



# Humber Low Carbon Pipelines

Preliminary Environmental Information Report  
Volume II Glossary and Abbreviations  
October 2022

nationalgrid

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# 1. Glossary

Term	Definition
Above Ground Installation (AGI)	Structures, buildings and other apparatus such as constituent elements of block valves, pig traps and the pump facility relating to the carbon dioxide or hydrogen pipeline transportation infrastructure that are above ground level.
(Major) Accident	An event (for instance, train derailment or major road traffic accident) that threatens immediate or delayed serious effects to human health, welfare and/or the environment.
Additionality	HM Treasury Green Book and describes a methodology for defining the additional economic benefits arising from an intervention.
Aerial Photograph	A photograph taken using fixed or rotary wing aircraft or satellite which can be used to reveal archaeological or other features within a landscape and aid in assessment.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A framework for determining the physical quality of the land at national, regional and local levels. This is based on the long-term physical limitations of land for agricultural use. There are a number of factors that affect the grade and the main ones are climate, site and soil characteristics, and the interactions between them.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are areas that are likely to exceed the national air quality objective for a specific pollutant. They are determined by Local Authorities.
Air Quality Strategy	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the Devolved Administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term. The Strategy sets objectives for the main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives is monitored where people regularly spend time and might be exposed to air pollution.
Allocated Minerals Site	A site allocated for minerals development but not yet developed.
Ancient Woodland	Ancient Woodland is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient Woodland is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland sites. Both types are classed as ancient woods.
Applicant	National Grid Carbon Limited (NGCL) is part of National Grid Ventures (NGV), the division of National Grid plc, responsible for

Term	Definition
	both developing and operating a portfolio of low carbon and renewable energy businesses in the UK and US.
Application	The Application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) that is submitted by the Applicant to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
Appropriate Assessment	Where a likely significant effect on the integrity of a European site/s cannot be ruled out at the screening stage of a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), an Appropriate Assessment is required to further assess adverse impacts.
Archaeological Interest	There will be archaeological interest in a Heritage Asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Archaeological Remains	Artefacts or physical evidence of past human activity which have been recovered or discovered as part of archaeological investigation.
As Low As Reasonably Practice (ALARP)	For a Risk to be ALARP, the cost, time or effort involved in reducing the Risk further would be grossly disproportionate to the benefit gained.
Asset (Heritage)	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
A-weighted	See 'Frequency Weighting Networks'.
Background Sound Level $L_{A90,T}$	A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90% of the specified period 'T'.
Baseline	A reference level of existing Environmental Conditions against which a project is measured and controlled.
Baseline Studies	Work done to determine and describe the current Environmental Conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Bedrock Geology	Term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth that are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.
Best and Most Versatile Land	Land comprising Grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land classification (ALC) system.

Term	Definition
Best Practice Measures	Professional procedures that are accepted or prescribed as being correct or most effective to maintain quality.
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of the earth's living resources. The total range of variability among systems and organisms at the following levels of organisation: bioregional, Landscape, ecosystem, Habitats, communities, Species, populations, individuals, genes and the structural and functional relationships within and between these different levels.
Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan	A document detailing the mechanism to secure the protection, enhancement and provision of proposed biodiversity improvements, including maintenance and monitoring commitments.
Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy (BES)	A document identifying strategic opportunities and targets to improve habitat quality, connectivity and ecosystem services, including the delivery of Net Gain.
Biodiversity Net Gain	An approach to development and/or land management that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand.
Biotope	An area of uniform environmental conditions providing a living place for a specific assemblage of plants and animals.
Block Valve	Block valves are located at intermediate points along a pipeline and are required for isolation and monitoring of the carbon dioxide or hydrogen pipeline transportation systems. These would include buried pipework, valves, and an instrument building.
Carbon Capture	The capture of anthropogenic carbon dioxide from industrial sources and power stations that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere.
Carbon capture, usage and storage (CCUS)	The process whereby anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions from power stations and industrial facilities are captured at the source before being compressed and transported to be injected under high pressure into depleted oil and gas fields or natural saline geological formations, either onshore or offshore, or used in industrial process.
Carbon Dioxide Storage	The locations for or act of providing the long-term subsea geological storage of carbon dioxide.
Carrying capacity	The maximum number of organisms or amount of biomass that can be supported in a given area or by an ecosystem.
Climate Change	The long-term shift in the Earth's weather patterns or average temperature.

Term	Definition
Combined Effects	The interaction and combination of different residual (post-mitigation) environmental effects of the Project affecting the same Receptor. For example, visual and noise effects during construction affecting the same residential dwelling.
Community Infrastructure	Community facilities such as schools, doctor's surgeries, community centres, open space, child's play space, recreation facilities and sports facilities etc.
Compensation	Measures taken to offset the loss of, or permanent damage to, ecological features despite mitigation. Compensation addresses negative effects which are residual, after avoidance and mitigation have been considered. Depending on circumstances, compensation measures may be located within or outside the Site.
Connected Projects	An existing or proposed development that will generate, use or store carbon dioxide or hydrogen, which will be connected to the proposed carbon dioxide and/or hydrogen infrastructure provided by the Project.
Connectivity	A measure of the functional availability of the habitats needed for a particular species to move through a given area. Examples include the flight lines used by bats to travel between roosts and foraging areas or the corridors of appropriate habitat needed by some slow colonising species if they are to spread.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Conservation Status	The state of a species or habitat including for example, extent, abundance, distribution and their trends.
Conservation Strategy	<p>A live document that aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Set out the Applicant's commitment to net gain (in terms of biodiversity and natural capital) as part of the Project and maximise opportunities for biodiversity enhancement delivered by the Project;</li> <li>● Identify habitats and species across the Project corridor that are of national, regional and local importance and outline a plan of action for their protection, management and enhancement in adherence to the mitigation hierarchy (i.e. firstly seeking to avoid effects etc.); and</li> <li>● Demonstrate how the Applicant will measure its commitments to nature conservation throughout construction and aftercare by providing a framework for maintenance and monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>The Conservation Strategy is separated into three Parts:</p>

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part A – Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy;</li> <li>• Part B – Ecology Surveys: Scope and Methodology; and</li> <li>• Part C – Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan.</li> </ul>
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	Document containing the register of environmental actions and commitments setting out methods to avoid, minimise and mitigate impact on the environment and the surrounding area and the protocols to be followed in implementing these measures in accordance with environmental commitments during the Construction Stage.
Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)	Part of the construction site from which all pedestrian and vehicle activity is excluded by protective fencing.
Construction Stage	The stage during which construction and installation works for the Project take place.
Consultation Documents	The documents submitted to support the formal pre-application consultation under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008). They include “ <i>plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development</i> ” as stated in subsection (4) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
Construction Compound	A secure area from which work is managed and resourced, including, but not limited to, temporary offices, workshops, parking, storage areas etc.
Cumulative Effects	The effects of the Project in cumulation with other existing development and/or approved development.
Decommissioning	The final process of shutting down the infrastructure comprised in the Project when it is no longer required once it has reached end of life.
Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP)	Document containing the register of environmental actions and commitments setting out methods to avoid, minimise and mitigate Impact on the environment and surrounding area and the protocols to be followed in implementing these measures in accordance with environmental commitments during the decommissioning Stage.
Derogation licence	A legally binding permit for activities that would otherwise be permitted under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).
Designated Asset	A heritage asset which is protected under legislation such as the Ancient Monuments Act 1979 or the Planning Act 1990. These are nationally important assets which are protected under law.

Term	Definition
Development Consent Order (DCO)	Development Consent Order (DCO) is a Statutory Instrument (SI) made by the Secretary of State (SoS) pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).
Dewatering	The action of removing groundwater or surface water from a construction site or work area.
Direct Effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Project.
Disaster	A man-made/external hazard (such as an act of terrorism) or a natural hazard (such as an earthquake) with the potential to cause an event or situation that meets the definition of a major accident.
Discretionary Advice Service (DAS)	An advisory service offered by Natural England for complex development proposals that affect the environment. The DAS offers tailored advice aiming to reduce potential risk, delay and added cost.
District Level Licensing (DLL)	DLL is a type of strategic mitigation licence for great crested newts (GCN) granted in certain areas at a Local Authority or wider scale with the aim of improved conservation outcomes for GCN. Where a DLL scheme is in place, developers can make a financial contribution to strategic, off-site habitat compensation instead of applying for a separate licence or carrying out individual detailed surveys.
Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Catchment areas that influence the water quality for their respective Drinking Water Protected Area (Surface Water), which are at risk of failing the drinking water protection objectives.
East Coast Cluster	The East Coast Cluster comprises proposed common offshore infrastructure (to be developed by the Northern Endurance Partnership), and terrestrial infrastructure in each of the Humber and Teesside regions, to decarbonise industry and establish a platform for economic growth. The East Coast Cluster constitutes the Net Zero Teesside, Zero Carbon Humber and Northern Endurance partnerships
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Person or persons providing technical advice and managing ecological risks during construction such as measures to protect ecological features, assistance on how to achieve compliance with legislation and managing contractors engaged in providing ecological mitigation
Ecological feature	Habitats, species or ecosystems.
Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA)	The process of identifying, quantifying and evaluating potential effects of development-related or other proposed actions on habitats, species and ecosystems.

Term	Definition
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
Ecosystem services	The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life possible and valuable. They include products or “goods” for example food, water and timber, and non-material benefits or “services” for example recreation and tourism.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance, or sensitivity, of the ecological feature in accordance with defined significance criteria.
EIA Directive	Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended). The initial Directive of 1985 and its three amendments have been codified by Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011. Directive 2011/92/EU has been amended in 2014 by Directive 2014/52/EU.
EIA Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
EIA Scoping Opinion	The Secretary of State’s written opinion as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the environmental statement.
EIA Scoping Report	A report prepared by an applicant to provide the information required under the EIA Regulations to request a Scoping Opinion from the Secretary of State.
Engagement	Dialogue with stakeholders on the Project which occurs in addition to the Statutory Consultation required under the EIA Regulations. The dialogue is technical and associated with the topics in the EIA.
Enhancement	Improved management of ecological features or provision of new ecological features, resulting in a net benefit to biodiversity, which is unrelated to a negative impact or is ‘over and above’ that required to mitigate/compensate for an impact.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing the significance of effects from the Proposed Development, undertaken in accordance with The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations).
Environmental Statement (ES)	A statement prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the likely effects of a development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile.

Term	Definition
Equivalent Continuous Sound Pressure Level, $L_{Aeq,T}$	Average of total sound energy measured over a specific period. It is the equivalent steady, continuous sound level, which has the same energy as a measured fluctuating sound.
European Protected Species (EPS)	Plant or animal species receiving full protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).
Extended Phase 1 habitat survey	A standardised system for classifying and mapping habitats.
External Influencing Factor	A factor which occurs beyond the limits of the Project that may present a risk to the Project, e.g. if an external disaster occurred (e.g. earthquake, Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) site major accident) it would increase the risk of serious damage to an environmental receptor associated with the Project.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	An assessment of the risk of flooding.
Flood Zones	Zones based on the annual probability of flooding from Fluvial and tidal sources, as defined in the Flood Map for Planning. Areas are categorised into one of the following: Flood Zone 1, Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3a or Flood Zone 3b.
Flood Zone 2	This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 (1%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from rivers, or between a 1 in 200 (0.5%) and 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) annual probability of flooding from the sea in any year.
Flood Zone 3a	This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 (1%) or greater annual probability of flooding from rivers or a 1 in 200 (0.5%) or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea in any year.
Flood Zone 3b	This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.
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.
Frequency Weighting Networks	A-weighting corresponds to the typical human frequency response to sound. Sound levels measured with an A-weighting are expressed in dB(A).
Functionally Linked Land	Areas of land or sea outside of the boundary of a European site that may be important ecologically in supporting the populations for which the site has been designated or classified. Occasionally impacts to such habitats can have a significant effect upon the species interest of such sites, where these habitats are considered to be functionally linked to the Site.

Term	Definition
Future Baseline	The likely evolution of the baseline without implementation of the Proposed Development.
Geographical Information System (GIS)	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	Gases that absorb and emit reflected solar radiation which result in the warming of the Earth's atmosphere. It is absorbed and emitted at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds. The six main GHGs whose emissions are human caused are: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbon and sulphur hexafluoride. In combination, these GHG emissions are commonly expressed in terms of 'carbon dioxide equivalents' according to their relative global warming potential. For this reason, the shorthand 'carbon' may be used to refer to GHGs.
Greenfield runoff rate	The rate of rainfall runoff that would occur from a site in its undeveloped and therefore undisturbed state.
Groundwater	Groundwater is the store of water present beneath the Earth's surface in rock and soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations.
Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem	Wetlands such as springs, flushes and fens which are fed by groundwater rather than rainfall or surface runoff. They are particularly sensitive to hydrological changes caused by development. Foundations, borrow pits and linear infrastructure such as roads, tracks and trenches can disrupt groundwater flow and impact upon these sensitive habitats.
Habitat	The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs. Often used in the wider sense referring to major assemblages of plants and animals found together.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A process which helps determine likely significant effects and (where appropriate) assesses adverse impacts on the integrity of European sites, required under the Habitats Directive and Regulations. The process consists of up to four stages of assessment: screening, appropriate assessment, assessment of alternative solutions and assessment of imperative reasons of over-riding public interest (IROPI) and compensatory measures.
Hazard	Anything with the potential to cause harm, including ill-health and injury, damage to property or the environment; or a combination of these.
Hazardous Waste	Waste containing material or substances harmful to humans or the environment.

Term	Definition
Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	HIA is a tool to identify and optimise the health and wellbeing impacts of planning.
Heavy Duty Vehicle	Vehicles greater than 3.5 tonnes unladen weight.
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
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 Non-Designated Heritage Assets.
Historic Environmental Record (HER)	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Historic Landfill	A known, closed, landfill site.
Historic Landscape	The historic landscape is a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.
HM Treasury Green Book	Her Majesty's Treasury guidance on how to appraise policies, programmes and projects, including principles of economic assessment.
Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)	A special steerable drill used to create an arced hole beneath the obstacle being crossed, slightly larger than the pipe. A winch then pulls the pipe through in a string – a long, welded section of pipe assembled onsite.
Humber Low Carbon Pipelines (the Project)	<p>The development for which a Development Consent Order (DCO) is sought to cover the terrestrial elements of onshore pipeline infrastructure to transport carbon dioxide and hydrogen. The pipeline system will start at the Drax Power Station in the west and finish at mean low water spring at a landfall location on the Holderness Coast.</p> <p>The Project includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An onshore pipeline system to transport carbon dioxide from industrial and power sector Connected Projects, including proposed hydrogen production plants in the Humber area.</li> <li>● An onshore pipeline system to transport hydrogen from production plants of Connected Projects to end users (aligned with the carbon dioxide pipeline system).</li> </ul>

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A tunnel beneath the Humber Estuary including drive shaft and reception pit.</li> <li>● AGIs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pump Facility close to the Holderness coast to increase the pressure of the carbon dioxide for transportation offshore to the storage facility;</li> <li>○ Pipeline inspection gauge (PIG) traps, strategically located along the pipeline system, to ensure pipelines can be cleaned and inspected;</li> <li>○ Connection arrangements in the vicinity of the Connected Projects;</li> <li>○ Multi-junction installations at both sides of the River Humber crossing; and</li> <li>○ Block valves to allow sections of the pipelines to be isolated for maintenance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● A landfall on the Holderness coast which is the 'landing' point for the offshore carbon dioxide pipeline transportation system so it can connect into the Pumping Facility; this is where the carbon dioxide transportation pipeline infrastructure transitions from the onshore to the marine environment.</li> </ul>
Hydrology	The movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the earth.
Impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Project.
Important Ecological Features (IEFs)	Ecological features requiring specific assessment within EclA. Ecological features can be important for a variety of reasons (e.g. quality and extent of designated sites or habitats, habitat/species rarity).
Impact Risk Zone (IRZ)	A GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.
Important Ecological Feature (IEFs)	Ecological features requiring specific assessment within EclA. Ecological features can be important for a variety of reasons (e.g. quality and extent of designated sites or habitats, habitat / species rarity).
Indirect Effect	An effect that results indirectly from the Project, as a consequence of a 'Direct Effect', often occurring away from the Site, or as a

Term	Definition
	result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effect.
Inert Waste	Waste that will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter that it comes into contact with, in a way likely to cause environmental pollution or harm to human health.
Institute of Air Quality Management	The Institute of Air Quality Management is the professional body for air quality professionals. It occasionally produces guidance that is widely used and accepted by consultants and councils (dependent on the nature of the project).
Internal Drainage Board	Each internal drainage board (IDB) is a public body that manage water levels in an area, known as an internal drainage district, where there is a special need for drainage. They undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.
Internal Influencing Factor	A factor which occurs within the limits of the Project that may present a risk to the Project.
Inter-project cumulative effects	The residual (post-mitigation) environmental effects of the Project combining and interacting with the residual environmental effects of committed development(s) affecting the same Receptor. For example, cumulative construction traffic effects upon a residential dwelling from the Project and a proposed housing development.
Inter-tidal zone	The area where the sea/ocean meets the land between high and low tides.
Intra-project combined effects	The interaction and combination of different residual (post-mitigation) environmental effects of the Project affecting the same Receptor. For example, visual and noise effects during construction affecting the same residential dwelling.
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)	A process by which local authorities and health services assess the health, care and wellbeing needs of the community within Local Authority geographic areas.
Key Reptile Site	Sites meeting specified criteria characterising the importance of the reptile population/s present.
Keystone habitat	Habitat of high intrinsic ecological value and of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity. Keystone habitats are central to the framework of the Conservation Strategy.
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.

Term	Definition
Landfall	A 'landing' point on the Holderness coast for connection to the offshore pipeline transportation system where the transportation pipeline infrastructure transitions from the onshore to the marine environment.
Land Use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and infrastructure use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Landscape	Landscape is about the relationship between people and place. It provides the setting for our day-to-day lives. The European Landscape Convention (ELC) defines landscape as “ <i>an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors</i> ”.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant effect of change resulting from development both on the Landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and Visual Amenity.
Landscape Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of Elements in the Landscape that makes one Landscape different from another.
Landscape Character Area	These are unique geographical areas of a particular landscape character type. Landscape character areas take on the names of specific places.
Landscape Character Type	Distinct types of landscape which are generic in character in that they may occur in different parts of the country, but wherever they are they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern.
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	Lead in managing local flood risks (i.e. risks of flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary (smaller) watercourses), ensuring co-operation between the Risk Management Authorities in their area under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
Light Duty Vehicle	Cars and small vans less than 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle weight.
Likely Significant Effect	<p>The significance of an environmental effect is typically a function of the 'value' or 'sensitivity' of the receptor and the 'magnitude' or 'scale' of the impact. Combining the environmental value of the resource or receptor with the magnitude of change produces a significance of effect category.</p> <p>The definition of a significant effect for each environmental topic will be contained within their respective chapters of the Environmental Statement.</p>
Limit of Deviation	These limits show the maximum area within which the Project could be installed. This flexibility is required in order to deal with

Term	Definition
	unforeseen circumstances, such as ground conditions and local features such as archaeology.
Listed Building	Building or structure listed by the Secretary of State as being of ' <i>special architectural or historic interest</i> '.
Local Development Plan (LDP)	The set of documents and plans that sets out the local authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A site designated by principal local authorities under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area of the UK.
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Non-statutory sites selected against local selection criteria for their nature conservation value.
Low Carbon Hydrogen	Hydrogen which has been produced with minimal atmospheric emissions of carbon dioxide.
Macro-invertebrate	Invertebrate species large enough to see without a microscope and often with at least one aquatic life-stage.
Made Ground	Areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity such as embankments and spoil heaps, on the natural ground surface.
Main River	A watercourse shown as such on the Flood Map for Planning and can include any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water in, into or out of a main river. Main Rivers are usually larger streams and rivers, but also include smaller watercourses of strategic drainage importance. Main Rivers are under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency who have powers to carry out flood defence works to Main Rivers.
Main Works Contractor	Appointed to design, plan, manage and monitor the construction phase of the Project and coordinate the various contractors associated with this phase.
Magnitude	A combination of the scale, extent and duration of an effect.
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	A site designated under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) to protect nationally important habitats and species.
Maximum Sound Pressure Level or Maximum Noise Level L <sub>AFmax</sub>	Maximum sound pressure level occurring within a specified period, with a fast time weighting (0.125 second averaging time).

Term	Definition
Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)	The highest level which spring tides reach on average over a period of time.
Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS)	The lowest level which spring tides reach on average over a period of time.
Mineral Safeguarding Area	An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.
Mitigation Measures	Actions proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible, offset significant adverse effects arising from the whole or specific elements of the Project.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Land declared under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 or Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The document that sets out Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF was last revised on 20 July 2021.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	Overarching policy designated under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) concerning the planning and consenting of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the UK.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Projects which fall under one of the categories in Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008).
Nationally Designated Site	Areas of land subject to protection through UK legislation, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR).
Natural Capital Value (NCV)	The value of that part of nature which directly or indirectly underpins benefits to people, including ecosystems, species, freshwater, soils, minerals, the air and oceans, as well as natural processes and functions.
Net Gain	Measures which are over and above those implemented to reduce the effects arising from development activities.
Night Vision Aid (NVA)	Night vision, thermal imaging or infra-red cameras, used to assist with the visual identification of bat roosts during low light conditions
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone	Areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution.
Nitrogen Dioxide	Combustion processes emit a mixture of nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) and primarily nitric oxide (NO) which is quickly oxidised in the atmosphere to nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ). Nitrogen dioxide has a variety of environmental and health impacts. It is a respiratory

Term	Definition
	irritant which may exacerbate asthma and possibly increase susceptibility to infections.
Non-designated Asset	A heritage asset which is recorded by the local planning authority on the Historic Environment Record (HER). These assets are protected by planning policy and can be deemed of equal value to designated assets thus earning equivalent protection.
Non-hazardous Waste	Waste that is not inert or hazardous. Includes rubbish or recycling that causes no harm to human or environmental health.
Non-Native Invasive Species (NNIS)	Species which have been introduced into areas outside their natural range through human actions and are posing a threat to native wildlife.
Non-road Mobile Machinery	Any mobile machine, item of transportable industrial equipment or vehicle (with or without bodywork) that is: not intended for carrying passenger or goods on the road and is installed with a combustion engine, either an internal spark ignition petrol engine or a compression ignition diesel engine (e.g. some items of construction equipment).
Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP)	The Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP) was formed in 2020 as the carbon dioxide transportation and storage company which will deliver the onshore and offshore infrastructure needed to capture carbon from a range of emitters across Teesside and the Humber and transport to offshore storage in the Endurance store. NEP is a collaboration between BP, Equinor, National Grid, Shell and Total.
Occupational Hazard	A workplace condition that causes a risk to employee health.
Open Cut	A method of pipeline installation that requires opening up the surface of the ground with a linear trench to the required width and depth for installing a pipeline. It is typically utilised for open countryside or crossings where there are minimal obstacles, for example, narrow roads or tracks with a low volume of traffic.
Operational Stage	The stage after which the Project is handed over by the relevant construction contractors and approved for operation. It will remain in its Operational Stage until operations cease.
Order Limits	The outer limits for the Project, including the pipeline route and any temporary working areas that would be required to install the pipeline, such as access routes, and working compounds. The limits will be shown on the Works Plans produced.
Ordinary Watercourse	Any river, stream, ditch, drain, cut, dyke, sluice, sewer (other than a public sewer) and passage through which water flows that does not form part of a Main River. The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) or Internal Drainage Board (IDB) where relevant, has

Term	Definition
	powers for Ordinary Watercourses that are similar to those held by the Environment Agency for Main Rivers.
Orthophoto	A large, map-quality image with high detail and resolution made by combining many smaller images called orthophotos. These orthophotos are aerial photographs that have been corrected for lens distortion, camera tilt, perspective, and topographic relief.
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
Particulate Matter	Airborne Particulate Matter includes a wide range of particle sizes and different chemical constituents. It consists of both primary components, which are emitted directly into the atmosphere, and secondary components, which are formed within the atmosphere as a result of chemical reactions. Of greatest concern to public health are the particles small enough to be inhaled into the deepest parts of the lung. Air Quality Objectives are in place for the protection of human health for PM10 and PM2.5 – particles of less than 10 and 2.5 micrometres in diameter, respectively.
Patch quality	An approach to ecological management focusing on the quality of discrete habitat patches which contributes to the maintenance of the structure, function and dynamics of the wider ecosystem.
Pathway	Route whereby a hazardous substance may come into contact with the receptor: examples include ingestion of contaminated soil and leaching of contaminants from soil into watercourses.
Peat Soils	Soils comprising predominantly partially decomposed organic material, usually black in colour and waterlogged.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause serious workplace injuries and illnesses.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife Habitat. It enables a basic assessment of habitat type and its potential importance for nature conservation.
Pipeline Inspection Gauge (PIG)	A device used for internal inspection, cleaning and monitoring of a pipeline.
PIG Trap	A PIG trap is an above ground horizontally mounted pipework vessel installed at either end of a section of buried pipeline to allow a pipeline inspection gauge (PIG) to be inserted into the pipeline for the purposes of cleaning, monitoring and inspection. A PIG would be launched from a PIG trap at one end of the pipeline and retrieved from a PIG trap at the other end of the pipeline.
Pipe Trench	A method of pipeline installation that requires opening up the surface of the ground with a linear trench to the required width and

Term	Definition
	depth for installing a pipeline. It is typically utilised for open countryside or crossings where there are minimal obstacles, for example, narrow roads or tracks with a low volume of traffic.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The Government agency responsible for administering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS).
Potential Roost Feature (PRF)	A feature within a structure or tree that is suitable to be used by roosting bats.
Potential Significant Effect (See also Likely Significant Effect)	Evidence that an environmental effect assessment may have the potential to be significant
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)	Preliminary ecological surveys have a range of purposes; one key use is to gather data on existing conditions, often with the intention of conducting a preliminary assessment of likely impacts of proposed developments or establishing the baseline for future monitoring. As a precursor to a proposed project, some evaluation is usually made within these appraisals of the ecological features present, as well as scoping for notable Species or Habitats, identification of potential constraints to the Project and recommendations for Mitigation Measures.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is the report prepared by the Applicant, containing Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI).
Primary Mitigation	Modifications to the location or design of the development made during the pre-application phase that are an inherent part of the project, and do not require additional action to be taken.
Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA)	A detailed inspection of a structure/tree to look for features that bats could use for entry/exit and roosting and to search for signs of bats. The aim of this survey is to determine the actual or potential presence of bats and the need for further survey and/or mitigation.
Principal Aquifer	These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. In most cases, Principal Aquifers are aquifers previously designated as major aquifers.
Priority Habitat Inventory	A spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI).
Project	See Humber Low Carbon Pipeline.

Term	Definition
Proposed Order Limits	The parameters of and issues considered within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).
Proximity Principle	Managing waste as near as possible to its place of production.
Pump Facility	A facility that would pressurise the carbon dioxide for onward transportation to the storage site.
Ramsar Site	A wetland site of international importance designated under the criteria of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands for containing representative, rare or unique wetland types for their importance in conserving biological diversity.
Rating Level, $L_{Ar,Tr}$	Specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound (impulsivity, tonality, intermittency)
Reception Pit	An excavated pit to receive the construction equipment used to cross under an obstruction or the pipeline.
Receptor	A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the Project.
Recovery	Any operation, the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.
Recycling	Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes.
Refugia	Artificial objects, primarily of corrugated metal or roofing felt, used in reptile surveys to increase the likelihood of discovering reptiles because they absorb and trap heat offering reptiles an excellent means to gain warmth, while also providing protection from predation and disturbance.
Registered Park and Garden	A site included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in England. Registered parks and gardens are designated heritage assets and subject to the planning policies within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
Register of Commitments	The Register of Commitments identifies the design, construction and operational commitments included within the Technical Chapters of the Environmental Statement (ES) to address the potential environmental effects of the Project.
Reuse	A material is used again for the same purpose as was originally intended.

Term	Definition
Risk	The likelihood of an impact occurring, combined with the effect or consequence(s) of the impact on a receptor if it does occur.
Risk Event	An identified, unplanned event, which is considered relevant to the Project and has the potential to be a Major Accident and/or Disaster subject to assessment of its potential to result in a significant adverse effect on an environmental receptor.
Rochdale Envelope	The Rochdale Envelope is an acknowledged way of dealing with an application comprising EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) development, where details of a project have not been fully resolved by the time the application is submitted. The term is used to describe those elements of a scheme that have not yet been finalised, but yet can be accommodated within certain limits and parameters allowing the likely significant effects of a project to be presented in the Environmental Statement (ES) as a worst case. It also provides the opportunity to assess aspects of a development where the detailed design is to be developed post grant of a DCO and approved by the local planning authority under a Requirement.
Scheduled Monument	'Scheduled monument' means any monument which is for the time being included in the schedule compiled and maintained by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media, and Sport. This is a designated asset which is protected by the Ancient Monuments Act 1979.
Scoping	An exercise undertaken pursuant to the EIA Regulations, to determine the topics to be addressed within the Environmental Statement (ES).
Secondary Aquifer	<p>These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary Aquifers are subdivided into two types:</p> <p>Secondary A – permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers;</p> <p>Secondary B – predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.</p> <p>The term 'Secondary Undifferentiated' is also used in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.</p>

Term	Definition
Secondary Mitigation	Actions that will require further activity in order to achieve the anticipated outcome. These may be imposed as part of the planning consent, or through inclusion in the Environmental Statement (ES).
Secretary of State (SoS)	In case of the Project, the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
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 that significance, or may be neutral.
Severance	The extent to which members of communities or habitats are able (or not able) to move around their community and access services/facilities.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the effect defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) are usually selected within a local authority area and support both locally and nationally threatened Habitats and Species that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) include habitats, geological features and landforms.
Soil Carbon	The carbon held within a soil as a result of biological activity and decomposition of organic matter.
Source	Hazardous substance that has the potential to cause adverse impacts.
Source Protection Zone	They are zones which show the level of risk to the abstraction (groundwater) from contamination. This could be from any activity that might cause pollution in the area. For example, storing pollutants like petrol underground, soakaways from septic tanks to the ground. The closer the activity, the greater the risk.
Special Crossing	The crossing by a pipeline of a manmade or natural feature such as watercourse, rail or road which require particular consideration with regards to the construction methods.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Land designated under the Conservation of Habitats and of Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Term	Definition
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Protected areas for birds in the UK designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)
Species	A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations.
Specific Sound Level, L <sub>s</sub>	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by the specific sound source at the assessment location over a given reference time interval.
Specific Sound Source	Sound source being assessed.
Statements of Common Ground	A Statement containing factual information pertaining to the Project that is agreed with Statutory Stakeholders.
Statutory Consultation	The Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008) requires an applicant to undertake public consultation in advance of submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Secretary of State (SoS). Statutory consultation must occur with 'statutory consultees' and the formal consultation period will normally last for 21 days.
Statutory Consultees	Planning law prescribes circumstances where the Secretary of State (SoS) is required to consult specified bodies prior to a decision being made on an application. Includes bodies such as: Environment Agency, Highways England, Historic England, Natural England, Parish Councils, among others.
Sterilised	Substantially constrain/prevent existing and potential future use and extraction of materials or minerals.
Study area	Extent to which a particular survey or study applies.
Subsoil	The soil layer(s) below the topsoil where there is less root and invertebrate activity. Often clearly distinguishable from the topsoil due to its colour.
Subtidal	Areas comprising a mosaic of seabed habitats of rock, sand, mud, and coarse and mixed sediments, supporting a diverse array of organisms.
Superficial Geology	The youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends back about 2.6 million years from the present.
Sustainable Urban Drainage (SuDs)	Sustainable drainage systems designed to manage stormwater locally (as close to its source as possible), to mimic natural

Term	Definition
	drainage and encourage the infiltration, attenuation and passive treatment of surface water runoff.
Temporary Works	Those parts of the works that allow or enable construction of the Project and which do not remain in place at the completion of the works proposed.
Temporary Vent Stack	A temporary item of vertical pipework which would be installed at an Above Ground Installation (AGI) to allow an isolated section of the pipework to be depressurised.
Tertiary Mitigation	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 practices used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects.
Topsoil	The upper soil layer which often contains higher levels of organic matter, root growth and invertebrate activity than the lower (subsoil) layers.
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of open urban space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Trackout	The transport of dust and dirt from the construction site onto the public road network.
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	An order made by a Local Planning Authority to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order prohibits certain tree works, damage and destruction of trees without the Local Planning Authority's written consent.
Trenchless	Trenchless technology is the science and engineering of installing underground pipes using various techniques which minimise the amount of excavation and associated environmental disturbance associated with Open Cut trenched techniques.
Tunnel Annulus	The region or space between the tunnel wall and the surrounding ground.
Umbrella species	Species selected for making conservation-related decisions, usually because protecting these species indirectly protects and benefits the many other species that comprise the ecological community of its habitat (the umbrella effect).
Vantage Point	A position or standpoint from which something is viewed or considered.

Term	Definition
Visual Amenity	Overall enjoyment of a particular area, surroundings or views in terms of people's activities - living, recreation, travelling through, visiting or working.
Visual Effect	An effect on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual Receptor	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the Project.
Waste	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends to discard or is required to discard.
Waste Hierarchy	Sets out the priorities that must be applied when managing waste.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	European directive which commits member states to achieve good qualitative status of all water bodies.
Water Body	A discrete body of water forming a physical Feature.
Wetlands	Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife.
Working Width	The temporary area within which pipeline construction activities are expected to take place.
Zero Carbon Humber (ZCH)	<p>A consortium of leading energy and industrial companies and academic institutions with a shared vision to transform the Humber region into the UK's first net-zero carbon cluster by 2040, through low carbon hydrogen, carbon capture and carbon removal technology, enabled by shared regional pipelines for hydrogen and carbon emissions and the common offshore NEP infrastructure.</p> <p>Zero Carbon Humber includes ABP, British Steel, Centrica Storage, Drax, Equinor, Mitsubishi Power, National Grid, px Group, SSE Thermal, Triton Power, Uniper and University of Sheffield Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre (AMRC).</p>
Zone of Influence (ZOI)	The areas/resources that may be affected by the changes caused by activities associated with a project.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	A map, digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, the Project is theoretically visible.

## 2. Abbreviations

Term	Definition
AADF	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic
AGI	Above Ground Installation
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Loads
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
BES	Biodiversity Enhancement Strategy
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BS	British Standard
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CDOIF	The Chemical and Downstream Oil Industries Forum
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSCS	Construction Skills Certification Scheme
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plans
DAS	Discretionary Advice Service
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DEMP	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
DLL	District Level License

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EMF	Electromagnetic Fields
EPS	European Protected Species
ERYC	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
ES	Environmental Statement
FEED	Front End Engineering Design
GCN	Great Crested Newt
HAZID	Hazard Identification
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HLCP	Humber Low Carbon Pipelines
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSWA	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
IACPC	Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate
IEFs	Important Ecological Features
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IRZ	Impact Risk Zone
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
LNR	Local Nature Reserve

Term	Definition
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MA&D	Major Accidents and Disasters
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
MWIA	Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment
NHS	National Health Service
NCV	Natural Capital Value
NLC	North Lincolnshire Council
NMU	Non-Motorised User
NNIS	Non-Native Invasive Species
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NVA	Night Vision Aid
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PHE	Public Health England
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRA	Preliminary Roost Assessment
PRF	Potential Roost Feature
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
PSR	Pipelines Safety Regulations
PSSR	Pressure Systems Safety Regulations
PWM	Precautionary Working Method

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
R2P2	Reducing Risks, Protecting People
RAM	Reasonable Avoidance Measure
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SDC	Selby District Council
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SPA	Swept Path Analysis
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TA	Transport Assessment
UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency
UKOPA	United Kingdom Onshore Pipeline Operators' Association
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WeBS	Wetland Bird Survey
WLDC	West Lindsey District Council
ZOI	Zone of Influence

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