

Eastern Green Link 5

Glossary
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

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nationalgrid

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1. Glossary

1.1.1 **Table 1-1** contains a glossary of key terms and their respective definitions, including the abbreviation to be used after the term is first used within a document if relevant.

Table 1-1 Glossary

Term	Definition
Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL)	Large loads to be delivered to the construction site which by their nature cannot be broken into smaller multiple deliveries.
Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	An Ordnance Datum (OD) is a vertical datum used by an ordnance survey as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps. A spot height may be expressed as AOD. Usually mean sea level is used for the datum.
Access points	A location connecting a construction site to the public highway.
Access routes	Public highway used by construction traffic to access a construction site.
Road safety	In the context of traffic and transport, the risk of accidents occurring due to a change in the character of traffic resulting from the Project.
Accurate Position Lines (LOPs)	Accurate position lines, or Lines of Position (LOPs), are lines on a chart where a vessel's position is expected to lie, and are crucial for navigation, especially when combined to create a fix (a precise location).
Additional measures	Actions that will require further activity to achieve the anticipated outcome. Where additional measures are required, an assessment of the residual effects is subsequently undertaken.
Admiralty Chart	Nautical charts issued by the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office and subject to Crown Copyright.
Adverse Effects on the Integrity (AEOI)	Adverse effects on integrity, in the context of environmental protection and Habitats Regulations Assessment, specifically mean harm to the ability of a protected site to maintain its features and function, as well as the ability of the site to recover to a favourable conservation status. This can include damage to habitats, species, connectivity, or physical environment, potentially hindering restoration efforts.

Term	Definition
Affected Road Network (ARN)	In the context of air quality or traffic studies, an Affected Road Network (ARN) refers to all roads that trigger the traffic screening criteria and adjoining roads within 200 m.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A standardised method for classifying agricultural land according to its versatility, productivity, and workability, based upon inter-related parameters including climate, relief, soil characteristics and drainage. These factors form the basis for classifying agricultural land into one of five grades (with Grade 3 land divided into Subgrades 3a and 3b), ranked from excellent (Grade 1) to very poor (Grade 5). ALC is determined using the 1988 MAFF Guidelines ¹ .
Agri-environment scheme	Government programme set up to help farmers manage their land in environmentally friendly way.
Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS)	Air insulated substations use the physical air gap between equipment as the insulation. Generally built in large, open-air spaces, careful consideration is given to the distance between busbars and other assets.
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	If a local authority finds any places where the Air Quality Objectives (AQO) are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an AQMA there. This area could be just one or two streets, or it could be much bigger. Then the local authority will put together a plan to improve the air quality - a Local Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).
Air Quality Standards (AQS)	The AQS Regulations report limit values at differing averaging periods for certain pollutants. There are limits provided for the protection of human health for SO ₂ , NO ₂ , Benzene, CO and Pb. Target values have been set for the concentration of PM _{2.5} .
Alternating current (AC)	The electrical current changes direction in a cycle. Mains electricity is alternating current.
Anchor handling vessel or Anchor Handling Tug Supply (AHTS)	Anchor Handling Tug Supply (AHTS) vessels are mainly built to handle anchors for oil rigs, tow them to location, and use them to secure the rigs in place.
Ancient woodland	Land that has been continually wooded since at least 1600 in England. Regarded as 'irreplaceable habitat' in national planning guidance. Ancient woodland greater than 2 ha is recorded on the National England Woodland Inventory.
Aquifer	Water-bearing rock or sediment below the soil layer.

¹ Defra. (2025). Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Guidelines for grading the quality of agricultural land (JP069). [Online] Available at: [Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Guidelines for grading the quality of agricultural land - JP069](#) [Accessed: 2 April 2026].

Term	Definition
Archaeological interest	A heritage asset with value from the potential to hold evidence about the past that can be retrieved through specialist investigation.
Archaeological remains	The material remains of human activity from the earliest persons of human evolution to present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground, or moveable artifacts.
Architectural/Artistic Interest	A heritage asset with value from contemporary appreciation of a heritage asset's aesthetics.
Artificial Drainage	Created to improve agricultural fields with poor natural drainage.
Artificial earthen bank	A man-made ridge of earth used for various purposes.
Artificial ground	Deposits that have accumulated or been placed through human activity.
Associated development	Development pursuant to section 115(1b) of the Planning Act 2008, which is associated with a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) or with development for which development consent is required pursuant to sections 35(1) and 35ZA of the Planning Act 2008.
Authorised development	The development that will be described in Schedule 1 (authorised development) of the draft Development Consent Order.
Automatic Identification System (AIS)	An AIS-equipped system on board a ship presents the bearing and distance of nearby vessels in a radar-like display format.
Automatic RADAR Plotting Aid (ARPA)	A marine radar with automatic radar plotting aid (ARPA) capability can create tracks using radar contacts. The system can calculate the tracked object's course, speed and closest point of approach, thereby knowing if there is a danger of collision with the other ship or landmass.
Automatic Traffic Count (ATC) surveys	An Automatic Traffic Count (ATC) survey uses automated equipment to collect data on traffic flow, speed, and vehicle classification.
Background sound/noise level	The A weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting F and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels. This represents the underlying sound level in the absence of contributions from the sound source under assessment relating to the residual sound level but characterised by LA _{90, T} .

Term	Definition
Baseline	The situation prevailing before the Project is commenced (the current baseline), and also to the situation that would prevail in the future without the Project (the projected future baseline).
Baseline traffic flows	Baseline traffic flows refer to the existing or historical traffic volume and speed on a road network before any new development or project is implemented. This data is used as a benchmark to assess the potential impact of the new project on traffic conditions.
Basic Noise Level (BNL)	A reference noise level at 10 m from the nearside carriageway, calculated as a function of traffic flow, percentage of Heavy Goods Vehicles, average speed, road gradient and road surface.
Bathymetry	Bathymetry is the information that describes the topography of the seabed. It is an essential component in understanding the dynamics of the marine environment, both in terms of sediment transport but also in the prediction of tides, currents and waves.
Bellmouth	A bell-shaped entrance to a track or road.
Bell mouth	A cone type structure used to support the cable as its pulled into the duct to ensure that the cable does not snag on sharp duct edges or bend too far.
Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land	Defined as land of excellent (ALC Grade 1), very good (Grade 2) and good (Subgrade 3a) agricultural quality. BMV agricultural land is afforded a degree of protection against development within planning policy.
Best Practicable Means (BPM)	Measures put in place to control noise and vibration on site.
[the] Beyond 2030 Report	This report builds on the Holistic Network Design (HND) and makes a set of network recommendations throughout the 2030s. The report recommends a set of offshore and onshore network upgrades.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	BNG is an approach to development which aims to leave nature in a measurably better state than it was before the project was completed.
Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy for conserving and enhancing wild species and wildlife habitats in the UK.

Term	Definition
Biomass production	Renewable organic material that comes from plants and animals.
Biosecurity	Measures aimed at preventing the spread of harmful organisms (e.g. viruses and bacteria) to crops and livestock in order to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases.
British Energy Security Strategy	This strategy sets out how Great Britain will accelerate homegrown power for greater energy independence.
Bronze Age	-2,600 to -700 Before Common Era (BCE).
Burial Grounds	An area designated for burying remains.
Cable	An insulated conductor designed for underground installation.
Cable Lay Barge (CLB)	A Cable Laying Barge (cable layer or cable ship) is a sea-going vessel specially designed to lay underwater cables (telecommunications, electric power transmission, or other).
Cable Lay Vessel (CLV)	A Cable Laying Vessel (cable layer or cable ship) is a sea-going vessel specially designed to lay underwater cables (telecommunications, electric power transmission, or other).
Cable Sealing End Compound (CSEC)	Electrical infrastructure used as the transition point between underground cables. A compound on the ground acts as the principal transition point.
Cement Bound Sand (CBS)	Cement bound sand (CBS) is a weak mix of granular material (sand) and cement, designed for underground cable laying. This backfill protects cables from impacts and conducts heat from high and low-voltage cables, thereby ensuring they efficiently and safely transfer electricity.
Centralised Strategic Network Plan (CSNP)	The Centralised Strategic Network Plan (CSNP) is a long-term, coordinated plan for energy network planning in Great Britain, focusing initially on the electricity transmission network (onshore, offshore, and interconnectors), with gas transmission and potential hydrogen systems to be included in future iterations.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)	The leading professional body for archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM)	The leading professional membership body representing and supporting ecologists and environmental managers in the UK, Ireland and abroad.
Circuit	A set of wires along which current flows and returns. It is necessary to have a complete circuit for current to flow.

Term	Definition
The Climate Change Act 2008	The Climate Change Act 2008 is UK legislation that sets legally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including a target for net zero emissions by 2050, and establishes a framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation, including carbon budgets and the Climate Change Committee (CCC).
Climate Change Committee (CCC)	The Climate Change Committee was established under the Climate Change Act 2008 and advises the UK and devolved governments on reducing emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change.
Cofferdam	Consist of sheet piles driven into the ground to create an enclosure. Water from within the enclosure is pumped out to create a dry environment in which construction activities can then take place.
Combined effects	Are potential significant effects resulting from the interaction of a combination of different residual environmental effects, which on their own are not significant, but could combine with other environmental aspects to create a significant effect on a receptor.
Competent Expert	In the context of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), a "competent expert" is an individual who can demonstrate relevant qualifications and expertise in environmental assessment, particularly for infrastructure projects or specific environmental factors.
Concrete mattresses	A rectangular unit made of concrete blocks joined together by polypropylene ropes. The mattress is flexible in two dimensions and is available in a range of thicknesses to suit the conditions required. Concrete mattresses are used for the anchorage and protection of underwater pipelines and cables and for protecting the foundations of structures against water scouring.
Conductor	A material that allows electricity to flow through it. These are the wires for underground cables.
Cone Penetration Test (CPT)	Cone Penetration Testing (CPT) is a geotechnical method that determines soil properties by pushing an instrumented cone into the ground at a controlled rate, providing real-time data on tip resistance, sleeve friction, and pore water pressure.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance as defined in Section 69(1)(a) in the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Term	Definition
Construction Access Routes	Construction access routes are pathways, whether improved or unimproved, that facilitate the movement of construction vehicles, materials, and personnel to and from a construction site.
Construction compound	A designated area on a construction site used for storing materials, equipment, and providing facilities for staff.
Construction Support Vessel (CSV)	They assist with a range of construction-related tasks, such as trenching and plough work.
Contractor	An individual or company hired to oversee and manage the construction of the Project. They are responsible for the overall construction, including coordinating subcontractors, ensuring work quality, adhering to timelines.
Contaminated land	Land where substances are causing or could cause significant harm to people, property or protected species or could cause significant pollution of surface waters or groundwater.
Control and management measures	These are good practice measures such as the use of road sweepers and the implementation of measures to control silt-laden runoff during construction to be implemented during construction phase of the Project. The measures relevant to the English Onshore Scheme are listed within Volume 2, Part 1, Appendix 5.B: Outline CoCP .
Control of Pollution Act (CoPA), 1974	The Control of Pollution Act 1974 regulates activities that may cause pollution to the environment, including air, water, and land pollution. The act aims to protect public health, safeguard natural resources, and prevent harm to ecosystems by controlling the discharge of pollutants into the environment and regulating activities that may contribute to pollution.
Controlled flow excavation (CFE)	A technique that uses highly pressurised water directed at the seabed to push sediment to either side of a trench, also commonly referred to as a mass flow excavator (MFE).
Converter station	A converter station is part of a High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) system and converts HVDC to High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) and vice versa.
Converter station platform	A secured compound within which a converter station and associated components will be developed.
Corridor	A broad area, within which a new underground cable or subsea cable could be routed.

Term	Definition
Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Substation Siting Study (CPRSS)	A study which sets out a stepped approach to identifying preliminary corridor options and emerging preferences for permanent infrastructure.
County Wildlife Site	Non-statutory designated areas of land important for their wildlife and nature conservation value.
Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) is an act to make provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.
Crash Map	Crash Map uses personal injury collision data collected by the police to identify areas with high accident rates. This data, known as STATS19, is used to pinpoint problem sites and understand the causes of collisions.
Culvert	A structure that allows water to flow underneath an obstacle such as a road or railway. Temporary culverts would require where the construction haul road crosses existing watercourses, i.e., ditches, field drains, dykes and small rivers.
Cumulative effects	Are the residual environmental effects of the Project combining and interacting with the residual environmental effects of other committed development(s), affecting the same receptor.
Cumulative effects assessment – see also 'Cumulative Effects' and 'Combined Effects'	There are two types of effect considered as part of the cumulative effects assessments in line with Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations: Inter-project cumulative effects referred to as Cumulative Effects; and Intra-project Cumulative Effects (referred to as Combined Effects).
Decibel (dB)	Noise is conventionally measured in decibels (dB). The ratio between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound is a million to one in terms of the change in sound pressure. Due to this wide range, a scale based on logarithms is used in noise level measurement. The scale used is the dB scale which extends from 0 to 140dB corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level.
Deemed Marine Licence (DML)	A "deemed Marine License" (dML) is a provision included in a Development Consent Order (DCO) for nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) that deems a

Term	Definition
	marine license to have been issued under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.
Demographic	Relating to the structure of populations.
Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)	A ministerial department of the Government of the United Kingdom.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	UK government department responsible for environment protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities.
Department for Transport (DfT)	UK government department responsible for the country's transport network.
Design Change Control (DCC)	A process developed by NGET to ensure that each identified change request (termed as Design Change Request (DCR)) was robustly considered by NGET's specialist teams covering environment, design and construction and land rights and reasons for changes throughout the design development are recorded and evidenced.
Design Change Request (DCR)	A detailed and locatable request to alter a specific element of the design or avoid a specific feature.
Design measures	<p>These are modifications to the location, design or operation of the Project made during the pre-application phase that are an inherent part of the Project, and do not require additional action to be taken. These measures may have been identified through the EIA process to avoid or reduce significant effects that may otherwise be experienced during construction and operation of the Project. For example, anything that has been added to the design purely to mitigate an effect such as landscape planting. The environmental assessment will continue to influence the design, whereby environmental measures may be embedded into the design, to help avoid and reduce significant effects arising from the Project.</p> <p>Opportunities for design measures will continue to be identified throughout the design evolution of the Project and the EIA process, whereby potential significant adverse environmental effects will be fed back into the design process to verify whether they can be avoided or otherwise mitigated in accordance with the hierarchy.</p>
Designated Site	A designated site refers to an area that has been officially recognized and protected, typically for its natural, cultural, or historical value, and is subject to specific regulations or management plans to ensure its preservation.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	The consent required for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) or for a project that has been

Term	Definition
Development Plan Document (DPD)	deemed to be of national significance, pursuant to sections 35(1) and 35ZA of the Planning Act 2008.
Dewatering	The removal of groundwater (e.g. by pumping) to keep a below-ground works area dry. This can be used during construction of the underground cable sections.
Direct effects	Direct effects are those that result directly from the Project.
Direct Current (DC) electricity transmission	Electric power transmission in which the voltage is continuous. This is most used for long distance point-to-point transmission.
Direct Current Switching Station (DCSS)	A direct current switching station (DCSS) facilitates the option to connect and disconnect DC transmission lines or other components such as generation to and from the system through a series of switches providing redundancy in the network. The switching station will provide redundancy in the network by allowing connections to the northern and southern elements of the UK network while providing uninterrupted connections for maintenance and similar works.
Distributed Acoustics Sensing (DAS)	This detects strain changes and vibrations along optical fibres.
Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS)	This measures temperature along the length of a fibre optic cable, using the fibre itself as the sensor, providing a continuous temperature profile, unlike traditional point sensors.
Distribution Network Operator (DNO)	A Distribution Network Operator is the company that owns and operates the overhead power lines and infrastructure that connects the National Grid electricity transmission system to properties and businesses. The DNOs in proximity to the Project are Northern Power Grid (NPG), National Grid Electricity Distribution Plc (NGED) and UK Power Networks (UKPN).
Dive Support Vessel (DSV)	A diving support vessel (DSV) is a specialized ship designed to support professional diving operations, providing a mobile platform for divers and equipment, and ensuring accurate station-keeping during underwater work.

Term	Definition
draft Order Limits	The draft Order Limits cover the maximum extent of land in which the construction and operation of the Project may take place.
Dredging vessel	Dredging vessels are used for the removal of sediments and debris from the bottom of lakes, rivers, harbours, and other water bodies. It is a routine necessity in waterways around the world because sedimentation—the natural process of sand and silt washing downstream—gradually fills channels and harbours.
Driver delay	Traffic delays to non-development traffic.
Drop Down Video (DDV)	DDV is a piece of marine survey equipment that typically comprises an underwater camera and lighting on a robust sled or frame which is able to stream live footage to the surface. It has built in depth sensors and lasers to provide a scale to estimate the field of view.
Ducting	The installation of ducts (pipes) within which a cable can be pulled through.
Dust	Generic term used to describe larger non-respirable airborne particulates (typically those which are deposited rapidly and normally associated with soiling / marking of property, cars, vegetation etc.).
Early medieval	410 to 1066 Common Era (CE).
Easement	An easement is a right benefiting a piece of land (known as the dominant land) that is enjoyed over another piece of land owned by someone else (the servient land). Usually, an easement allows the owner of the dominant land to do something on the servient land, such as use a right of way, or run services over it.
Eastern Green Link 3 (EGL 3)	Eastern Green Link 3 (EGL 3) is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) and Scottish Hydro Electric – Transmission (SHE-Transmission), who are operating and known as Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (SSEN Transmission). EGL 3 comprises a 2 GW HVDC system linking Peterhead in Scotland and Norfolk in England. EGL 3 comprises the following Schemes: Scottish Onshore; Scottish Offshore; English Offshore; and English Onshore.
Eastern Green Link 4 (EGL 4)	Eastern Green Link 4 (EGL 4) is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) and Scottish Power Transmission (SPT) who are operating and known as Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN). EGL 4 comprises a 2 GW HVDC system linking Fife in Scotland and Norfolk in England. EGL 4 comprises the

Term	Definition
Eastern Green Link 5 (EGL 5) - 'the Project'	following Schemes: Scottish Onshore; Scottish Offshore; English Offshore; and English Onshore.
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	A role in which monitors the works and ensures construction is undertaken responsibly and without contravening wildlife regulations / law.
Ecological feature	Habitats, species or ecosystems (including designated and non-designated sites).
Economically active individuals	People aged 16 years and over are economically active if they are in employment (an employee or self-employed) unemployed but looking for work and could start within two weeks or unemployed but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
Effects	For the purposes of the EIA and this Scoping Report, the term 'effects' are the consequences of changes (e.g. habitat becomes degraded by changes in drainage pattern).
EIA Directive	European Community Directive 85/337/EEC.
EIA Regulations	EIA is a legal requirement for certain public and private projects in EU countries under Directive 2014/52/EU. This directive is transposed into English legislation by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/571).
The Electricity Act 1989	An Act to provide for the appointment and functions of a Director General of Electricity Supply and of consumers' committees for the electricity supply industry; to make new provision with respect to the supply of electricity through electric lines and the generation and transmission of electricity for such supply; to abolish the Electricity Consumers' Council and the Consultative Councils established under the Electricity Act 1947; to provide for the vesting of the property, rights and liabilities of the Electricity Boards and the Electricity Council in companies

Term	Definition
Electricity transmission system	<p>nominated by the Secretary of State and the subsequent dissolution of those Boards and that Council; to provide for the giving of financial assistance in connection with the storage and reprocessing of nuclear fuel, the treatment, storage and disposal of radioactive waste and the decommissioning of nuclear installations; to amend the Rights of Entry (Gas and Electricity Boards) Act 1954 and the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973; and for connected purposes.</p> <p>The electricity transmission system is made up largely of 400 kV, 275 kV and 132 kV assets connecting separately owned generators and interconnectors with the demand for electricity fed directly from the transmission system, and distribution systems. The 'transmission' classification applies to assets at 132 kV or above in Scotland or offshore. In England and Wales, it relates to assets at 275 kV and above.</p> <p>The electricity transmission system is designed to make sure there is sufficient transmission capacity to ensure that the system can be operated in an economic and efficient way by the ESO, ensuring power can be moved from where it is generated to demand centres across Britain. This planning and development of the electricity transmission system is governed by the Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS) which ensures that the network is developed and operated securely and is resilient to any foreseeable network faults and disruption.</p>
Electromagnetic Deviation	<p>Compass The error a compass needle experiences due to magnetic fields other than Earth's, primarily from metal objects and electrical devices.</p>
Electromagnetic fields (EMF)	<p>Electric fields are created by differences in voltage: the higher the voltage, the stronger will be the resultant field. Magnetic fields are created when electric current flows: the greater the current, the stronger the magnetic field. An electric field will exist even when there is no current flowing. If current does flow, the strength of the magnetic field will vary with power consumption but the electric field strength will be constant.</p>
England Coast Path (or The King Charles III England Coast Path (KCIIECP))	<p>The King Charles III England Coast Path (KCIIECP), originally and still commonly known as the England Coast Path, is a long-distance National Trail that will follow the coastline of England.</p>
English Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	<p>An area of the sea under the territorial ownership of a single country. This area is guaranteed by UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). While an EU member, access to the UK's 200-mile EEZ was shared with other member states as a common resource. The maintenance</p>

Term	Definition
English Landfall	of access to the UK’s EEZ was an EU demand in trade negotiations, while the UK government would prefer a system of annual negotiations on access to each other’s EEZs.
English Offshore Scheme	Area in England where the offshore cables come ashore.
English Onshore Scheme	All components of EGL 3 and EGL 4 within the English marine environment up to the Mean High-Water Springs (MHWS) in England.
English Onshore Scheme	All components of EGL 3 and EGL 4 between the electricity transmission connection point in England and the Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) in England.
English Waters	A term used to describe the inshore and offshore area. The inshore area is the area of sea within 12 nautical miles of the English coastline. This is also called the territorial limit. The offshore area is the area of sea beyond the territorial limit but which is in the designated the English Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and within the UK sector of the continental shelf.
Environment Act 2021	An Act to make provision about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment; for statements and reports about environmental protection; for the Office for Environmental Protection; about waste and resource efficiency; about air quality; for the recall of products that fail to meet environmental standards; about water; about nature and biodiversity; for conservation covenants; about the regulation of chemicals; and for connected purposes.
Environmental Response Plan	Emergency A plan that outlines responses in case of an environmental emergency.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An EIA is a tool for systematically examining and assessing the impacts and effects of a development on the environment. The objective of the EIA is to identify any likely significant effects which may arise from a project and identify measures to prevent, reduce or offset any adverse effects.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Development	In accordance with Regulation 3 of the EIA Regulations, an EIA Development is either: <i>“(a) Schedule 1 development; or (b) Schedule 2 development likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as its nature, size or location.”</i>
Environmental measures – see also ‘design measures’ and ‘control and management measures’	Environmental measures are split into three categories and include avoidance, best practice and design commitments, which are classified into ‘design measures’, and ‘control and management measures’ (referred to collectively as ‘environmental measures’).

Term	Definition
Environmental Statement (ES)	The outcome of the EIA process is reported within a document called an Environmental Statement (ES).
European Protected Species	Animals and plants listed under the Habitats Directive and protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended.
Fall pipe vessel	A fall pipe vessel is a self-propelled vessel that is equipped with a flexible fall pipe. The vessel's design allows the fall pipe to be lowered into the water beneath the vessel allowing it to position rock with extreme accuracy down to a depth of 1,500 meters.
Façade	At a distance of 1 metre in front of a large sound reflecting object such as a building façade.
Fear and intimidation	In the context of traffic and transport, these may be experienced by people as a result of an increase in traffic volume and its proximity or the lack of protection caused by such factors as narrow pavement widths.
Fibre option cable	A type of fibre optic cable that also carries electrical current, often used for power transmission along with optical communication.
Fisheries Liaison Officer (FLO)	Fisheries Liaison Officers liaise between fishing vessels and Clients, using local knowledge and fisheries experience to encourage co-operation and help ensure operations run smoothly and efficiently.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	The FRA will assess the flood risk both to and from the Project and demonstrate how that flood risk will be managed over the lifetime of the Project.
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010	An Act to make provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.
Flood Zone 1	Land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%).
Flood Zone 2	Land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%), or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood Zone 3	Land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%), or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year.
Frac-out	The unintentional return or inadvertent loss of drilling fluids from the borehole to the ground surface from points other than its entry and exit points, during a drilling operation.

Term	Definition
Fragmentation	Breaking up of, for example, an area of land or habitat resulting in difficulties in accessing or using some or all of that land.
Fugitive dust emissions	Particulate matter released into the air from non-point sources like unpaved roads, construction sites, and agricultural activities.
Full time equivalent (FTE)	In the context of socio-economics assessment, and particularly, employment generation, full time equivalent (FTE) is a unit of measurement that represents the number of full-time workers a company would have.
Future baseline	This is the theoretical situation that would exist in the absence of the Project. This is based upon extrapolating the current baseline using technical knowledge of likely changes over the identified period (for example anticipated habitat change over time, climate change projections, traffic and waste volume growth over time, etc.).
Future Energy Scenarios (FES)	Published annually by the ESO to indicate future power requirements and where future connections may occur across the network.
Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS)	A Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) is the name for a unit that houses electrical components and circuits in a single gas tank with a compact footprint.
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	GIS is a framework for gathering, managing and analysing data. It analyses spatial location data and organises layers of information into visualisations on maps.
Geotechnical surveys	This consists of cone penetration tests (CPTs) and vibrocores (VCs) to take measurements and core samples to assess the geotechnical properties of the seabed.
Good practice measures	Actions that would occur with or without input from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) feeding into the design process. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet other existing legislative requirements or actions that are considered to be standard practice used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects. These are referred to as 'tertiary measures' in accordance with the IEMA guidelines ² and would also be embedded within the design of the Project.
Grab Sampling	Is a technique of grabbing a sample of the seabed for testing e.g., to look at sediment composition and properties or to identify marine flora and fauna or eDNA.

² ISEP. (2016). Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Delivering Quality Development. Lincoln: IEMA

Term	Definition
Graduated swathe	Types of grabs include hamon grab, dual van veen grab and shipek.
The Great Grid Upgrade	The Great Grid Upgrade comprises 17 major infrastructure projects including EGL 5, that will help connect more clean, secure energy to homes and businesses across England and Wales.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol	GHG Protocol establishes comprehensive global standardized frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions.
Greenfield runoff	It is runoff that would occur from the site in its undeveloped and undisturbed state.
Grimsby to Walpole Project	The Grimsby to Walpole Project would be located in the Humber and East Midlands region of England and would increase the capability of the electricity transmission system to carry clean green energy from the north of England to the Midlands and East Anglia. The Grimsby to Walpole Project is expected to comprise the construction and operation of approximately 140 km of new 400 kV overhead electricity transmission line. Five new 400 kV substations are also needed as part of the Grimsby to Walpole Project.
Ground gas	A general term to include all gases occurring and generated within the ground whether originating from Made Ground or from natural soil or rock. Typically used to mean only potentially hazardous ground gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide and radon.
Groundwater Terrestrial Ecosystems	Dependent A category of wetlands whose vegetation is critically dependent on groundwater.
Guard vessel	During the construction stage of an offshore wind farm, a substation platform or a cable route, the construction site needs to be secured by a guard vessel. The vessel must constantly monitor marine traffic near the construction site visually and with radar and Automatic Identification System (AIS).
Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI)	Habitats identified as of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity in England, under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural

Term	Definition
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	Communities (NERC) Act 2006 ³ . These are based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats. The term is interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Habitat', 'Section 41 habitat', 'priority habitat' and 'NERCs 41 habitat'.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A HRA refers to the several distinct stages of assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) ⁴ and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) ⁵ as required under the Habitats Directive ⁶ to determine if a plan or project may affect integrity of the National Site Network (Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and potential SPAs (pSPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and candidate or possible SACs (cSACs or pSACs); and Ramsar Sites) in the UK before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise the plan or project.
Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)	A technique used for evaluating the suitability of habitats for great crested newt in order to assess the likelihood of their presence or absence.
Hamon Grab	A type of grab device used for benthic sampling, comprising a stainless steel box-shaped scoop mounted in a triangular frame, which takes a sample of the seabed when it comes into contact with it. Samples are retained and brought to the sea surface for later analysis in a laboratory.
Haul Road	Roads used during the construction phase required to facilitate access and construction of the cable route, and to provide a stable platform on which to store or manoeuvre materials. There are a number of different options available to construct a haul road including temporary track way, stone roads and soil stabilisation and the most suitable and preferred option will be selected by the Contractor.

³ UK Government. (2006). Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents> [Accessed: 2 April 2026].

⁴ UK Government. (2017). The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents> [Accessed: 2 April 2026].

⁵ UK Government. (2017). The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1013/contents> [Accessed: 2 April 2026].

⁶ European Union. (1992). Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. [Online]. Available at: [Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/1992/43/oj) [Accessed: 2 April 2026].

Term	Definition
Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV) / Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)	Goods vehicles and buses >3.5 t gross vehicle weight.
Hectare	Unit of area in the metric system equivalent to 10,000 square metres.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Heritage significance	The significance of a heritage asset is the product of the value it holds for this and future generations as a result of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interests.
High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	A versatile thermoplastic polymer known for its strength, durability, and chemical resistance.
High-Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)	HVDC is a system that uses direct current (DC) to transmit electricity.
High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC)	HVAC is a system that uses alternating current (AC) to transmit electricity.
Historic buildings	Architectural, designed, or other structures with a significant historical value. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as buildings, such as milestones or bridges.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	These contain details on local archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and historic landscapes and are regularly updated. This information is usually held in a database with a digital mapping system (Geographic Information System). There are over 80 HERs in England which are maintained and managed by local authorities.
Historic landscape	The current landscape, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Historical Interest	A heritage asset with value from its association with past events or past people; or where a heritage asset is illustrative of a particular asset type, theme, or period.
Holford Rules	A series of guideline rules around overhead line routeing. The guidelines were initially developed in 1959 and have been reviewed on a number of occasions by NGET and by the other UK transmission licence holders. One of the reviews was against the Electricity Act 1989. The Guidelines provide a set of design criteria that have stood the test of time and become accepted industry best practice in overhead line routeing. The guidelines now

Term	Definition
Holistic Networks Design (HND)	form an important part of national planning policy relating to the development of electricity networks, as set out in National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5).
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD)	Is a first of its kind, integrated approach for connecting 23GW of offshore wind to Great Britain. The HND provides a recommended offshore and onshore design for a 2030 electricity network, which facilitates the Government's ambition for 50GW of offshore wind by 2030.
Horlock Rules	A method of cable installation where the cable is drilled beneath a feature without the need for trenching. A series of guideline rules for the siting and design of new substations, or substation extensions, converter stations and includes consideration of line entries and sealing end compounds (SECs). The guidelines were initially developed in 2003 and have been reviewed on a number of occasions by NGET, with a revised version issued in 2009. The Horlock Rules provide a set of principles which avoid, or reduce the environmental impacts associated with the development of substation infrastructure.
Hydromorphology	The physical character and water content of water bodies.
The Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP) (formerly the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment)	The Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals is the largest professional body for environmental practitioners in the United Kingdom and worldwide.
The Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP) EIA Quality Mark Scheme	The EIA Quality Mark is a voluntary scheme operated by ISEP that allows organisations to make a commitment to excellence in their EIA activities.
Impacts	For the purposes of the EIA and this PEIR, the term 'impacts' is used to describe the changes that arise as a result of the Project (e.g. changes in drainage pattern).
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD are calculated based on the following factors: income deprivation, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment.
Indicative Cable Route	The centreline of the alignment of the indicative zone for underground cable assets identified for the alignment of the underground cables.
Indicative converter station siting	identifies the potential location of the converter station platform within the Indicative zone for converter stations.

Term	Definition
Indicative extent of draft Order Limits not required for proposed option	Identifies an area not likely to be required for development, should the relevant Walpole converter station Option be selected at the time of DCO submission.
Indicative temporary berth (dredged berth area, quay wall, quay apron, access haul road, temporary laydown)	A development zone presented at statutory consultation to include for a degree of flexibility considered in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This zone identifies the indicative location proposed for temporary dredged quay area, quay wall, quay apron, access haul road and temporary laydown area.
Indicative transition joint bay siting area	A development zone presented at statutory consultation to include for a degree of flexibility considered in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This zone identifies the indicative location proposed for siting of the Transition Joint Bay (TJB) connecting the offshore and onshore HVDC underground cables.
Indicative Lincolnshire Connection Substation B (LCS-B)	Identifies the indicative location proposed for siting the Grimsby to Walpole project's Lincolnshire Connection Substation B (LCS-B).
Indicative zone for construction compounds	A development zone presented at statutory consultation to include for a degree of flexibility considered in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This zone identifies an area within which a temporary construction compound could be located. A preferred location within such area will be determined and reported in the ES.
Indicative zone for underground cable assets	A development zone presented at statutory consultation to include for a degree of flexibility considered in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This zone refers to the areas within which the permanent cable assets would be constructed, comprising the trench (or installation area) and the associated temporary working width which would be required for cable installation.
Indicative zone for temporary construction works	A development zone presented at statutory consultation to include for a degree of flexibility considered in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This zone identifies the areas within the draft Order Limits but outside of the Indicative zone for underground cable assets and Indicative zone for construction compounds required for other works including, construction works and areas for design measures such as landscape planting or ecological mitigation.

Term	Definition
Indicative zone for converter stations	A development zone presented at statutory consultation to include for a degree of flexibility considered in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This zone identifies the areas within which the permanent converter stations would be located.
Infiltration	Incident rainfall that percolates into the ground, rather than evaporating or running off.
The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Assessment) Regulations (the EIA Regulations)	To ensure the EU EIA Directive is transposed to UK law in a way that lightens administrative burdens on business without weakening environmental safeguards. The new regulations introduce modifications to the EIA process including: a binding scoping report; expanded list of environmental factors; clarification that only significant effects of a project need to be considered in the environmental statement; the introduction of monitoring requirements; a requirement for statements to be produced by competent experts and reviewed by authorities with access to 'sufficient expertise'; and confirmation developers may provide a description of project features envisaged to avoid adverse environmental effects at screening stage.
Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM)	The IAQM is the professional body for air quality specialists in the UK which produces guidance on matters affecting air quality professionals and by responding to government consultations.
Insulator	Insulators are part of an insulator set which in turn supports the conductors, which carry the electrical power and are at a high voltage, from the pylon steelwork which is taken to be at zero or earth potential (i.e. 0V). Insulators can be made of porcelain or toughened glass.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.
Internal Drainage Board	A public body that manage water levels in an area, known as an internal drainage district
Intertidal zone	The area that lies between Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS), where the English Offshore Scheme and English Onshore Scheme overlap and transition from submarine cables to land cables.
Intervisibility	Intervisibility is defined as the ability to see in a direct line of sight from one position on the earth's surface to another, considering the intervening terrain.

Term	Definition
Invasive non-native species (INNS)	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, health, and way of life.
Iron Age	-800 Before Common Era (BCE) to 43 Common Era (CE).
Jack-up barge	A jack-up barge or a self-elevating unit is a type of mobile platform that consists of a buoyant hull fitted with a number of movable legs, capable of raising its hull over the surface of the sea. Often used as a base for servicing other structures such as offshore wind turbines, long bridges, and drilling platforms.
Joint bay	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)	The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) advises the UK and Devolved Governments on thriving nature for a sustainable future. The JNCC is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the DEFRA.
Kilometre (km)	A unit of linear measurement (1,000 metres).
Kilovolts (kV)	A unit of electromotive force, equal to 1,000 volts.
$LA_{eq, T}$	The A-weighted L_{eq} sound level measured over a specified period of time.
$LA_{10, T}$	The noise level that is exceeded for 10% of the measurement period and is usually regarded as a descriptor of road traffic noise.
$LA_{90, T}$	The noise level that is exceeded for 90% of the measurement period and is usually regarded as a descriptor of the background noise level.
LA, max	The maximum A-weighted noise level during the sample period, measured using a fast time weighting.
$L_{night, outside}$	The long-term average A-weighted sound level measured outside a property during the night-time period (typically 11 pm to 7 am).
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
Landfall	The landfall is the interface between the English Offshore Scheme and English Onshore Scheme. It is an area along the Lincolnshire coastline, where subsea cables cross the intertidal zone and connect to the onshore underground cables at a buried Transition Joint Bay (TJB).

Term	Definition
Landfall study area	A search area of 1 km around each of the landfall areas and associated preliminary offshore subsea cable routes.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface resulting from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agricultural and forestry.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and integration of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)	Document which details immediate and long-term commitments to manage planting, protection and enhancement of biodiversity around a development site.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area (LCA)	Discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type with a broadly consistent character, which might include; pattern of topography, land use, vegetation cover, geology, cultural and ecological features, pattern of evolution, visual and perceptual qualities and habitats.
Landscape Character Type (LCT)	Generic, typically homogenous types of landscape that may occur in different parts of the country. They have similar geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, land use, patterns of settlement and aesthetic character.
Landscape Institute (LI)	The Landscape Institute (LI) is the chartered body for the landscape profession. It is an educational charity that promotes the art and science of landscape practice.
Landscape susceptibility	The ability of the landscape (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or features, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the Project without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)	A remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure variable distances.

Term	Definition
Light Duty Vehicle (LDV) / Light Goods Vehicle (LGV)	Cars and small vans <3.5 t gross vehicle weight.
Likely significant effects (LSE)	In the context of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment, "likely significant effects" refers to the potential environmental effects resulting from impacts from a proposed project or development on a receptor and which are deemed important enough to warrant in-depth evaluation and consideration, influencing decision-making and potentially requiring mitigation measures.
Limits of Deviation (LoD)	Identify a maximum distance or measurement of variation within which the permanent works must be constructed. These comprise lateral (i.e., on the ground) and vertical limits (in relation to height).
Listed Building	A building or structure of special historical or architectural/artistic interest. Designated by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are likely to be listed, as are most buildings built between 1700 and 1850.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	A set of spatial planning strategy documents which will guide future development within a local authority.
Local Geological Sites	A non-statutory designation for regionally important geological and geomorphological sites that have been identified as being of importance locally.
Local Highway Authorities (LHA)	Local Highway Authorities are the public bodies responsible for managing the local road network, including maintenance, improvements, and safety.
Local Nature Reserve	Sites dedicated by the local authority under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for nature conservation which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
Local Planning Policy	Local plans are prepared by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), usually the Council or the national park authority for the area.
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Non-statutory nature conservation sites of local value.
Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)	LSOAs are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.

Term	Definition
Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT)	This represents the lowest predicted tide level based on astronomical forces (gravity of the Moon and Sun) and excludes the impact of meteorological factors like storm surges.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Macroinvertebrate	Any invertebrate organism which can be seen with the naked eye.
Macrophyte	Aquatic plants that grow in or near water.
Made ground	Made ground is land where natural and undisturbed soils have largely been replaced by man-made or artificial materials.
Magnetic field	A measure of the force experienced by a moving electric charge, due to the motion of other charges.
Magnetometer	Magnetometers are passive devices which detect magnetic anomalies that may not be detected by standard geophysical survey equipment.
Magnitude of change	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Main river	Usually larger rivers and streams that the Environment Agency maintain and improve to manage flood risk.
Marine	Refers to the components of the English Offshore Scheme in the context of the appraisal carried out within the Marine Route Options Appraisal.
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	An Act to make provision in relation to marine functions and activities; to make provision about migratory and freshwater fish; to make provision for and in connection with the establishment of an English coastal walking route and of rights of access to land near the English coast; to enable the making of Assembly Measures in relation to Welsh coastal routes for recreational journeys and rights of access to land near the Welsh coast; to make further provision in relation to Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales; to make provision in relation to works which are detrimental to navigation; to amend the Harbours Act 1964; and for connected purposes.
Marine Case Management System (MCMS)	The Marine Case Management System (MCMS) is provided by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). It licences, regulates and plans marine activities in the

Term	Definition
	seas around England and Wales so that they're carried out in a sustainable way.
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	Marine areas that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.
Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	An executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.
Marine Environmental Appraisal Scoping Report	Non-Statutory Scoping Reports for the English Offshore Scheme submitted to the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) in December 2023 and January 2024 and prior to the decision to bring the offshore scheme within the DCO.
Marine Plans	A marine plan sets out priorities and directions for future development within the plan area, informs sustainable use of marine resources and helps marine users understand the best locations for their activities, including where new developments may be appropriate.
Marine Policy Statement (MPS)	Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.
Marine Route Alignment	Cable route alignments developed and appraised as part of the Marine Route Options Appraisal.
Marine Route Options Appraisal	An options appraisal used to consider the implications of the selection of certain options when developing infrastructure projects.
Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) or High Water Springs	MHWS is the highest level that spring tides reach on the average over a period of time. The height of mean high water springs is the average throughout the year of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is at its greatest.
Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) or Low Water Springs	The height of MLWS is the average throughout a year of the heights of two successive low waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of the tide is at its lowest.
Medieval	1066 to 1540 Common Era (CE).
Mesolithic	-10,000 to -4,000 Before Common Era (BCE).
Metoccean	Metoccean conditions refer to the combined wind, wave and climate (etc.) conditions as found on a certain location.
Metre	A unit of linear measurement.
Modern	1901 to present.

Term	Definition
Multi-Beam Echo Sounder (MBES)	These are used to record water depth, prepare a three dimensional (3D) digital terrain model of the seabed, and to identify relevant bedforms and bathymetry.
Network Asset Risk Metric (NARM)	A methodology used to quantify and monitor the risk of asset failure and assess the benefits of asset management activities.
National Character Area (NCA)	An area of distinct and recognisable character at a national scale.
National Cycle Network (NCN)	The NCN is a UK-wide network of signed paths and routes for walking, cycling, wheeling and exploring outdoors.
National Energy System Operator (NESO)	<p>NESO is a new independent public body responsible for maintaining the UK's energy supplies, protecting energy consumers and planning for an efficient clean energy system that is fit for the future.</p> <p>NESO controls and operates the high voltage electricity transmission system in England and Wales, balancing electricity supply and demand to ensure homes and businesses in Great Britain have the electricity they need 24/7. NESO facilitates several roles on behalf of the electricity industry, including making formal offers to connection applicants to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS).</p>
National Grid's Approach to Consenting	Process used by National Grid for major infrastructure projects to compare main alternatives and to assess the positive and potentially adverse effects they may have, across a wide range of criteria, including environmental, socio-economics, technical and cost factors.
National Grid Group	In addition to National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET), the wider National Grid Group comprises several other businesses, including National Grid Ventures and National Grid Electricity Distribution. These businesses are not licenced Transmission Owners and do not develop the national transmission system.
National Grid Electricity Distribution Plc (NGED)	In June 2021 Western Power Distribution was acquired by National Grid Group. It remains a separate company from National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET), operating within the wider National Grid Group and recently rebranded as National Grid Electricity Distribution. NGED is a Distribution Network Operator (DNO) operating in proximity to the Project.
National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)	NGET operates the national electricity transmission network across Great Britain and own and maintain the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution

Term	Definition
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	companies. NGET does not distribute electricity to individual premises, but its role in the wholesale market is vital to ensuring a reliable, secure, and quality supply to all. NGET is the Applicant for the Development Consent Order (DCO).
National Landscape (NL)	A NL is one of 46 areas within England, Wales and Northern Ireland safeguarded in the national interest for its distinctive character and beauty. NLs are designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) - they are protected under the 1949 National Parks and Access to Countryside Act. Its protection is further enhanced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 (CRoW Act).
National Nature Reserve	Sites that are dedicated by the statutory country conservation agencies, under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, for nature conservation and which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest nationally.
National Planning Framework (NPPF)	Policy This sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	Government planning policy relating to the development of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) is set out in the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS). NSIPs should be developed in accordance with the relevant NPS. In the case of new electricity transmission routes, the relevant energy-related NPS' are EN-1; Overarching NPS for Energy ⁷ , and EN-5; Electricity Networks ^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} .
National Site Network	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in the UK no longer form part of the EU's Natura 2000 ecological network. The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 have created a national site network on land and at sea, including both the inshore and offshore areas in the UK. The national site network includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing SACs and SPAs; and • New SACs and SPAs designated under these Regulations.

⁷ Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1).

Term	Definition
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	<p>Designated Wetlands of International Importance (known as Ramsar sites) do not form part of the national site network. Many Ramsar sites overlap with SACs and SPAs and may be designated for the same or different species and habitats.</p> <p>All Ramsar sites remain protected in the same way as SACs and SPAs.</p>
National Soil Association	Charity which campaigns for healthy, humane and sustainable food, farming and land use.
Natural High Ground	Any extent along a watercourse or coastline which completes the line of continuous defence, but has not been modified in any way, so does not qualify as any of the other defence asset types.
Superficial Deposits	Geologically recent deposits that consist of various sediments (clay, sand, gravel etc.) and sit on top of the bedrock.
Nautical Mile	A nautical mile is a unit of measurement used in air, marine, and space navigation, and for the definition of territorial waters. It is based on the circumference of the earth and is equal to one minute of latitude. It is slightly more than a statute (land measured) mile (1 nautical mile = 1.1508 statute miles). Nautical miles are used for charting and navigating.
Navigational Risk Assessment	Navigation (Marine) Risk Assessment identifies and assesses the hazards and risks affecting vessel navigation, before considering current controls to mitigate risks and further controls that could be adopted to minimise risk as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).
Neolithic	-4,000 to -2,200 Before Common Era (BCE).
National Electricity Transmission System (NETS)	The system consisting of (wholly or mainly) high voltage electric lines owned or operated by transmission licensees within Great Britain.
Network boundaries	Network boundaries is how Transmission System Boundaries have been referred to in this PEIR.
Network Options Assessment (NOA)	The Network Options Assessment is a process used by National Grid to identify and assess potential network reinforcements for the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS).
Nitrous Dioxide (NO ₂)	Reddish brown gas (in high concentrations), respiratory irritant and precursor to photochemical processes which

Term	Definition
Nitrous Oxide (NO _x)	produce other pollutants, photochemical smog and contribute to global warming.
Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP)	Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) incorporates the measures proposed and procedures for the management of noise and vibration arising from the construction of the Project.
NOMIS	Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (NOMIS) is a service provided by Office for National Statistics (ONS), the UK's largest independent producer of official statistics.
Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs)	Locations where noise could potentially cause interference with normal activities and are considered sensitive to noise impacts.
Non-prescribed consultation body	Refers to a body that is not explicitly listed in the regulations or legislation as a mandatory recipient of consultation, but which the Planning Inspectorate may choose to consult based on the relevance of its functions and responsibilities to the project. These bodies are not obligated to respond to consultation requests, unlike those formally prescribed.
Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM)	A broad category which includes mobile machines, and transportable industrial equipment or vehicles which are fitted with an internal combustion engine and not intended for transporting goods or passengers on roads.
Non-statutory consultation	Non-statutory consultations are consultations that are not held pursuant to Section 42 and 47 of the Planning Act 2008. For the English Offshore Scheme, these were held in 2024.
Non-statutory designated site	A site designated at a local level for its biodiversity and/or geological value. These are not underpinned by legislation.
Non-Technical Summary (NTS)	In the context of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) is a clear and concise overview, in non-technical language, of the main findings of the Environmental Statement (ES), making complex information accessible to the general public.
Notice to Mariners	A notice to mariners advises mariners of important matters affecting navigational safety, including new hydrographic information, changes in channels and aids to navigation, and other important data. Over 60 countries which produce nautical charts also produce a notice to mariners.

Term	Definition
The Offshore Transmission Network Review (OTNR)	Review undertaken between 2020 and 2023 to ensure that the transmission connections for offshore wind generation are delivered in the most appropriate way, and to find the appropriate balance between environmental, social and economic costs.
The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OfGEM)	The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets, supporting the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority, is the government regulator for the electricity and downstream natural gas markets in Great Britain.
OfGEM RIIO	Ofgem's RIIO (Revenue = Incentives + Innovation + Outputs) is a performance model specifically for the high voltage electricity transmission networks and high pressure gas transmission networks. It determines the amount network companies can earn for the projects they deliver and the services they provide, ensuring they are delivering for consumers.
Open cut / Direct buried	Direct burial of cables involves excavating trenches into which the cables are installed on a bed of sand or cement bound sand with the use of winches or power rollers. Sheet piling or timber is used to support the sides of the trenches during construction.
Open cut / ducted	Similar process to open cut / direct buried with the exception that the ducts are laid in the trench, and the underground cables are then pulled through the ducts.
Options appraisal	A robust and transparent process used to compare options and to assess the positive and negative effects they may have across a wide range of criteria including environmental, socio-economic, technical and cost factors. The outcome is to identify a Strategic Proposal for the Project.
Options Identification and Selection	Work undertaken to determine the preferred corridor and preliminary routing and siting options for the Project. It is intended to demonstrate how NGET's statutory duties, licence obligations, policy considerations, environmental, socio-economic, technical, cost, and programme issues have been considered and provide information on the approach to the identification and appraisal of route corridors and siting locations.
Ordinary watercourse	Watercourses that are not main rivers, and that Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs), district councils and Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) maintain.
Other development	Other existing development and, or approved development (specifically existing developments and existing plans and projects that are 'reasonably

Term	Definition
Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)	foreseeable) with potential to give rise to significant effects. The Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) forms part of documents that support the DCO application submitted for consent to construct and operate a Project. The outline COCP sets out the management measures that appointed principal contractor and any other appointed contractor/s require to adhere to and implement for all construction activities.
Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)	An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) sets out the requirements for the management of construction traffic.
Outline Marine Construction Environmental Plan (MCEMP)	The Marine Construction Environmental Management Plan (MCEMP) outlines how an offshore project will minimize its environmental impact, encompassing best practices and mitigation measures for activities like erosion control, waste management, and protection of sensitive ecosystems.
Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan (PRoW)	An Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan (PRoWMP) sets out NGET's approach to managing Public Rights of Way throughout the duration of the Project.
Outline Soils Management Plan (OSMP)	The Outline Soil Management Plan (OSMP) sets out principles and procedures for general good practice mitigation tailored to specific soil types, for the handling, storage and reinstatement of soil to be used for the Project to minimise adverse effects on the nature and quality of the soil resource.
Overhead line	Infrastructure carrying electric current, strung from pylon to pylon.
Palaeolithic	-1,000 000 to -10,000 Before Common Era (BCE).
Paris Agreement	The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015. It entered into force on 4 November 2016. It's overarching goal is to hold "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels" and pursue efforts "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels".
Particulate matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	PM is the term used to describe condensed phase (solid or liquid) particles suspended in the atmosphere. Their potential for causing health problems is directly linked to the size of the particles. PM ₁₀ is particulate matter with a

Term	Definition
Pathway (for contamination)	diameter of 10 microns or less (also referred to as micrometres or 1/1000 th of a meter). PM _{2.5} is particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter.
Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)	A measurement of vibration level, being the maximum rate of displacement of the vibration propagation medium (such as the ground) for a given event, such as the impact of a piling hammer, at specific locations.
Peak year	In the context of transport assessments, the "peak year" generally refers to the year during which traffic volumes are projected to be the highest, often used for evaluating the impact of a new development or project.
Non-Motorised User (NMU) Amenity	In the context of transport assessments, non-motorised user amenity refers to the relative pleasantness or comfort of a journey for pedestrians, cyclists, and other non-motorised modes of transport. It encompasses factors like traffic flow, separation from traffic, and the overall physical environment.
Pedestrian delay	The ability of people to crossroads as a result of changes in traffic volume, composition and speed, the level of pedestrian activity, visibility and general physical conditions.
Permanent effects	These are effects that will remain even when the Project is complete, although these effects may be caused by environmental changes that are permanent or temporary.
Phytoplankton	Microscopic bacteria that inhabit the upper sunlit layer of marine and freshwater bodies.
Pipe jack	A type of trenchless crossing technique in which a pit is created wither side of the constraint or infrastructure being crossed and applying force to push a pipe through from one pit to the other.
The Planning Act 2008	An Act to establish the Infrastructure Planning Commission and make provision about its functions; to make provision about, and about matters ancillary to, the authorisation of projects for the development of nationally significant infrastructure; to make provision about town and country planning; to make provision about the imposition of a Community Infrastructure Levy; and for connected purposes.
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	Compound which is used as flame retardants.

Term	Definition
Post Lay Burial	This is the final stage of the cable laying process where the subsea cable is buried.
Post-medieval	1540 to 1901 Common Era (CE).
Potential roost feature (PRF)	PRFs are features with the potential to be used as bat roosts. These can be associated with buildings, structures and trees.
Precautionary Working Method Statement	A document detailing specific measures taken during construction or development to minimize harm to wildlife and protect legally protected species.
Preferred Corridor	An area within which the underground cables for the Project would be located, based on the conclusions of the Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Substation Siting Study.
Preferred Landfall	An area(s) within which the offshore cables would come ashore based on the conclusions of the Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Substation Siting Study.
Preferred Siting Zone (s)	An area within which the preferred siting area (s) for converter stations and substation would be located, based on the conclusions of the Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Substation Siting Study.
Pre-lay grapnel run (PLGR)	The Pre-lay Grapnel Run (PLGR) occurs a few days before the installation. The ship dredges a grapnel to clear any obstacle that could obstruct the plough, such as fishing nets, ropes, lines.
Pre-sweep dredging	Before installation of a pipeline or cable, pre-sweeping of sand waves is usually required in order to level the seabed. One or more dredgers may do the pre-sweeping with pipe-laying vessels following behind. The pre-sweeping operation prepares a smooth enough seabed upon which to lay the pipeline or cable.
Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI)	Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) is defined in Regulation 12(2) of the EIA Regulations as <i>“information referred to in Regulation 14(2) which— (a) has been compiled by the applicant; and (b) is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development)”</i> .
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is the report prepared by the Applicant, containing Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI).

Term	Definition
Priority Hazardous Substance	Substances which are toxic and persistent in the water environment, defined by the Water Framework Directive (WFD).
Protected Features	In the context of ecology and conservation, protected features refer to specific elements, like species or habitats, that are legally protected to ensure their conservation and prevent harm or disturbance.
Protected Heritage Landscapes	Protected landscapes with some of the most important historic sites such as listed buildings, important ancient monuments and designated historic parts and gardens.
Protected wreck	A shipwreck designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973.
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	These are designated routes under the CroW Act 2000, which the public can use at any time.
Pylon	Metal structure used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators and fittings.
Radon	A naturally occurring radioactive chemical element, which occurs as a gas.
Ramsar sites	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Rating level (noise)	The specific sound level, with the addition of character corrections to consider certain acoustic features that could potentially increase the significance of impact. If no acoustic features are present then the rating level is equal to the specific sound level.
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment such as water or a building that is affected by an impact.
Recreational PRoW routes	Recreational PRoW routes include those PRoW with extensive connectivity and/or with social significance such as Long-Distance Trails, recreational circular routes or local highway authority promoted routes.
Registered Battlefield	Register of nationally significant military engagements maintained and designated by Historic England.
Registered Park and Garden	Sites of particular historic significance typically comprising gardens, grounds and other planned open spaces, such as town squares and identified on the Register of historic parks, gardens, grounds, and planned open spaces is maintained and designated by Historic England.
Reinstatement	Reinstatement generally refers to restoring conditions and features to their previous condition once construction work for the Project is complete. For example, reinstating soil or

Term	Definition
	land drains to ensure that ground conditions are the same as before the Project commenced. With regards to habitat, tree and hedgerows that have been removed during construction works this refers to where such features would be re-instated to their original location or as close to that as possible, and original condition (except for example, where vegetation removed was diseased). For example, sections of hedgerow may need removing for a temporary period for construction works to install an access road. Where possible these would be reinstated once construction works are completed, and the temporary access removed. With reference to planting the terms 'reinstatement' and 'replacement' are used interchangeably within the DCO application and ES.
Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV)	A remotely operated vehicle (ROV), also known as a remotely operated underwater vehicle (ROUV), is an unmanned, tethered underwater robot controlled by an operator on the surface via cables, used for observation, inspection, and intervention tasks in underwater environments.
Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)	A Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) is a specialised study focusing on how a proposed development might impact the visual experience of residents in and around a specific area. It focuses on the impacts on private, individual views and the visual amenity of residential properties.
Riparian	Relating to or situated on the banks of a watercourse.
Road links	A linear spatial object that describes the geometry and connectivity of a road network between two points in the network.
Road Safety Audits (RSA)	A Road Safety Audit is a formal, independent assessment of a road or road scheme's potential safety problems.
Rochdale Envelope	The 'Rochdale Envelope' or 'Design Envelope' is an approach to consenting and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), named after a UK planning law case, which allows the promoters of projects to broadly define their projects within agreed parameters to retain flexibility of design.
Rock placement vessel	A rock placement vessel or fallpipe vessel (FPV) is a self-propelled vessel that is equipped with a flexible fallpipe. The vessel's design allows the fallpipe to be lowered into the water beneath the vessel. Uniquely, the fallpipe vessel can position rock with extreme accuracy down to a depth of 1,500 meters.
Roman	43 to 410 Common Era (CE).

Term	Definition
Romano British	Culture in Britain which arose within the Roman Period 43 to 410 Common Era (CE).
Root Protection Area (RPA) or Root Protection Zones (RPZ)	A notional area of tree root spread (as calculated per BS5837) considered as the minimum volume necessary to ensure tree health and function.
Section 41 of Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act 2006) lists species and habitats of principal importance in England for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.
Sandbank	A raised area of sand within the sea or river which may also be visible a low tide.
Sand wave	A seabed structure formed by currents.
Sand wave dredging	The process of clearing sand waves by dredging prior to cable installation.
Schedule 1 Species	Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) ⁸ , for which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb birds and their young at, on or near an 'active' nest.
Scheduled Monument	Nationally important archaeological and heritage assets and sites protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 ⁹ . Designated by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. These can be above or below-ground and do not need to be ancient.
Scoping Opinion	In the context of Development Consent Order (DCO) applications, a Scoping Opinion is requested from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the relevant Secretary of State, to inform the requirements of EIA process and ultimately the ES which will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Through the scoping process the views of the statutory consultees and other relevant organisations on the proposed scope of the EIA are sought.
Scoping Boundary	The Scoping Boundary is defined at an early stage of a project at scoping, to represent the likely maximum extent of development at that time. Following the receipt of a Scoping Opinion and further design development, the Scoping Boundary will be refined and replaced by the Order Limits.

⁸ UK Government. (1981). Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69> [Accessed: 13 February 2024]

⁹ UK Government. (1979). Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> [Accessed: 13 February 2024]

Term	Definition
Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) Transmission	Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission are responsible for the electricity transmission network in the north of Scotland.
Scottish Landfall	Area in Scotland where the offshore cables come ashore considered for the Scotland to England end-to-end marine cable route options within the Marine Route Options Appraisal.
Scottish Offshore Schemes	All components of EGL 3 and EGL 4 within the Scottish marine environment up to the MHWS in Scotland.
Scottish Onshore Scheme	All components of EGL 3 and EGL 4 between electrical transmission connection point and Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) in Scotland.
Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN)	SP Energy Networks own and operate the electricity transmission and distribution network across Cheshire, Merseyside, Shropshire, Scotland and North Wales.
Scoping Report	Regulation 10(1) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) allows a person who proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent (the Applicant) to ask the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate), on behalf of the Secretary of State (the SoS), to state its written opinion (the Scoping Opinion) as to the scope and level of detail of the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement (the ES). The scoping request typically comprises a Scoping Report provided by the Applicant and setting out the information required under Regulation 10(1) of the EIA Regulations.
Seabed plough	Subsea cable ploughs are used for the process of pre-trenching cable routes and backfilling the seabed and are designed to work in a seabed consisting mostly of sands and clays, where the seabed is well known and understood.
Secretary of State (SoS)	The title typically held by Cabinet Ministers in charge of Government Departments.
Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS)	The SQSS sets out a coordinated set of criteria and methodologies that the Transmission Licences shall use in the planning and operation of the national electricity transmission system.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptors to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.

Term	Definition
Setting	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate an asset, or may be neutral.
Severance	The separation of people from places and other people and places or impede pedestrian access to essential facilities.
Shipek	A type of grab device used for benthic sampling, comprising a cylindrical shaped scoop, which take a sample of the seabed when it comes into contact with it. Samples are retained and brought to the sea surface for later analysis in a laboratory.
Side Scan Sonar (SSS) surveys	Maps the seabed surface and is used for identification of sediment types, obstacles lying on the seabed, such as wrecks, debris, UXO, and surface-laid or exposed pipelines and cables that might affect cable installation.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
The Site	Term used describe all the land within the Scoping Boundary. The term will be used to describe all land within the Order Limits, which will replace the Scoping Boundary.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An area of land designated by Natural England as being of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features. SSSIs are designated and legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is a document outlining how waste will be managed throughout a construction project, from generation to disposal, ensuring efficient and environmentally responsible handling.
Siting Area	An area of land within which a converter station, substation or switching station would be sited based on the conclusions of the Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Substation Siting Study.
Soil association	Represent a group of soil series (soil types) which are typically found occurring together in the landscape.

Term	Definition
Soil stockpiles	Mounds of soil created through the storage of soil materials which have been stripped from an area of construction.
Source (of contamination)	A substance that is in, on or under the land and that has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution of Controlled Waters.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	A defined area around a drinking water source that carries statutory protection from damaging activities.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Protected areas in the UK designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Protected areas for birds in the UK classified under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales. Areas classified under regulation 15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.
Species of Principal Importance (SPI)	Species identified as of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity in England, under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. These are based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species. The term is interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Species', 'Section 41 species', 'priority species' and 'NERCs 41 species'.
Specific sound level	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by a specific sound source (i.e. the sound source under assessment in accordance with BS 4142:2014) at the assessment location over a given reference time interval, Tr.
Split arrangement	Refers to converter station siting proposed in two separate locations and not together within one indicative zone for converter stations.
Stakeholder(s)	Individual or groups who have an interest in a specific project or decision.
Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	The SoCC is a requirement for applicant under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. A SoCC sets out how an applicant will consult with the local community.
Statement of Common Ground (SoCG)	A Statement of Common Ground is a written statement containing factual information about the proposal which is the subject of the appeal that the appellant reasonably

Term	Definition
	considers will not be disputed by the local planning authority.
Statutory Consultation	Consultation required by law with defined stakeholders, as required under Section 42 to Section 44 of the Planning Act 2008.
Statutory consultees	Statutory Consultees are organisations that must be consulted on relevant projects. Statutory Consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
Statutory designated ecological site	A site which receives protection by means of legislation in recognition of its biodiversity and/or geological value.
Strategic Models (transport)	Strategic transport models are long-term tools used to forecast the impacts of transport and land use decisions, typically over a period of five years or more.
Strategic Proposal	The outcome of the strategic options appraisal; the Strategic Proposal is then taken forward to the Options Identification and Selection stage.
Strategic Road Network (SRN)	The SRN is made up of motorways and trunk roads (the most significant 'A' roads).
Strategic Spatial Energy Plan (SSEP)	The Strategic Spatial Energy Plan (SSEP) will help accelerate and optimise the transition to clean, affordable and secure energy across Great Britain by providing greater clarity to industry, investors, consumers and the public on the shape of our future reformed energy system.
Strava usage heat map	A Strava heat map visually represents the most frequently used routes by Strava users for cycling, running, and other activities.
Study Area	Area over which data has been collected and a technical assessment in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken. The extent of the Study Area varies depending on the type of assessment and nature of the project.
Sub-Bottom Profiling (SBP)	This directs a pulse of energy into the seabed. Using reflections from the sub-surface geology it can assess the thickness, stratification, and nature of the seabed sediments.
Substation	Electrical equipment in an electric power system through which electrical energy is passed for transmission, transformation, distribution or switching.

Term	Definition
Subsoil	The layer of soil under the topsoil on the surface of the ground, lacking in the levels of organic matter found in topsoil.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Toxic gas formed by burning sulphur in air.
Superficial geology	Uncemented sediments, such as alluvium, immediately beneath the soil and above the bedrock.
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM)	Suspended particulate matter (PM) are finely divided solids or liquids that may be dispersed through the air from combustion processes, industrial activities or natural sources. For example, PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} .
Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS)	Natural approach to managing drainage and help control surface water runoff.
System Boundaries	A boundary splits the national electricity transmission system into two parts, crossing critical circuit paths that carry power between areas and where power flow limitations may be encountered. Boundaries help identify regions where reinforcement is most needed by enabling analysis of power transfers between separated areas. They can be local boundaries, which are small areas of the Transmission System with a high concentration of generation, or wider boundaries, which are large areas containing significant amounts of both generation and demand.
Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI)	The IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) is responsible for the internationally-agreed methodologies used for the calculation of national anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals by signatories to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement.
Technical working groups	Aspect themed groups being set up by the Applicant to allow collaborative engagement across core environmental issues to assist in reaching resolution with all parties, to inform the EIA.
Temporary effects	These are effects that are related to environmental changes associated with a particular activity and that will cease when that activity finishes.
Terrestrial	Refers to the components of the English Onshore Scheme in the context of the appraisal carried out within the Marine Route Options Appraisal.
Tertiary measures	Measures that would occur with or without input from the EIA feeding into the development process. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet other existing legislative requirements or actions that are considered to

Term	Definition
TGDC	be standard practice used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects, for example, standard control measures implemented during construction.
The Project Need Case	Sets out the reasons why the Project is required.
Three-ended HDVC link	A three-ended connection is use of an additional circuit to build-in extra resilience into the electricity transmission network. Most High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) electricity links are two-ended allowing power to be transported from where it is being generated to where it is needed. The control systems of a HVDC electricity link allow proportional and directional control of power flow which can be altered very quickly in response to network needs. The role of a third connection (circuit) is to provide additional flexibility in the network which would allow power flows to be rapidly re-routed in the event of an unplanned circuit outage thereby preventing some parts of the network becoming overloaded.
Topsoil	The uppermost layer of soil, usually with the highest concentration of nutrients, organic matter and microorganisms.
Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA)	An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to town and country planning (excluding special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest and in respect of hazardous substances) with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.
Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015	This Order consolidates the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 and 15 subsequent amending instruments. In addition, it makes a number of key changes to the process for handling the planning application process.
Traffic Separation System (TSS)	A maritime traffic management route system ruled by the International Maritime Organisation.
Trailing suction hopper dredger (TSHD)	A dredging vessel that uses a suction pipe (the trailing drag head) to suck up sediment off the seabed. The sediment would discharge into a compartment (the hopper) on the vessel.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.

Term	Definition
Transboundary effects	Transboundary effects are those effects that would affect the environment in another state within the European Economic Area (EEA).
Transition joint bay (TJB)	A permanent underground chamber constructed of reinforced concrete that connects the offshore and onshore cables above Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).
Transmission Acceleration Action Plan (TAAP)	The Transmission Acceleration Action Plan (TAAP) is the UK government's response to the Electricity Networks Commissioner's report, aiming to halve the time it takes to build new transmission infrastructure, supporting the transition to net zero and ensuring timely grid connections for viable projects.
Transmission Operator	An organization responsible for the efficient and reliable transmission of electricity.
Transmission System Boundaries	The boundaries between the Transmission System and all Plant or Apparatus (including Distribution Systems and other directly connected Plant and Apparatus) connected to the Transmission System.
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	A statutory designation protecting trees, administered by the relevant local planning authority.
Trenched	Installation of the cable using an open trench to lay the cable within before backfilling.
Trenchless crossing	Installation of a cable below a constraint or other infrastructure without using a trench.
Trial trenching	Method of archaeological evaluation used to estimate the archaeological potential of a sit.
Underground Cable	An insulated conductor carrying electric current designed for underground installation.
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) are explosive weapons that did not detonate when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	This is the United Nations entity tasked with supporting the global response to the threat of climate change.
Van Veen Grab	A type of grab device used for benthic sampling, comprising a stainless steel clamshell bucket design, which take a sample of the seabed when it comes into contact with it. Samples are retained and brought to the sea surface for later analysis in a laboratory.
Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)	Vessel Monitoring System data tracks vessels in a similar way to an Automatic Identification System but this data has

Term	Definition
Veteran Trees	historically been restricted to government regulators or other fisheries authorities.
Vibration	Vibration is an oscillatory motion. The magnitude of vibration can be defined in terms of displacement, i.e. how far from the equilibrium something moves, velocity (how fast something moves), or acceleration (the rate of change of velocity).
Vibration Sensitive Receptors (VSRs)	Locations or structures that are particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of vibration.
Vibrocores (VC)	Vibrocoreing is a sediment sampling technique that uses a vibrating device to drive a tube into unconsolidated sediments, allowing for the retrieval of continuous, undisturbed core samples for analysis.
Visual effect	The change in the appearance of the townscape as a result of the development. This can be positive or negative.
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a project to aid engagement with consultees.
Visual receptor	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a project impacting upon their views.
Walpole A Substation Lincolnshire Substation A (LCS-A)	- The existing Walpole substation located within the Walpole Area, King's Lynn and West Norfolk.
Walpole B Substation Lincolnshire Substation B (LCS-B)	- A new 400 kV substation proposed in the vicinity of the existing Walpole A substation within King's Lynn and West Norfolk. The need for the Walpole B Substation exists as a part of either EGL 3 and EGL 4 or the Grimsby to Walpole Project and therefore will form part of their respective Development Consent Order (DCOs).
Walpole converter station Options	Refers to the four converter station options (Options A to D) identified for the siting of the Walpole converter stations.
Walpole Siting Zones	Area within which the preferred siting area (s) at Walpole for converter stations and substation would be located, as considered within the Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Substation Siting Study.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	EU directive to establish a framework for the protection of all water bodies.

Term	Definition
Water jet	High Pressure Water Jetting (also known as hydroblasting and water cutting) is an industrial tool capable of removing material and cleaning a wide variety of materials using extremely high-pressure jets of water, or a mixture of water and chemicals.
Working width	The temporary working area required to install a cable which normally includes provision for cable trenches, cable joint bays, temporary drainage, soil storage, materials and equipment laydown, and temporary haul road.
World Heritage Site (WHS)	A natural or man-made site, area, or structure recognised as being of outstanding international importance and therefore as deserving special protection. Sites are nominated to and designated by the World Heritage Convention.
Zone of Influence (Zoi)	An identified geographical area around the Project where there is a potential for impacts to occur.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development, usually shown on a map.

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