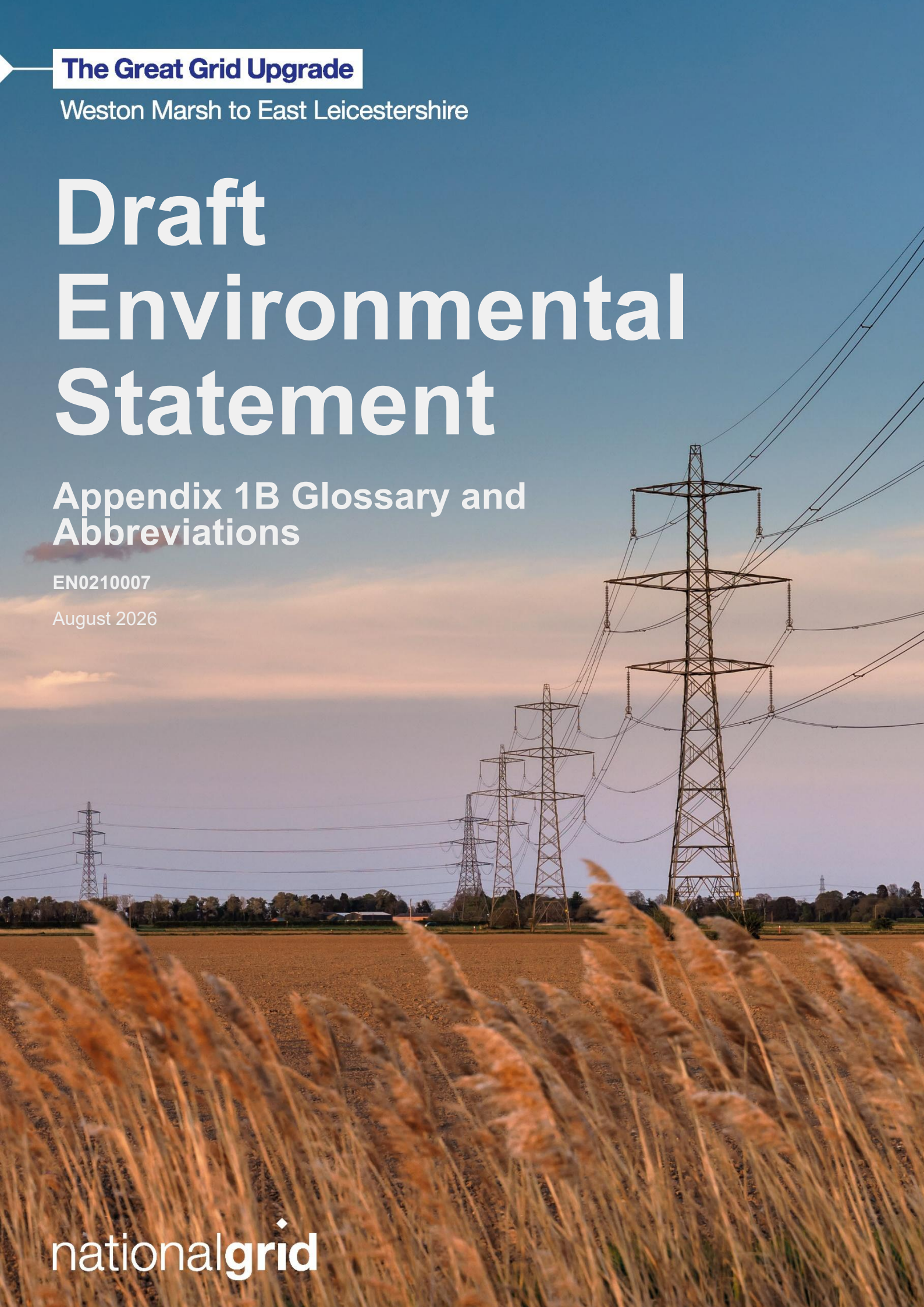




The Great Grid Upgrade

Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 1B Glossary and Abbreviations

EN0210007

August 2026

nationalgrid

Contents

1B.	Glossary and Abbreviations	1B-1
1B.1	Glossary	1B-1
1B.2	Abbreviations	1B-17
Table 1B.1 Glossary		1B-1
Table 1B.2 Abbreviations		1B-17

1B. Glossary and Abbreviations

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1B.1 Glossary

Table 1B.1 Glossary

Term	Definition
4VK	There is a National Grid code applied to identify each transmission line. The existing '4VK' overhead line goes from Cottam near Retford to Wymondley near Stevenage via Eaton Socon near St Neots.
4ZM	There is a National Grid code applied to identify each transmission line. The existing '4ZM' overhead line goes from West Burton near Gainsborough to Waltham Cross near Cheshunt via Walpole near Wisbech.
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)	Ordnance Datum or 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. Mean sea level is used for the datum.
Acoustic environment	The sound with contribution from all sources, as modified by the current environment and associated conditions. This is related to the ambient sound, which is the totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.
Acute health effect	An adverse health effect that manifests itself immediately or shortly after exposure to a causative factor (e.g., soil contamination). Associated with short-term exposures.
Additional mitigation measures	Additional mitigation measures comprise measures over and above any design and standard mitigation measures, for which the EIA has identified a requirement to further reduce significant environmental effects, for example landscape planting. All additional mitigation measures will be described within the ES and secured through the DCO or through statutory agreements.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A standardised method for classifying agricultural land according to its versatility, productivity, and workability, based upon interrelated 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

Term	Definition
	Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1988). An update of the 1988 Guidelines was published in December 2025 but no changes to grading criteria or reference climate data have been made from the earlier document.
Air insulated switchgear (AIS)	AIS comprises electrical disconnect switches or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment. AIS uses ambient atmospheric air to insulate it's live components,
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)	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. The local authority will put together a plan to improve the air quality - a local Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).
Air Quality Objectives (AQO)	The AQOs are policy targets often expressed as a maximum ambient concentration not to be exceeded, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances over a specified averaging period.
Air Quality Standards	The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 report limit values at differing averaging periods for certain pollutants. There are limits provided for the protection of human health, for sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), nitrous dioxide (NO ₂), benzene, carbon monoxide CO and lead (Pb). Target values have been set for the concentration of PM _{2.5} .
Ancient Woodland	Land that has been continually wooded since at least 1600 in England. Regarded as 'irreplaceable habitat' in national planning policy and guidance. Ancient woodland greater than 2 ha is recorded on the Natural England Ancient Woodland Inventory.
Annex 1 Habitat	Annex 1 Habitat refers to natural habitat types of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation as defined under the EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.
Archaeological interest	A characteristic of heritage assets with value from their potential to hold evidence about the past, that can be retrieved though specialist investigation.
Architectural/artistic interest	A characteristic of heritage assets with value from contemporary appreciation of their aesthetics.
Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB)	An AONB (known as 'National Landscape' since November 2023) is land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 to conserve and enhance its natural beauty.

Term	Definition
Associated development	Development which is associated with a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), as defined in the Planning Act 2008. It should be subordinate to, and necessary for, the construction and/or the effective operation of the NSIP that is the subject of the application for development consent.
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 $L_{A90, T}$.
Baseline	The situation prevailing before the Project is commenced (the current baseline), and also the situation that would prevail in the future without the Project (the projected future baseline).
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.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	BNG is a way of creating and improving natural habitats. BNG makes sure development has a measurably positive impact ('net gain') on biodiversity, compared to what was there before development.
Birds of Conservation Concern	Quantitative criteria are used to assess the population status of bird species found in the UK, which are placed on the red, amber or green list; those on the red list being at most risk.
Boundary capacity	The maximum power flow (in MW) that can securely transfer across a defined transmission network boundary.
Bronze Age	2,600 to 700 Before Common Era (BCE)
Cable Sealing End Compound (CSEC)	Cable Sealing End Compounds are where high-voltage underground cables join an overhead line. The transition from one end to the other requires termination points, known as Sealing End Compounds.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)	The leading professional body representing 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.
Chronic health effect	An adverse health effect that occurs as a result of long-term regular or continuous exposure to a causative factor (e.g., soil contamination).

Term	Definition
Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)	A written code of standards and procedures that developers and contractors must adhere to.
Conductors	A conductor (in electricity) is a material that allows electric charge to flow through it easily because it contains free electrons that can move when a voltage is applied.
Conservation Areas	A designated area of special architectural or historic interest, where the character or appearance is considered important to preserve or enhance.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The purpose of the CEMP is to outline how construction of the Project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area. The CEMP will detail the implementation of measures in accordance with environmental commitments outlined in the ES. It is a 'live' document which is to be reviewed and updated at regular intervals throughout the Project lifecycle.
Construction Phase	The construction phase of the Project will include activities associated with installation of the new overhead line, substations and works to facilitate the connection of the overhead line into the substations, and reconductoring of the existing overhead line. It also includes temporary works such as access tracks, haul roads, construction compound areas and work activities.
Corridor	A broad area, within which a new overhead line could be routed.
Corridor Preliminary Routing and Siting Study (CPRSS)	The CPRSS reports the process undertaken as part of the Options Identification and Selection Stage (Stage 2) to identify an emerging preferred corridor, siting zones and siting areas within which the required infrastructure for the Project may be located.
Cumulative effects	There are two types of cumulative effect: • Intra-project effects occur as a result of a single receptor being affected by more than one source of effect from the Project. • Inter-project effects occur as a result of a number of developments, including effects which individually might not be of significance, but when considered together could create a significant cumulative effect on a shared receptor when considered together with the Project.
Decibel dB (A)	The unit used to define a weighted sound pressure level, which correlates well with the subjective response to sound. The 'A' weighting follows the frequency response of the human ear, which is less sensitive to low and very high frequencies than it is to those in the range 500Hz to 4kHz. In some statistical descriptors the 'A' weighting forms part of a subscript, such as

Term	Definition
	LA10, LA90 and LAeq for the 'A' weighted equivalent continuous noise level.
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 140 dB corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level.
Design measures	Design measures are those that are intrinsic to and built into the design. Design measures may include, for example, working within the existing topography to reduce tower visibility and reducing habitat loss by minimising land take. They can also include the avoidance of designated sites through sensitive routeing, siting and design.
Development consent order (DCO)	Where the Secretary of State proposes to grant consent for a NSIP, this will be through a DCO which is normally made as a statutory instrument – a form of secondary legislation. The DCO not only provides planning consent for the Project but may also incorporate other consents and include authorisation for the compulsory acquisition of land.
Draft Environmental Statement (DES)	A report that compiles and presents the preliminary environmental information gathered for a project.
Direct effects	Direct effects are those that result directly from the Project.
Driver delay	Traffic delays to non-development traffic.
Dust	Generic term used to describe larger non-respirable airborne particulates (typically those which are deposited rapidly and normally associated with soiling/marketing of property, cars, vegetation, for example).
Early medieval	410 to 1066 Common Era (CE).
Effects	For the purposes of the EIA, the term 'effects' are the consequences of changes (e.g., habitat becomes degraded by changes in drainage pattern).
Electricity transmission system	The electricity transmission system is made up largely of 400kV, 275kV and 132kV 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 132kV or above in Scotland or offshore. In England and Wales, it relates to assets at 275kV and above. 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

Term	Definition
	NESO, 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.
Electromagnetic field (EMFs)	Regarded as a combination of an electric field and a magnetic field. Electric fields are created by differences in voltage: the higher the voltage, the stronger the resultant field will be. 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.
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 the Project and identify measures to prevent, reduce or offset any adverse effects.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The outcome of the EIA process is reported within an Environmental Statement.
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.
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 Project's lifetime.
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,).
Gas insulated switchgear (GIS)	Gas insulated switchgear (usually sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)) comprises electrical disconnect switches or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.
Graduated Swathe	Broad area where the components of the new overhead lines forming part of the Project are likely to be located.
Ground dissolution (of limestone)	A reduction in the solid mass of rock as a result of groundwater dissolving it. This loss of mass can cause ground instability at the surface.

Term	Definition
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 and carbon monoxide.
Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI)	Habitats of Principal Importance are covered under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The term is interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Habitat', 'Section 41 habitat' and 'NERC s41 habitat'.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A Habitats Regulations Assessment 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) and The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a habitat before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV)	Goods vehicles and buses of more than 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle weight.
Heavily Modified Water Body	Significant water bodies that have changed water category due to modification.
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 historical, archaeological, architectural or artistic interests.
Historical interest	A characteristic of heritage assets with value from 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 guidelines/rules for the routeing and design of new overhead lines or overhead line extensions. The guidelines were initially developed in 1959 and have been reviewed on a number of occasions by National Grid and by the other UK transmission licence holders. The guidelines provide a set of design criteria that have stood the test of time and became accepted industry best practice in overhead line routeing. The guidelines now 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) (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025).
Horlock Rules	A series of guidelines/rules for the siting and design of new substations, or substation extensions, including consideration of line entries and Cable Sealing End Compounds. The guidelines were initially developed in 2003 and have been reviewed on a number of occasions by National Grid, with a revised version issued in 2009. The Horlock Rules provide a set of principles

Term	Definition
	which avoid or reduce the environmental impacts associated with the development of new substation infrastructure.
Impacts	For the purposes of the EIA, 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 is 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.
Indirect and secondary effects	Indirect and secondary effects are those which are not caused immediately by the Project but arise as a consequence of it. As such, they would normally occur later in time or at locations farther away than direct effects. An example would be where water or gas pipes are damaged as a result of the Project, and the consequences of that damage is fire or flood risk to other receptors.
Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM)	The professional body for air quality practitioners.
Inter-project effects	Effects that arise as a result of the Project in combination with the effects of the other existing or reasonably foreseeable developments or projects. These effects may individually be insignificant, but when combined may result in a significant cumulative effect on a shared receptor (such as people, habitats, or infrastructure). For example, the combined construction traffic from the Project and another development using the same section of highway may result in a cumulative effect that is significant, even if the individual contributions are not.
Internal Drainage Board (IDB)	A public body that manages water levels in an area, known as an internal drainage district, where there is a special need for drainage. Internal Drainage Boards undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property, and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.
Intra-project effects	Effects that occur when a single receptor is affected by more than one source of effect from the Project. For example, residential properties may be affected by both noise and dust impacts resulting from the construction phase activities of a single development.
Iron Age	800 BCE to 43 CE
Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP)	ISEP (formally the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)), a professional body for practitioners working in the fields of environmental management and assessment.

Term	Definition
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)	The Joint Nature Conservation Committee is the public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
Kilometre (km)	A unit of measurement, equal to 1,000 metres.
Kilovolt (kV)	A unit of electromotive force, equal to 1,000 volts.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	$L_{Aeq,T}$ is the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level in decibels, determined over a time interval T.
Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP)	A Landscape and Ecology Management Plan details the immediate long-term commitments to manage the planting, protection and enhancement of biodiversity in and around a new development site.
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.
Light Duty Vehicle (LDV)	Cars and small vans of less than 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle weight.
Listed building (LB)	A building or structure of special historical, architectural or artistic interest. Designated by the Secretary of State for 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 Geological Sites (LGS)	A non-statutory designation for regionally important geological and geomorphological sites that have been identified as being of importance locally.
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.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Made ground	Deposits that have accumulated or been placed through human activity.
Medieval	1066 to 1540 CE
Mesolithic	10,000 to 4,000 BCE
Modern	1901 to present

Term	Definition
National Cycle Network (NCN)	The NCN is a UK-wide network of signed paths and routes for walking, cycling, wheeling and exploring outdoors.
National Electricity System Operator (NESO)	NESO is the electricity system operator for Great Britain, ensuring electricity is always where it is needed and the transmission network remains stable and secure in its operation. As of 1 October 2024, NESO is a public body wholly owned by the Secretary of State. It was formerly part of National Grid Group plc and called the National Grid Electricity System Operator (ESO).
National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) ('National Grid')	National Grid operate the national electricity transmission network across Great Britain and own and maintain the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. National Grid 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.
National Landscape	A National Landscape is the new name for an AONB, designated under the provisions of Part IV of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	Government planning policy relating to the development of NSIPs is set out in the relevant NPS. NSIPs should be developed in accordance with the relevant NPS. In the case of new transmission routes the relevant energy-related NPS are the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1); and the NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5).
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	NSIPs are developments (relating to energy, transport, water, waste water or waste) which are identified in the Planning Act 2008 and require a type of consent known as 'development consent'.
National Site Network (NSN)	The National Site Network includes all existing and future SACs and SPAs following the replacement of the EU Habitats and Wild Birds Directives with UK regulation.
Natural Capital (NC)	The total stock of natural resources and services provided by natural assets which benefit people.
Natural Superficial Deposits	Geologically recent deposits that consist of various sediments (clay, sand, gravel etc.) and sit on top of the bedrock.
Neolithic	4,000 to 2,200 BCE
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	Areas covering 62% of England designated as a result of the EU's Nitrates Directive in order to reduce the level of nitrates in surface and groundwater. Farmers with land in nitrate vulnerable zones have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.

Term	Definition
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	Reddish brown gas (in high concentrations), respiratory irritant and precursor to photochemical processes which produce other pollutants, photochemical smog and contribute to global warming.
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	Total oxides of nitrogen.
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.
Open Access Land	Open access land is privately or publicly owned land that the public has a legal right to access on foot for open air recreation without having to stick to public paths.
Operation and Maintenance Phase	The operation and maintenance phase is the stage of the Project whereby construction and commissioning are complete, the Project is operational, and routine maintenance is undertaken.
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 National Grid'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.
Order Limits	The Order Limits are defined as the maximum extent of land within which the Project, may be carried out, and includes both permanent and temporary land required to build and operate (and maintain) the Project.
Overhead line	Conductor (wire) carrying electric current, strung from tower to tower.
Palaeolithic	1,000 000 to 10,000 BCE
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 diameter of 10 microns or less (also referred to as micrometres or 1/1000th of a meter). PM _{2.5} is particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter.

Term	Definition
Pathway (for contamination)	A route or means by which a receptor could be, or is, exposed to or affected by a contaminant.
Pedestrian amenity	The effect on the relative pleasantness of a pedestrian journey as a result of changes in traffic flow, traffic composition and pavement width/separation from traffic.
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.
Phytotoxic	Displaying toxicity towards plants.
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are a group of man-made organobromine compounds.
Post Medieval	1540 to 1901
Power control devices	Power control devices are designed to increase or decrease the apparent reactance of a line, thereby pushing power away from or pulling more power towards the circuit on which they are installed.
Project Need Case	Sets out the reasons why the Project is required.
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	These are designated routes under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which the public can use at any time.
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	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.
Reconductoring	The upgrading of existing electricity transmission lines by replacing old conductors with new, more efficient ones.
Registered Battlefield	A site of particular historic significance where a major military battle took place, formally identified and recorded on the National Heritage List for England to promote understanding, recognition, and protection of its heritage value.

Term	Definition
Registered Park and Garden (RPG)	A designed landscape of special historic interest in England that has been formally added to the national Register of Parks and Gardens, recognising its heritage significance and ensuring that its conservation is given great weight in planning decisions.
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	A regional plan that sets out how organisations, stakeholders and communities would work together to improve the water environment and fulfil the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.
Road links	A linear spatial object that describes the geometry and connectivity of a road network between two points in the network.
Rochdale Envelope	The 'Rochdale Envelope' or 'Design Envelope' approach is employed where the nature of a Project means that some details of a project have not been confirmed (for instance, the precise dimensions of structures) when an application is submitted, and flexibility within clearly defined parameters is therefore sought to address uncertainty.
Romano-British	43 to 410 CE
Root Protection Area (RPA)	A notional area of tree root spread (as calculated per BS5837) considered as the minimum volume necessary to ensure tree health and function.
S41 of Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 lists species of principal importance in England for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.
Schedule 1 Species	Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), 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 sites. Designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. These can be above or below ground and do not need to be ancient.
Scoping Boundary	For the purposes of the Scoping Report, a Scoping Boundary was defined to represent the potential area within which the components of the Project would be located.
Scoping Opinion	A Scoping Opinion is requested from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS and sets out the information to be provided in the ES, which will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Before adopting a Scoping Opinion, the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS must consult the consultation bodies. The Planning Inspectorate may also consult the relevant non-prescribed consultation bodies (to be identified in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on EIA Notification and Consultation).

Term	Definition
Scoping Report	The Scoping Report identifies the likely significant effects of a project on the environment, and sets out those effects that will be considered in the ES and those which are proposed to be scoped out. It also presents the data collected, the proposed assessment methodology and approach that would be followed during the EIA.
Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS)	The SQSS sets out a coordinated set of criteria and methodologies that the holders of Transmission Licences shall use in the planning and operation of the national electricity transmission system.
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, or the impeding of access to essential facilities.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Non-statutory nature conservation sites, these are equivalent to LWS.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An area of land designated by Natural England as of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.
Siting Area	An area of land within which a new substation could be sited.
Siting Zone	An area of land within a study area, within which multiple Siting Areas could be located.
Soil stabilisation	Soil stabilisation is the process of altering the physical or chemical properties of soil to enhance its engineering performance.
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)	Zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs from potential contamination.
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	Protected areas in the UK designated under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales.

Term	Definition
Special Protection Areas (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.
Species of Principal Importance (SPI)	Covered under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. The term is interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Species', 'Section 41 species' and 'NERC s41 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.
Stage 1 Consultation	An initial voluntary non-statutory consultation on project options and development carried out by the Applicant with stakeholders, local authorities, statutory bodies, landowners, and the wider community in advance of the Project's wider Stage 2 Consultation. Its purpose is to introduce the Project, seek initial feedback, identify key issues, and inform the development of proposals ahead of the statutory consultation phase.
Stage 2 Consultation	A Stage 2 Consultation is now a voluntary and non-statutory stage of pre-application consultation. It will engage with those consultees previously consulted with under the Stage 1 Consultation and provide them with a further opportunity to comment on the development of the Project and inform detailed aspects of the Project prior to submission of the DCO application. From 24 July 2026, the NGET's previously adopted approach of undertaking a two-stage pre-application consultation for DCO projects is also now no longer applicable to the Project. Under the previous approach, an initial voluntary non-statutory consultation on project options and development was followed by statutory consultation. Following the recent legislative changes and there is now no requirement to undertake either stage of consultation. Given that these legislative changes were introduced after NGET had substantially prepared for statutory consultation, NGET has determined that it is appropriate for this Project to undertake a second stage of pre-application consultation (referred to in this DES as the Stage 2 Consultation) following the voluntary consultation exercise undertaken in summer 2025 (Stage 1 Consultation).
Standard measures	Actions that would occur with or without input from the 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 would be embedded within the design of the Project.

Term	Definition
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).
Study Area	The Study Area, as defined by each technical discipline, reflects the area where significant effects are likely to occur from the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.
Substation	Electrical equipment in an electric power system through which electrical energy is passed for transmission, transformation, distribution or switching.
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	Sulphur hexafluoride is a highly effective electrical insulator used in high-voltage electrical applications. It is a greenhouse gas that has a global warming impact of 22,800 times that of carbon dioxide.
Sustainable Drainage Systems	Measures designed to control surface runoff close to its source, including management practices and control measures such as storage tanks, basins, swales, ponds and lakes. Sustainable Drainage Systems allow a gradual release of water and thereby reduce the potential for downstream flooding.
Temporary effects	These are effects that are related to environmental changes associated with a particular activity and that will cease when that activity finishes.
Tower	Overhead line structure used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators and fittings.
Track mat	Track mats are used to provide temporary roadways, safe walkways for pedestrians, safe access routes, non-slip surfaces, and ground protection.
Trackway	Trackways are used for temporary heavy-duty roads and site access suitable for large vehicles.
Transboundary effects	Transboundary effects are those effects that would affect the environment in a state within the European Economic Area (EEA).
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	A statutory designation protecting trees, administered by the relevant local planning authority.
Underground Cable	An insulated conductor carrying electric current designed for underground installation.
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).

Term	Definition
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.
ZA	There is a National Grid code applied to identify each transmission line. The existing ZA overhead line goes from Staythorpe near Newark to Grendon near Northampton. The section of the ZA (as used in the DES/ES) is the existing Cottam – Staythorpe – Grendon overhead line.
Zone of Influence (Zol)	An identified geographical area around the Project where there is 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.

1B.2 Abbreviations

Table 1B.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Term
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ABST	Advanced Bat Survey Techniques
AC	Alternating Current
ACoW	Arboricultural Clerk of Works
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AGLV	Areas of Great Landscape Value
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AIS	Air insulated switchgear
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
ANC	Association of Noise Consultants
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APIS	Air Pollution Information System

Abbreviation	Full Term
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
AQS	Air Quality Standard
ASNW	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
ASR	Annual Status Report
ASTI	Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
AVR	Accurate Visual Representation
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCE	Before Common Era
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BFI	Base Flow Index
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile (land)
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BS	British Standards
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CA	Conservation Area
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCR	Climate Change Resilience
CDM	Construction Design and Management
CE	Common Era
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment

Abbreviation	Full Term
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIHT	Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CJEU	Court of Justice for the European Union
CLAIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazard
CNP	Critical National Priority
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CPRSS	Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study
CRoW (Act)	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
CRT	Canal and River Trust
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
cSAC	candidate Special Area of Conservation
CSEC	Cable Sealing End Compound
CSNP	Centralised Strategic Network Plan
CSS	Countryside Stewardship Scheme
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CWS	County Wildlife Site
CWTP	Construction Worker Travel Plan
dB	Decibel
DC	Direct current
DCO	Development consent order
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DES	Draft Environmental Statement
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
DfT	Department for Transport

Abbreviation	Full Term
DLL	District Level Licence
DM	Do-Minimum
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DrMP	Drainage Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DrWPA	Drinking Water Protected Area
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECML	East Coast Main Line
ECoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
eDNA	Environmental DNA
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMFs	Electric and magnetic fields
EMS	Environmental Management System
EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)
EN-5	National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)
EnvCoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
EPA	Environmental Protection Act 1990
EPR	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016
EPS	European Protected Species
EPSML	European Protected Species Mitigation Licence
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
FCD	Field Capacity Days
FLL	Functionally Linked Land
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment

Abbreviation	Full Term
FRAP	Flood Risk Activity Permit
FWRA	Foundation Works Risk Assessment
FZ	Flood Zone
GCN	Great crested newt
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEP	Good Ecological Potential
GGP	Great Grid Partnership
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GI	Geotechnical Investigation
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear/Geographic Information System (note context)
GLNP	Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	Gigawatt. One billion (10 ⁹) watts
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
ha	Hectare
HCA	Homes & Communities Agency
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLA	Historic Landscape Assessment
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HLCA	Historic Landscape Character Area
HM	His Majesty's
HMWB	Heavily Modified Water Body
HND	Holistic Network Design

Abbreviation	Full Term
HPI	Habitat of Principal Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
HVO	Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil
Hz	Hertz
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICCI	In-Combination Climate Change Impact
ICE	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation
ILP	Institution of Lighting Professionals
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IoQ	Institute of Quarrying
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission (replaced by the Planning Inspectorate)
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
ISEP	Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
kV/m	kilovolts per metre
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Areas
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LCS	Lincolnshire Connection Substations

Abbreviation	Full Term
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDP	Local Development Plan
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
LEMP	Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LERC	Local Environmental Records Centres
LGS	Local Geological Site
LHA	Local highway authority
LI	Landscape Institute
LIR	Local Impact Reports
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LoD	Limits of Deviation
LPA	Local planning authority
LRERC	Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LSOA	Lower Super Output Areas
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	metre
MCAA	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zones
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MoRPh	Modular River Survey
MP	Member of Parliament
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement

Abbreviation	Full Term
MW	Megawatt. One million watts
NAFRA	National Flood Risk Assessment
NAQO	National Air Quality Objective
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy
NB	Note well (<i>nota bene</i>)
NBGRC	Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Record Centre
NBIS	Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NBRC	Northamptonshire Biodiversity Records Centre
NC	Natural Capital
NCA	National Character Area
NCN	National Cycle Network
NCR	National Cycle Route
NERC Act	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
NESO	National Energy System Operator
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
NFM	Natural Flood Management
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NIA	Noise Important Areas
NIC	National Infrastructure Commission
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NMU	Non-Motorised User
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO	Nitrogen Monoxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOA	Network Options Assessment
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NPG	Northern Power Grid

Abbreviation	Full Term
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NRFA	National River Flow Archive
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NSN	National Site Network
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor
NTL	Normal Tide Limit
NTS	Not to Scale / Non-Technical Summary (note context)
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones
OD	Ordnance Datum
OELS	Organic Entry Level Stewardship
OFWAT	Water Services Regulation Authority
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
OHL	Overhead Line
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008
PADSS	Principal Areas of Disagreement Summary Statements
PAS 2080	Publicly Available Specification 2080
PAWS	Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites
PD	Permitted Development
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulphonate
PHE	Public Health England
PIC	Personal Injury Collision

Abbreviation	Full Term
PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PRF	Potential Roost Features
pSAC	Proposed Special Area of Conservation
pSPA	Proposed Special Protection Area
PSR	Primary Surveillance Radar
PTES	Protected Trust for Endangered Species
PV	Photovoltaic
Radar	Radio Detection and Ranging
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAMS	Risk Assessment and Method Statement
RBD	River Basin Districts
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RCA	River Condition Assessment
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RLCT	Regional Landscape Character Types
RNR	Roadside Nature Reserves
RoFSW	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water
RPA	Root Protection Area
RPG	Registered Park and Garden
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RVAA	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEI	Site of Ecological Importance
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SF ₆	Sulphur hexafluoride
SGT	Supergrid transformer
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area

Abbreviation	Full Term
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMR	Standardised Mortality Rate
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SOR	Strategic Options Report
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SQSS	Security and Quality of Supply Standard
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSS	Substation Siting Study
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TA	Transport Assessment
TAN	Technical Advice Note
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
UGC	Underground Cabling
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UK	United Kingdom
UKBAP	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan
UKCEH	United Kingdom Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
UKHAP	United Kingdom Habitat Action Plan
UKHSA	United Kingdom Health Security Agency
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

Abbreviation	Full Term
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VP	Vantage Point
WC	Wetness Class
WeBS	Wetland Birds Survey
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	The World Health Organization
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WMEL	Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire
ZoI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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