

Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Volume 1

Glossary

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Southampton to London
Pipeline Project

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Glossary of Terms

| Term | Definition |
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| Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) | Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) refers to the height above mean sea-level, taken from a reference point at Newlyn, Cornwall. This is the national height system for Britain. |
| Access track | Temporary tracks which link the working area to the local road network. |
| Advice Note | The Planning Inspectorate has published a series of Advice Notes that are intended to inform applicants, consultees, the public and others about a range of process matters in relation to the Planning Act 2008. |
| Aggregate | Granular material (e.g. sand and gravel or crushed rock) that can be used for building and/or civil engineering purposes (e.g. for concrete production). |
| Agricultural Land Classification | The system to classify agricultural land. It is classified according to its physical or chemical characteristics. Land is graded from 1 (excellent quality) to 5 (very poor quality), with grade 3 subdivided into subgrades 3a and 3b. |
| Air Quality Management Area | Areas that are identified as areas where Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved. |
| Air Quality Objective | AQO are policy targets for a maximum ambient pollutant concentration to be achieved. The objectives are set out in the UK Government's Air Quality Strategy for the key air pollutants. |
| AM Peak | Morning peak period of traffic. |
| Ambient sound | A description of the all-encompassing sound at a given location and time. This will include sound from many sources near and far. |
| Amenity | A term used to describe the character or attractiveness of an area. The assessment of amenity considers landscape and visual, noise and vibration, and traffic and transport effects. |
| Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland | Ancient woodland that may have once been felled or coppiced but which retains native trees and shrubs that have regenerated naturally; therefore, derived from the original forest. |
| Ancient Woodland | Designated land that has been continually wooded since at least 1600 in England. Regarded as 'irreplaceable habitat' in national planning guidance. |
| Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) | A dataset managed by Natural England to identify and record information about Ancient Woodland sites in England. |
| Annual average daily traffic (AADT) | The daily number of vehicles passing a point in the road network, averaged over a full year. |
| Annual average weekday traffic (AAWT) | The daily number of vehicles passing a point in the network, averaged over a full year excluding weekends. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Aquifer | A subsurface layer or layers of rock or other geological strata of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater. |
| Aquitard | A saturated layer of rock that can restrict groundwater movement. |
| Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty | Areas in England, Wales and Northern Ireland designated for their significant landscape value and national importance, under Section 82(1) of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 for the purpose of conserving and enhancing their natural beauty. |
| Auger bore | Auger boring is a 'trenchless' method used over relatively short distances and usually at shallow depths. 'Launch' and 'reception' shafts would be dug on either side of the obstacle. An auger (an Archimedes screw or helix on a shaft) would bore horizontally to install a new pipe beneath the obstacle and connect each shaft. The pipeline would then be installed within the new (sleeve) pipe, or the product pipe would be pulled through by the bore pipe. |
| Authorised development | Any development with a permission or consent of any kind. |
| Authorised landfill | Landfill sites that are currently authorised by the Environment Agency under Environmental Permitting Regulations and which have an environmental permit in place. |
| A-weighting | A measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. 'A' weighting). This compensates for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies. |
| Baseline | A reference level of existing environmental conditions against which the project is measured. |
| Bedrock geology | Solid rock formations underlying superficial deposits. |
| Best and most versatile land | The most versatile, productive and efficient agricultural land in the UK Agricultural Land Classification system (Grades 1, 2, and Subgrade 3a). |
| Best Practicable Means | A term used under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and Environmental Protection Act 1990 to refer to measures which are 'reasonably practicable, having regard to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to financial implications', concerning the mitigation of noise and other potential nuisance. |
| Biodiversity | The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem. |
| Biodiversity Action Plan | Internationally recognised plan designed to protect and restore biological systems with a focus on threatened species and habitats. These may also be implemented at local scales. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Borehole | A hole bored into the ground, usually as part of investigations, typically to test the depth and quality of soil, rock and groundwater. A borehole can also be used to dewater the ground. |
| Boundary features | Linear features that border an area of land, generally forming a field or wood or such similar type of delineated land management parcel. Examples include fences, hedgerows, and walls. |
| Carbon dioxide equivalent | A metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based on their global warming potential. |
| Carbon footprint | The total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular policy or development. |
| Cathodic Protection | Cathodic protection prevents or mitigates corrosion by converting all of the anodic (active) sites on the metal surface to cathodic (passive) sites. It does this by supplying sufficient electrical current from an external source. CP is commonly used to protect steel pipelines and other metallic infrastructure from corrosion. |
| Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) | A code of construction practice (CoCP) sets out the standards and procedures to which a developer (and its contractors) must adhere in order to manage the potential impacts of construction works. |
| Collision cluster | A location where there are a number of traffic collisions within a pre-determined distance from a defined point and within a stated number of years. |
| Commitments | Measures that a developer commits to delivering as part of the project, with the purpose of mitigating or compensating potential impacts of the project. |
| Committed development | A development that has full or outline planning permission, or is allocated in an adopted development plan. |
| Common land | Land owned collectively by a number of persons, or by one person, but over which other people have certain traditional rights of use. |
| Community cohesion | A term used to describe how people in a geographical area live alongside each other with mutual understanding and respect. A cohesive community is one where a person has a strong sense of belonging. Community cohesion describes the ability of a community to function and grow in harmony together, rather than in conflict. |
| Compulsory acquisition | The power of government to acquire private rights in land without the willing consent of its owner or occupant in order to benefit society. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Conceptual site model | Method used to manage identification of the various types of risk relating to contaminated land. A representation of the characteristics of a site in diagrammatic or written form that shows the possible relationships between contaminants, pathways and receptors. |
| Conservation Area | An area designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which, it is desirable to preserve or enhance. |
| Construction compound | A compound used during construction for the storage of material, assembly of components or for other construction related activities. |
| Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) | <p>A CEMP is a document which provides a consistent approach to the control of construction activities for the project. It would allocate responsible persons, indicators for completion and site-specific control measures for where and when the measures would apply for environmental actions and commitments.</p> <p>The CEMP would contain several 'daughter' documents, typically environmental plans such as the dust management plan.</p> |
| Construction Traffic Management Plan | Plan detailing the procedures, requirements and standards necessary for managing the traffic effects during construction of the project so that safe, adequate and convenient facilities for local movements by all transport modes are maintained throughout the construction process. |
| Contaminant | A substance in, on or under the land which has the potential to cause harm to a relevant receptor, or to cause pollution of controlled waters. |
| Control Of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Sites | Operational establishments which are subject to the COMAH 2015 Regulations because certain dangerous substances are present at or above the qualifying thresholds in the Regulations. |
| Controlled waters | <p>Waters defined under Section 104 of the Water Resources Act 1991. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relevant territorial waters within three miles of the low tide limit; • coastal waters from the low tide limit to the high tide limit; • the freshwater limit of a river or watercourse; • inland freshwater (e.g. lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, watercourses (including underground)); • surface water sewers, ditches and soakaways discharging to surface or groundwaters; and • groundwater. |
| Core Sustainance Zone | The habitat availability and quality within an area surrounding a communal bat roost that has a significant influence on the resilience and conservation status of the colony within the roost. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Corridor | A corridor is an area where one or more pipeline routes could be designed. It could vary in size, but is typically around 200m wide. Corridors were defined for the SLP corridor options consultation (non-statutory) in spring 2018. |
| Cropmarks | Cropmarks are the means through which underground archaeological, natural and recent features may be visible from the air. They are caused by differential growth caused by ground disturbance. |
| Crossing point | The point at which the proposed route crosses a linear feature such as a watercourse or hedgerow. |
| Crown Land | Land in which there is a Crown interest or a Duchy interest. The Crown includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Duchy of Lancaster; • The Duchy of Cornwall; • The Speaker of the House of Lords; • The Speaker of the House of Commons; • The Corporate Officer of the House of Lords; • The Corporate Officer of the House of Commons. |
| Culvert | A tunnel (pipe or box-shaped) carrying a stream, open drain or utility equipment under a feature such as a road or railway. |
| Cumulative effect | Incremental effects that result from the accumulation of a number of individual effects, either caused by different types of effect from the same project (intra-project effects), or by the interactions between the likely effects of other reasonably foreseeable developments with the likely effects of the proposed project (inter-project effects). |
| Decibel(s) | Between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound there is a million to one ratio in sound pressure (measured in Pascal (Pa)). Because of this wide range, a level scale called the decibel (dB) scale, based on a logarithmic ratio, is used in sound measurement. Audibility of sound covers a range of approximately 0-140 dB. |
| Design Life | Design life is the time period for which a pipeline is to be used for its intended purpose with planned integrity management. |
| Development Consent Order (DCO) | A type of planning consent under the Planning Act 2008 for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects such as the project. |
| Dewatering | The process of lowering the groundwater level locally to allow excavations to be carried out in workable dry conditions; it also helps to ensure the stability of the excavation side slopes and base. |
| Diversion | An alternative route for traffic to follow when the normal route cannot be used. |
| Drinking Water Safeguard Zone | Drinking water safeguard zones are designated areas in which the use of certain substances must be carefully managed to prevent the pollution of raw water sources that are used to provide drinking water. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Easement | The grant of land rights to allow the construction and operation of the pipeline. The easement strip is the area above the pipeline (typically extending 3m to either side of the pipeline) in which any development or construction activity is prohibited in order to protect the pipeline. |
| Ecological status | The overall ecological status of surface waters, defined under the EU Water Framework Directive and UK Regulations, is assessed by a number of different quality elements (relating to the movement of water and sediment (hydromorphological), chemical/physico-chemical and biological) that represent indicators of the overall quality of the water body. |
| Ecosystem | Biological community of interacting organisms (e.g. plants and animals) and their environment. |
| Embedded design measures | During the design evolution process, measures for the protection of the environment have been embedded into the design. Many of these have influenced the final location of the Order Limits avoiding environmental features where practicable. However, there are also embedded measures designed to avoid or protect environmental features which have been identified within the Order Limits. |
| Environment Agency | Regulatory Agency in England responsible for licences and consents relevant to flooding, discharge consents, waste licences and the protection of the environment. |
| Environmental Clerk of Works | An environmental or construction professional with direct responsibility for monitoring compliance with planning consents, environmental permits, legislation and mitigation. |
| Environmental DNA (eDNA) | Genetic material obtained directly from environmental samples (soil, sediment, water, etc.) without any obvious signs of biological source material. |
| Environmental Impact Assessment | An assessment of the likely effects of a development project on the environment, which is reported in an Environmental Statement that is publicised and consulted on and taken into account in the decision on whether a project should proceed. The requirement for EIA in the UK is derived from EU Directive 2014/52/EU, as implemented through UK regulations. For the project, the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 contain specific requirements on the content of the ES and other documentation, and for the assessment and decision-making process. |
| Environmental permit | A permit required under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for carrying out regulated activities. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Environmental Statement | The main output from the EIA process, an ES is the report required to accompany an application for development consent (under the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2016) to inform public and stakeholder consultation and the decision on whether a project should be allowed to proceed. The EIA Regulations set out specific requirements for the contents of an ES for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. |
| Environmental Stewardship | A land management scheme that provides funding to farmers and other land managers in England to deliver effective environmental management. |
| European Protected Species | Animals and plants listed under the Habitats Directive and protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. |
| European Protected Species Licence | The licence issued to permit an activity affecting European Protected Species that would otherwise be an offence under the Habitats Regulations. |
| Eutrophication | Excessive richness of nutrients in a lake or other body of water, frequently due to run-off from the land, which causes a dense growth of plant life. |
| Examining Authority | A body comprised of a person or persons appointed by the Secretary of State (SoS) to examine an application for a DCO and make a recommendation to the SoS on whether the DCO should be granted. |
| Explanatory Memorandum | Regulation 5(2)(c) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 requires explanatory memoranda to explain the purpose and effect of provisions in the draft Development Consent Order. |
| Flood Zone 1 Low Probability | Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding. |
| Flood Zone 2 Medium Probability | Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding. |
| Flood Zone 3a High Probability | Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding. |
| Flood Zone 3b The Functional Floodplain | This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Local planning authorities should identify in their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments areas of functional floodplain and its boundaries accordingly, in agreement with the Environment Agency. |
| Floodplain | Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows or would flow in times of flood. |
| Flora | The plants within a particular habitat or region. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Flume pipe | A pipe used when a dry working area is required in a section of a watercourse. This is done by placing temporary barriers on each side of the working area to prevent water ingress while using a flume pipe (adequately sized based on expected flows in the watercourse) to connect the two barriers and keep the water flowing during the works. |
| Fluvial flooding | Flooding associated with rivers and streams breaking their banks. |
| Front End Engineering Design (FEED) | Basic engineering which comes after the Conceptual design or Feasibility study. |
| Funding Statement | Sets out information about the applicant and the way in which compulsory acquisition of land and rights in land will be funded. |
| Geographical Information System (GIS) | System designed to store, capture, analyse, manage, manipulate and present spatial and geographic data. |
| Global Positioning System | Global navigation satellite system that provides geolocation and time information to the receiver anywhere in the world with an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. |
| Good practice measures | A series of measures and standards of work that would be applied by the approved contractor(s) throughout the construction period. These measures have been presented within the REAC. Implementation of all of these measures has been assumed within the environmental impact assessment. |
| Green Belt | Green belt refers to an area of land that is kept in reserve for an open space to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; • Prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; • Assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; • Preserve the setting and character of historic towns; and • Encourage the recycling of derelict land. |
| Green Infrastructure | Describe the network of natural and semi-natural features within and between our villages, towns and cities. |
| Greenspace | An area of grass, trees, or other vegetation set apart for recreational or aesthetic purposes in an otherwise urban environment. |
| Groundwater | All water which is below the surface of the ground and within the permanently saturated zone. |
| Groundwater Body | A distinct volume of groundwater within an aquifer. |
| Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems | Wetlands which critically rely on groundwater flows and/or chemistries. |
| Groundwater status | The status of a body of groundwater, determined by the poorer of its quantitative status and its chemical status. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) | A technique used for evaluating the suitability of habitats for specific species of wildlife in order to assess the likelihood of their presence or absence. |
| Habitats Regulations Assessment | The process by which plans and projects are assessed as to whether they are likely to have a significant effect on a European Site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, under the Habitats Directive and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. |
| Haul road | Temporary routes set up within the Order Limits which will be used during installation by construction vehicles. |
| Hazardous waste | Waste which contains substances or has properties that might make it harmful to human health or the environment. Hazardous waste is currently defined in the Hazardous Waste List incorporated in the European Waste Catalogue (2001) and is regulated in England under The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005. |
| Health and Safety Executive | Body responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety and welfare. |
| Heavy goods vehicle | A motor vehicle used to carry goods with a total mass of greater than 3.5 tonnes. |
| Heavy duty vehicle | Heavy duty vehicles include a vehicle with a total mass of greater than 3.5 tonnes including buses. |
| Highways England | A government company responsible for operating, maintaining and improving England's motorways and major A roads. |
| Historic England | The public body that looks after England's historic environment. An executive non-departmental public body of the British Government sponsored by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, and the Government's advisor on heritage. |
| Historic landfill | Sites where records of waste being received to be buried are now closed, meaning there is no Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permit or waste management licence currently in force. This also applies to landfills which had no permit to operate in the first instance, e.g. those which operated before the Control of Pollution Act 1974. |
| Historic landscape characterisation | The identification and interpretation of the history of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area. |
| Horizontal Directional Drilling | Trenchless method for the installation of pipes, in a shallow arc using a surface-launched drilling rig. In particular, it applies to large-scale crossings in which a fluid filled pilot bore is drilled without rotating the drill string, and this is then enlarged by a washover pipe and back reamer to the size required for the product pipe. |
| Hydrogeology | The properties of groundwater in superficial and bedrock geology, especially occurrence and movement. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Hydrology | The properties of surface water, especially its movement in relation to the land. |
| Hydrostatic testing | A hydrostatic test is a way in which pressurised elements of a hydraulic system such as pipelines and vessels can be tested for strength, performance and leaks. The test pressurises the pipe or vessel using an incompressible liquid up to the required test pressure that meets the relevant standards and requirements. |
| Inert waste | Waste that is not chemically reactive and does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. The current definition of inert waste is described in Regulation 7(4) of The Landfill Regulations 2002. Inert wastes are effectively non-hazardous wastes (in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue 2001) which meet the requirements of Inert Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) limits and therefore can be landfilled at an inert waste landfill. |
| Infrastructure Planning Commission | The former decision-making body for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) which was abolished in 2012 by the Localism Act 2011, with responsibility being passed to the Planning Inspectorate and Secretary of State (SoS). |
| Initial Working Route | The initial working route was released via the project website on 27 June 2018. The initial working route followed the preferred corridor and was an early view as to the potential route where the project might seek to install the pipeline. |
| Inland surface water | Non-coastal above-ground open fresh or brackish waterbodies (e.g. rivers, streams, lakes and pools, springs). |
| Inorganic (contaminant) | Contaminants primarily comprising metals, metal compounds, certain minerals, acids and alkalis. |
| Inter-peak | Peak time period between the AM and PM peak periods. |
| Inter-project effects | The cumulative interaction of the project with other committed development projects. |
| Intra-project effects | When a single resource or a receptor is affected by multiple effects from the same development project, and the effects act together, it is called intra-project effects. |
| Invasive Non-Native Species | An invasive non-native species is any non-native animal or plant that has the ability to spread, causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live. |
| Land management agreement | A mechanism by which landowners and other individuals and bodies responsible for land management can be incentivised to manage their land in a manner sympathetic to the environment. Such agreements include Environmental Stewardship, Countryside Stewardship and Woodland Grant Scheme. |
| Land plan | Any land over which it is proposed to exercise powers of compulsory acquisition or any right to use the land. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Land plot | Land known to be occupied (owned, rented or subject to servitude) by a Person with Interest in Land (PIL). |
| Land use | The primary use of the land, including both rural and urban activities. |
| Landform | Combinations of slope and height that produce the shape and form of the land. |
| Landscape character area | Areas of landscape which are unique geographical areas of a particular landscape type. |
| Landscape character types | Distinct, relatively homogeneous types of landscape with broadly similar combinations of factors including geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement. |
| Landscape sensitivity | The extent to which a landscape can accept change of a particular type; and the value attached to the landscape. |
| Land-take | The temporary acquisition or permanent loss of land as a result of the construction and/or operation of the project. |
| Lawful development certificate | Certificates issued by the Planning Department, which establish that the development of land is lawful. |
| Laydown Area | An area used for the temporary storage of construction equipment and supplies. |
| Leachate | Water that has percolated through a solid and leached out some of the constituents. |
| Least Concern | A species categorised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature but not qualified by any other category. Does not qualify as being at any 'endangered' level. |
| Light duty vehicle | Cars and motor vehicles used to carry goods with a total mass of up to 3.5 tonnes. |
| Light goods vehicle | A motor vehicle used to carry goods with a total mass of up to 3.5 tonnes. |
| Light non-aqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) | A liquid that is not soluble in water and has lower density than water. Once LNAPL infiltrate to the subsurface, they are commonly retained close to the water table, within the zone of fluctuation. |
| Limits of deviation | The area, within the Order Limits, within which the pipeline could be installed. |
| Listed building | A measure of a building's special architectural and historic interest. Listing includes the interior, exterior and the setting of the building. There are three categories of listed buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, (only 2.5% of listed buildings are Grade I); - Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest (5.8% of listed buildings); - Grade II buildings are of special interest (91.7% of all listed buildings). |



| Term | Definition |
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| Local Biodiversity Action Plan | A plan aimed at conserving the fauna, flora and habitats - collectively referred to as biodiversity - of a defined area, usually along local authority boundary lines. |
| Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) | A play area for children who are beginning to go out and play independently. within five minutes walking time and positioned by pedestrian route that is well used. |
| Local Nature Reserves | Sites dedicated by the local authority under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for nature conservation which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. |
| Local plan | A local plan sets out local planning policies and identifies how land is used, determining what will be built where. Adopted local plans provide the framework for local development across England. |
| Local Planning Authority | The local authority (district council or unitary authority) responsible for local planning. |
| Logistics hub | Logistics hubs serve as points on the strategic road network for accepting bulk deliveries and storing materials. |
| Macroinvertebrate | Any invertebrate organism which can be seen with the naked eye. |
| Macrophyte | Aquatic plants that grow in or near water. |
| Made ground | Land where natural and undisturbed soils have largely been replaced by man-made or artificial materials. It may be composed of a variety of materials including imported natural soils and rocks with or without residues of industrial processes (such as ash) or demolition material (such as crushed brick or concrete). |
| MAGIC – Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside | Governmental website in the UK, allowing quick and easy access to environmental information in map form. |
| Magnitude | The scale of the change caused to the baseline conditions. |
| Main header drains | This is an element of an in-field land drainage system. It is the pipe connecting a set of lateral drains running across the field to an outfall. |
| Main river | A watercourse designated by the Environment Agency as a main river and marked as such on their main river map. A watercourse should be classified as a main river if it has a significant flood consequence to people and property, or could lead to significant flooding across the river catchment. |
| Major development | “Major development” means development involving any one or more of the following— (a) the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits; (b) waste development; |



| Term | Definition |
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| | <p>(c) the provision of dwelling houses where— (i) the number of dwelling houses to be provided is 10 or more; or (ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within sub-paragraph (c)(i);</p> <p>(d) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or</p> <p>(e) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more”. (The town and country planning (development management procedure) (England) order 2010).</p> |
| Mass haul movement | The movement of excavated material from where it arises to where it is to be used, treated or disposed of. This may be undertaken via railway, road or within the area required for constructing the project. |
| Mineral and waste consultation areas | An area identified to ensure consultation between the relevant local planning authority, the minerals and waste industry and the relevant minerals and waste planning authority, before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined, which may impact safeguarded mineral resources or safeguarded minerals and waste infrastructure. These are sometimes referred to Mineral Consultation Areas. |
| Mineral and Waste Local Plan Safeguarding Sites | The areas designated by the minerals and waste authorities for mineral production and waste treatment. |
| Mineral Safeguarding Area | An area designated by mineral planning authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development. |
| Mitigation | Measures that have been identified through the assessment process to further reduce the impact of significant effects. |
| Monitoring | A programme of observation, measurement and recording of environmental variables and operational parameters over a period of time for a defined purpose. |
| Narrow working techniques | This approach involves the contractor(s) using less space than standard working due to localised constraints, such as working in roads or ecologically sensitive areas. |
| National Character Area | A natural subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity. |
| National Cycle Network | A series of traffic-free paths and quiet, on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city. These routes are promoted for both recreational and active travel purposes. |



| Term | Definition |
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| National Infrastructure Delivery Plan (NIDP) | The National Infrastructure Delivery Plan (NIDP) 2016 outlines the Government's commitments for economic infrastructure with those to support the delivery of housing and social infrastructure. The NIDP sets out what will be built and where, focusing specifically on nearly £300 billion of the infrastructure 'Pipeline' that will be delivered over the five years from 2016 to 2020-21. |
| National Nature Reserve | Sites that are dedicated by the statutory country conservation agencies, under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, for nature conservation and which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest nationally. These are in public ownership. |
| National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) | Sets out the Government's policy framework for conventional planning applications determined under the Planning Act 1990. This Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. |
| National Policy Statement (NPS) | National Policy Statements (NPSs) are produced by government and are approved by Parliament prior to designation and set out the relevant national policy position for each category of infrastructure. Subject to certain criteria the application must be decided in accordance with the relevant NPSs. |
| National Trails | Long distance footpaths and bridleways in England and Wales. |
| National Vegetation Classification | System of classifying natural habitat types in Great Britain according to their vegetation types. |
| Nationally significant infrastructure project | Under the Planning Act 2008, nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) are large scale projects falling into five general categories (Energy; Transport; Water; Waste Water and Waste). They include projects as diverse as electricity generation, rail freight interchanges, reservoirs and hazardous waste facilities. |
| Natural England | Executive non-departmental public body constituted under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (section 2(1)) to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. |
| Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) | A play area, mainly for older children but with play opportunities for younger children too. Within 15 minutes' walk from home and positioned by pedestrian route that is well used. |
| Nitrate vulnerable zone | Areas covering 62% of England designated as a result of the European Union's Nitrates Directive in order to reduce the level of nitrates in surface and groundwater. Farmers with land in nitrate vulnerable zones have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture. |
| Non-hazardous waste | Any waste not defined as 'hazardous' under Directive 91/689/EEC. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Non-statutory designated site | A site designated at a local level for its biodiversity and/or geological value. These are not underpinned by legislation. |
| Notable habitats | Habitats that are material considerations in planning decisions and are derived from conservation lists e.g. Priority Habitats as per NERC Act 2006, local designations, Annex I habitats as per Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. |
| Notable species | Species which are legally protected under international or national legislation, and/or are of local conservation concern. |
| Off-peak | Time period when demand for public transport is less. |
| Open access land | Areas of land over which the public have a right of access pursuant to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. |
| Open-cut trenching excavation | The open cut trench method involves excavation from ground level, down to the pipeline bedding level using battered or vertical sides. Once the pipeline is installed the trench is backfilled. |
| Open space | Any land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground. |
| Order Limits | The outer limits for the project, including the route and any temporary working areas that would be required to install the pipeline, such as access routes and working compounds. |
| Ordinary watercourse | Ordinary watercourse means a watercourse that does not form part of a main river. The Lead Local Flood Authority in whose area the watercourse lies has powers to consent works to ordinary watercourses and permissive powers to undertake works where necessary. |
| Organic (contaminant) | Contaminants composed primarily of oils, tars or solvents. |
| Other Goods Vehicle | Consists of: >3.5 Tonnes; and Two-axle rigid Three-axle rigid Four or more axles, rigid Three-axle articulated Four or more axles, articulated Other Goods Vehicles with trailers. |
| Particulate matter | Airborne particulate matter is made up of a collection of solid and/or liquid materials of various sizes that range from a few nanometres in diameter (about the size of a virus) to around 100 micrometres (about the thickness of a human hair). |
| Passenger car unit | A standard measure of vehicles to assess the traffic flow rate on the road network. |
| Pathway | Is defined as the route by which a receptor is or might be affected by a contaminant. |
| Permeability/hydraulic conductivity | Measure of a rock's ability to transmit water. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Pigging station | Pigging stations provide the entry and exit points for Pipeline Inspection Gauges. |
| Pipeline control centre | This is staffed 24 hours a day and seven days a week, and uses sophisticated tools to monitor all aspects of the pipeline. |
| Pipeline corridor | A pipeline corridor is an area where one or more routes could be designed. It could vary in size but is typically around 200m wide. |
| Pipeline Inspection Gauges (PIG) | PIG stands for Pipeline Inspection Gauge. These are used to clean and inspect pipelines without the need to stop the flow of the product. The pressure of the product in the pipeline is used to push the PIG down the pipe. These are part of the maintenance system . |
| Pipeline Inspection Gauge (PIG) receiver | The PIG receiver is a section of the pipeline that acts as the receiving trap to recover the PIG. |
| Pipeline markers | These are a legal requirement and are found at key points such as road crossings. The marker posts indicate the presence of a pipeline below the ground. |
| Pipeline route | The pipeline route for the project is the Limits of Deviation in which the pipeline can be installed. |
| Planning Inspectorate | The Planning Inspectorate deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England and Wales. |
| Planning Statement | The Planning Statement identifies the context and need for a proposed development and includes an assessment of how the proposed development accords with relevant national, regional and local planning policies. |
| PM peak | Evening peak period of traffic. |
| PM10 | PM10 is any particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 10 micrometres. |
| PM2.5 | PM2.5 is any particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 2.5 micrometres. |
| Potential pollutant linkage (PPL) | This is a linkage between a potential contaminant and a receptor by means of a pathway. |
| Preferred Area | A geographic area within which a mineral resource could be developed. |
| Preferred corridor | The single corridor chosen for the replacement pipeline, which was announced in May 2018, after the non-statutory consultation on corridor options in March/April 2018. |
| Preliminary Environmental Information Report | A report compiled by the applicant as part of the EIA process, which enables consultees and the public (stakeholders) to understand the likely environmental effects of the proposed development, and helps to inform their responses to the statutory consultation on the proposed development during the pre-application stage. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Principal aquifer | These are layers of rock or superficial deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage and transmission. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. |
| Priority Habitat | UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK BAP. |
| Priority species | Any species which is of particular conservation importance throughout the UK, recognised in national and local planning policy. |
| Private water supply | Any water supply which serves a private property. |
| Public Right of Way | A highway where the public has the right to walk. It can be a footpath (used for walking), a bridleway (used for walking, riding a horse and cycling), or a byway that is open to all traffic (include motor vehicles). |
| Ramsar site | Wetland sites that are of international importance, as designated under Article 2(1) of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, held in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. |
| Receptor | A component of the natural or built environment (such as a human being, water, air, a building or a plant) affected by an impact of the construction and/or operation of a proposed development. |
| Reduced width working | The working width is reduced within the Order Limits to enable the contractor(s) to reduce impacts to sensitive features. |
| Registered Park and Garden | A park or garden included on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. Sites are Graded I, II* or II along the same lines as listed buildings. 62% are Grade II, 27% are considered of more than special interest, hence Grade II*, 9% are of exceptional interest and are classified as Grade I. |
| Relevant Pollutant Linkage (RPL) | Those PPLs that require further action i.e. where the risks are assessed as greater than moderate/low. |
| Remediation | The action of reversing environmental damage. |
| Representative viewpoints | Representative selection of viewpoints where large numbers of viewpoints cannot all be included individually. |
| Reservoir flooding | Flooding arising from a failure of containment of a reservoir. Risks are very low due to strict monitoring of reservoirs. |
| Residual impacts | Residual impacts are defined as those impacts that remain following the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed. |



| Term | Definition |
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| River Basin Management Plan | Plans developed under the EU Water Framework Directive setting out environmental objectives for all groundwater and surface water bodies and protected areas within a river basin district. |
| Root Protection Area | The area around the base of a tree that contains sufficient root volume to ensure the future well-being of the tree in the event of nearby soil disturbance. |
| Runoff | The flow of water over the ground surface. |
| Scheduled monument | An historic building or site whose heritage interest is nationally important, that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Covered by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. |
| Scoping | A stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process to determine the nature and potential scale of environmental effects arising as a result of a proposed development, and an assessment of what further studies are required to establish the significant environmental effects. |
| Scoping Opinion | A Scoping Opinion is the authority's formal view on the issues an Environmental Statement should contain. For the project the Scoping Opinion is given by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State. |
| Secondary aquifer | There are three types of secondary aquifer designation. 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. Secondary B aquifers are 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. Secondary Undifferentiated aquifers are defined in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. |
| Sections | The project is split into eight work Sections (A-H) to aid the reader in locating areas within the project. |
| Severance | Used to refer to a change in ease of access for non-motorised users due to, for example, a change in travel distance or travel time or a change in traffic levels on a route that makes it harder for non-motorised users to cross. A reference to severance does not necessarily imply a route is closed to access. |
| Site of Importance for Nature Conservation / Site of Nature Conservation Importance | A designation used by local authorities for sites of substantive local nature conservation and geological value. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Site of Special Scientific Interest | A statutory designation under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), protecting nationally important wildlife sites, habitats and geological sites. |
| Site Waste Management Plan | A site waste management plan is a document which sets out how resources will be managed, and waste controlled during a construction project. Plans usually involve recording the amount of waste that will be produced and details the proposed methods of waste disposal. |
| Socio-economic | Relating to or concerned with the relationship between social and economic factors within society. These factors influence how a particular group behave within society, including their actions as consumers. |
| Soil resource | The textures, structures and volume of different qualities of topsoil and subsoil that have a potential for beneficial reuse. |
| Sound power level | Sound power levels are a measure of the sound energy given out by equipment. This is a property of the equipment and is independent of factors such as distance. |
| Source Protection Zones (SPZ) | Zones defined by the Environment Agency around groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply or food production. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. There are three main zones: inner (SPZ1), outer (SPZ2) and total catchment (SPZ3). |
| Special Area of Conservation | Protected sites designated under the Habitats Directive, representing internationally important, high-quality conservation sites that significantly contribute to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended). |
| Special category land | Land identified as forming part of a common, open space, National Trust land or fuel or field garden allotment. |
| Special Parliamentary Procedure (SPP) | A process that addresses proposals to compulsorily acquire land in which there is a public interest, and the landowner has objected to the proposal and not withdrawn their objection. |
| Special Protection Area | Site of European importance for bird conservation, designated under the Birds Directive. |
| Stakeholder | Organisations and individuals who could affect or are affected by the project, or who otherwise have an interest in the project. |
| Stakeholder engagement | An inclusive process of consultation and engagement with stakeholders to obtain information, views and opinions. |
| Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) | A written statement prepared jointly by the applicant and another party or parties, setting out any matters on which they agree. In some cases, SoCGs will also identify areas where agreement has not been reached. |
| Statutory consultee | Organisations, bodies and persons, defined by statute, which must be consulted on the application for development consent. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Statutory designated site | A site which receives protection by means of legislation in recognition of its biodiversity and/or geological value. |
| Statutory Nuisance | The statutory nuisance regime is set out in Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, under which specific categories of nuisance. Local authorities serve and enforce abatement notices to prevent and abate statutory nuisances. |
| Subsoil | Weathered soil layer extending between the natural topsoil and the unweathered basal layer (geological parent material) below, or similar material on which topsoil can be spread. Subsoil has lower organic matter and plant nutrient content than topsoil. In most cases topsoils require a subsoil to perform one or a number of natural soil functions. |
| Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) | The name given to the green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as mitigation in the context of any Special Protection Area (SPA). Its role is to provide alternative open space to divert visitors from visiting a SPA. |
| Superficial deposit | A geological deposit that was laid down during the Quaternary period. Such deposits were largely formed by river and glacial processes but can also include wind-blown deposits known as loess. |
| Surface water | Waters including rivers, lakes, loughs, reservoirs, canals, streams, ditches, coastal waters and estuaries. |
| Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) | A collective approach to manage surface water as close to source as possible and mimic natural drainage by taking into account water quantity (flooding), water quality (pollution), biodiversity (wildlife and plants) and amenity. |
| Sustainable transport | Any form of transport that does not use or rely on fossil fuels and instead relies on renewable or regenerated energy, including walking, cycling, taxis and public transport. |
| Stringing out areas | These temporary trenchless construction areas are used to weld segments of the pipeline together above the ground prior to installing as HDD. |
| Topsoil | Upper layer of a soil profile, usually darker in colour (because of its higher organic matter content) and more fertile than subsoil, and which is a product of natural biological and environmental processes. |
| Traffic management | Control of traffic by means of lane closures to include temporary signals. |
| Tranquillity | A state of calm and quiet associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape. |
| Transitional waters | Bodies of surface water in the vicinity of river mouths which are partly saline in character as a result of their proximity to coastal waters but which are substantially influenced by freshwater flows. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Transmissivity | In relation to groundwater flow, transmissivity is the ability of the aquifer to transmit groundwater throughout its entire saturated thickness. |
| Trenchless crossing | Trenchless technology is a type of subsurface construction work for placing new pipe in the ground between two defined points without continuous, open cut excavation between them. |
| Trial holes | A trial hole or pit (or test pit) is an open cut excavation of ground in order to study or sample the composition and structure of the subsurface, usually dug during a site investigation, a soil survey or a geological survey. It is also used to identify and locate existing underground services. |
| Unexploded ordnance | Explosive ammunition that did not explode when they were deployed and still pose a risk of detonation. |
| Unproductive strata | These are geological strata with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow. |
| Unstable ground | Ground that may be subject to movement caused by a number of natural geological hazards (such as underground cavities) or manmade features (such as artificial ground) that could present particular engineering risks. |
| Visual amenity | The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provide an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area. |
| Visual effect | Change in the appearance of the landscape as a result of development. This can be positive (i.e. beneficial or an improvement) or negative (i.e. adverse or a detraction). |
| Visual receptors | People who have the potential to be affected by a proposed change or development. |
| Waste Hierarchy | The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. The different options in order of preference are: Prevention; Re-use; Recycling; Recovery and Disposal. |
| Waste permit | A permit required under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for using, treating, storing and disposing of waste. |
| Water Framework Directive | The EU Water Framework Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater. The framework for delivering the Directive is through River Basin Management Planning. The UK has been split into several River Basin Districts (RBDs). Each River Basin District has been characterised into smaller management units known as Water Bodies. The surface Water Bodies may be rivers, lakes, estuary or coastal. |



| Term | Definition |
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| Water stops (or “stanks”) | Impermeable material placed in the pipe trench to prevent groundwater migrating rapidly through the granular material of the pipe bedding/surround to avoid washing out of the trench backfill materials and/or localised flooding at low points of the pipe alignment. |
| Work front | A specific area or location where a crew is carrying out a particular aspect of the main pipeline construction activities, including topsoil stripping, trench excavation, pipe installation laying and backfilling of trenches and re-laying of subsoil. There may be a number of work fronts operating simultaneously. |
| Working width | The width required to install or build a pipeline. It includes space for a haul road, excavator working area, pipe stringing area, trench excavation and spoil pile/topsoil storage area. |
| Works Plan | These plans identify the Order Limits and Limits of Deviation for, and location of, each works package under Schedule 1 in the draft Development Consent Order. |
| Zone of theoretical visibility | Areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible. |