |

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| <b>(ALC)</b>                          | agricultural use There are a number of factors that affect the grade and the main ones are climate, site and soil characteristics, and the interactions between them.  |
| <b>Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS)</b> | High voltage electrical equipment that uses air as its insulating medium.  |
| <b>Alternating Current (AC)</b>       | A flow of electrical current which reaches maximum in one direction, decreases to zero, then reverses itself and reaches maximum in the opposite direction. The cycle is repeated continuously and the number of cycles per second is described as the frequency. The National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) is an AC network that uses a frequency of 50 Hz. |
| <b>Ambient Sound Level</b>            | Defined in British Standard 4142: 2014 Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound (BS 4142) as <i>“equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level of the totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually from many sources near and far, at the assessment location over a given time interval, T”</i> .         |
| <b>Ancient Woodland</b>               | Ancient Woodland is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient Woodland is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland sites. Both types are classed as ancient woods.  |
| <b>APFP Regulations</b>               | The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.   |
| <b>Applicant</b>                      | AQUIND Limited.  |
| <b>Application</b>                    | The Application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) that is submitted by the Applicant to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).  |
| <b>Appropriate Assessment (AA)</b>    | An assessment undertaken under the Habitats Regulations 2017, implementing the requirements of the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.   |
| <b>AQUIND Interconnector</b>          | The Project.   |

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| <b><u>Aquitard</u></b>                          | <u>A rock with limited permeability that allows some water to pass through it, but at a very reduced rate.</u>   |
| <b>Archaeological Interest</b>                  | There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.  |
| <b>As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)</b> | For a Risk to be ALARP, the cost, time or effort involved in reducing the Risk further would be grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.  |
| <b>Authorised Development</b>                   | The development that is described in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order (dDCO) (document reference 3.1).  |
| <b>A-weighting</b>                              | The human ear can detect sound over a wide range of frequencies, from 20 Hz to 20 kHz, but it is more sensitive to some frequencies than others. Generally, the ear is most sensitive to sounds with frequencies in the range 1 to 4 kHz. The A-weighting is a filter that can be applied to measured Sound Pressure Level (SPL) at varying frequencies, to mimic the frequency response (or sensitivity) of the human ear, and therefore better represent the likely perceived loudness of the sound. SPL readings with the A-weighting applied are represented in dB(A). |
| <b>Background Sound Level (LA90,T)</b>          | Defined in British Standard 4142 as “ <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> ”.  |
| <b>Baseline</b>                                 | A reference level of existing environmental conditions against which a project is measured and controlled.   |
| <b>Baseline Studies</b>                         | Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.   |

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| <b>Bathing waters</b>                                  | A beach (or inland site) used by a large number of bathers or where bathing is promoted or associated facilities are provided, designated under the Bathing Waters Directive.   |
| <b>Bathing Waters Directive</b>                        | Protection and monitoring of bathing water now under the Water Framework Directive (WFD).   |
| <b>Below-Ground Heritage Asset</b>                     | Below-Ground Heritage Assets include both known and hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains.   |
| <b>Beam Trawling</b>                                   | A type of bottom towed fish net incorporating a beam which holds the net open and is towed along the sea bed.   |
| <b><u><a href="#">Bentonite</a></u></b>                | <u><a href="#">An absorbent aluminium phyllosilicate clay consisting mostly of montmorillonite. Undergoes swelling on contact with water (sodium bentonite) making it useful as a sealant, as it provides a self-sealing, low-permeability barrier.</a></u>   |
| <b>Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (BMV)</b> | Defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This is the land which is determined to be most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass, fibres and pharmaceuticals. Grades 3b, 4, and 5 are used to classify land that is of moderate quality to very poor quality. |
| <b>Best Available Techniques (BAT)</b>                 | Means the available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment. The European Commission (EC) produces Best Available Technique reference documents or BREF notes. They contain BAT for installations.  |
| <b>Biodiversity</b>                                    | The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, Landscape, ecosystem, Habitats, communities, Species, populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.   |



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| <b>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</b>      | Plans which set specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound conservation targets for Species and Habitat. The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. More information is available at <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk">www.ukbap.org.uk</a> . |
| <b>Birds Directive</b>                     | Direction 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the Conservation of Wild Birds (codified version).   |
| <b>Breeding Bird Survey (BBS)</b>          | The main scheme coordinated by the BTO/JNCC/RSPB for monitoring the population changes of the UK changes of the UK's common breeding birds. Commonly used in commercial ecological consultancy to survey for birds.   |
| <b>British Geological Survey</b>           | Provider of objective and authoritative geoscientific data, information and knowledge for the UK.   |
| <b>Bottom Towed Fishing Gear</b>           | Fishing gear which is towed behind a fishing vessel and is in contact with the sea bed.   |
| <b>Bylaws</b>                              | Laws of local or limited application.   |
| <b>Cable Burial Risk Assessment (CBRA)</b> | Cable Burial Risk Assessment (CBRA) is an approach promoted by The Carbon Trust that provides a repeatable process to define a target depth of lowering for marine cables which is practically and economically achievable whilst providing adequate protection.  |
| <b>Cable Gangs</b>                         | 6 to 8 construction workers working on a 100 m section of the Onshore Cable Corridor.   |
| <b>Cable Joint</b>                         | The components required to connect together two sections of Cable.  |
| <b>Cable Lay Vessel (CLV)</b>              | The vessel which will carry the Marine Cables to be installed.  |
| <b>Cables</b>                              | Insulated metallic electrical conductors used for the transfer of power.  |
| <b>Cap and Floor</b>                       | The approach by which Interconnector projects are supported in Great Britain. The floor is the minimum amount of revenue that an Interconnector can earn, and   |

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|  | the cap is the maximum amount of revenue an Interconnector can earn.  |
| <b>Characterisation</b>  | The process of identifying areas of similar Landscape Character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character.   |
| <b>Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)</b> | The professional membership body representing and supporting Ecologists and Environmental professionals in the UK, Ireland and abroad. Previously known as Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM).                      |
| <b><u>CIRIA</u></b>  | <u><a href="#">Construction Industry Research and Information Association</a></u>   |
| <b><u>Clearwater flooding</u></b>  | <u><a href="#">Long-lasting, often regionally extensive, groundwater flooding which can be caused by the water table in an unconfined aquifer rising above the land surface as a response to extreme rainfall.</a></u>                    |
| <b>Climate Change</b>  | Large scale, long term shift in the planet's weather patterns or average temperature.   |
| <b>Codes of Practice</b>   | A set of written rules which explains how people working in a particular fashion should behave.   |
| <b>Compensation</b>  | Measures devised to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects which cannot be prevented/avoided or further reduced.   |
| <b>Commercial Fishing</b>  | The catching of fish and shellfish for commercial sale.   |
| <b>Connection Agreement</b>  | A bilateral contract between the Applicant and National Grid Electricity System Operator (NGESO) to facilitate the transmission of electricity to the transmission system owned and operated by National Grid Transmission System (NGET). |
| <b>Conservation (for heritage policy)</b>                                  | The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.  |
| <b>Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)</b>                   | Document setting out methods to avoid, minimise and mitigate Impact on the environment and surrounding area and the protocols to be followed in implementing  |

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|                               | these measures in accordance with environmental commitments during the Construction Stage.   |
| <b>Construction Stage</b>     | The stage during which onshore and marine construction works for the Proposed Development will take place.   |
| <b>Consultation Documents</b> | <p>The documents submitted to support the formal pre-application consultation under the PA 2008. They included “plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development” as stated in subsection (4) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009. For the Proposed Development, the Consultation Documents consisted of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consultation Document, providing a detailed explanation of the proposals and the key issues to be considered during the consultation;</li> <li>● Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and Technical Appendices;</li> <li>● Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR;</li> <li>● Red line plans;</li> <li>● The consultation newsletter;</li> <li>● Feedback form.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Contaminated Land</b>      | Where substances are causing or have a significant possibility to cause significant harm to people, property or protected species; or, where significant pollution is being caused or has a significant possibility of being caused to controlled waters.  |
| <b>Control Building</b>       | Building containing the control, protection and auxiliary systems to enable the operation of AQUIND Interconnector.  |
| <b>Converter Building</b>     | The building which houses the AC Hall, Valve Hall and DC Hall.   |
| <b>Converter Station</b>      | The fenced compound, adjacent to Lovedean Substation, comprising the necessary equipment to convert AC to DC and vice versa.   |
| <b>Converter Station Area</b> | <p>This is the area of land identified to accommodate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the Converter Station and associated equipment;</li> </ul>   |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the connection between the HVAC Cables and the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) at Lovedean Substation;</li> <li>• the HVAC Cable Corridor to accommodate the AC Cables and FOC between the Converter Station and Lovedean Substation;</li> <li>• the HVDC Cables and FOC corridor from the Converter Station southwards;</li> <li>• a Works Compound and Laydown Area;</li> <li>• an Access Road and associated haul roads;</li> <li>• surface water drainage and associated attenuation ponds;</li> <li>• landscape and ecology measures;</li> <li>• utilities such as potable water, electricity and telecom;</li> <li>• the compound comprising the Telecommunications Building(s) and associated equipment.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Cultural Heritage Significance</b></p> | <p>The value of a Heritage Asset to this and future generations because of its Heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a Heritage Asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.</p>   |
| <p><b>Cumulative Effects</b></p>             | <p>In terms of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the summation of Effect that result from changes caused by the Proposed Development in conjunction with other reasonably foreseeable development that is either consented but not yet constructed or is in the process of seeking consent.</p>   |
| <p><b>Dangerous Substances Directive</b></p> | <p>EC Directive 76/464/EC Water pollution by discharges of certain dangerous substances (Dangerous Substances Directive) and Priority Substances Directive (2008/105/EC) - transposed into UK law under the Priority / Dangerous Substances Directive.</p>  |
| <p><b>DC Hall</b></p>                        | <p>The segregated part of the Converter Building in which the HVDC reactor, DC Cable terminations and other required HVDC equipment, which by design are located between the valve and HVDC Cables, are housed.</p>   |

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| <b>Decibel (dB)</b>                    | The decibel scale is used in relation to sound because it is a logarithmic rather than a linear scale. The decibel scale compares the level of a sound relative to another. The human ear can detect a wide range of sound pressures, typically between $2 \times 10^{-5}$ and 200 Pa, so the logarithmic scale is used to quantify these levels using a more manageable range of values. |
| <b>Deemed Marine Licence</b>           | Marine licence that is deemed by a Development Consent Order (DCO) under Section 149A of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008).  |
| <b>Demersal Trawling</b>               | Large nets towed by fishing vessels which touch the seabed to target bottom dwelling species.   |
| <b>Designated Heritage Assets</b>      | World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, protected wreck site, registered park and garden, registered battlefield or conservation area.  |
| <b>Designated Landscape</b>            | Areas of Landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.   |
| <b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b> | A Development Consent Order (DCO) is a Statutory Instrument (SI) made by the Secretary of State (SoS) pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008).   |
| <b>Development Plan</b>                | This includes adopted Local Development Plans and neighbourhood plans as defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.  |
| <b>Design Principles</b>               | Statements derived from analyses of functional needs and site context including feedback from the consultation process, to set the framework for detailed design development and approvals.   |
| <b>Dissolved inorganic nitrogen</b>    | The sum of nitrate, nitrite, and ammonium dissolved in the water.   |
| <b>Dissolved oxygen</b>                | The amount of gaseous oxygen ( $O_2$ ) dissolved in the water.  |

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| <b>Direct Buried Cables</b>                   | An installation method whereby Cables are laid in a trench and are buried in backfill which is in direct contact with the Cables.  |
| <b>Direct Current (DC)</b>                    | A flow of continuous electrical current which flows in one direction.  |
| <b>Direct Effect</b>                          | An Effect that is directly attributable to the Proposed Development.   |
| <b>Direct Employment</b>                      | An increase in local employment arising from further economic activity (jobs, expenditure or income) associated with additional local income and local supplier purchases.   |
| <b>Disaster</b>                               | In the context of the Proposed Development, a naturally occurring phenomenon such as an extreme weather event (e.g. storm, flood, temperature) or ground-related hazard events (e.g. subsidence, landslide, earthquake) with the potential to cause an event or situation that meets the definition of a Major Accident. |
| <b>Distribution Network Operator (DNO)</b>    | The company licenced and responsible for distributing electricity from the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) to homes and businesses. Scottish and Southern Electricity Network (SSEN) are the DNO in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.  |
| <b><u>Doline</u></b>                          | <u><a href="#">Dolines (also known as sinkholes) are surface depressions that are formed by solution processes and are not associated with a stream. These are generally small but can be up to 20 m in depth and 100 m or more in diameter.</a></u>   |
| <b>'Do nothing' Scenario</b>                  | Continued change or evolution in the Baseline environment, in the absence of the Proposed Development.   |
| <b>draft Development Consent Order (dDCO)</b> | The draft Development Consent Order (dDCO) submitted with the Application (document reference 3.1).  |
| <b>Dredging (commercial fisheries)</b>        | Bottom towed fishing gear specific for bottom dwelling shellfish such as scallops.   |

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| <b><u>Dry valley</u></b>                     | <u>May develop on many kinds of permeable rock, such as limestone and chalk, or sandy terrains that do not regularly sustain surface water flow. Such valleys do not hold surface water because it sinks into the permeable bedrock.</u>   |
| <b>Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS)</b> | A means of measuring temperature, in this case of the cables, using optical fibres as linear sensors.  |
| <b>Ducted Installation</b>                   | An installation method where ducts are installed in the ground and Cables are subsequently pulled into them.   |
| <b>Dust</b>                                  | Dust comprises particles typically in the size range 1-75 micrometres (µm) in aerodynamic diameter and is created through the action of crushing and abrasive forces on materials.   |
| <b>Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA)</b>   | A recommended procedure for the ecological component of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).   |
| <b>Effect</b>                                | The consequence of an Impact.  |
| <b>EIA Directive</b>                         | Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended). The initial Directive of 1985 and its three amendments have been codified by Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011. Directive 2011/92/EU has been amended in 2014 by Directive 2014/52/EU.   |
| <b>EIA Regulations</b>                       | In the context of the Proposed Development, The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 which prescribe the information to be included in the Environmental Statement (ES) and the consultation to be carried out in connection with development requiring an ES. |
| <b>Elements</b>                              | Individual parts which make up the Landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges, and buildings.  |
| <b>Embedded Mitigation</b>                   | Mitigation that is designed in and forms part the Proposed Development.  |
| <b>Emission</b>                              | A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.  |

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| <b>Emission Rate</b>  | The quantity of a pollutant released from a source over a given period of time.   |
| <b>Enhancement</b>  | Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the Visual Amenity of the Proposed Development and its wider setting, over and above its Baseline condition.  |
| <b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>                          | A systematic means of assessing the significance of Effects from the Proposed Development, undertaken in accordance with The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations).  |
| <b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>                                   | <p>A statement that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the likely Effects of a development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile, but that includes at least the information required in the EIA Regulations and which is prepared in accordance with any Scoping Opinion.</p> <p>The Environmental Statement accompanying the Application (document references 6.1 – 6.4) is prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations.</p> |
| <b>Entire Marine Cable Corridor</b>                                   | The Entire Marine Cable Corridor comprises the Marine Cable Corridor within the UK marine area and the marine cable corridor within the French marine area.   |
| <b><u>Ephemeral stream</u></b>  | <a href="#"><u>Ephemeral streams are morphological elements, typical of karst areas, characterized by relatively large and flat bottom transects. These occasionally drain runoff generated by extreme rainfall events, characterized by high return periods.</u></a>   |
| <b>Equivalent Continuous A-weighted Sound Pressure Level (LAeq,T)</b> | 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. The time period over which the LAeq is calculated should always be stated.  |
| <b>European Commission (EC)</b>                                       | The executive body of the European Union responsible for proposing legislation, enforcing European law,   |



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|  | setting objectives and priorities for action, negotiating trade agreements and managing implementing European Union policies and the budget.   |
| <b>European Protected Species (EPS)</b>                    | European Protected Species are animals and plants that receive protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, in addition to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).  |
| <b>European Protected Species (EPS) Derogation Licence</b> | A licence issued to permit an activity affecting European Protected Species (EPS) that would otherwise be an offence under the Habitats Regulations.   |
| <b><u>Eutrophic water</u></b>                              | <u><a href="#">Water that is rich in mineral and organic nutrients that promote a proliferation of algae and aquatic plants, resulting in a reduction of dissolved oxygen.</a></u>   |
| <b>Examining Authority (ExA)</b>                           | Planning Inspector(s) responsible for conducting the examination of, and recommendation to the Secretary of State (SoS) as to a decision on a DCO application.   |
| <b>Exceedance</b>  | A period of time where the concentrations of a pollutant is greater than the appropriate air quality standard.   |
| <b>Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)</b>                       | An Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a sea zone prescribed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, over which a state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources, including energy production from water and wind. The UK's EEZ starts at the UK's coast and meets the French EEZ maritime boundary at Kilometre Point (KP) 109.107.  |
| <b>Fibre Optic Cable (FOC)</b>                             | A telecommunications cable made from thin strands of glass fibre, which uses pulses of light to transfer data. Each Pole will have a FOC, which will be used to provide a dedicated communications link between the UK and French converter stations for the purposes of control, protection and monitoring of the Project. Capacity provided by strands that are not utilised for these functions will be available for third parties to purchase for other telecommunication purposes. |
| <b>Fibre Optic Cable (FOC) Infrastructure</b>              | The physical infrastructure associated with the fibre optic telecommunication system. This includes:   |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fibre Optic Cables;</li> <li>• up to two Optical Regeneration Stations (ORS) at the Landfall;</li> <li>• up to two Telecommunications Buildings in the vicinity of the Converter Station;</li> <li>• auxiliary power supply and fuel supply to buildings;</li> <li>• securely fenced compounds around buildings;</li> <li>• access and parking to buildings.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fisheries Liaison Officer</b>       | A person who works with an applicant and fishing industry to minimise potential adverse effects of a project on fishing activities in the area.  |
| <b>Fishing Effort</b>                  | A measure of the amount of fishing.  |
| <b>Fishing Grounds</b>                 | Areas of the sea which are specifically targeted by commercial fishing vessels for specific fish and shellfish species.  |
| <b>Fishing Industry Representative</b> | A person, usually a local fisherman or ex fisherman, who provides support and guidance to the fishing industry.  |
| <b>Flood Map for Planning</b>          | Defines Flood Zones based on annual probability of flooding from Fluvial and tidal sources to inform development planning and flood risk assessment. Nationally consistent delineation of 'high', 'medium' and 'low' flood risk updated by the Environment Agency as deemed appropriate, typically on a quarterly basis.   |
| <b>Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)</b>     | An assessment of the risk of flooding.   |
| <b>Flood Zones</b>                     | Zones based on the annual probability of flooding from Fluvial and tidal sources, as defined in the Flood Map for Planning. Areas are categorised into one of the following: Flood Zone 1, Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3a or Flood Zone 3b.   |
| <b>Flood Zone 1</b>                    | This zone comprises land assessed as having less than a 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from rivers or the sea in any year.   |

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| <b>Flood Zone 2</b>                          | This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 (1%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from rivers, or between a 1 in 200 (0.5%) and 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from the sea in any year. |
| <b>Flood Zone 3a</b>                         | This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 (1%) or greater annual probability of flooding from rivers or a 1 in 200 (0.5%) or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea in any year.                                       |
| <b>Flood Zone 3b</b>                         | This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.   |
| <b>Fluvial</b>                               | Of, relating to, or occurring in a river or stream.  |
| <b>Free Field Conditions</b>                 | Conditions where sound behaves as if in open air, without reflecting surfaces to interfere with its propagation.   |
| <b>Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS)</b>        | High voltage electrical equipment that uses a specialist gas as its insulating medium to allow a smaller physical size relative to air insulated switchgear.   |
| <b>Geographical Information System (GIS)</b> | A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.  |
| <b>Geophysical Survey</b>                    | Making and interpreting measurements of physical properties of the earth to determine subsurface conditions.   |
| <b>Geotechnical Survey</b>                   | An investigation to determine the nature and engineering properties of the soil and other materials and to determine soil profiles and property assignments for the purpose of design.   |
| <b>Gillnetting</b>                           | A clear monofilament net used to catch fish by entanglement.   |
| <b>Grand Rue Converter Station</b>           | The French converter station for the Project.  |
| <b>Greenhouse Gas (GHG)</b>                  | Gases that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the earth's surface, the atmosphere, and   |

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|   | <p>clouds. The six main GHGs whose emissions are human-caused are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride. In combination, these GHG emissions are commonly expressed in terms of 'carbon dioxide equivalents' (CO<sub>2</sub>e) according to their relative global warming potential. For this reason, the shorthand 'carbon' may be used to refer to GHGs.</p>   |
| <b>Ground Investigations</b>                    | <p>The physical investigation stage of the Geotechnical Survey of which Geophysical Surveys may be one element. Comprised of targeted investigations including both intrusive and non-intrusive techniques to prove ground conditions, determine soil / rock parameters and identify hazards associated with the ground conditions to inform a proposed development.</p>   |
| <b>Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ)</b> | <p>Also Source Protection Zone (SPZ), defined for 2,000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply, show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. The SPZ maps show three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment) and a fourth zone of special interest, which the Environment Agency occasionally apply, to a groundwater source.</p> |
| <b>Habitat</b>                                  | <p>The environment in which populations or individual species live or grow.</p>  |
| <b>Habitats Directive</b>                       | <p>Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna.</p>   |
| <b>Habitats Regulations</b>                     | <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which covers the terrestrial environment and marine waters up to 12 nmi and The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which covers beyond the 12 nmi territorial limit.</p>   |
| <b>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)</b>    | <p>A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the stages of assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species</p>  |

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|  | Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a project may affect the protected features of a European site and European offshore marine site, before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.   |
| <b>Harm</b>                              | Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of a Heritage Asset.   |
| <b>Haul Road</b>                         | A temporary road constructed for use during the Construction Stage.   |
| <b>Heritage</b>                          | The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.   |
| <b>Heritage Asset</b>                    | A building, monument, site, place, area or Landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its Heritage interest. Heritage Assets include Designated Heritage Assets and Non-Designated Heritage Assets. |
| <b>Heritage Coast</b>                    | Areas of undeveloped coastline which are managed to conserve their natural beauty and, where appropriate, to improve accessibility for visitors.  |
| <b>Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT)</b>   | The highest tide level which can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and any combination of astronomical conditions.  |
| <b>Highway Boundary</b>                  | The area which is adopted road, maintained at public expense.   |
| <b>Historic Environment</b>              | All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.                 |
| <b>Historic Environment Record (HER)</b> | Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.   |
| <b>Horizontal Directional Drilling</b>   | A trenchless technology that involves drilling into the ground to create a bore with a generally horizontal profile, along a planned pathway.   |

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| <b>(HDD)</b>                |   |
| <b>Horsiculture</b>         | The keeping of horses for leisure purposes and use of fields for pasturing or exercising horses (often resulting in the division of fields and loss of existing field boundaries).                                |
| <b>HVAC Cable</b>           | The Cable designed to transfer power using High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) at a nominal voltage of 400 kV, which will connect Lovedean Substation to the Converter Station.                               |
| <b>HVAC Cable Route</b>     | The final refined route for the HVAC Cable that lies within the HVAC Cable Corridor.  |
| <b>HVAC Cable Circuit</b>   | Three phases of High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) Cable, accessories and associated Fibre Optic Cables (FOC).   |
| <b>HVAC Cable Corridor</b>  | The area within which the HVAC Cable Route and all associated Temporary Works will be located.  |
| <b>HVDC Cable</b>           | The Cable designed to transfer power using High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) at a nominal voltage of 320 kV. For the purpose of the Proposed Development, this comprises the Onshore Cable and the Marine Cable. |
| <b>HVDC Cable Corridor</b>  | Comprises the Onshore Cable Corridor and the Marine Cable Corridor.   |
| <b>HVDC Cable Route</b>     | Comprises the Onshore Cable Route and the Marine Cable Route.   |
| <b>HVDC Circuit</b>         | One of two pairs of HVDC Cables, an associated Fibre Optic Cable (FOC), and any ancillaries, each of which will carry half of the specified rating.   |
| <b>Hydrology</b>            | The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth.   |
| <b>Hydromorphology</b>      | The physical characteristics of the shape, boundaries and content of a water body.  |
| <b>ICES Division V.II.d</b> | A large area of sea encapsulating the Eastern Channel.  |
| <b>Impact</b>               | A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development.  |

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| <b>Important Ecological Features</b>    | Species and Habitat present within the Zone of Influence (ZOI) of the Proposed Development that are of sufficiently high value that an Effect upon them as a result of the Proposed Development could be considered to be of Significance.   |
| <b>Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>    | The indices of deprivation, measure relative deprivation in local authorities across England. The index of multiple deprivation is the most widely used of these indices.  |
| <b>Indirect Effect</b>                  | An Effect that results indirectly from the Proposed Development, as a consequence of the Direct Effect, often occurring away from the Site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the Effect. |
| <b>Indirect Employment</b>              | Employment growth arising locally through manufacturing services and suppliers to the construction process (indirect or supply linkage multipliers).   |
| <b>Induced Employment</b>               | Employment associated with local expenditure as a result of those who derive incomes from the direct and supply linkage impacts of the Proposed Development.   |
| <b>Inshore Fisheries Working Group</b>  | A forum where a developer can communicate with inshore fishermen.  |
| <b>Inshore Marine Cable Corridor</b>    | The part of the Marine Cable Corridor that runs from Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) through UK Territorial Waters, out to the 12 nautical mile (nmi) limit.  |
| <b>Interconnector</b>                   | An electrical system which provides the connection between electricity transmission systems, usually between areas over long distances or different frequencies.   |
| <b>International Dark Skies Reserve</b> | Land possessing an exceptional or distinguished quality of starry nights and nocturnal environment that is specifically protected for its scientific, natural, educational, cultural, Heritage and / or public enjoyment.  |

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| <b>Intertidal</b>                                | Intertidal is the term used to describe the seashore which is covered during high tide and exposed during low tide.   |
| <b>Invasive Non-Native Species</b>               | Non-native UK animal or plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live.  |
| <b>Jack Up Vessel</b>                            | A self-elevating barge fitted with long support legs that can be raised or lowered.   |
| <b>Joint Bay (JB)</b>                            | The location where sections of Cable are connected together. Each Joint Bay will be an excavation containing two joints for the HVDC Cables that form a HVDC Circuit and, at some locations, a joint for the Fibre Optic Cable (FOC) and / or equipment for testing the cable sheaths, to ensure the performance of the Cables.                           |
| <b><u>Karst</u></b>                              | <u><a href="#">A landscape that is characterized by numerous caves, sinkholes, fissures, and conduits. Karst topography usually forms in regions of plentiful rainfall where bedrock consists of carbonate-rich rock, such as limestone, gypsum, or dolomite, that is easily dissolved. Surface streams are usually absent from karst topography.</a></u> |
| <b>Key Characteristics</b>                       | Those combinations of Elements which are particularly important to the current character of the Landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.   |
| <b>Kilometre Point or Post (KP)</b>              | Position along the centre line of the Marine Cable Corridor.  |
| <b>Kingfisher Bulletin</b>                       | A bulletin that works across all offshore industries to keep the fishing industry informed of hazards, planned developments, new structures being installed and zones created.  |
| <b>L90 or LA90 and other percentile measures</b> | This represents the Sound Pressure Level (SPL) which is exceeded 90% of the time, expressed in dB or dB(A). LA90 is used to quantify background sound levels (see Background Sound Level above). Other percentiles  |



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|  | exist and are used for various types of noise assessment. These include L01, L10, L50, L99.   |
| <b>Land Cover</b>                                    | The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to, but not the same as, Land Use.   |
| <b>Landfall</b>                                      | The Landfall is the area where the Onshore Cable Corridor and Marine Cable Corridor meet and includes the Transition Joint Bay (TJB), HDD compound and works where the Marine Cables come ashore, and the Optical Regenerations Stations (s) including their compounds and mitigations.   |
| <b>Land Use</b>                                      | What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and infrastructure use and the different types of agricultural and forestry.   |
| <b>Landform</b>                                      | The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.   |
| <b>Landscape</b>                                     | An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is a result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.  |
| <b>Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)</b> | A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant Effect of change resulting from development both on the Landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and Visual Amenity.   |
| <b>Landscape Character</b>                           | A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of Elements in the Landscape that makes one Landscape different from another.   |
| <b>Landscape Character Areas</b>                     | These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular Landscape type.   |
| <b>Landscape Character Assessment</b>                | The process of identifying and describing variation in the Landscape Character and using this information to assist in managing change in the Landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of Elements and Features that make a Landscape distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment. |

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| <b>Landscape Character Types</b>         | These are distinct types of Landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement patterns, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes. |
| <b>Landscape Effects</b>                 | Effects on the Landscape as a resource in its own right.   |
| <b>Landscape Receptor</b>                | An aspect of the Landscape resource that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.   |
| <b>Laydown Area</b>                      | Temporary area required during the Construction Stage of the Proposed Development for short-term storage of materials, which will be reinstated to its original state following demobilisation.  |
| <b>Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)</b> | Local Authority responsible to taking the lead on local flood risk management as defined within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.   |
| <b>Likely Significant Effect</b>         | An Effect with a Significance of moderate to major.  |
| <b>Link Box</b>                          | A box, below ground, in which electrical connections between the metallic sheaths of Cables may be removed, enabling tests to establish the integrity of the Cable oversheaths for routine maintenance and in the event of suspected damage.   |
| <b>Link Box Chamber</b>                  | An underground chamber with a lockable cover, in which electrical connections between the metallic sheaths of Cables may be removed, enabling tests to establish the integrity of the Cables oversheaths in the event of suspected damage. Necessarily installed in close proximity to some, but not all, Joint Bays.  |
| <b>Link Pillar</b>                       | A box, above ground, in which electrical connections between the metallic sheaths of Cables may be removed, enabling tests to establish the integrity of the Cable oversheaths for routine maintenance and in the event of suspected damage.   |
| <b>LAm<sub>ax</sub></b>                  | LAm <sub>ax</sub> is the maximum A - weighted sound pressure level recorded over the period stated. LAm <sub>ax</sub> is   |

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|   | sometimes used in assessing environmental noise where occasional loud noises occur, which may have little effect on the overall LAeq,T noise level but will still affect the noise environment.   |
| <b>Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)</b>        | A strategy and set of objectives aimed at conserving, monitoring and raising awareness of Biodiversity – usually along local authority boundary lines.  |
| <b>Local Development Plan (LDP)</b>                 | The set of documents and plans that sets out the local authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.  |
| <b>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</b>                   | A site of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Local Nature Reserves must be controlled by the local authority through ownership, lease or agreement with the owner. |
| <b>Local Planning Authority (LPA)</b>               | The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the UK.  |
| <b>Longlining</b>                                   | A commercial fishing technique using a series of baited hooks attached to a main line.  |
| <b>Lovedean Substation</b>                          | The existing National Grid electrical substation located at Lovedean, Hampshire.  |
| <b>Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)</b>               | A geographic unit used for statistical purposes.  |
| <b>Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT)</b>               | The lowest tide level which can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and any combination of astronomical conditions.   |
| <b>Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)</b> | The level above which adverse Effects on health and quality of life can be detected as a result of noise or vibration.  |
| <b>Made Ground</b>                                  | Areas where material is known to have been placed by people on the pre-existing (natural or artificial) land surface (including engineered fill).   |
| <b>Magnitude</b>                                    | A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an Effect.   |

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| <b>Main River</b>                                | <p>A watercourse shown as such on the Flood Map for Planning, and can include any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water in, into or out of a main river. Main Rivers are usually larger streams and rivers, but also include smaller watercourses of strategic drainage importance. Main Rivers are under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency who have powers to carry out flood defence works to Main Rivers.</p>  |
| <b>Major Accident</b>                            | <p>In the context of the Proposed Development, an event that threatens immediate or delayed serious damage to human health, welfare and / or the environment and requires the use of resources beyond those of the Applicant or its contractors. Serious damage includes the loss of life or permanent injury and / or permanent or long-lasting damage to an environmental Receptor that cannot be restored through minor clean-up and restoration efforts. The Significance of this Effect will consider the extent, severity and duration of harm and the Sensitivity of the Receptor.</p> |
| <b>Management Catchment (in relation to WFD)</b> | <p>An area contributing water to a river and its tributaries, with all the water ultimately running off to a single outlet, designated for the purpose of implementing the Water Framework Directive (WFD).</p>   |
| <b>Marine Cable</b>                              | <p>The part of the HVDC Cable that runs seaward from the Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) to the UK / France EEZ Boundary Line.</p>   |
| <b>Marine Cable Corridor</b>                     | <p>The area within which the Marine Cable Route and all associated Temporary Works will be located. It runs seaward from the UK Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) out to the UK / France EEZ Boundary Line.</p>  |
| <b>Marine Cable Route</b>                        | <p>The final refined route for the Marine Cable that lies within the Marine Cable Corridor.</p>   |
| <b>Marine Components</b>                         | <p>The Marine Components of the Proposed Development are all of that part below the Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).</p>   |
| <b>Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)</b>            | <p>Created under The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) protect a range of nationally important marine wildlife, Habitats,</p>  |

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|  | geology and geomorphology, and can be designated anywhere in English and Welsh territorial and UK offshore waters.   |
| <b>Marine Policy Statement (MPS)</b>                           | The UK Government's framework for management of the UK marine area. The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) prepares Marine Plans which set out how the Marine Policy Statements (MPS) will be implemented in different geographical areas.   |
| <b>Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)</b>              | Formally adopted by the European Commission (EC) in July 2008, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) outlines a transparent, legislative framework for an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities which supports the sustainable use of marine goods and services. The overarching goal of the Directive is to achieve 'Good Environmental Status' (GES) by 2020 across Europe's marine environment. |
| <b>MARPOL Convention</b>                                       | The International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Ships.  |
| <b>Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)</b>                          | The highest level which spring tides reach on average over a period of time above chart datum.   |
| <b>Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS)</b>                           | The lowest level which spring tides reach on average over a period of time above chart datum.  |
| <b>Micro-Tunnelling</b>  | Driving tunnel sections, usually steel tubes or reinforced concrete section, in a straight line, between pits excavated on either side of the obstruction to be crossed. Hydraulic rams are used to drive the tunnel sections.   |
| <b>Mid Water Trawling and Pelagic Trawls</b>                   | Vessel towed fishing net which is fished in mid water and is not in touch with the seabed.   |
| <b>Mitigation Measures</b>                                     | Actions proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible, offset significant adverse Effects arising from the whole or specific elements of the Proposed Development.  |
| <b>Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside</b> | Authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across Government.   |

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| <b>(MAGIC)</b>  |  |
| <b>National Competent Authority (NCA)</b>                   | Under Article 8(1) of the TEN-E EU Regulation 347/2013 EU Member States are required to designate a National Competent Authority (NCA) that will coordinate and facilitate the comprehensive decision for a Project of Common Interest (PCI) and provide a single point of contact for developers. For the UK the designated NCA is the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy Industry and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). |
| <b>National Electricity Transmission System (NETS)</b>      | The 275 kV and 400 kV electricity networks in Great Britain, which are owned and operated by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET).  |
| <b>National Forest Inventory</b>                            | A programme designed to provide accurate information about the size, distribution, composition and condition of forests and woodlands.   |
| <b>National Grid Electricity System Operator (NGESO)</b>    | National Grid Electricity System Operator is the system operator of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales.   |
| <b>National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)</b>        | National Grid Electricity Transmission owns the electricity transmission network in England and Wales.   |
| <b>National Nature Reserve (NNR)</b>                        | Established to protect sensitive features and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.  |
| <b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</b>            | The document that sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The revised NPPF was published on 24 July 2018.  |
| <b>National Policy Statement (NPS)</b>                      | Overarching policy designated under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008) concerning the planning and consenting of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the UK.   |
| <b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)</b> | Projects which fall under one of the categories in Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008).   |

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| <b>Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)</b> | This document outlines the Government’s vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years. It also describes the actions that will be taken to deliver that goal.   |
| <b>Nitrates Directive</b>                     | EC Directive 91/676/EC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (the Nitrates Directive).   |
| <b>No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)</b>        | The level below which no Effect from Noise or vibration can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the Noise.   |
| <b>Noise Sensitive Receptors</b>              | Any identified Receptor likely to be affected by Noise. These are generally human Receptors, and may include residential dwellings, work places, schools, hospitals, community facilities, places of worship, recreational spaces and ecological Receptors. |
| <b>Notice to Mariners (NtM)</b>               | Weekly updates that provide vessels with the latest safety-critical navigational information.   |
| <b>Nomis</b>                                  | Official labour market statistics provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).   |
| <b>Non-Designated Heritage Assets</b>         | Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or Landscapes identified as having a degree of Significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally Designated Heritage Assets.  |
| <b>Offshore Marine Cable Corridor</b>         | The part of the Marine Cable Corridor that runs from the UK 12 nautical mile (nmi) limit out to the UK / France EEZ Boundary Line.  |
| <b>Onshore Cable</b>                          | The part of the HVDC Cable installed inland from the Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).  |
| <b>Onshore Cable Corridor</b>                 | The area within which the Onshore Cable Route and all associated Temporary Works will be located. This runs landward from the Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS).  |
| <b>Onshore Cable Micrositing</b>              | Refinement of the Onshore Cable Route and Trench design, particularly the alignment, as a result of   |

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|  | identifying and / or exposing underground features, such as tree roots and buried services.   |
| <b>Onshore Cable Route</b>                   | The final refined route for the Onshore Cable that lies within the Onshore Cable Corridor.  |
| <b>Onshore Components</b>                    | The Onshore Components of the Proposed Development are all of that part landward from the Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS).  |
| <b>OSPAR Commission</b>                      | The mechanism by which fifteen Governments of the western coasts and catchments of Europe, together with the European Union, cooperate to protect the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic.  |
| <b>OSPAR Convention</b>                      | The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic.   |
| <b>Operational Stage</b>                     | The stage after which the Proposed Development is handed over by the relevant contractor and signed off as operational. It would remain in its Operational Stage until it is decommissioned.  |
| <b>Operational Year</b>                      | The year in which the Project becomes fully operational following construction and commissioning.   |
| <b>Operator</b>                              | The entity responsible for the operation of the Proposed Development, or a single Pole, once it is commissioned.  |
| <b>Optical Regeneration Station(s) (ORS)</b> | Structural unit housing telecommunication equipment for the Proposed Development and responsible for optical signal amplification purposes.   |
| <b>Order</b>                                 | The AQUIND Interconnector Order 202X.   |
| <b>Order Land</b>                            | The land within the Order Limits.   |
| <b>Order Limits</b>                          | The limits shown on the Works Plans (document reference 2.4) within which the Authorised Development may be carried out.  |
| <b>Ordinary Watercourse</b>                  | Any river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows that does not form part of a Main River. The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) or Internal Drainage Board (IDB) where relevant, has powers for Ordinary |



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|   | Watercourses that are similar to those held by the Environment Agency for Main Rivers.  |
| <b>Ordnance Survey (OS)</b>             | Great Britain's national mapping agency.  |
| <b>Over 15 m Vessels</b>                | Vessels which measure over 15 m in length.  |
| <b>Overhead Lines (OHL)</b>             | A structure used to transmit electrical energy, consisting of air insulated electrical conductors suspended by pylons or poles.   |
| <b>Parameters</b>                       | A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.  |
| <b>Particle size distribution (PSD)</b> | The relative amount of particles present according to size.   |
| <b>Phase 1 Habitat Survey</b>           | An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife Habitat. It enables a basic assessment of Habitat type and its potential importance for nature conservation.       |
| <b>Photomontage</b>                     | A Visualisation which superimposes an image of the Proposed Development or parts thereof upon a photograph or series of photographs.  |
| <b>Photovoltaics (PV)</b>               | The conversion of light into energy through the use of semi-conducting materials in the form of solar cells.  |
| <b><u>Piezometric surface</u></b>       | <u><a href="#">The groundwater level in a confined aquifer, which represents the theoretical level to which water would rise if the confining layer were not present. Also known as the potentiometric surface.</a></u> |
| <b>Pipe Jacking</b>                     | A trenchless method of installing ducts, by pushing them from one pit to another, below the obstruction to be crossed.  |
| <b>Planning Inspectorate (PINS)</b>     | The Government agency responsible for administering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS).                                  |
| <b>Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)</b> | The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) provides context and guidance to the National Planning Policy  |

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|  | Framework (NPPF). The PPG has been updated to reflect changes to the revised NPPF.   |
| <b>Pole</b>  | The term used to signify one <b>HVDC</b> transmission circuit. The Project will have two Poles, each of a Symmetrical Monopole topology.   |
| <b>Pollutant</b>                                   | A substance or energy introduced into the environment that has undesired Effects, or adversely affects the usefulness of a resource.   |
| <b>Pots and Potting</b>                            | A static fishing trap set on the seabed to catch crustaceans and whelks.   |
| <b>Potential Roost Feature (PRF)</b>               | Any feature within a building or tree that has potential for a bat to roost in.  |
| <b>Power Electronics</b>                           | For the Project, this is the technology utilised within voltage source converters to convert Direct Current (DC) to Alternating Current (AC) and vice versa.   |
| <b>Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)</b>      | Preliminary ecological surveys have a range of purposes; one key use is to gather data on existing conditions, often with the intention of conducting a preliminary assessment of likely impacts of proposed developments or establishing the baseline for future monitoring. As a precursor to a proposed project, some evaluation is usually made within these appraisals of the ecological features present, as well as scoping for notable Species or Habitats, identification of potential constraints to the Proposed Development and recommendations for Mitigation Measures. |
| <b>Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)</b> | Regulation 12(2) of the EIA Regulations defines Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) as “information referred to in Regulation 14(2) which—<br><br>(a) has been compiled by the applicant; and<br><br>(b) is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development).”   |

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| <b>Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)</b>           | <p>The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is the report prepared by the Applicant, containing Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI).</p>  |
| <b>Preliminary Ground Level Roost Assessment (for trees) (PGLRA)</b> | <p>A detailed inspection of the exterior of the tree from ground level to look for Potential Roost Feature (PRF). The aim of this survey is to determine the actual or potential presence of bats and the need for further survey and / or Mitigation Measures.</p>  |
| <b>Primary Consultation Zone (PCZ)</b>                               | <p>The area – defined for the purposes of consultation in the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) – where the Impacts of the Proposed Development may be felt most. Accordingly, the formal consultation has been publicised to those households and businesses located within the Primary Consultation Zone (PCZ) via direct correspondence.</p> |
| <b>Principal Aquifer</b>   | <p>These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and / or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, Principal Aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifers.</p>           |
| <b>Priority Habitat Inventory</b>                                    | <p>A spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI).</p>  |
| <b>Priority Hazardous Substance</b>                                  | <p>Substances which are toxic, persistent and likely to bioaccumulate and other substances which give rise to equal concern.</p>   |
| <b>Project</b>   | <p>The Project comprises the Proposed Development, as well as the development proposed within French borders and the French Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which do not fall within the remit of the Application.</p>   |
| <b>Project of Common Interest (PCI)</b>                              | <p>Projects that fall under the definition in Article 2(4) of the TEN-E Regulation.</p>  |

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| <b>Proposed Development</b>                      | The development for which a Development Consent Order (DCO) is sought. This is equivalent to the Authorised Development that is set out in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order (dDCO) submitted with the Application (document reference 3.1).   |
| <b>Qualifying features</b>                       | Aspect of the environment (species, habitat, landscape feature) for which protected site is designated under Natura 2000.  |
| <b>Ramsar Site</b>                               | Wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971.   |
| <b>Rating Level (LAr,Tr)</b>                     | Defined in BS 4142 as “ <i>specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound</i> ”. The Rating Level may include any acoustic feature corrections, which may be applied for tonal, impulsive or intermittent characteristics. Acoustic feature corrections are added linearly to the Specific Sound. |
| <b>Receptor</b>                                  | A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.  |
| <b>Residual Effects</b>                          | Effects arising from the Proposed Development that cannot be mitigated following implementation of Mitigation Measures.  |
| <b>River basin</b>                               | The portion of land drained by a river and its tributaries.  |
| <b>River basin district (in relation to WFD)</b> | 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 Water Framework Directive (WFD) as the main unit for management of river basins.  |
| <b>Route Position List (RPL)</b>                 | A list of coordinates detailing positions along the Marine Cable Route.  |
| <b>Salinity</b>                                  | The measure of all the salts dissolved in water. Salinity is usually measured in parts per thousand (ppt).   |
| <b><u>SCD1</u></b>                               | <a href="#"><u>Option Code for the New offshore HVDC link between Suffolk and Kent.</u></a>  |

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| <p><b>Scoping (EIA)</b></p>   | <p>An exercise undertaken pursuant to the EIA Regulations, to determine the topics to be addressed within the Environmental Statement (ES). Following the issue of a Scoping Report to the relevant authority by the Applicant, a Scoping Opinion is issued by the respective authority.</p> <p>For the purpose of the Proposed Development, the Scoping exercise resulted in the Scoping Report issued to the Planning Inspectorate on 29 October 2018.</p> |
| <p><b>Scoping Opinion</b></p>   | <p>A document adopted by the Secretary of State (SoS) in response to a Scoping Report.</p> <p>For the purpose of the Proposed Development, this refers to the Scoping Opinion adopted by the SoS dated 07 December 2018.</p>   |
| <p><b>Scoping Opinions (TCPA and Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007)</b></p> | <p>The scoping opinions received from the relevant local authorities and Marine Management Organisation (MMO) in response to the Scoping Reports (TCPA and Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007).</p>   |
| <p><b>Scoping Report</b></p>  | <p>A report prepared by an applicant setting out the results of the Scoping exercise.</p> <p>For the purpose of the Proposed Development, the Scoping Report prepared to determine the topics to be addressed within the Environmental Statement (ES) accompanying the Application was issued to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) on 29 October 2018.</p>  |
| <p><b>Scoping Reports (TCPA and Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007)</b></p>  | <p>The scoping reports (Onshore and Marine) submitted by the Applicant under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 and the Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007) in February 2018 to the relevant local authorities and Marine Management Organisation (MMO) respectively.</p>   |
| <p><b>Scottish Seine</b></p>  | <p>Bottom towed fishing net that uses a series of nets and lines to herd fish into the nets.</p>   |
| <p><b>Secondary Aquifer</b></p>   | <p>These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water</p>   |

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|                                 | <p>permeability and storage. Secondary Aquifers are subdivided into two types:</p> <p>Secondary A - permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers;</p> <p>Secondary B - predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.</p> <p>The term 'Secondary Undifferentiated' is also used in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.</p> |
| <b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b> | In case of the Proposed Development, the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).   |
| <b>Seine Net</b>                | A fishing net which hangs vertically in the water with floats at the top and weights at the bottom.  |
| <b>Sensitivity</b>              | A term applied to specific Receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the Receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that Receptor.  |
| <b>Sequential (viewpoints)</b>  | Where two or more Features are not present in views from the same point on a route and cannot therefore ever be seen at the same time even if the arc of view experienced by the observer changes. The observer must move to another point along the same route to see the second or more of them and then they appear in a sequence. Sequential views often occur when moving along a linear route as the observer moves from one point to another and may occur in both directions.  |

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| <b>Shellfish waters</b>                                  | Areas designated under the Shellfish Waters Directive (now subsumed into the Water Framework Directive) for the protection of shellfish growth and production.   |
| <b>Shellfish Waters Directive</b>                        | Protection and monitoring of shellfish waters, Directive subsumed into the Water Framework Directive (WFD).  |
| <b>Significance</b>                                      | A measure of the importance or gravity of the Effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.  |
| <b>Significance (in relation to heritage policy)</b>     | The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. |
| <b>Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)</b> | The level above which significant adverse Effects on health and quality of life occur as a result of Noise or vibration. (see also: Significance).   |
| <b>Site</b>  | The land within the Order Limits that is shown on the Works Plans (document reference 2.4).  |
| <b>Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)</b> | Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are usually selected within a local authority area and support both locally and nationally threatened Habitats and Species that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).                            |
| <b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>        | A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) include Habitats, geological features and Landforms.                        |
| <b><u><a href="#">Solution pipes</a></u></b>             | <u><a href="#">Solution pipes are subsurface solutional voids that are filled with sediment. They may occur with no surface expression, and they are often filled with low-permeability material and so do not provide a rapid pathway to the subsurface.</a></u>            |
| <b>Sound Power Level (SWL)</b>                           | The Sound Power Level defines the rate at which sound energy is emitted by a source, and is also expressed in dB. It is defined as follows:  |

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|  | <p>SWL (dB) = 10 Log<sub>10</sub>(W/W<sub>ref</sub>)</p> <p>where:</p> <p>W = Sound Power (in Watts)</p> <p>W<sub>ref</sub> = Reference Power 1 picoWat</p> <p>A few approximate examples of point source SWL are provided as follows;</p> <p>A very quiet ticking watch: 30 dBw</p> <p>Quiet communication in a library: 50 dBw</p> <p>An alarm clock: 70 dBw</p> <p>Loud shouting: 90 dBw</p> <p>A jackhammer: 130 dBw</p>  |
| <p><b>Sound Pressure Level (SPL)</b></p>       | <p>The Sound Pressure Level has units of Decibel (dB), and compares the level of a sound to the smallest sound pressure generally perceptible by the human ear, or the reference pressure. It is defined as follows:</p> <p>SPL (dB) = 10 Log<sub>10</sub>(P/P<sub>ref</sub>)<sup>2</sup></p> <p>where:</p> <p>P = RMS Sound Pressure (in Pa)</p> <p>P<sub>ref</sub> = Reference Pressure 2x10<sup>-5</sup> Pa</p> <p>An SPL of 0 dB suggests the Sound Pressure of a sound is equal to the reference pressure. This is known as the threshold of hearing. An SPL of 140 dB represents the threshold of pain in humans.</p> |
| <p><b>Source Protection Zone (SPZ)</b></p>     | <p>Also Groundwater Source Protection Zone.</p>   |
| <p><b>Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ 1)</b></p> | <p>Also referred to as 'inner zone'. In relation to contamination risks to groundwater sources, defined by the Environment Agency as the 50-day travel time from</p>  |



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|  | any point below the water table to the source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50 metres.  |
| <b>Spare Parts Building</b>                                      | Building housing all necessary spare parts, tools and equipment for the on-going maintenance and repair of AQUIND Interconnector.  |
| <b>Spatial Adaptability</b>                                      | The ability to move freely within a given area.  |
| <b>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</b>                        | Areas of protected habitats and species as defined in the Habitats Directive.  |
| <b>Special Protection Area (SPA)</b>                             | Sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex 1 of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory Species.  |
| <b>Species</b>   | A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations.   |
| <b>Specific Sound Level (L<sub>s</sub> = LA<sub>eq,Tr</sub>)</b> | Defined in BS 4142 as “ <i>equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by the specific sound source at the assessment location over a given reference time interval, Tr</i> ”. The specific sound is the sound source being assessed.   |
| <b>Standard of Protection (SoP)</b>                              | The Standard of Protection (SoP) that a flood defence offers is expressed in terms of the likelihood of a particular flood event (or level) being equalled or exceeded in any given year. Therefore, if a flood defence offers a SoP of 1 in 50, it will take a 1 in 50 (or greater) flood event to overtop it.      |
| <b>Static Gears</b>  | Fishing equipment that is not towed and left static on the seabed for a period of time.  |
| <b>Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)</b>                | The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA 2008) requires an applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State (SoS). A Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) must be prepared, setting out how the Applicant proposes to |

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|                                       | consult people living in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.   |
| <b><u>Stream sink</u></b>             | <u>Points at which water sinks directly into the ground. In some cases, they may be associated with a surface depression, and in others they may just be focused points within a stream bed where water disappears into the ground. They are distinguished from dolines by their hydrologically active nature.</u> |
| <b>Substation Works</b>               | Works required at Lovedean Substation to facilitate the connection between the Converter Station and the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS).  |
| <b>Substitution</b>                   | Where a firm substitutes one activity for a similar activity (e.g. to take advantage of public sector assistance).   |
| <b><u>Superficial flooding</u></b>    | <u>Groundwater flooding caused by very shallow groundwater levels in shallow unconsolidated sedimentary aquifers.</u>  |
| <b>Susceptibility</b>                 | The ability of a defined Landscape Receptor or Visual Receptor to accommodate the Proposed Development without undue negative consequences.  |
| <b>Survey Centreline (SCL)</b>        | The centreline of the Marine Cable Corridor which is also the centreline of the as-surveyed marine geophysical and geotechnical survey corridor.   |
| <b>Symmetrical Monopole</b>           | A High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) scheme typology that has one pole, with two metallic conductors (one positive and one negative) connecting two converter stations, one at each end of an Interconnector. For the Project, the metallic conductors are the HVDC Cables.  |
| <b>Telecommunications Building(s)</b> | A building or buildings housing telecommunication equipment. For the Proposed Development, this / these will be contained within (a) dedicated building(s) within its / their own perimeter adjacent to the Converter Station perimeter.   |
| <b>Temporary Works</b>                | Those parts of the works that allow or enable construction of the Proposed Development and which do not remain in place at the completion of the works.  |

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| <b>TEN-E Regulation</b>           | Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC and amending Regulations (EC) No 713/2009, (EC) No 714/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009. |
| <b>Territorial Waters</b>         | UK Territorial waters comprises a belt of coastal waters extending 12 nautical miles from Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS).  |
| <b>Thermocline</b>                | An abrupt temperature gradient in a body of water, marked by a layer above and below which the water is at different temperatures.  |
| <b>Total organic carbon (TOC)</b> | The amount of carbon found in an organic compound.  |
| <b>Townscape</b>                  | The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of open urban space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.               |
| <b>Trackout</b>                   | Refers to the movement of Dust and dirt from a construction / demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the public road network.  |
| <b>Transition Joint Bay (TJB)</b> | The underground onshore point at which the HVDC Cable is jointed at the Landfall.   |
| <b>Transboundary Effects</b>      | Those effects as a result of an impact which crosses into another country's jurisdiction.   |
| <b>Trench</b>                     | A narrow excavation, typically 0.7 m – 1.0 m wide and 1.25 m deep, into which ducts for HVDC (or HVAC) and Fibre Optic Cables (FOC) will be installed. Depending upon ground conditions and the duration of opening, the Trench sides may be supported.   |
| <b>Trenching</b>                  | The excavation and reinstatement of a narrow trench, typically 700 – 1,000 mm wide and 1,200 mm deep, into which the Cable ducts will be placed. The trench may be internally supported, and will be reinstated as per the original construction.         |

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| <b>Trenchless</b>                         | <p>Any techniques for installing the HVDC Cable ducts and Fibre Optic Cable (FOC) ducts that does not require the excavation of a trench, enabling infrastructure and sensitive locations to be crossed with limited disruption. Examples include Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD), whereby a hole is bored from, and exits at, ground level, and Micro-Tunnelling, auger boring and thrust boring, whereby a bore is drilled to and from excavated pits, using hydraulic ramming equipment.</p>                                       |
| <b>Trial Trenching (archaeological)</b>   | <p>Archaeological intrusive evaluative technique.</p>   |
| <b>Twin Symmetrical Monopole</b>          | <p>The topological configuration of the Project – having two independent Symmetrical Monopole, both connecting to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) at Lovedean Substation</p>  |
| <b>UK Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)</b>   | <p>The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) belonging to the United Kingdom.</p>   |
| <b>UK / France EEZ Boundary Line</b>      | <p>The boundary line between the UK’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the French EEZ.</p>   |
| <b>UK Marine Area</b>                     | <p>Defined by Section 42 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (the MCAA 2009) out to the UK / France Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) boundary.</p> <p>The area of the sea within the seaward limits of the territorial sea adjacent to the UK and any area within the limits of the EEZ which includes the bed and subsoil of the sea within those areas. The ‘sea’ includes any area submerged at mean high water spring tide, and the waters of estuary, river or channel so far as the tide flows at mean high water spring tide.</p> |
| <b>Urban Waste Water Directive (UWWD)</b> | <p>EC Directive 91/271/EC concerning urban waste water treatment - transposed into UK law under the Urban Waste Water Directive.</p>  |
| <b>Valve Hall</b>                         | <p>The segregated part of the Converter Building in which the valve and its associated equipment are housed.</p>  |

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| <b>Visual Amenity</b>                                 | The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through the area.    |
| <b>Visual Effect</b>                                  | An Effect on specific views and on the general Visual Amenity experienced by people.   |
| <b>Visual Receptor</b>                                | Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.   |
| <b>Visualisation</b>                                  | A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of elements of the Proposed Development.  |
| <b>XLPE</b>   | Cross-linked polyethylene. A polymeric material that is widely used as electrical insulation on power cables and which may be the insulation material for both the HVAC Cable and HVDC Cable.  |
| <b>Waste Hierarchy</b>                                | Sets out the priorities that must be applied when managing waste.  |
| <b>Water Framework Directive (WFD)</b>                | European directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative status of all water bodies.   |
| <b>Water Framework Directive jurisdiction</b>         | All surface and ground waters, including transitional and coastal waters up to 1 nautical mile from the shore are covered under the Water Framework Directive (WFD).   |
| <b>Water body</b>                                     | A discrete body of water forming a physical Feature.   |
| <b>Wetlands</b>                                       | Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres. |
| <b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</b> | The principal piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife.  |
| <b>Works Compound</b>                                 | A secure area from which Site work is managed and resourced, the locations for temporary offices, parking and storage, e.g. Site establishment at the Converter  |

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|   | Station (office, parking, storage), and HDD compounds and jointing compounds (workshop, storage, parking),            |
| <b>Zone of Influence (ZOI)</b>              | The areas / resources that may be affected by the biophysical changes caused by activities associated with a project. |
| <b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)</b> | A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which the Proposed Development is theoretically visible.      |

## 2. ABBREVIATIONS

| Abbreviation        | Term in full                                      |
|---------------------|---|
| µg                  | Microgram   |
| µT                  | microTesla  |
| AA                  | Appropriate Assessment                            |
| AADF                | Annual Average Daily Flow                         |
| ABP                 | Associated British Ports                          |
| AC                  | Alternating Current                               |
| ACER                | Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators   |
| ACOPS               | Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea       |
| AD                  | Anno Domini                                       |
| ADMS-Roads          | Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System for roads |
| <a href="#">AEP</a> | <a href="#">Annual Exceedance Probability</a>     |
| AEZ                 | Archaeological Exclusion Zone                     |
| AIL                 | Abnormal Indivisible Load                         |
| AIMS                | AQUIND Interconnector Modelling Suite             |
| AIS                 | Air Insulated Switchgear                          |
| AIS                 | Automatic Identification System                   |
| AL                  | Action Level                                      |
| ALARP               | As Low as Reasonably Practicable                  |
| ALC                 | Agricultural Land Classification                  |
| AOD                 | Above Ordnance Datum                              |
| AODN                | Above Ordnance Datum Newlyn                       |
| AONB                | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty                |
| AQAL                | Air Quality Assessment Level                      |
| AQMA                | Air Quality Management Area                       |

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| <b>AQS</b>      | Air Quality Strategy  |
| <b>AtoN</b>     | Aids to Navigation  |
| <b>ASA</b>      | Archaeological Study Area   |
| <b>ASCOBANS</b> | Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas |
| <b>ASNW</b>     | Ancient Semi Natural Woodland   |
| <b>ASPT</b>     | Average Score Per Taxon   |
| <b>ATC</b>      | Automatic Traffic Count   |
| <b>AVR</b>      | Accurate Visual Representations   |
| <b>BAC</b>      | Background Assessment Concentrations  |
| <b>BAP</b>      | Biodiversity Action Plan  |
| <b>BAT</b>      | Best Available Techniques   |
| <b>BBS</b>      | Breeding Bird Survey  |
| <b>BCT</b>      | Bat Conservation Trust  |
| <b>BEIS</b>     | Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy   |
| <b>BES</b>      | Battery Energy Storage  |
| <b>BGS</b>      | British Geological Survey   |
| <b>BMM</b>      | Brown and May   |
| <b>BMV</b>      | Best and Most Versatile (agricultural land)   |
| <b>BoCC</b>     | Birds of Conservation Concern   |
| <b>BODC</b>     | British Oceanographic Data Centre   |
| <b>BoR</b>      | Book of Reference   |
| <b>BRE</b>      | Building Research Establishment   |
| <b>BREF</b>     | Best Available Technique Reference documents (BREF notes)   |
| <b>BS EN</b>    | British Standard European. British adoption of a European standard.                                       |
| <b>BTO</b>      | British Trust for Ornithology   |
| <b>BWCU</b>     | Bund Water Control Unit   |
| <b>BWD</b>      | Bathing Waters Directive  |



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| <b>CA</b>         | Conservation Area  |
| <b>CA</b>         | Cruising Association   |
| <b><u>CBA</u></b> | <u>Cost Benefit Analysis</u>                                   |
| <b>CBC</b>        | Common Bird Census   |
| <b>CBCA</b>       | Cross Border Cost Allocation                                   |
| <b>CBD</b>        | Convention on Biological Diversity                             |
| <b>CBRA</b>       | Cable Burial Risk Assessment                                   |
| <b>CCI</b>        | Community Conservation Index                                   |
| <b>CCO</b>        | Channel Coastal Observatory                                    |
| <b>CCTV</b>       | Closed-Circuit Television                                      |
| <b>CCW</b>        | Countryside Council for Wales                                  |
| <b>CD</b>         | Chart Datum  |
| <b>CDE</b>        | Construction, Demolition and Excavation                        |
| <b>CDM</b>        | Construction, Design, Management                               |
| <b>CE</b>         | Critically Endangered  |
| <b>CEA</b>        | Cumulative Effects Assessment                                  |
| <b>CEF</b>        | Connecting Europe Facility                                     |
| <b>Cefas</b>      | Centre for Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture and Science |
| <b>CEMP</b>       | Construction Environmental Management Plan                     |
| <b>CERC</b>       | Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants                   |
| <b>CFSR</b>       | Climate Forecast System Reanalysis                             |
| <b>CFP</b>        | Common Fisheries Policy  |
| <b>CHA</b>        | Competent Harbour Authority                                    |
| <b>CHARM</b>      | Channel Integrated Approach for Marine Resource Management     |
| <b>CIA</b>        | Cumulative Impact Assessment                                   |
| <b>CIEEM</b>      | Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management   |
| <b>Cifa</b>       | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists                         |

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| <b>CIGRE</b>          | The International Council on Large Electric Systems (from the French translation, Conseil International des Grands Réseaux Électriques) |
| <b>CIGRE TB</b>       | CIGRE Technical Brochure  |
| <b>CION</b>           | Connection and Infrastructure Options Note  |
| <b>CIRIA</b>          | Construction Industry Research and Information Association  |
| <b>CLB</b>            | Cable Lay Barge   |
| <b>CLV</b>            | Cable Lay Vessel  |
| <b>cm</b>             | centimetre  |
| <b>cMCZ</b>           | Candidate Marine Conservation Zone  |
| <b>CNIS</b>           | Channel Navigation Information Service  |
| <b>CO<sub>2</sub></b> | Carbon dioxide  |
| <b>COBALT</b>         | Cost and Benefit to Accidents – Light Touch   |
| <b><u>CoCP</u></b>    | <a href="#"><u>Code of Construction Practice</u></a>  |
| <b>COLREGS</b>        | International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea  |
| <b>CODA</b>           | Cetacean Offshore Distribution and Abundance in the European Atlantic   |
| <b>COLREGS</b>        | International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea  |
| <b>COMAH</b>          | Control of Major Accidents and Hazards  |
| <b>CoS</b>            | Chamber of Shipping   |
| <b>CoSHH</b>          | Control of Substances Hazardous to Health   |
| <b>CPA</b>            | Coast Protection Act  |
| <b>C-POD</b>          | Chelonia Porpoise Detector  |
| <b>CPT</b>            | Cone Penetration Test   |
| <b>CPA</b>            | Coast Protection Act  |
| <b><u>CPP</u></b>     | <a href="#"><u>Construction Phase Plan</u></a>  |
| <b>CRM</b>            | Certified Reference Material  |
| <b>CRPMEM</b>         | Comité Régional des Pêches Maritimes et des Elevages Marins de Bretagne   |
| <b>CRTN</b>           | Calculation of Road Traffic Noise   |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>CS</b>           | Conservation Scores                                   |
| <b><u>CSWMP</u></b> | <u>Construction Surface Water Management Plan</u>     |
| <b>cSAC</b>         | Candidate Special Area of Conservation                |
| <b>CSM</b>          | Conceptual Site Model                                 |
| <b><u>CSWMP</u></b> | <u>Construction Surface Water Management Plan</u>     |
| <b>CTMP</b>         | Construction Traffic Management Plan                  |
| <b>CUSC</b>         | Connection and Use of System Code                     |
| <b>DAS</b>          | Design and Access Statement                           |
| <b>DAS</b>          | Discretionary Advice Service                          |
| <b>DAS</b>          | Distributed Acoustic Sensing                          |
| <b>dB</b>           | Decibel   |
| <b>dB(A)</b>        | A-weighted Decibel                                    |
| <b>DBA</b>          | Desk-based Assessment                                 |
| <b>DBT</b>          | Dibutyltin  |
| <b>DC</b>           | Direct Current  |
| <b>DCLG</b>         | Department for Communities and Local Government       |
| <b>DCO</b>          | Development Consent Order                             |
| <b>dDCO</b>         | Draft Development Consent Order                       |
| <b>DDV</b>          | Drop Down Video                                       |
| <b>DECC</b>         | Department for Energy and Climate Change              |
| <b>Defra</b>        | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs    |
| <b>DfT</b>          | Department for Transport                              |
| <b>DHI</b>          | Danish Hydraulic Institute                            |
| <b>DIO</b>          | Defence Infrastructure Organisation                   |
| <b>DIRM</b>         | Direction Interrégionale de la mer Manche Mer du Nord |
| <b>DM</b>           | Do-Minimum  |
| <b>dML</b>          | Deemed Marine Licence                                 |
| <b>DMRB</b>         | Design Manual for Roads and Bridges                   |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>DNO</b>        | Distributed Network Operators                      |
| <b>DP</b>         | Dynamic Positioning                                |
| <b>DS</b>         | Do-Something                                       |
| <b>DTI</b>        | Department of Trade and Industry                   |
| <b>DTS</b>        | Distributed Temperature Sensing                    |
| <b>DTM</b>        | Digital Terrain Model                              |
| <b>DWT</b>        | Deadweight Tonnage                                 |
| <b>E</b>          | Endangered   |
| <b>E</b>          | East   |
| <b>EA</b>         | Environment Agency                                 |
| <b><u>EAC</u></b> | <u>Effective Area Coverage</u>                     |
| <b>EC</b>         | European Commission                                |
| <b>ECA</b>        | East Channel Association                           |
| <b>EcIA</b>       | Ecological Impact Assessment                       |
| <b>ECMWF</b>      | European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts |
| <b>eDNA</b>       | Environmental DNA                                  |
| <b>EEA</b>        | European Economic Area                             |
| <b>EEC</b>        | European Economic Community                        |
| <b>EEZ</b>        | Exclusive Economic Zone                            |
| <b>EFT</b>        | Emissions Factor Tables                            |
| <b>EHDC</b>       | East Hampshire District Council                    |
| <b>EHLCA</b>      | East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment      |
| <b>EHO</b>        | Environmental Health Officer                       |
| <b>EIA</b>        | Environmental Impact Assessment                    |
| <b>ELC</b>        | European Landscape Convention                      |
| <b>ELF</b>        | Extremely Low Frequency                            |
| <b>EMF</b>        | Electromagnetic Field (or Force)                   |
| <b>EMODnet</b>    | European Marine Observation and Data Network       |

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>EMP</b>         | Environmental Management Plan                    |
| <b>EN-1</b>        | Overarching NPS for Energy                       |
| <b>EN-3</b>        | NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure          |
| <b>EN-5</b>        | NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure      |
| <b>ENTSO-E</b>     | European Network of Transmission Operators       |
| <b>EODS</b>        | Explosive Ordnance Disposal Suite                |
| <b>EP</b>          | Environmental Permit                             |
| <b>EPC</b>         | Engineering, Procurement and Construction        |
| <b>EPI</b>         | Environmental Performance Indicator              |
| <b>EPS</b>         | European Protected Species                       |
| <b>EPUK</b>        | Environmental Protection UK                      |
| <b>EQSD</b>        | European Quality Standards Directive             |
| <b>ERL</b>         | Effects Range Low                                |
| <b>ES</b>          | Environmental Statement                          |
| <b>ESA</b>         | European Space Agency                            |
| <b>ESCP</b>        | East Solent Coastal Partnership                  |
| <b>ESRI</b>        | Environmental Systems Research Institute         |
| <b>ESO</b>         | Electricity Systems Operator                     |
| <b>EU</b>          | European Union                                   |
| <b>EUNIS</b>       | European Nature System                           |
| <b><u>EWMP</u></b> | <u><a href="#">Earthwork Management Plan</a></u> |
| <b>ExA</b>         | Examining Authority                              |
| <b>FEP</b>         | Flood Evacuation Plan                            |
| <b>FGD</b>         | Flue Gas Desulphurisation                        |
| <b>FEPA</b>        | Food and Environment Protection Act 1985         |
| <b>FLO</b>         | Fisheries Liaison Officer                        |
| <b>FOC</b>         | Fibre Optic Cable                                |
| <b>FR</b>          | France   |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>FRA</b>     | Flood Risk Assessment  |
| <b>FSA</b>     | Formal Safety Assessment   |
| <b>FRP</b>     | Fibre-reinforced Plastic   |
| <b>ft</b>      | Foot   |
| <b>FTE</b>     | Full-time equivalent   |
| <b>FTMS</b>    | Framework Traffic Management Strategy                                |
| <b>FSA</b>     | Formal Safety Assessment   |
| <b>GAC</b>     | Generic Assessment Criteria  |
| <b>GIS</b>     | Gas Insulated Switchgear   |
| <b>GB</b>      | Great Britain  |
| <b>GCN</b>     | Great Crested Newt   |
| <b>GEART</b>   | Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic          |
| <b>GES</b>     | Good Environmental Status  |
| <b>GEP</b>     | Good Ecological Potential  |
| <b>GHG</b>     | Greenhouse Gas   |
| <b>GI</b>      | Ground Investigation   |
| <b>GIA</b>     | Gross Internal Area  |
| <b>GIR</b>     | Ground Investigation Report  |
| <b>GIS</b>     | Geographical Information Systems                                     |
| <b>GIS</b>     | Gas Insulated Switchgear   |
| <b>GLVIA 3</b> | Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition |
| <b>GQRA</b>    | Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment                                 |
| <b>GRP</b>     | Glass Reinforced Polymer   |
| <b>GPS</b>     | Global Positioning System  |
| <b>GSHHG</b>   | Global Self-consistent, Hierarchical, High-resolution Geography      |
| <b>GT</b>      | Gross Tonnage  |
| <b>GW</b>      | Gigawatts (1,000 MW)   |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>GWDE</b>               | Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems |
| <b>GWh</b>                | Gigawatt hour (Measurement Unit for Energy)  |
| <b>GWMP</b>               | Groundwater Management Plan                  |
| <b>H&amp;S</b>            | Health and Safety                            |
| <b>Ha or ha</b>           | Hectare                                      |
| <b>HA</b>                 | Heritage Asset                               |
| <b>HAML</b>               | Hanson Aggregates Marine Ltd                 |
| <b>HAZID</b>              | Hazard Identification Study                  |
| <b>HBC</b>                | Havant Borough Council                       |
| <b>HBIC</b>               | Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre    |
| <b>HCC</b>                | Hampshire County Council                     |
| <b>HD</b>                 | Hydrodynamic                                 |
| <b>HDD</b>                | Horizontal Directional Drilling              |
| <b>HDPE</b>               | High-density polyethylene                    |
| <b>HE</b>                 | Highways England                             |
| <b>HE</b>                 | Historic England                             |
| <b>HEDBA</b>              | Heritage Environmental Desk Based Assessment |
| <b>HER</b>                | Historic Environment Record                  |
| <b>HGV</b>                | Heavy Goods Vehicle                          |
| <b>HIA</b>                | Health Impact Assessment                     |
| <b>HLCT</b>               | Historic Landscape Character Types           |
| <b>HLC</b>                | Historic Landscape Character                 |
| <b>HM</b>                 | Her Majesty's                                |
| <b><math>H_m^0</math></b> | Significant Wave Height                      |
| <b>HMSO</b>               | Her Majesty's Stationery Office              |
| <b>HP</b>                 | High Pressure                                |
| <b>HPA</b>                | Health Protection Agency                     |
| <b>HPC</b>                | Horndean Parish Council                      |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>HPI</b>    | Habitats of Principal Importance   |
| <b>HRA</b>    | Habitats Regulations Assessment  |
| <b>HSC</b>    | Hazardous Substances Consent   |
| <b>HSC</b>    | Historic Seascape Character  |
| <b>HSE</b>    | Health and Safety Executive  |
| <b>HIS</b>    | Habitat Suitability Index  |
| <b>HVAC</b>   | High Voltage Alternating Current   |
| <b>HVA/C</b>  | Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning   |
| <b>HVDC</b>   | High Voltage Direct Current  |
| <b>IALA</b>   | International Association of Marine Aid to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities |
| <b>HWTMA</b>  | Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology                               |
| <b>Hz</b>     | Hertz  |
| <b>IAMMWG</b> | Inter-Agency Marine Mammal Working Group   |
| <b>IAN</b>    | Interim Advice Note  |
| <b>IAQM</b>   | Institute of Air Quality Management  |
| <b>ICES</b>   | International Council for the Exploration of the Sea                             |
| <b>ICNIRP</b> | International Commission on non-Ionizing Radiation Protection                    |
| <b>ICOMOS</b> | International Council of Monuments and Sites                                     |
| <b>ICUN</b>   | International Union for Conservation of Nature                                   |
| <b>IDB</b>    | Internal Drainage Board  |
| <b>IED</b>    | Industrial Emissions Directive   |
| <b>IEEE</b>   | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers                                |
| <b>IEF</b>    | Important Ecological Features  |
| <b>IEM</b>    | Internal Energy Market   |
| <b>IEMA</b>   | Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment                             |
| <b>IET</b>    | Institution of Engineering and Technology  |
| <b>IFA</b>    | Interconnexion France-Angleterre   |



|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>IFA2</b>       | Interconnexion France-Angleterre 2  |
| <b>IFCA</b>       | Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority  |
| <b>IFCA</b>       | Internal Functional Configuration Audit   |
| <b>IFREMER</b>    | Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer  |
| <b>IGBT</b>       | Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor – the switching device used in voltage sourced converter schemes. |
| <b>IHLS</b>       | International Herring Larvae Survey   |
| <b>ILAs</b>       | Important Landscape Areas   |
| <b>ILVO</b>       | Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research   |
| <b>IMO</b>        | International Maritime Organisation   |
| <b>IMARES</b>     | Institute for Marine Resources and Ecosystem Studies  |
| <b>INNS</b>       | Invasive Non-Native Species   |
| <b>IOF</b>        | Important Ornithological Feature  |
| <b>IOM</b>        | Institute of Occupational Medicine  |
| <b>IPC</b>        | Infrastructure Planning Commission  |
| <b>IQI</b>        | Infaunal Quality Index  |
| <b>JB</b>         | Joint Bay   |
| <b>JNCC</b>       | Joint Nature Conservation Committee   |
| <b>kg</b>         | Kilogram  |
| <b>km</b>         | Kilometre   |
| <b>KP</b>         | Kilometre Point or Post   |
| <b>kt</b>         | kiloton   |
| <b>kV</b>         | Kilovolt  |
| <b>kV/m</b>       | Kilovolts per metre   |
| <b>LA90 dB</b>    | Background Sound  |
| <b>LAeq, T dB</b> | Equivalent Continuous Sound Level   |
| <b>LAQM</b>       | Local Air Quality Management  |
| <b>LAT</b>        | Lowest Astronomical Tide  |

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>LB</b>         | Listed Building                             |
| <b>LBAP</b>       | Local Biodiversity Action Plan              |
| <b>LC</b>         | Least Concerns                              |
| <b>LCA</b>        | Landscape Character Areas                   |
| <b>LCA</b>        | Landscape Character Assessment              |
| <b>LCC</b>        | Line Commutated Converter                   |
| <b>LCPD</b>       | Large Combustion Plant Directive            |
| <b>LCT</b>        | Landscape Character Type                    |
| <b>LDF</b>        | Local Development Framework                 |
| <b>LDP</b>        | Local Development Plan                      |
| <b>LEI</b>        | Landbouw Economisch Instituut               |
| <b><u>LED</u></b> | <u><a href="#">Light-emitting diode</a></u> |
| <b>LGS</b>        | Local Geological Sites                      |
| <b>LGV</b>        | Light Goods Vehicle                         |
| <b>LHB</b>        | Langstone Harbour Board                     |
| <b>LLFA</b>       | Lead Local Flood Authority                  |
| <b>Lmax</b>       | Highest Measured Sound Pressure Level       |
| <b>Lmin</b>       | Lowest Measured Sound Pressure Level        |
| <b>LNR</b>        | Local Nature Reserve                        |
| <b>LOA</b>        | Length Overall                              |
| <b>LOAEL</b>      | Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level        |
| <b>LTP</b>        | Local Travel Plan                           |
| <b>LONI</b>       | Letter Of No Impediment                     |
| <b>LPA</b>        | Local Planning Authority                    |
| <b>LSE</b>        | Likely Significant Effect                   |
| <b>LV</b>         | Low Voltage                                 |
| <b>LVIA</b>       | Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment      |
| <b>LWS</b>        | Local Wildlife Site                         |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>m</b>                 | Metre  |
| <b>MA&amp;D</b>          | Major Accidents and Disasters  |
| <b>MAFF</b>              | Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food                                 |
| <b>MAGIC</b>             | Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside                      |
| <b>MAI</b>               | Marine Aggregate Industry  |
| <b>MAIB</b>              | Marine Accident Investigation Branch   |
| <b><u>mAOD</u></b>       | <u><a href="#">Metres Above Ordnance Datum</a></u>                           |
| <b>MAPP</b>              | Major Accident Prevention Plan   |
| <b>MarESA</b>            | Marine Evidence based Sensitivity Assessment                                 |
| <b>MarLin</b>            | Marine Life Information Network  |
| <b>MARG</b>              | Marine Assessment and Review Group   |
| <b>MARPOL Convention</b> | The International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Ships |
| <b>MASS</b>              | Managed Aggregate Supply System  |
| <b>MAVIS</b>             | Modular Analysis of Vegetation Information System                            |
| <b>MBES</b>              | Multibeam Echosounder  |
| <b>MBGL</b>              | Metres Below Ground Level  |
| <b>MCA</b>               | Maritime and Coastguard Agency   |
| <b>MCA</b>               | Mineral Consultation Area  |
| <b>MCAA</b>              | Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009   |
| <b>MCC</b>               | Manual Classified Count  |
| <b>MCEU</b>              | Marine Consents and Environmental Unit                                       |
| <b>MCZ</b>               | Marine Conservation Zone   |
| <b>MDA</b>               | Major Development Area   |
| <b>MERIS</b>             | Medium Resolution Imaging Spectrometer                                       |
| <b>MFE</b>               | Mass Flow Excavation   |
| <b>mg</b>                | Milligrams   |
| <b>mg/l</b>              | Milligrams per litre   |

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>MGN</b>               | Marine Guidance Note   |
| <b>mg l<sup>-1</sup></b> | Milligrams per litre of water                                |
| <b>MHWS</b>              | Mean High Water Springs                                      |
| <b>MLWS</b>              | Mean Low Water Springs                                       |
| <b>mm</b>                | Millimetre   |
| <b>MMP</b>               | Materials Management Plan                                    |
| <b>MMO</b>               | Marine Management Organisation                               |
| <b>MOC</b>               | Minimum Offtake Connection                                   |
| <b>MoD</b>               | Ministry of Defence  |
| <b>MODIS</b>             | Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer                |
| <b>MPA</b>               | Mineral Planning Authority                                   |
| <b>MPA</b>               | Marine Protection Area                                       |
| <b>MPS</b>               | Marine Policy Statement                                      |
| <b>ms<sup>-1</sup></b>   | Metre per second   |
| <b>MS</b>                | Method Statement   |
| <b>MU</b>                | Management Unit  |
| <b>MSA</b>               | Mineral Safeguarding Area                                    |
| <b>MSFD</b>              | Marine Strategy Framework Directive                          |
| <b>mT</b>                | Millitesla   |
| <b><u>MTBF</u></b>       | <u><a href="#">Mean Time Between Failure</a></u>             |
| <b><u>MTBM</u></b>       | <u><a href="#">Mean Time Between planned Maintenance</a></u> |
| <b><u>MTTR</u></b>       | <u><a href="#">Mean Time To Repair</a></u>                   |
| <b>MW</b>                | Megawatt (1,000,000 watts)                                   |
| <b>MWh</b>               | Megawatt hour (Measurement Unit for Energy)                  |
| <b>N</b>                 | North  |
| <b>NA</b>                | Not Assessed   |
| <b>NASA</b>              | National Aeronautics and Space Administration                |
| <b>NAVTEX</b>            | Navigational Telex   |

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>NCA</b>            | National Character Area                               |
| <b>NCA</b>            | National Competent Authority                          |
| <b>NCAP</b>           | National Character Area Profile                       |
| <b>NCEP</b>           | National Centres for Environmental Prediction         |
| <b>NCN</b>            | National Cycle Network                                |
| <b>NE</b>             | Natural England                                       |
| <b>NECP</b>           | National Energy and Climate Plan                      |
| <b>NERC</b>           | Natural Environment Research Council                  |
| <b>NERC</b>           | Natural Environment and Rural Communities             |
| <b>NERP</b>           | National Emissions Reduction Plan                     |
| <b>NETS</b>           | National Electricity Transmission System              |
| <b>NEWP</b>           | Natural Environment White Paper (2012)                |
| <b>NFFO</b>           | National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations      |
| <b>NG</b>             | National Grid   |
| <b>NGET</b>           | National Grid Electricity Transmission plc            |
| <b>NGR</b>            | National Grid Reference                               |
| <b>NH<sub>3</sub></b> | Ammonia   |
| <b>NHL</b>            | National Heritage List                                |
| <b>NHLE</b>           | National Heritage List for England                    |
| <b>NIDP</b>           | National Infrastructure Delivery Plan                 |
| <b>NIA</b>            | Noise Action Planning Important Areas                 |
| <b>nm</b>             | Nanometre   |
| <b>nmi</b>            | Nautical mile   |
| <b>NMBAQC</b>         | National Marine Biological Analytical Quality Control |
| <b>NNR</b>            | National Nature Reserve                               |
| <b>NO<sub>2</sub></b> | Nitrogen dioxide                                      |
| <b>NOAA</b>           | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration       |
| <b>NOEL</b>           | No Observed Effect Level                              |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>NOx</b>        | Nitrogen oxides                                      |
| <b>NPPF</b>       | National Planning Policy Framework                   |
| <b>NPPG</b>       | National Planning Practice Guidance                  |
| <b>NPS</b>        | National Policy Statement                            |
| <b>NPSE</b>       | Noise Policy Statement for England                   |
| <b>NRA</b>        | Navigational Risk Assessment                         |
| <b>NRHE</b>       | National Record for the Historic Environment         |
| <b>NRMM</b>       | Non-Road Mobile Machinery                            |
| <b>NRPB</b>       | National Radiological Protection Board               |
| <b>NSA</b>        | Nutrient Sensitive Area                              |
| <b>NSIP</b>       | Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project        |
| <b>NSR</b>        | Noise Sensitive Receptor                             |
| <b>NT</b>         | Not Threatened                                       |
| <b>nT</b>         | Nanotesla  |
| <b>NTAXA</b>      | Number of scoring TAXA                               |
| <b>NTEM</b>       | National Trip End Model                              |
| <b>NTM</b>        | National Traffic Forecasts                           |
| <b>NtM</b>        | Notice to Mariners                                   |
| <b>NTS</b>        | Non-Technical Summary                                |
| <b>NTSLF</b>      | National Tidal Sea Level Facility                    |
| <b><u>NTU</u></b> | <u><a href="#">Nephelometric Turbidity Units</a></u> |
| <b>NVQ</b>        | National Vocational Qualification                    |
| <b>NVZ</b>        | Nitrate Vulnerable Zone                              |
| <b>NYES</b>       | North Yorkshire Ecology Service                      |
| <b>OCP</b>        | Organochlorine pesticide                             |
| <b>ODPM</b>       | Office of the Deputy Prime Minister                  |
| <b>OESEA</b>      | Offshore Energy Strategic Environmental Assessment   |
| <b>OFGEM</b>      | Office of Gas and Electricity Markets                |

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>OGA</b>           | Oil and Gas Authority  |
| <b>OHL</b>           | Overhead Lines   |
| <b>O&amp;M</b>       | Operations and Maintenance   |
| <b>ONS</b>           | Office for National Statistics   |
| <b>OREIs</b>         | Offshore Renewable Energy Installations  |
| <b><u>OOCEMP</u></b> | <u><a href="#">Onshore Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan</a></u>  |
| <b>OOS</b>           | Out of Service   |
| <b>ORPAD</b>         | Offshore Renewables Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries  |
| <b>ORS</b>           | Optical Regeneration Station(s)  |
| <b>OS</b>            | Ordnance Survey  |
| <b>OSPAR</b>         | Oslo and Paris Conventions   |
| <b>OWF</b>           | Offshore Windfarm  |
| <b>PA 2008</b>       | Planning Act 2008 (as amended)   |
| <b>PAD</b>           | Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries  |
| <b>PAH</b>           | Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons   |
| <b>PAS</b>           | Portable Antiques Scheme   |
| <b>PAWS</b>          | Plantations on Ancient Woodland Soils  |
| <b>PC</b>            | Process Contribution – the contribution of the Proposed Development, to pollutant concentrations and/or pollutant deposition |
| <b>PCB</b>           | Poly-Chlorinated Biphenyls   |
| <b>PCC</b>           | Portsmouth City Council  |
| <b>PCZ</b>           | Primary Consultation Zone  |
| <b>PCI</b>           | Project of Common Interest   |
| <b>PEA</b>           | Preliminary Ecological Appraisal   |
| <b>PEC</b>           | Predicted Environmental Concentrations – the Process Contribution plus Background concentrations                             |
| <b>PEI</b>           | Preliminary Environmental Information  |
| <b>PEIR</b>          | Preliminary Environmental Information Report   |
| <b>PES</b>           | Primary Energy Saving  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>PEXA</b>  | Practice and Exercise Areas  |
| <b>PGLRA</b> | Preliminary Ground Level Roost Assessment (for trees)                        |
| <b>PHE</b>   | Public Health England  |
| <b>PIA</b>   | Personal Injury Accident   |
| <b>PINS</b>  | Planning Inspectorate  |
| <b>PLB</b>   | Post Lay Burial  |
| <b>PLGR</b>  | Pre-lay Grapple Run  |
| <b>PLU</b>   | Primary Landscape Unit   |
| <b>PM</b>    | Particulate Matter   |
| <b>PM10</b>  | Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres  |
| <b>PM2.5</b> | Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres |
| <b>pMCZ</b>  | Proposed Marine Conservation Zone  |
| <b>PPE</b>   | Personal Protective Equipment  |
| <b>PPG</b>   | Planning Practice Guidance   |
| <b>PPS</b>   | Planning Policy Statement  |
| <b>PRA</b>   | Preliminary Roost Assessment   |
| <b>PRA</b>   | Preliminary Risk Assessment  |
| <b>PRF</b>   | Potential Roost Feature  |
| <b>PRR</b>   | Portable Relay Room  |
| <b>PRMS</b>  | Pressure Reduction and Metering Station                                      |
| <b>PRoW</b>  | Public Right of Way  |
| <b>PSA</b>   | Particle Size Analysis   |
| <b>PSD</b>   | Particle size distribution   |
| <b>pSPA</b>  | proposed Special Protection Area   |
| <b>PTS</b>   | Permanent Threshold Shift  |
| <b>PUSH</b>  | Partnership for Urban South Hampshire  |
| <b>PWC</b>   | Personal Watercraft  |



|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>QGRA</b>                | Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment                           |
| <b>QHM</b>                 | Queen's Harbour Master   |
| <b>RBMP</b>                | River Basin Management Plan                                    |
| <b>RBD</b>                 | River Basin District   |
| <b>RFC</b>                 | Ratio of Flow to Capacity                                      |
| <b>RICT</b>                | River Invertebrate Classification Tool                         |
| <b>RIGS</b>                | Regionally Important Geological Site                           |
| <b>rMCZ</b>                | Recommended Marine Conservation Zone                           |
| <b>RMDL</b>                | Recommended Minimum Depth of Lowering                          |
| <b>RNLI</b>                | Royal National Lifeboat Institution                            |
| <b>ROV</b>                 | Remotely Operated Vehicle                                      |
| <b><a href="#">RPA</a></b> | <a href="#">Root Protection Area</a>                           |
| <b>RPL</b>                 | Route Position List  |
| <b>RSPB</b>                | The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds                  |
| <b>RTE</b>                 | Réseau de Transport d'Électricité                              |
| <b>RVEI</b>                | Road Verges of Ecological Importance                           |
| <b>rWFD</b>                | revised Waste Framework Directive                              |
| <b>RYA</b>                 | Royal Yachting Association                                     |
| <b>S</b>                   | South  |
| <b>SAC</b>                 | Special Area of Conservation                                   |
| <b>SAR</b>                 | Search and Rescue  |
| <b>SAMM</b>                | Suivi Aérien de la Mégafaune Marine                            |
| <b>SBP</b>                 | Sub-bottom Profiler  |
| <b>SCADA</b>               | Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition                       |
| <b>SCANS</b>               | Small Cetaceans in European Atlantic Waters and the North Sea  |
| <b>SCI</b>                 | Sites of Community Importance                                  |
| <b>SCOPAC</b>              | Standing Conference on Problems Association with the Coastline |
| <b>SDNP</b>                | South Downs National Park                                      |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>SDNPA</b>    | South Downs National Park Authority                                 |
| <b>SDNPILCA</b> | South Downs National Park Integrated Landscape Character Assessment |
| <b>SF6</b>      | Sulphur hexafluoride  |
| <b>SHELAA</b>   | Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment         |
| <b>SGV</b>      | Soil Guideline Values   |
| <b>SI</b>       | Statutory Instrument  |
| <b>SIH</b>      | Système d'Information Halieutique                                   |
| <b>SINC</b>     | Site of Importance for Nature Conservation                          |
| <b>SLB</b>      | Simultaneous Lay and Burial   |
| <b>SM</b>       | Scheduled Monument  |
| <b>SMART</b>    | Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bound targets  |
| <b>SMRU</b>     | Sea Mammal Research Unit  |
| <b>SMP</b>      | Seabird Monitoring Programme  |
| <b>SMP</b>      | Shoreline Management Plan   |
| <b>SMRU</b>     | Seal Mammal Research Unit   |
| <b>SOAEL</b>    | Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level                           |
| <b>SoCC</b>     | Statement of Community Consultation                                 |
| <b>SOLAS</b>    | Safety of Life at Sea   |
| <b>SoR</b>      | Statement of Reasons  |
| <b>SoS</b>      | Secretary of State  |
| <b>SPA</b>      | Special Protection Area   |
| <b>SPAR</b>     | South Plans Analytical Report                                       |
| <b>SPG</b>      | Supplementary Planning Guidance                                     |
| <b>SPI</b>      | Species of Principal Importance                                     |
| <b>SPL</b>      | Sound Pressure Level  |
| <b>SPZ</b>      | Source Protection Zone  |
| <b>SQSS</b>     | Security and Quality of Supply Standard                             |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>SRN</b>              | Strategic Road Network                                     |
| <b>SRTM</b>             | Solent sub-Regional Transport Model                        |
| <b>SSC</b>              | Suspended Sediment Concentrations                          |
| <b>SSEN</b>             | Scottish and Southern Energy Networks                      |
| <b>SSS</b>              | Sidescan Sonar   |
| <b>SSSI</b>             | Site of Special Scientific Interest                        |
| <b>STECT</b>            | Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries |
| <b>SuDS</b>             | Sustainable Drainage System                                |
| <b>SVL</b>              | Sheath Voltage Limiter                                     |
| <b>SVC</b>              | Static Var Compensator                                     |
| <b>SW</b>               | Southern Water   |
| <b>SWBGS</b>            | The Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy                 |
| <b>SWMP</b>             | Site Waste Management Plan                                 |
| <b>TAG</b>              | Transport Analysis Guidance                                |
| <b>TBT</b>              | Tributyltin  |
| <b>TCE</b>              | The Crown Estate   |
| <b>tCO<sub>2e</sub></b> | Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents                       |
| <b>TCPA 1990</b>        | Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)            |
| <b>TDL</b>              | Target Depth of Lowering                                   |
| <b>TEN-E</b>            | Trans-European Networks - Energy                           |
| <b>t/h or t/hr</b>      | Tonnes per hour  |
| <b>TH</b>               | Trinity House  |
| <b>THC</b>              | Total hydrocarbon concentrations                           |
| <b>TJB</b>              | Transition Joint Bay                                       |
| <b>TJP</b>              | Transition Joint Pit                                       |
| <b>TOC</b>              | Total Organic Carbon                                       |
| <b>TPH</b>              | Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons                               |
| <b>TPO</b>              | Tree Preservation Order                                    |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>TraC</b>   | Transitional and Coastal Waters Fish Monitoring Programme |
| <b>TSHD</b>   | Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger                           |
| <b>TSO</b>    | Transmission System Operators                             |
| <b>TSS</b>    | Traffic Separation Scheme                                 |
| <b>TWh</b>    | Terawatt hours  |
| <b>TYNDP</b>  | Ten-Year Network Development Plan                         |
| <b>Tz</b>     | Mean Zero Crossing Period                                 |
| <b>UCA</b>    | Urban Character Areas                                     |
| <b>UK</b>     | United Kingdom  |
| <b>UKAS</b>   | United Kingdom Accreditation Service                      |
| <b>UKBAP</b>  | United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan                   |
| <b>UKCS</b>   | United Kingdom Continental Shelf                          |
| <b>UKCP</b>   | United Kingdom Climate Projections                        |
| <b>UKFEN</b>  | UK Fisheries Economic Network                             |
| <b>UKHO</b>   | United Kingdom Hydrographic Office                        |
| <b>UKMO</b>   | United Kingdom Meteorological Office                      |
| <b>UKPCZ</b>  | United Kingdom Pollution Control Zone                     |
| <b>UKTAG</b>  | UK Technical Advisory Group                               |
| <b>UNCLOS</b> | United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea               |
| <b>uPVC</b>   | Unplasticised polyvinyl chloride                          |
| <b>USA</b>    | United States of American                                 |
| <b>USBL</b>   | Ultra-short baseline                                      |
| <b>UTM</b>    | Universal Transverse Mercator                             |
| <b>UWWD</b>   | Urban Waste Water Directive                               |
| <b>UXO</b>    | Unexploded Ordnance                                       |
| <b>V</b>      | Vulnerable  |
| <b>VCA</b>    | Vehicle Certification Agency                              |
| <b>VER's</b>  | Valued Ecological Receptors                               |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>VALPENA</b> | l'éVALuation des Pratiques de Pêches au regard des Nouvelles Activités |
| <b>V/m</b>     | Volts per Metre  |
| <b>VMS</b>     | Vessel Monitoring System   |
| <b>VP</b>      | Vantage Point  |
| <b>VSC</b>     | Voltage Source Converter   |
| <b>VTS</b>     | Vessel Traffic Service   |
| <b>W</b>       | West   |
| <b>WaFD</b>    | Waste Framework Directive  |
| <b>WeBS</b>    | Wetland Bird Survey  |
| <b>WCA</b>     | Wildlife and Countryside Act   |
| <b>WCC</b>     | Winchester City Council  |
| <b>WCCLCA</b>  | Winchester City Council Landscape Character Assessment                 |
| <b>WeBS</b>    | Wetland Bird Survey  |
| <b>WFD</b>     | Water Framework Directive  |
| <b>WGS</b>     | World Geodetic System  |
| <b>WHO</b>     | World Health Organisation  |
| <b>WHPT</b>    | Whalley, Hawkes, Paisley and Trigg metric                              |
| <b>WSI</b>     | Written Scheme of Investigation  |
| <b>WWI</b>     | World War I  |
| <b>WWII</b>    | World War II   |
| <b>XLPE</b>    | Cross-Linked Polyethylene  |
| <b>ZOI</b>     | Zone of Influence  |
| <b>ZTV</b>     | Zone of Theoretical Visibility   |
| <b>ZVI</b>     | Zone of Visual Influence   |



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