

Appendix 1B

Glossary and Abbreviations

Appendix 1B

Glossary and Abbreviations

Glossary

***Please Note: Those descriptions marked with an asterisk are identical to the terminology provided in the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, (GLVIA3) glossary.**

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| Anadromous | Fish born in freshwater, migrate to sea to forage and mature and return to freshwater to spawn |
| The Applicant | RWE Renewables UK Developments Limited |
| Aquifer | Water-bearing permeable rock |
| Ancient woodland | Land continuously wooded since AD1600. |
| Archaeology | The study of past human societies or people through physical evidence of their material culture. In practical terms, and in terms of this assessment, archaeology encompasses sub-surface remains and artefact finds, although can also include visible surface features, such as earthworks. Archaeological evidence can be described as ' <i>in situ</i> ', which means that it has not been significantly disturbed or moved from its original place. |
| Biodiversity Action Plan | A strategy for conserving and enhancing wild species and wildlife habitats in the UK |
| Bryophytes | Mosses and liverworts |
| Catadromous | Fish which are born in marine environments but migrate to freshwater habitats where they spend the majority of their lives growing and maturing. As adults they return to sea to spawn. |
| CEMP | Addresses how potentially adverse impacts associated with development and construction sites will be managed. Additionally it ensures that construction work considers aspects of environmental protection within the context of compliance with local legislation and minimisation of the impacts on humans and the environment. |
| Couch | Above ground place of shelter |
| Cultural heritage | A term which encompasses all features and remains which are the product of human activity. This includes standing buildings, earthwork monuments, industrial features, sub-surface archaeological remains and artefact scatters. It also includes landscapes and their constituent features which have been shaped by human occupation, from planned features such as historic parks and gardens, field boundaries and plantations to changes in flora and fauna as a result of human activity. |

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| | A broad definition of cultural heritage also encompasses less tangible cultural aspects, such as traditions, customs, beliefs and language. Taken collectively, the present manifestations of the cultural heritage are referred to as the Historic Environment. |
| Cumulative effects | 'Additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as a combined effect of a set of developments, taken together' (SNH, 2012). |
| Cumulative landscape effects: | Effects that 'can impact on either the physical fabric or character of the landscape, or any special values attached to it' (SNH, 2012). |
| Cumulative visual effects: In combination In succession Sequentially | <p>Effects that can be caused by combined visibility, which 'occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint' and/or sequential effects which 'occur when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see different developments' (SNH 2012).</p> <p>Occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint:</p> <p><i>In combination</i> Where two or more developments are or would be within the observer's arc of vision at the same time without moving his/her head (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</p> <p><i>In succession</i> Where the observer has to turn his/her head to see the various developments – actual and visualised (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</p> <p><i>Sequential cumulative effect</i> Occurs where the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see the same or different developments. Sequential effects may be assessed for travel along regularly used routes such as major roads or popular paths.</p> <p><i>Frequently sequential</i> Where the features appear regularly and with short time lapses between instances depending on the speed of travel and distance between viewpoints (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</p> <p><i>Occasionally sequential</i> Where longer time lapses between appearances would occur because the observer is moving slowly and/or there are larger distances between the viewpoints (GLVIA3, 2013 Table 7.1).</p> |
| Degree of change | A combination of the scale extent and duration of an effect also defined as 'magnitude'. |
| Dens | Pine marten resting and breeding sites |
| Designated Landscape* | Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents. |
| Development* | Any proposal that results in change to the landscape and/or visual environment. |

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| The Development Site | The site of the Proposed Development located in East Ayrshire approximately 5km to the south west of New Cumnock and approximately 7km north east of Dalmellington and centred at E257360, N608630 |
| Direct Effects | Effects that occur as a direct result of the Proposed Development. |
| Drey | Red squirrel resting and breeding sites. |
| ECU | The Energy Consents Unit of the Scottish Government. |
| Eft | Newt larvae. |
| EIA Regulations | The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 as amended. |
| Electrofishing | A common scientific survey method used to sample fish populations to determine abundance, density, and species composition. |
| Elements* | Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings. |
| Enhancement* | Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource of the site and its wider setting beyond its baseline condition. |
| Environmental DNA (or eDNA) | The genetic material that organisms leave behind in their environment. |
| Environmental fit | The relationship of a development to identified environmental opportunities and constraints in its setting. |
| European Site | In the context of Chapter 11 - Ecology , defined in the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended in Scotland) as : (a) a Special Area of Conservation, (b) a site of Community importance which has been placed on the list referred to in the third sub-paragraph of Article 4(2) of the Habitats Directive, (c) a site hosting a priority natural habitat type or priority species in respect of which consultation has been initiated under Article 5(1) of the Habitats Directive, during the consultation period or pending a decision of the Council under Article 5(3), or (d) an area classified pursuant to Article 4(1) or (2) of the Wild Birds Directive. |
| Feature* | Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines OR a particular aspect of the project proposal. |
| Flush | A patch of wet ground, usually on a hillside, where the water flows diffusely and not in a fixed channel. |

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| 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. |
| GLVIA | Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013. |
| GWDTE | Groundwater-dependent terrestrial ecosystem. Wetlands which critically depend on groundwater flows or chemistries. |
| Habitat | Place where an organism (e.g. human, animal, plant, micro-organism) or population of organisms live, characterised by its surroundings, both living and non-living. |
| Habitats Regulations | The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) |
| Herpetofauna | Amphibians and reptiles. |
| Hibernation roost | In winter, bats use hibernation roosts where they enter into an extended period of deep sleep (or torpor) that allows them to survive cold winters with harsh weather. |
| Historic Environment Record (HER) | A county-based record of all known archaeological or cultural heritage sites, maintained by the Local Planning Authority. |
| Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) and Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) | Historic characterisation is the identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area. HLC is the term used in England and Wales, HLA is the term used in Scotland. |
| Holt | Below ground place of shelter. |
| HGVs | HGVs will be used to transport roadstone and concrete from the Development Site and are defined as goods vehicles exceeding a gross vehicle weight of 7.5 tonnes. For the purposes of this assessment, the buses and coaches that are accounted for in existing background traffic flows are also included within a HGV classification. |
| Indirect effects* | Effects that result indirectly from the Proposed Development as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects. Also used to describe indirect landscape effects concerning perceptual characteristics and qualities of the landscape and indirect visual effects in relation to issues such as 'setting'. |

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| Iterative design process | The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to growing understanding of environmental issues. |
| JNCC | Joint Nature Conservation Committee |
| LBAP | Local Biodiversity Action Plan |
| Key characteristics | Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place. |
| 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. |
| Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) | A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects 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 Area (LCA)* | These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. |
| Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) | The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment. |
| Landscape Character Types (LCTs)* | These are distinct types of landscapes that are usually homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes (Topic Paper 6, Countryside Agency and SNH 2004). |
| Landscape capacity | The degree to which a particular landscape character type or area is able to accommodate change without altering the overall character of the area or its integrity. Capacity is likely to vary according the type and nature of change being proposed and the management or land use of the site area. |
| Landscape character* | A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse. |
| Landscape character unit | A small area of distinctive or recognisable character within a wider LCA. |

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| Landscape classification | A process of sorting the landscape into different types using selected criteria but without attaching relative values to different sorts of landscape. |
| Landscape constraints | Components of the landscape resource such as views or mature trees recognised as constraints to development. Often associated with landscape opportunities. |
| Landscape effects* | Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right. An assessment of landscape effects deals with the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource. The concern here is with how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the landscape, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape and its distinctive character. (GLVIA3 2013, Para 5.1). |
| Landscape fit | The relationship of a development to identified landscape opportunities and constraints in its setting. |
| Landscape patterns | Spatial distributions of landscape elements combining to form patterns, which may be distinctive, recognisable and describable e.g. hedgerows and stream patterns. |
| Landscape quality (condition)* | A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements. |
| Landscape qualities | A term used to describe the aesthetic or perceptual and intangible characteristics of the landscape such as scenic quality, tranquillity, sense of wildness or remoteness. Cultural and artistic references may also be described here. |
| Landscape receptors * | Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal. |
| Landscape resource | The combination of elements that contribute to landscape context, character, and value. |
| Landscape sensitivity | The sensitivity of a landscape is defined by consideration of factors such as value, quality / condition importance, resilience, susceptibility and capacity of the landscape relative to a particular type of proposed development. |
| Landscape strategy | The overall vision and objectives for what the landscape should be like in the future, and what is thought to be desirable for a particular landscape type or area as a whole, usually expressed in formally adopted plans and programmes or related documents. |
| Landscape value* | The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons. |
| Latrine | An open dung pit where badgers deposit their droppings. |

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| Level of effect | Determined through the combination of sensitivity of the receptor and the proposed magnitude of change brought about by the development. |
| Legally protected species | Many species of animal and plant receive some degree of legal protection. For the purposes of this study, legal protection refers to: (i) species included on Schedules 2 and 4 of The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (SI 1994 No. 2716) (the 'Habitats Regulations') and Schedules 1, 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, excluding species that are only protected in relation to their sale (see Section 9[5] and 13[2]) reflecting the fact that the Proposed Development does not include any proposals relating to the sale of species; and (ii) badgers, which are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. |
| Maternity roost | Where female bats gather together, for several weeks in summer, to have their babies. |
| Mitigation | Measures which are proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects (or to avoid, reduce and if possible remedy identified effects. (GLVIA3, 2013 Para 3.37). |
| Nationally Scarce | Species recorded from 16-100 10km squares of the UK national grid |
| Noise | <p>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. Because of the wide range, a logarithmic scale is used in noise level measurement. The scale used is the decibel (dB) scale which extends from 0 to 140 decibels (dB) corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level. It is widely accepted that a change of 3dB(A) is required for a person to perceive the change in a steady noise level and that an increase or decrease of 10dB(A) is perceived as being twice or half as loud respectively.</p> <p>The ear has the ability to recognise a particular sound depending on the pitch or frequencies found at the source. Microphones cannot differentiate noise in the same way as the ear and to account for this, the noise measuring instrument applies a correction to correspond more closely to the frequency response of the human ear. The correction factor is called 'A Weighting' and the resulting measurements are written as dB(A). The dB(A) is internationally accepted and has been found to correspond well with people's subjective reaction to noise.</p> <p>The following indices and descriptors are used when describing noise: L_w is the sound power level. It is a measure of the total noise energy radiated by a source of noise, and is used to calculate noise levels at a distant location. The L_{WA} is the A-weighted sound power level; $L_{eq,T}$ is the equivalent continuous sound level, and is the sound level of a steady sound with the same energy as a fluctuating sound over a time period T. It is possible to consider this level as the ambient noise encompassing all noise at a given time. The L_{Aeq} is the A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level; $L_{90,T}$ index represents the noise level exceeded for 90 percent of the measurement period over a time-period T and is used to indicate quieter times during the</p> |

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| | <p>measurement period. It is often used to measure the background noise level. The $L_{A90, T}$ is the A-weighted background noise level.</p> <p>L_{Amax} is the A-weighted maximum recorded noise level during the measurement period; Hard Ground – a ground cover which includes paving, water, ice, concrete and all other ground surfaces having a low porosity; Soft Ground (Porous) – ground cover which includes ground covered by grass, trees or other vegetation, and all other ground surface suitable for the growth of vegetation, such as farming land; and Mixed Ground – the surface consists of both hard and soft (porous) ground.</p> |
| OHMP | Outline Habitat Management Plan |
| Passerine | A bird of the order Passeriformes, sometimes known as perching birds or songbirds. |
| Percentage Impact Assessment | This considers the proportional increase in traffic as a result of the Proposed Development. |
| Perceptual Aspects | A landscape may be valued for its perceptual qualities, notably wildness and/or tranquillity (GLVIA3, 2013 Box 5.1). |
| Personal Injury Accidents | For the purposes of assessing the accident rate on the proposed route, personal injury accident data is obtained from the local authority. PIA data is classed by severity. |
| Phase 1 Habitat Survey | A standard methodology for recording habitats within a site (JNCC, 2010). |
| Photomontage* | A visualisation which superimposes an image of the Proposed Development upon a photograph or series of photographs. |
| Positive or Negative Types of Landscape Effect | The landscape effects may be positive, neutral, or negative. In landscape terms – a positive effect would require development to add to the landscape quality and character of an area. Neutral landscape effects would include low or negligible changes that may be considered as part of the ‘normal’ landscape processes such as maintenance or harvesting activities. A negative effect may include the loss of landscape elements such as mature trees and hedgerows as part of construction leading to a reduction in the landscape quality and character of an area. |
| Positive or Negative Types of Visual Effect | The visual effects may be positive, neutral, or negative. In visual terms – positive or negative effects are less easy to define or quantify and require a subjective consideration of a number of factors affecting the view, which may be positive, neutral, or negative. Opinions as to the visual effects of wind energy developments vary widely, however it is not the assumption of this assessment that all change, including substantial levels of change is a negative experience. Rather this assessment has considered factors such as the visual composition of the landscape in the view together with the design and composition, which may or may not be reasonably accommodated within the scale and character of the landscape as perceived from the receptor location. |

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| Probability of Effect | <p>The probability of a landscape and visual effect occurring as a result of the Proposed Development should be regarded as certain, subject to the stated project design and the continuance of the existing, baseline landscape resource, including known changes such as other permitted wind farm development.</p> <p>The probability of cumulative effects however is variable. Whereas those effects related to existing wind energy development and those under construction are considered as certain, effects related to development with planning consent is only considered as likely. Wind energy development sites for which there is a submitted planning application are considered as uncertain and other wind energy development for which no planning application has been made are considered as uncertain / unknown, as the level of uncertainty would be greater.</p> |
| Rarity | The presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare Landscape Character Type (GLVIA3 2013, Box 5.1). |
| RD | Rotor Diameter |
| RDB | See under Red Data Book species. |
| RDP | Restoration and Decommissioning Plan |
| Receptor | The resources and people that could be affected by the Proposed Development. For LVIA, the physical landscape resource, special interest, or viewer group that will experience an effect. |
| Recreation Value | Evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important (GLVIA3 2013, Box 5.1). |
| Red Data Book species | National list of endangered, vulnerable and rare species. |
| Representativeness* | Whether the landscape contains a particular character and/or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples. |
| Residual effects | Potential environmental effects, remaining after mitigation. |
| Resting site | Can either be subterranean dens (holts) e.g. occurring in a tree root system, hole in a bank under a heap of stones, or above ground specially constructed flattened area of vegetation ('couches'). |
| Scale Indicators | Landscape elements and features of a known or recognisable scale such as houses, trees, and vehicles that may be compared to other objects, where the scale of height is less familiar, to indicate their true scale. |
| Scats | Pine Marten droppings. |

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| Scenic quality | Depends upon perception and reflects the particular combination and pattern of elements in the landscape, its aesthetic qualities, its more intangible sense of place or 'genius loci' and other more intangible qualities (GLVIA3 2013, Box 5.1). |
| Seascape | Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other. |
| Sett | An underground structure which badgers use for resting and breeding. |
| Sense of Place (genius loci) | The essential character and spirit of an area: 'genius loci' literally means 'spirit of the place'. |
| Sensitivity* | A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value associated to that receptor. |
| Significance | A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic. |
| Significant Effects | It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of the proposed development on the environment which should relate to the level of an effect and the type of effect. Where possible significant effects should be mitigated. The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described. Whether or not an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement. Significant – 'noteworthy, of considerable amount or effect or importance, not insignificant or negligible'. The Concise Oxford Dictionary. For the LVIA assessment, these are those levels and types of landscape and visual effect likely to have a major or important / noteworthy or special effect of which a decision maker should take particular note. |
| SNH | Scottish Natural Heritage |
| Spraints | Otter droppings. |
| SSSI | Site of Special Scientific Interest- a statutory designation for sites of national (Great Britain) nature conservation importance. |
| Susceptibility* | The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences. |
| Sustainability* | The principle that the environment should be protected in such a condition and to such a degree that ensures new development meets |

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| | the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. |
| Smolt | A stage of a salmon life cycle that is getting ready to go out to sea. |
| Spawning redds | Areas where fish lay their eggs in river gravels. |
| Target note | See TN |
| Territory | The area defended by an individual or group of animals. |
| Time depth | Historical layering – the idea of landscape as a ‘palimpsest’, a much written-over asset of landscape. |
| TN | Target Note - a written record of species/habitats of nature conservation value found in a location that has been surveyed as part of a Phase 1 habitat survey. |
| Townscape | The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces. |
| Type or Nature of effect | Whether an effect is direct or indirect, temporary or permanent, positive (beneficial), neutral or negative (adverse) or cumulative. |
| Traffic Management Plan (TMP) | The aim of a TMP is to lay out the requirement and provisions to implement the process of achieving the most efficient and safe movement of vehicles on the public highway around the Development Site in conjunction with the efficient movement of vehicles to and from the Proposed Development. |
| Two-way development traffic | This comprises the incoming delivery vehicle movements and consequent outgoing vehicle movement following drop-off of the load. The assessment assumes the worst case scenario, that the delivery vehicles exit the site without loading residue material. |
| UK BAP | United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan. |
| Valued | Some assessment criteria used in the EIA Report, e.g. in the biodiversity and cultural heritage assessments consider objectively the ‘value’ of a particular receptor. |
| Viewpoints | Selected for illustration of the visual effects these fall broadly into three groups: Representative Viewpoints: selected to represent the experience of different types of visual receptor, where larger numbers of viewpoints cannot all be included individually and where the significant effects are unlikely to differ – for example certain points may be chosen to |

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| | <p>represent the view of users of particular public footpaths and bridleways;</p> <p>Specific Viewpoints: chosen because they are key and sometimes promoted viewpoints within the landscape, including for example, specific local visitor attractions, such as landscapes with statutory landscape designations or viewpoints with particular cultural landscape associations.</p> <p>Illustrative Viewpoints: chosen specifically to demonstrate a particular effect or specific issues, which might, for example, be the restricted visibility at certain locations (GLVIA3 2013, Para 6.19).</p> |
| Visual amenity* | The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provide an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area. |
| Visual dominance | A visual effect often referred to in respect of residential properties that in relation to development would be subject to blocking of views, or reduction of light / shadowing, and high levels of visual intrusion. |
| Visual effect* | Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people. |
| Visual Receptors* | Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal. |
| Visual sensitivity | The sensitivity of visual receptors such as residents, relative to their location and context, to visual change proposed by development. |
| Visualisation | Computer visualisation, photomontage, or other technique to illustrate the appearance of the Proposed Development from a known location. |
| Windthrow | Trees uprooted by wind. |
| Wireline or Wireframe | A computer generated line drawing of the DTM (digital terrain model) and the Proposed Development from a known location. |
| Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)* | A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretical visible. |

Abbreviations

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| AADT | Annual Average Daily Traffic |
| ACoW | Archaeological Clerk of Works |
| AEP | Annual Exceedance Probability |
| AGLV | Area of Great Landscape Value |
| AGST | Above Ground Storage Tank |
| AHLV | Area of High Landscape Value |
| AIA | Aviation Impact Assessment |
| AIS | Aeronautical Information Service |
| AM | Aerodynamic or Amplitude Modulation |
| AMAAA | Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 |
| ANSP | Air Navigation Service Provider |
| AOD | Above Ordnance Datum |
| AOV | Angle of View |
| ASPT | Average Score per Taxon |
| ASA | Advertising Standards Agency |
| ASA | Archaeologically Sensitive Areas |
| ATC | Air Traffic Control |
| ATCC | Air Traffic Control Centre |
| ATCO | Air Traffic Controller Officers |
| ATCs | Automatic Traffic Counts |
| ATP | Area Tourism Partnership |
| ATTP | Area Tourism Partnership Plan |
| AWI | Ancient Woodland Inventory |
| BAP | Biodiversity Action Plan |
| BARS | Biodiversity Action Reporting System |
| BBC | British Broadcasting Corporation |
| BCT | Bat Conservation Trust |
| BERR | Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform |

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| BFI | Baseflow Index |
| BGS | British Geological Survey |
| BMWP | Biological Monitoring Working Party |
| BNL | Basic Noise Levels |
| BoCC | Birds of Conservation Concern |
| BPP | Bird Protection Plan |
| BWEA | British Wind Energy Association |
| BS | British Standard |
| BT | Blade Tip |
| BTO | British Trust for Ornithology |
| CAA | Civil Aviation Authority |
| CAR | The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 |
| CAWL | Core Areas for Wild Land |
| CCDP | Climate Change Delivery Plan |
| CBC | Common Bird Census |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CBS | Cement Bound Sand |
| CCS | Carbon Capture and Storage |
| CDM | Construction Design and Management |
| CEH | Centre for Ecology & Hydrology |
| CEMP | Construction Environmental Management Plan |
| CEEQUAL | Civil Engineering and Environmental Quality Assessment and Award Scheme |
| CFP | Carbon Floor Price |
| CIEEM | Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Managements |
| CIRIA | Construction Industry Research and Information Association |
| CLVIA | Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| CMS | Construction Method Statement |
| CNS | Communication, Navigation and Surveillance |
| CO2 | Carbon Dioxide |

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| CRH | Collision Risk Height |
| CRTN | Calculation of Road Traffic Noise |
| CRV | Collision-Risk Volume |
| CSM | Common Standards Monitoring |
| dB | Decibels – The logarithmic measure of sound |
| dB(A) | Decibels – Weighted to reflect the range of human hearing |
| DCLG | Department for Communities and Local Government |
| DECC | Department for Energy and Climate Change |
| DEFRA | Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs |
| DETR | Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions |
| DfT | Department for Transport |
| DGC | Dumfries and Galloway Council |
| DGC | Defence Geographic Centre |
| DGERC | Dumfries & Galloway Environmental Resources Centre |
| DGLA | Dumfries and Galloway Landscape Assessment |
| DGLS | Dumfries and Galloway Windfarm Landscape Capacity Study |
| DTI | Department of Trade and Industry |
| DMRB | Design Manual for Roads and Bridges |
| DNO | Distribution Network Operator |
| DMP | Drainage Management Plan |
| DUKES | Digest of UK Energy Statistics |
| DWS | Drinking Water Standard |
| EAC | East Ayrshire Council |
| EC | European Commission |
| EC | Electrical Conductivity |
| EcIA | Ecological Impact Assessment |
| ECoW | Environmental / Ecological Clerk of Works |
| ECU | Energy Consents Unit |
| EE | Everything Everywhere |

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| EHO | Environmental Health Officer |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| EMS | Environmental Management Systems |
| EPS | European Protected Species |
| EPS | Emissions Performance Standard |
| ES | Environmental Statement |
| ESA | Environmentally Sensitive Areas |
| ETSU | Energy Technology Support Unit |
| EQI | Ecological Quality Index |
| EQS | Environmental Quality Standard |
| FC | Forestry Commission |
| FCE | Forestry Civil Engineering |
| FCS | Forestry Commission Scotland |
| FEH | Flood Estimation Handbook |
| FTEs | Full Time Equivalent Jobs |
| GDLs | Gardens and Designed Landscapes |
| GES | Government Economic Strategy |
| GFT | Galloway Fisheries Trust |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GIS | Geographical Information Systems |
| GLVIA | Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013. |
| GPA | Glasgow Prestwick Airport |
| GPG | Good Practice Guide |
| GVA | Gross Value Added |
| GW | Gigawatts |
| GWDTE | Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystem |
| ha | hectare |

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| HAP | Habitat Action Plans |
| HEPS | Historic Environment Policy for Scotland |
| HER | Historic Environment Record |
| HGVs | Heavy Goods Vehicles |
| HH | Hub Height |
| HLA | Historic Landuse Assessment |
| HMP | Habitat Management Plan |
| IPP | Interim Planning Policy |
| HRA | Habitat Regulations Assessment |
| HES | Historic Environment Scotland |
| HSE | Health and Safety Executive |
| IDSA | International Dark-Sky Association |
| IEEM | Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management |
| IEA | Institute of Environmental Assessment |
| IEMA | Institute of Environmental management and Assessment, formerly the Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEA) |
| IfA | Institute for Archaeologists |
| IoA | Institute of Acoustics |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IPP | Interim Planning Policy |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| JNCC | Joint Nature Conservation Committee |
| JRC | Joint Radio Company |
| Km | Kilometre |
| kV | Kilovolts |
| kWhr | Kilowatt Hours |
| LA90 | The “A weighted” noise level exceeded for 90 per cent of the specified measurement period |
| Laeq | The equivalent continuous sound level |
| LW(A) | Sound Power Level (A-weighted) |

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| LBAP | Local Biodiversity Action Plan |
| LDP | Local Development Plan |
| LFA | Low Flying Area |
| LCA | Landscape Character Areas |
| LCT | Landscape Character Type |
| LCU | Landscape Character Unit |
| LNR | Local Nature Reserve |
| LoS | Line of Sight |
| LPA | Local Planning Authority |
| LUPGN | Land Use Planning System Guidance Note |
| LTS | Local Transport Strategy |
| LVIA | Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| mAOD | Metres Above Ordnance Datum |
| MAFF | Ministry for Agriculture Fisheries and Food (now DEFRA) |
| MI/d | Mega litres per day |
| MoD | Ministry of Defence |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSS | Marine Scotland Science |
| MSD | Minimum Separation Distance |
| MW | Megawatts |
| MWe - | Megawatt Equivalent |
| MWhr | Megawatt hours |
| NATS | National Air Traffic Services |
| NBN | National Biodiversity Network |
| NCA | National Character Area |
| NCN | National Cycle Network |
| NERC | Natural Environment Research Council |
| NHS | National Health Service |
| NHZ | Natural Heritage Zone |

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| NMRS | National Monument Record Scotland |
| NNR | National Nature Reserves |
| NPF | National Planning Framework |
| NRTFs | National Road Traffic Forecasts |
| NSA | National Scenic Area |
| NSR | Non-Statutory Register |
| NTS | Non-Technical Summary |
| NVC | National Vegetation Classification |
| ODPM | Office for the Deputy Prime Minister |
| OHMP | Outline Habitat Management Plan |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |
| OSA | Old Statistical Account |
| PAN | Planning Advice Note |
| PIA | Personal Injury Accidents |
| PMP | Peat Management Plan |
| PPG | Pollution Prevention Guidance (issued by SEPA) |
| PPP | Pollution Prevention Plan |
| PRoW | Public Right of Way |
| PSR | Primary Surveillance Radar |
| PWS | Private Water Supply |
| QSRMC | Quality Scheme for Ready Mixed Concrete |
| RAP | Renewables Action Plan |
| RBD | River Basin District |
| RBMP | River Basin Management Plan |
| RCAHMS | Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland |
| RD | Rotor Diameter |
| RDG | Restoration and Decommissioning Plan |
| RIDDOR | Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations |
| RIVPACS | River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System |

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| RPM | Revolutions Per Minute |
| RPP1 | Report on Proposals and Policies |
| RSA | Regional Scenic Area |
| RSG | Raptor Study Group |
| RSPB | Royal Society for the Protection of Birds |
| RUK | RenewableUK |
| SAAR | Standard Average Annual Rainfall |
| SAC | Special Area of Conservation |
| SAP | Species Action Plan |
| SAWL | Search Areas for Wild Land |
| SBL | Scottish Biodiversity List |
| SCADA | Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition |
| SEPA | Scottish Environment Protection Agency |
| SFCC | Scottish Fisheries Co-Ordination Centre |
| SG | Scottish Government |
| SHEP | Scottish Historic Environment Policy |
| SIMD | Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation |
| SINC | Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation |
| SLCA | Sensitive Landscape Character Areas |
| SLM | Sound Level Meter |
| SMP | Species Management Plan |
| SMP | Stakeholder Management Plan |
| SMR | Sites and Monuments Record |
| SNAWI | Semi Natural Ancient Woodland Inventory |
| SNH | Scottish Natural Heritage |
| SNIFFER | Scotland and Northern Ireland Forum for Environmental Research |
| SPA | Special Protection Area |
| SPA | Swept Path Analysis |
| SPG | Supplementary Planning Guidance |

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| SPZ | Source Protection Zone |
| SPP | Scottish Planning Policy |
| SPR | Standard Percentage Runoff |
| SSSI | Site of Special Scientific Interest |
| STEP | Scottish Trip End Program |
| SuDS | Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems |
| SUW | Southern Upland Way |
| SWMP | Site Waste Management Plan |
| SWS RASG | South West Scotland Regional Aviation Solution Group |
| SWT | Scottish Wildlife Trust |
| TA | Transport Assessment |
| TGN | Technical Guidance Note |
| TMP | Traffic Management Plan |
| TN | Target Note |
| TSO | Transmission System Operator |
| TTA | Tactical Training Areas |
| UK BAP | UK Biodiversity Action Plan |
| UKCP09 | United Kingdom Climate Projections, 2009 |
| UKLFS | United Kingdom Low Flying System |
| UKTAG | UK Technical Advisory Group for the Water Framework Directive |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| VERs | Valued Ecological Receptors |
| VFR | Visual Flight Rules |
| VP | Vantage point |
| WANE | Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act |
| WCA | Wildlife and Countryside Act |
| WFD | Water Framework Directive |
| WLA | Wild Land Area |
| WoSAS | West of Scotland Archaeology Service |

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| ZTV | Zone of Theoretical Visibility |
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| ZoC | Zone of Contribution |
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