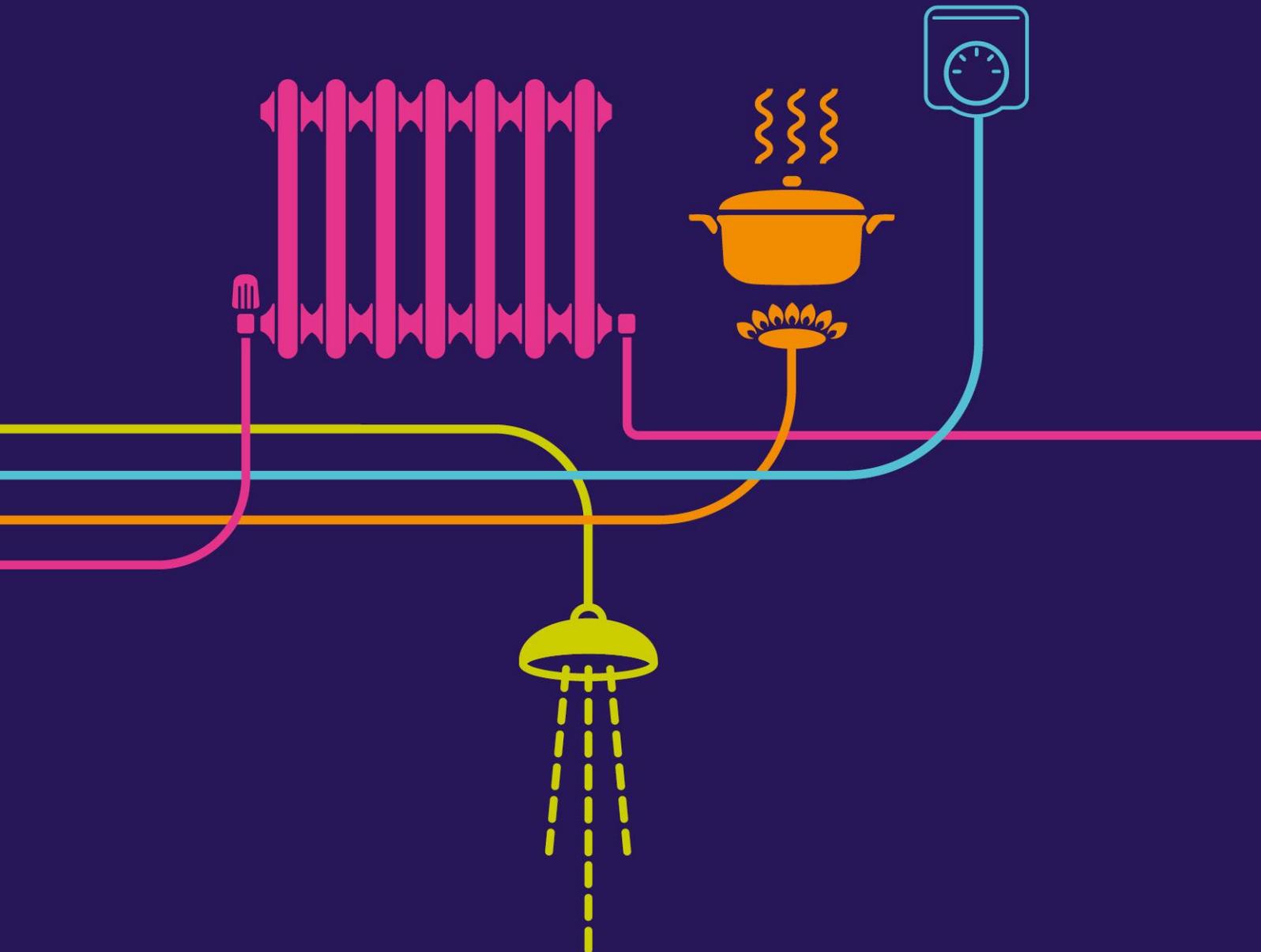


# Glossary

## River Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project

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



## GLOSSARY

Term	Description
Above Ground Installation	Assets associated with buried gas pipelines, including structures and engineering that are located above ground to enable the operation and maintenance of the pipeline.
Abstraction	Removal of water from surface water or groundwater, usually by pumping.
Acoustic barrier/fence	Solid walls or partitions, solid fences, earth mounds, buildings, etc used to reduce noise, without eliminating it.
Adverse	A negative/harmful effect on something.
Agricultural Land Classification	Classifies agricultural land into a five categories according to versatility and suitability for growing crops; Grade 1 being the highest quality land and Grade 5 the lowest.
Air Quality Management Area	If a Local Authority identifies any locations within its boundaries where the Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare the area as an Air Quality Management Area. The area may encompass just one or two streets, or it could be much bigger. The Local Authority is subsequently required to put together a plan to improve air quality in that area - a Local Air Quality Action Plan.
Air Quality Objective	The Air Quality Objectives are policy targets generally expressed as a maximum ambient concentration to be achieved, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, within a specified timescale.
Alluvium	Material deposited by rivers. It is usually most extensively developed in the lower part of the course of a river, forming floodplains and deltas, but may be deposited at any point where the river overflows its banks or where the velocity of a river is checked—for example, where it runs into a lake. Alluvium consists of silt, sand, clay, and gravel and often contains a good deal of organic matter.
Amosite	An iron-rich amphibole (type of mineral) that is a variety of asbestos.
Aquifer	A body of permeable rock that is capable of storing significant quantities of water; is underlain by impermeable material, and through which groundwater moves.

Term	Description
Archimedean screw	A helical rotating screw used for raising material.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	An area of countryside in England, Wales or Northern Ireland which has been designated for conservation due to its significant landscape value. Areas are designated in recognition of their national importance, by the relevant public body: Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, or the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.
Area of Search	The term given to a wide area within which the route corridors are identified.
Auger	A tool, resembling a large corkscrew, for boring holes (e.g. in earth or wood).
Automated Traffic Counts	Counts traffic automatically and also classifies link flow movements.
Background noise	Background noise is the term used to describe the noise measured in the absence of the noise under investigation. It is described as the average of the minimum noise levels measured on a sound level meter and is measured statistically as the A-weighted noise level exceeded for ninety percent of a sample period. This is represented as the L <sub>90</sub> noise level.
Bagging point	A connection onto the pipeline normally through a bagging tee. This is a tee which once installed allows an inflatable bag to be pushed up inside the existing gas pipeline as part of the isolation of gas flow.
Bait marking study	Different coloured plastic pellets are added to bait and left out at different badger setts; these are then deposited in the faeces after badgers have eaten them. Social structure can be determined from the combinations of colour pellets found in badger latrines across the landscape.
Baseline	The conditions against which potential effects arising from the Scheme are identified and evaluated.
Bathymetry	The study of underwater depth of lakes, rivers or ocean floors.
Bentonite	A clay formed by the decomposition of volcanic ash, having the ability to absorb large quantities of water and to expand to several times its normal volume. Used as a lubricant for some pipeline crossing techniques or in the use of backfill, such as boreholes.
Best Practicable Means (COPA 1974)	"Practicable" means reasonably practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical

Term	Description
	<p>knowledge and to the financial implications.</p> <p>The means to be employed include the design, installation, maintenance and manner and periods of operation of plant and machinery, and the design, construction and maintenance of buildings and infrastructure.</p>
Biocide	<p>A chemical substance or microorganism which can deter, render harmless, or exert a controlling effect on any harmful organism by chemical or biological means.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>The variety of life. The term embraces the full range of habitats, species, and the variation found within species (including genetic variation).</p>
Biodiversity Action Plan	<p>A Biodiversity Action Plan is an internationally recognised programme addressing threatened species and habitats, which is designed to protect and restore biological systems. The original impetus for these plans derives from the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>
Bund	<p>A barrier, dam or mound used to contain or exclude water (or other liquids). Can either refer to a bund made from earthworks material, sand etc. or a metal/concrete structure surrounding, for example, a fuel tank.</p>
Byways Open to All Traffic	<p>A route open to all classes of traffic including motor vehicles, though they may not be maintained to the same standard as ordinary roads.</p>
Caisson	<p>A watertight structure within which construction work is carried out below groundwater levels.</p>
Cathodic Protection	<p>A technique used to control the corrosion of a metal surface by making it the cathode of an electrochemical cell.</p>
Chrysotile	<p>A mineral consisting of a fibrous silky variety of serpentine and constituting a common form and principal source of asbestos.</p>
Collisions	<p>Road accident in which one or more people are injured.</p>
Compensation	<p>Measures that offset the damage caused by a development, e.g. creation of new habitat.</p>
Cone Penetration Test	<p>An in-situ testing method used to determine the geotechnical engineering properties of soils and delineating soil stratigraphy. The test method consists of pushing an instrumented cone, with the tip facing down, into the ground at a controlled rate.</p>

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
Conservation Area	Designated by local authorities on account of its special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is intended to preserve and enhance.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	A site specific plan developed to ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during the construction phase of a project.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	A plan to predict traffic impacts associated with constructing activities of a scheme and outline appropriate mitigation measures which could be implemented.
Contaminants of Concern	Chemical substances found at site that have been determined to pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.
Controlled Waters	<p>These are fully defined in Section 104 of the Water Resources Act 1991. They include in summary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relevant territorial waters which extend seaward for three miles from the low-tide limit from which the territorial sea adjacent to England and Wales is measured.</li> <li>2. Coastal waters from the low-tide limit to the high-tide limit or fresh-water limit of a river or watercourse.</li> <li>3. Inland freshwaters.</li> </ol>
Corridor	Search area used to provide a degree of flexibility in which to develop a route proposal.
Cumulative Effects	The effects on a receptor when effects from all sources are considered together.
dB(A): A-weighted	The ear is not as effective in hearing low frequency sounds as it is hearing high frequency sounds. That is, low frequency sounds of the same dB level are not perceived to be as loud as high frequency sounds. The sound level meter replicates the human response of the ear by using an electronic filter which is called the "A" filter. A sound level measured with this filter switched on is denoted as dB(A). Practically all noise is measured using the A filter. The sound pressure level in dB(A) gives a close indication of the subjective loudness of the noise.
Decibel (dB)	The scale in which sound pressure level is expressed. 0 dB is the threshold of hearing, 140 dB is the threshold of pain. A change of 10 dB corresponds approximately to halving or doubling the loudness of sound.
Decommissioning	The formal process to remove something from an

Term	Description
	active status.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	A series of 15 volumes that provide official standards, advice notes and other documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the United Kingdom.
Desk-based Assessment	A data collection exercise using existing sources of ecology data. The purpose is to identify relevant known ecological resources.
Desk study	Collection of ecological data from local recorders and environmental record centres about protected species sightings within close proximity to the site.
Dewatering	The removal of groundwater/surface water to lower the water table or to empty an area, such as an excavation, of water.
Direct Effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development.
Double block and bleed arrangement	A means of ensuring a safe, gas free working area is available when completing tie ins with new and existing pipelines. Double block is the two isolation points and the bleed is a vent between these as a third measure of protection.
Dusk and dawn surveys	Counts of birds undertaken at dusk and dawn on site. A dusk count on a site is followed by a dawn count at the same site the following morning to ascertain roosting behaviour.
Dust	All particulate matter up to 75µm in diameter and comprising both suspended and deposited dust.
Early medieval period	AD410 to 1066.
Ecology	The study of interactions between organisms and their environment.
Environmental Impact Assessment	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment is a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse.</p> <p>The aim of Environmental Impact Assessment is to protect the environment by ensuring that the decision maker, when deciding whether to grant permission for a project, which is likely to have significant effects on the environment, does so in the full knowledge of the likely significant effects, and takes this into account in the decision making process.</p>

Term	Description
Environmental Lighting Zone	There are four environmental lighting zones to establish a basis for outdoor lighting regulations. The environmental zone rating can be used to help ensure that the lighting goals of an environment are appropriately defined and met, but not exceeded.
Environmental Statement	Document that reports the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment.
Essential Infrastructure	<p>– As defined in Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework, essential infrastructure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Essential transport infrastructure (including mass evacuation routes) which has to cross the area at risk.</li> <li>• Essential utility infrastructure which has to be located in a flood risk area for operational reasons, including electricity generating power stations and grid and primary substations; and water treatment works that need to remain operational in times of flood.</li> <li>• Wind turbines.</li> </ul>
Eutrophication	A process where water bodies receive excess nutrients that stimulate excessive plant growth.
Exception Test	<p>The Exception Test, as set out in paragraph 102 of the National Planning Policy Framework, is a method to demonstrate and help ensure that flood risk to people and property will be managed satisfactorily, while allowing necessary development to go ahead in situations where suitable sites at lower risk of flooding are not available.</p> <p>Essentially, the two parts to the test require proposed development to show that it will provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk, and that it will be safe for its lifetime, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible reduce flood risk overall.</p>
Existing No 09 Crossing	This refers to the existing pipeline crossing the Humber Estuary.
Flood Risk Assessment	An assessment of flood risk from all sources to a development and the mitigation of that risk
Feature	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines or a particular aspect of the project proposal.
Free Field	A situation in which the radiation from a sound source is completely unaffected by the presence of any reflecting surfaces.
Geology	The scientific study of the origin, history, and structure

Term	Description
	of the earth.
Geomorphology	The study of the characteristics, origin, and development of landforms
Geophysics	Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.
Groundwater	Defined by the European Commission groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC) as "all water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil".
Grout	Grout functions as a cement and is used to secure infrastructure in place.
Habitat	A type of landscape (e.g. wet woodland, lowland heathland) characterised by particular communities of vegetation and animals.
Habitat Suitability Index	A numerical index that represents the capacity of a given habitat to support a selected species.
Heritage Asset	A heritage asset is defined as "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 asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)".
Holiday detection	A type of non-destructive test method applied on protective coatings to detect unacceptable discontinuities such as pinholes and voids in the coating.
Horizontal Directional Drill	A steerable piece of drill and reaming equipment enabling trenchless installation of underground pipes, conduits and cables along a prescribed parabolic bore path.
Hydrocyclone	A device to classify, separate or sort particles in a liquid suspension based on the ratio of their centripetal force to fluid resistance.
Hydrogeology	The branch of geology that deals with water below the

Term	Description
	ground surface.
Hydrostatic Test	A method for testing a pipeline for strength and leaks. The test involves filling the vessel or pipe system with a liquid, usually water to a pressure exceeding that seen during operation.
Immersed Tube Tunnel	An immersed tube tunnel is a type of underwater tunnel composed of segments, constructed elsewhere and floated to the tunnel site to be sunk into place and then linked together.
Important Bird Area	A site that has been selected for its outstanding habitat value and the imperative role it plays in hosting birds, whether for breeding, migrating, or over-wintering. Taken together, Important Bird Areas form a global network of critical habitat. The Important Bird Area designation is recognised internationally, with many designated across Europe, Asia and North America. These areas are designated by BirdLife International.
Indirect Effects	Effects that are not a direct result of the Scheme, but often produced away from it or as a result of a complex pathway.
Initial Traffic Management Plan	Plan is a contractual requirement and assesses the effects of the construction traffic on the local areas around the construction sites and identifies mitigating actions prior to the appointment of the Main Works Contractor and the finalisation of the Construction Traffic Management Plan.
Internal Drainage Boards	A type of operating authority which is established in areas of special drainage and is defined by water catchment areas. An Internal Drainage Board has permissive powers to carry out flood defence works for ordinary watercourses at their discretion.
Intertidal	Relates to the zone of the shore between the high-water mark and low-water mark.
Key Ecological Receptor	A receptor that is sufficiently important to be material in the outcome of the decision-making process, and where effects on that receptor, that could result from a scheme in isolation or in combination with other developments could generate a significant effect.
LAeq	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level having the same energy as a fluctuating sound over a specified time period
LAm <sub>ax</sub>	The maximum instantaneous sound pressure level attained during the measurement period

Term	Description
Land Drainage	Artificial installation of land drainage to remove surplus water enabling farmers to cultivate and farm the land over a wider time period.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from a combination of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on views and visual amenity.
Landscape Character Areas	Areas of the landscape defined by their physical and cultural elements.
Landscape receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Leachate	Leachate is any liquid passing through matter, extracts solutes, suspended solids or any other component of the material through which it has passed.
Listed Buildings	Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important. Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest. Grade II buildings are nationally important and of special interest.
Lithology	The study of the general physical characteristics of rocks.
Ln noise Descriptors	<p>Because noise varies with time, a single noise value cannot adequately define the noise ambient. For this reason, the acoustic environment is described using a number of noise level descriptors as follows;</p> <p>L10 The sound pressure level that is exceeded for 10% of the time for which the given sound is measured.</p> <p>L90 The level of noise exceeded for 90% of the time. The bottom 10% of the sample is the L90 noise level expressed in units of dB(A).</p> <p>Leq The Equivalent sound pressure level - the steady sound level that, over a specified period of time, would produce the same energy equivalence as the</p>

Term	Description
	fluctuating sound level actually occurring. LAm <sub>ax</sub> The maximum RMS A-weighted sound pressure level occurring within a specified time period.
Local Air Quality Management	The Local Air Quality Management process requires Local Authorities to periodically review and assess the current and future quality of air in their areas. A Local Authority must designate an Air Quality Management Area if any of the Air Quality Objectives set out in the regulations are not likely to be met over a relevant time period.
Local Nature Reserve	Statutory designation made under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and amended by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, by local authorities to maintain and enhance their special wildlife and geology and provide access to nature for local communities.
Lotic watercourses	Relating to, or living in moving water.
Made ground	An area of land that has been man-made, generally through the reclamation of marshes, lakes, or shorelines. An artificial fill is used, consisting of materials, refuse, etc.
Main Works Contractor	Main contractor who will undertake detailed design and construction.
Manual Classified Counts	Classified turning flow movements at junctions. Trained enumerators count vehicles of each of eleven types (pedal cycles, two-wheeled motor vehicles, cars and taxis, buses and coaches, light vans, and six separate categories of goods vehicle) over a prescribed duration.
Medieval period	1066 to 1540
Microtunnelling	A trenchless construction method for installing concrete sleeves using a closed face method.
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity, or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for negative environmental impact or effects of a Scheme.
Modern period	1914 to present
National Character Area	This is a natural subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity and defined by Natural England.
National Grid Gas	The applicant for this Development Consent Order application.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are large scale developments such as new harbours, power generating stations, and electricity transmission lines

Term	Description
	and pipelines, which require a type of consent known as 'development consent' under procedures governed by the Planning Act 2008 (and amended by the Localism Act 2011).
National Transmission System	The National Transmission System is the network of gas pipelines throughout the United Kingdom that supply gas to power stations and gas distribution companies (for domestic supply) from natural gas terminals situated on the coast.
Nature Conservation	The conservation of habitats and species. Usually includes the protection through legislation or designation of species, habitats and sites of nature conservation importance.
Nature Conservation Value	Measure of the nature conservation of a particular site/feature/species.
Noise	Sound which a listener does not wish to hear.
Nomogram	A graph presenting three different variables, such that, when a straight line connects values of any two, the related value may be read directly from the third at the point intersected by the line.
On-Time	Percentage time that the plant/equipment is working at full power.
Outfall	End of a temporary or permanent pipe from which water (or other effluent) is discharged. Can refer either to the end of a length of pipe or to a dedicated structure.
Palaeoenvironmental	Of or pertaining to the environment at a given point in history.
Pathway	The route by which potential contaminants may reach receptors.
Pesticide	A pesticide is a chemical used to prevent, destroy, or repel pests
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	Habitat classification that provides a relatively rapid system to record semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats
Peak Particle Velocity PPV	The highest instantaneous zero-peak vibration velocity measured over a certain period of time.
Pipeline Internal Gauge	A device inserted in and designed to travel along the inside of a pipeline which can be propelled by air, gas or liquid under pressure. Used for various purposes e.g. cleaning, swabbing, inspection.
Pillow tank	A tank used to store liquids which when full takes the

Term	Description
	shape of a large pillow.
Pipe stringing	The process where individual lengths of pipe are brought in from stock pile sites and laid out end-to-end to connect them.
Planning Inspectorate	On 1 April 2012, under the Localism Act 2011, the Planning Inspectorate became the agency responsible for operating the planning process for nationally significant infrastructure projects.
Plenum chamber	A plenum chamber is a pressurised housing containing a gas or fluid (typically air) at positive pressure used to equalise pressure for more even distribution, because of irregular supply or demand.
PM <sub>10</sub> (particulate matter)	Mass fraction of airborne particles of diameter of 10 µm or less.
Pollution Pathway	The traceable route of a pollutant, from its source, through its interactions with the environment, and finally to its effect upon a target ecosystem or organisms.
Pollution Prevention Guidelines	Best practice guidelines set out by the Environment Agency to advise industry and public on legal responsibilities and good environmental practice.
Precautionary principle	The precautionary principle states that if an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing harm to the public or to the environment, in the absence of scientific consensus that the action or policy is not harmful, the burden of proof that it is not harmful falls on those taking an action.
Prehistoric period	Pre 30,000BC to AD43.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	A document containing a preliminary review of the existing environmental conditions, along with potential effects of the Scheme and mitigation measures to avoid and reduce the predicted effects. This document is used to support the statutory consultation process.
Post-medieval period	AD1540 to 1914.
Protected species	Species protected under UK legislation.
Public Right of Way	This is a path that anyone has the legal right to use on foot, and sometimes using other modes of transport. Legally, a Public Right of Way is part of the Queen's highway and subject to the same protection in law as all other highways, including trunk roads.
Ramsar site	A wetland of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention, 1971.

Term	Description
Receptor	Any defined feature that is sensitive to or has the potential to be subject to an effect.
Replacement No 09 Crossing	The replacement section of pipeline being installed as part of the River Humber Gas Pipeline Replacement Project.
Residual Effects	Environmental effects remaining after mitigation measures have been implemented.
Rochdale Envelope	An approach to consenting and environmental impact which allows a project description to be broadly defined, within a number of agreed parameters, for the purposes of a consent application. This allows for a certain level of flexibility while a project is in the early stages of development.
Roman period	AD42 to 410.
Route Corridor	Search area used to provide a degree of flexibility in which to develop a route proposal.
Scheduled Monument	A nationally important archaeological monument given protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Scoping Opinion	The Planning Inspectorate's response to the Scoping Report taking into account comments made by statutory consultees.
Scoping Report	A document that is produced to outline the intended scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment produced in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (Statutory Instrument 2009/2263) as amended.
Screening	This is a procedure used to determine whether a proposed project is likely to have significant effects on the environment and whether it requires Environmental Impact Assessment.
Secondary Isolation	An isolation used to reinforce the primary isolation. The secondary is normally achieved through a bagging point and forms a double block and bleed arrangement for completing tie in works diverting any residue gas away from the tie-in operation.
Silt	The generic term for particles with a grain size of 4-63mm, i.e. between clay and sand.
Site Waste Management Plan	Site waste management plans help to manage materials and provide an incentive for waste prevention/minimisation. They set out how resources

Term	Description
	will be managed and waste controlled at all stages during a construction project.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Sites of Special Scientific Interest are sites of national interest for nature conservation, geology or geomorphology designated under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Soil Guideline Values / Generic Assessment Criteria	These are scientifically based generic assessment criteria to help evaluate chronic risks to human health from chemical contamination in soil.
Sound	A fluctuation of air pressure which is propagated as a wave through air.
Sound Level Meter	Usually a hand-held instrument, designed to measure Sound Pressure Levels in accordance with an accepted National or International Standard.
Sound Power Level	The sound energy radiated per unit time by the sound source when measured on the decibel scale.
Sound Pressure Level	The fluctuations in air pressure, from the steady atmospheric pressure, created by sound, when measured on the decibel scale.
Source	The activity or process producing a hazardous substance or contaminant that may adversely impact a receptor via a pathway.
Source Protection Zone	Designated protection area around drinking water supplies.
Special Area of Conservation	Special Areas of Conservation are areas which have been given special protection under the European Commission's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).
Special Protection Area	Special Protection Areas are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the European Commission's Birds Directive (2009/147/EC).
Species	A taxonomic group into which a genus is divided, the members of which are capable of interbreeding.
Spoil	Material brought up during the course of an excavation, dredging or mining operation.
Stopple	A device inserted into the pipeline and opened to achieve the isolation or stopping of flow in a live pipeline.
Stopple and bypass pit	An excavation around the existing gas pipeline to allow fitment of a series of stopple tees which allows a tie in of new to old existing pipeline to be made. The excavation is large enough to house two full stopple tees, two bagging tees and two bypass tees. The

Term	Description
	excavation also allows room for a temporary bypass to be installed which maintains gas supplies during tie in works.
Stopple Tee	An encirclement device to allow insertion of a stopple into a pipeline.
Strata	A layer of rock or soil.
Sub-Bottom Geology	The geological composition below the seafloor surface.
Subsoil	The layer or bed of earth beneath the topsoil.
Surface Water	Water that appears on the land surface that has not seeped into the ground, i.e. lakes, rivers, streams, standing water, ponds, precipitation.
Tidal count	Survey undertaken throughout the tidal cycle, starting at low or high tide, where a count of bird species present is undertaken every hour for six hours to cover the tidal spectrum.
Till	Unsorted glacial sediment.
Topsoil	Uppermost layer of soil, usually the top 300mm.
Trackout	The transportation of dust and dirt from the construction site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
Transect	A set path used to count and record occurrences of a particular species (e.g. bats). It is standardised so that it is repeatable.
Tree Preservation Order	An order made under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to protect trees.
True Clean Bed	The interface between accumulated deposits and the underlying drift or solid geology of the Humber Estuary.
Tunnel Boring Machine	A machine used to excavate tunnels through varying types of strata.
Unexploded Ordnance	Unexploded ordnance are explosive weapons (bombs, shells, grenades, land mines, naval mines, etc.) that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation, potentially many decades after they were used or discarded.
Vantage Point	A position or standpoint from which something is viewed or considered.
Visual Amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
	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 an area.
Visual Receptors	People with views of the development or associated activities. These are located within the zone of theoretical visibility and are typically residents, motorists, pedestrians, recreational users in residential areas on publicly accessible roads, footpaths and open spaces.
Watching brief	The watching of a situation by a suitably qualified person to ensure that works (e.g. an excavation) are being done correctly.
Wind rose	A diagram showing the relative frequency of wind directions at a place.
World Heritage Site	Places of 'outstanding universal value' selected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Sites can be selected because they contain important cultural or natural features.
Zone of Influence	The area/resources that may be affected by the biophysical changes caused by activities associated with a project.
Zone of Visual Influence	This is the area within which activities of the Scheme, whether temporary or permanent are likely to be visible.