

Yorkshire GREEN Project

Environmental Impact Assessment

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Glossary and Abbreviations

October 2021

nationalgrid

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Glossary of terms used in the PEIR

Term	Definition
2TW/YR 400kV overhead line	Existing 400kV overhead line running between Norton and Osbaldwick.
Abnormal Indivisible Loads	Large loads to be delivered to the construction site which by their nature cannot be broken into smaller multiple deliveries.
Above Ordnance Datum	An 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. Usually mean sea level is used for the datum.
Accidents and safety	In the context of traffic and transport, the risk of accidents occurring where the Project is expected to produce a change in the character of traffic.
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 measures	Further measures required in order to achieve the anticipated outcome. These may be implemented as part of the development consent or through inclusion in the ES. These are referred to as 'secondary measures' in accordance with Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidelines.

Term	Definition
Agricultural Land Classification	A standardised method for classifying agricultural land according to its versatility, productivity, and workability, based upon inter-related parameters including climate, relief, soil characteristics and drainage. These factors form the basis for classifying agricultural land into one of five grades (with Grade 3 land divided into Subgrades 3a and 3b), ranked from excellent (Grade 1) to very poor (Grade 5). ALC is determined using the MAFF Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land, 1988.
Abnormal Indivisible load	An Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) is any load that cannot be broken down into smaller loads for transport without undue expense or risk of damage
Air Quality Management Areas	If a local authority finds any places where the Air Quality Objectives (AQO) are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an AQMA there. This area could be just one or two streets, or it could be much bigger. Then the local authority will put together a plan to improve the air quality - a Local Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).
Air Quality Objectives	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 AQS Regulations report limit values at differing averaging periods for certain pollutants. There are limits provided for the protection of human health for SO ₂ , NO ₂ , Benzene, CO and Pb. Target values have been set for the concentration of PM _{2.5} .
Annex 1 habitat	Annex 1 Habitat refers to a habitat as defined under the EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Term	Definition
Archaeological Interest	A heritage asset with value from the potential to hold evidence about the past that can be retrieved through specialist investigation.
Architectural/Artistic Interest	A heritage asset with value from contemporary appreciation of a heritage asset's aesthetics.
Area of Outstanding National Beauty	An AONB is land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act). It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty.
Artificial ground	Deposits that have accumulated or been placed through human activity.
Associated development	Development which is associated with a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), as defined in section 115 of 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 Development Consent Order (DCO) application.
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 to the situation that would prevail in the future without the Project (the projected future baseline).
Best and Most Versatile 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.

Term	Definition
Biodiversity Net Gain	BNG is a concept that can be simply defined as providing more biodiversity than that which is lost through development. National Grid has made a commitment to delivering a BNG target of 10% above baseline on its development projects (as agreed with Ofgem).
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. With those on the red list being at most risk.
Bronze Age	-2,600BCE to -700BCE
Cable Sealing End Compound	Electrical infrastructure used as the transition point between overhead lines and underground cables. A compound on the ground acts as the principal transition point.
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).
Code of Construction Practice	A CoCP sets out the requirements, standards and procedures to which a developer and/or and contractor must adhere in order to manage the potential environmental effects of construction works.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	A CEMP sets out how a developer and/or and contractor would comply with all the requirements set out in the CoCP. 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 life cycle.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	A CTMP sets out the requirements for the management of construction traffic.
Corridor	A broad area, within which a new overhead line could be routed.
Cross-arm	The part of a pylon from which the conductors hang.

Term	Definition
Cumulative effects	There are two types of effect, in-combination effects and cumulative effects. The former occurs as a result of two or more impacts acting together (i.e. combined), to result in a new or changed effect on a single receptor. The latter arise as a result of the Project in combination with other large-scale existing developments, approved projects or projects in the application process as set out in Section 1 of Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 17 Cumulative effects assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects.
Decibel	Noise is conventionally measured in decibels (dB). The ratio between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound is a million to one in terms of the change in sound pressure. Due to this wide range, a scale based on logarithms is used in noise level measurement. The scale used is the dB scale which extends from 0 to 140dB corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level.
Demographic	Relating to the structure of populations.
Development Consent Order	Where the Secretary of State (SoS) 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 (such as public right of way diversions etc) and include authorisation for the compulsory acquisition of land.
Direct effects	Direct effects are those that result directly from the Project.
Double tee	A connection from both circuits on either side of the same structure, creating a third and fourth circuit on another structure.
Draft Order Limits	The draft Order Limits represent the anticipated maximum extent of land and

Term	Definition
Driver delay	boundary within which the Project may take place.
Dust	Generic term used to describe larger non-respirable airborne particulates (typically those which are deposited rapidly and normally associated with soiling / marking of property, cars, vegetation etc.).
Early Medieval	410 to 1066 CE.
East Coast Main Line	Electrified railway between London and Edinburgh.
Effects	For the purposes of the EIA and this PEIR, the term 'effects' are the consequences of changes or impacts (e.g. habitat becomes degraded by changes in drainage pattern).
Electricity System Operator	Body required to support and guide the future development of the electricity transmission system in Britain.
Electricity transmission system	<p>The electricity transmission system is made up largely of 400kV, 275kV and 132kV assets connecting separately owned generators, interconnectors, large demands 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.</p> <p>The electricity transmission system is designed to make sure there is sufficient transmission capacity to ensure that the system can be operated in an economic and efficient way by the ESO, ensuring power can be moved from where it is generated to demand centres across Britain. This planning and development of the electricity transmission system is governed by the Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS) which ensure that the network is developed and operated securely and is resilient to any</p>

Term	Definition
Electromagnetic fields	foreseeable network faults and disruption.
Embedded environmental measures	Electric fields are created by differences in voltage: the higher the voltage, the stronger will be the resultant field. Magnetic fields are created when electric current flows: the greater the current, the stronger the magnetic field. An electric field will exist even when there is no current flowing. If current does flow, the strength of the magnetic field will vary with power consumption, but the electric field strength will be constant.
Environmental Gain	Modifications to the location, design or operation of the Project made during the pre-application phase that are an inherent part of the Project, and do not require additional action to be taken. These are referred to as 'primary measures' in accordance with IEMA guidelines and will be embedded within the design of the Project.
Environmental Impact Assessment	National Grid has defined 'Environmental Gain' with Ofgem as being an amalgam of BNG and the status of Natural Capital (NC). This sees a simple formula being used to calculate overall EG.
Environmental Statement	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 significant adverse effects.
Equipotential Zones	The outcome of the EIA process is reported within a document called an ES.
Fear and intimidation	A protection measure comprising an arrangement of conducting metallic footplates, designed to ensure that dangerous potential differences do not appear across the body of personnel working near ground based machinery.
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

Term	Definition
Flood Risk Assessment	and its proximity or the lack of protection caused by such factors as narrow pavement widths.
Future baseline	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 Energy Scenarios	This is the theoretical situation that would exist in the absence of the Project. This is based upon extrapolating the current baseline using technical knowledge of likely changes over the identified period (for example anticipated habitat change over time, climate change projections, traffic and waste volume growth over time, etc.).
Good practice measures	Published annually by the ESO to indicate future power requirements and where future connections may occur across the network.
Graduated Swathes	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 are referred to as 'tertiary measures' in accordance with the IEMA guidelines and would also be embedded within the design of the Project.
Ground dissolution (of limestone)	Indicate the broad areas where the components of the new overhead lines forming part of the Project are likely to be located.
Ground gas	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.
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

Term	Definition
	dioxide, methane, hydrogen sulphide and carbon monoxide.
Habitat of Principal Importance	HPI 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 'NERCs41 habitat'.
Habitats Regulations Assessment	A HRA refers to the several distinct stages of Assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a plan or project may adversely affect the integrity of a European site before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise the plan or project.
Heavy Duty Vehicle	Goods vehicles + buses >3.5t gross vehicle weight.
Hectare	Measurement unit of 10,000 squared metres
Heritage Significance	The significance of a heritage asset is the product of the value it holds for this and future generations as a result of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interests.
Historical Interest	A heritage asset with value from its association with past events or past people; or where a heritage asset is illustrative of a particular asset type, theme, or period.
Horizontal Directional Drilling	A construction method used to install electricity cables underground without the need to construct trenches.
Impacts	For the purposes of the EIA and this PEIR, the term 'impacts' is used to describe the changes (such as a hole in the ground) that arise as a result of the Project (e.g. changes in drainage pattern because of the hole in the ground).
Index of Multiple Deprivation	The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas

Term	Definition
Indirect and secondary effects	(neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD are calculated based on the following factors: income deprivation, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment.
Insulator	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 consequence of that damage is fire or flood risk to other receptors.
Inter-project effects	Insulators support the overhead high-voltage cables, are made of porcelain or toughened glass and keep the cables aware from the unearthed pylons.
Intra-project effects	Arise as a result of the Project in combination with other large-scale developments or projects.
Iron Age	Effects that occur as a result of two or more impacts acting together (i.e. combined, to result in a new or changed effects on a single receptor).
Kilometre	-800 BCE to 43 CE
Kilovolts	A unit of measurement (1000 metres)
Landscape Character Area	A unit of electromotive force, equal to 1,000 volts.
Landscape Character Type	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	Generic, typically homogenous types of landscape that may occur in different parts of the country. They have similar geology, topography, drainage patterns,

Term	Definition
	vegetation, land use, patterns of settlement and aesthetic character.
Light Duty Vehicle	Cars and small vans <3.5t gross vehicle weight.
Listed Building	A building or structure of special historical or architectural/artistic interest. Designated by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are likely to be listed, as are most buildings built between 1700 and 1850.
Local Geological Sites	A non-statutory designation for regionally important geological and geomorphological sites that have been identified as being of importance locally.
Local Wildlife Site	Non-statutory nature conservation sites of local value.
Lower Layer Super Output Area	LSOAs are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level	This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Made ground	Made ground is land where natural and undisturbed soils have largely been replaced by man-made or artificial materials.
Medieval	1066 to 1540 CE
Mesolithic	-10,000 to -4,000 BCE
Metre	Unit of measurement
Mobile elevating work platforms	A type of equipment that allows working at height comprising a working platform on an extending structure and chassis, with controls for operation.
Modern	1901 to present
National Cycle Network	The NCN is a UK-wide network of signed paths and routes for walking, cycling, wheeling and exploring outdoors.

Term	Definition
National Grid Electricity Transmission ('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.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	NSIPs are developments (relating to energy, transport, water, or waste) which are identified in the Planning Act 2008 and require a type of consent known as "development consent".
Natural Capital	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
Nitrous Dioxide	Reddish brown gas (in high concentrations), respiratory irritant and precursor to photochemical processes which produce other pollutants, photochemical smog and contribute to global warming.
Nitrous Oxide	Inert product of combustion, which does not contribute to local air pollution.
Non-Road Mobile Machinery	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.
Optical ground wire	A type of cable which runs between the tops of the pylons. The conductive part of the cable serves to bond adjacent towers to earth ground and shields the high-voltage conductors from lightning strikes. The optical fibres within the cable

Term	Definition
Options appraisal	can be used for high-speed transmission of data.
Options Identification and Selection	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.
Overhead line	Conductor (wire) carrying electric current, strung from pylon to pylon.
Palaeolithic	-1,000 000 to -10,000 BCE
Particulate matter	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 1/1000 th of a meter). PM _{2.5} is particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter.
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 cross roads as a result of changes in traffic volume,

Term	Definition
Permanent effects	composition and speed, the level of pedestrian activity, visibility and general physical conditions.
Phytotoxic	Displaying toxicity towards plants.
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.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	A report setting out the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment and to support consultation on Preliminary Environmental Information as set out in The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017
Primary measure	Environmental measure referred to as 'embedded measures' and comprise modifications to the location, design or operation of the Project made during the pre-application phase so are an inherent part of the Project, and do not require additional action to be taken. Examples include moving the location of a pylon to avoid an effect on a designated site or sensitive receptor.
Project Need Case	Sets out the reasons why the Project is required.
Public Rights of Way	These are designated routes under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which the public can use at any time.
Pylon	Overhead line structure used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators and fittings.
Radon	A naturally occurring radioactive chemical element, which occurs as a gas.

Term	Definition
Ramsar sites	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Rating (electricity)	This term refers to the maximum amount of power that the equipment within a substation can safely operate in. Operating at a higher rating than equipment is designed for could lead to equipment damage.
Rating level (noise)	The specific sound level, with the addition of character corrections to consider certain acoustic features that could potentially increase the significance of impact. If no acoustic features are present, then the rating level is equal to the specific sound level.
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment such as water or a building that is affected by an effect.
Reconductoring	The replacement of old conductors (wires), insulators, earthwires, etc on an existing overhead line.
Registered Battlefield	Register of nationally significant military engagements maintained and designated by Historic England.
Registered Park and Garden	Register of historic parks, gardens, grounds, and planned open spaces maintained and designated by Historic England.
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.

Term	Definition
Root Protection Area	A notional area of tree root spread (as calculated per BS5837) considered as the minimum volume necessary to ensure tree health and function.
Section 41 of Natural Environment and Rural Communities 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 Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. These can be above or below-ground and do not need to be ancient.
Scoping Opinion	A Scoping Opinion is requested from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS, to inform the requirements of EIA process and ultimately the ES which will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Through the scoping process the views of the statutory consultees and other relevant organisations on the proposed scope of the EIA are sought.
Scoping Red Line Boundary	This was a boundary defined in the earlier stages of the Project at scoping, to represent the likely maximum extent of development at that time. Since the issue of the Scoping Opinion and further design development this boundary has been refined and replaced by the draft Order Limits.
Security and Quality of Supply Standard	The SQSS sets out a coordinated set of criteria and methodologies that the Transmission Licences shall use in the planning and operation of the national electricity transmission system.
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

Term	Definition
	setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate an asset, or may be neutral.
Severance	The separation of people from places and other people and places or impede pedestrian access to essential facilities.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level	This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
The Site	Term used describe all the land within the draft Order Limits
Site of Ecological Importance	An old system of designated sites designated by the local authority (Leeds City Council) on the basis of their wildlife and amenity value which are gradually being reviewed and reassessed against new LWS selection criteria and where they qualify will be replaced by LWS.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	Non-statutory nature conservation sites designated by North Yorkshire County Council and York unitary authority. These are equivalent to LWS.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	An area of land designated by Natural England as of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features.
Siting Area	An area of land within which a new CSEC or substation could be sited.
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.
Special Areas of Conservation	Protected areas in the UK designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales.
Special Protection Areas	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.

Term	Definition
Species of Principal Importance	Covered under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. The term is interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Species', 'Section 41 species' and 'NERCs41 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.
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	The SRN is made up of motorways and trunk roads (the most significant 'A' roads).
Substation	Electrical equipment in an electric power system through which electrical energy is passed for transmission, transformation, distribution or switching.
Super Grid Transformer	Used at substations along the electricity transmission system to increase or reduce voltage.
Temporary effects	These are effects that are related to environmental changes associated with a particular activity and that will cease when that activity finishes.
Tertiary measures	Environmental measure that would occur with or without input from the EIA feeding into the development process. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet other existing legislative requirements or actions that are considered to be standard practice used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects, for example, standard control measures implemented during construction.
Transboundary effects	Transboundary effects are those effects that would affect the environment in another state within the European Economic Area (EEA).

Term	Definition
Tree Preservation Order	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).
Visual effect	The change in the appearance of the landscape or townscape as a result of the development. This can be positive or negative.
World Heritage Site	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.
XC/XCP 275kV overhead line	Existing 275kV overhead line running between Monk Fryston and Poppleton.
XD/XC 275kV overhead line	Existing 275kV overhead line running between Poppleton and Knaresborough.
Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project (the Project, also known as Yorkshire GREEN)	The Project is required to reinforce the north to south boundary flow by 2027 enabling National Grid to meet future system demands which include several customer and transmission connections such as Scotland England Green Link (wind/hydro), Continental Interconnector (wind) and Hornsea P4 Windfarm (wind) and the Atlantic Super Connection (interconnector).
Zone of Influence	An identified geographical area around the Project where there is a potential for impacts to occur.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	The likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development, usually shown on a map.

Abbreviations used in the PEIR

Abbreviation	Definition
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AIDB	Ainsty Internal Drainage Board
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AONB	Area of Natural Beauty
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQEG	Air Quality Expert Group
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objectives
AQS	Air Quality Standards
ASR	Annual Status Report
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMS	Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic Noise Level
CAR-SOIL	Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (applied to contaminated Soil)
CAZ	Clean Air Zone
CC	City Council + Climate Change
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CDM	Construction (Design and Management)
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research Information Association
CO	Conservation Objective

Abbreviation	Definition
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
CPRS	Corridor and Preliminary Routing and Siting Study
CPRS	Corridor and Preliminary Routing and Siting Study
CRTN	Calculation for Road Traffic Noise
CSEC	Cable Sealing End Compound
CSEC	Cable Sealing End Compounds
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DLL	District Level Licencing
DMP	Drainage Management Plan
DMP	Drainage Management Plan
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
ECM	East Coast Mainline
EG	Environmental Gain
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELC	European Landscape Convention
ELF EMFs	Extremely Low Frequency Electric and Magnetic Fields
EM	Electro-magnetic
EMF	Electric and Magnetic Fields

Abbreviation	Definition
EPA	Environmental Protection Act 1990
EPS	European Protected Species
ES	Environmental Statement
ESA	Employment and Support Allowance
EU	European Union
FEED	Front-End Engineering Design
FIDB	Foss Internal Drainage Board
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FY	Future Year
GCN	Great Crested Newts
GEART	Guidelines for Assessment of Road Traffic
GI	Green Infrastructure
GI	Ground Investigations
GLVIA	Guidelines for Visual Impact Assessment
GP	General Practitioner
GPA	Good Practice Advice
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention Notes
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAM	Hambleton
HAR	Harrogate
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Good Vehicle
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HPI	Habitat of Principle Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
HSA	Hydrological Study Area
HSE	Health and Safety Executive

Abbreviation	Definition
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
KUOIDB	Kyle Upper Ouse Internal Drainage Board
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LCA	Landscape Character Areas
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
LILA	Locally Important Landscape Area
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authorities
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LV	LV
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Assessment
L_w	Guaranteed maximum sound power level
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MAFF	Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MOD	Ministry of Defence

Abbreviation	Definition
NCA	National Landscape Charter
NCA	National Landscape Character Assessment
NCA	National Charter Areas
NCN	National Cycle Network
NDHA	Non-Designated Heritage Assets
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (As amended)
NEYEDC	North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre
NGESO	National Grid Energy System Operator
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NGN	Northern Gas Network
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NHS	National Health Service
NIHHS	Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (Amendment) Regulations 2002
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPS (EN-1)	National Policy Statement for Energy
NPS (EN-5)	National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure
NPSE	National Policy Statement for Noise
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NSER	No Significant Effects Report
NSL	National Speed Limit
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptors
NTEM	National Trip End Model

Abbreviation	Definition
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NYCC	North Yorkshire Country Council
OAL	Open Access Land
OHL	Overhead Lines
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
ORPA	Other Route with Public Access
OS	Ordnance Survey
Pb	Lead
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PIA	Personal Injury Accident
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PM ₁₀	aerodynamic diameter of 10µm
PM _{2.5}	aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm
PPC	Pollution Prevention Control
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance
PPG-N	Planning Policy Guidance - Noise
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Sites
RNAG	Reason for Not Achieving Good status
RoFSW	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAGE	Stakeholder Advisory Group on ELF EMF
SEI	Sites of Environmental Interest
SEL	Selby
SEO	Statement of Environmental Opportunity

Abbreviation	Definition
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SGI	Sites of Geological Interest
SGT	Super Grid Transformers
SINC	Site of Important Nature Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SOR	Strategic Options Report
SPI	Species of Principle Importance
SPZ	Source Protection Zones
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
TCC	Temporary Construction Compound
TRU	Trans-Pennine Route Upgrade
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organization
WIMS	Water Quality Archive
WSI	Written Scheme Investigation
WWTW	Waste-Water Treatment Works
YOR	York
YWT	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
YWT	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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