

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.**

Ancient woodland	Land continuously wooded since AD1600
Aquifer	Water-bearing permeable rock
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
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. 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 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>In combination 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>Sequential cumulative effect</p> <p>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>
Degree of difference	A combination of the scale extent and duration of an effect also defined as 'magnitude'.
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.
Direct Effects	Effects that occur as a direct result of the development
EIA Regulations	The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017
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.
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
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
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)
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.

HGVs	HGVs will be used to transport roadstone and concrete from the 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.
Holt	An underground site used by an otter for shelter or protection
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
Indirect effects*	<p>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.</p> <p>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'.</p>
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.
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 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 landuse 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 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 character unit	A small area of distinctive or recognisable character within a wider LCA.
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 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	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 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.
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.
Level of effect	Determined through the combination of sensitivity of the receptor and the proposed magnitude of change brought about by the development.

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).
Noise	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.
Noise	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.
Noise	<p>The following indices and descriptors are used when describing noise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 measurement period. It is often used to measure the background noise level. The $L_{A90, T}$ is the A-weighted background noise level;
Noise continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
OHMP	Outline Habitat Management Plan

Percentage Impact	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	<p>The landscape effects may be positive, neutral, or negative.</p> <p>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.</p>
Positive or Negative Types of Visual Effect	<p>The visual effects may be positive, neutral, or negative.</p> <p>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.</p>
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>
Proposed Development	Lorg Wind Farm
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)
Receptor	The resources and people that could be affected by the development. For LVIA, the Physical landscape resource, special interest, or viewer group that will experience an effect.

Recreational Value	Evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important. (GLVIA3 2013, Box 5.1)
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.
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)
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.
Sett	The burrows of a badger family group
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant Effects	<p>It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of the 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether or not an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement.</p> <p>Significant – 'noteworthy, of considerable amount or effect or importance, not insignificant or negligible'. The Concise Oxford Dictionary.</p> <p>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.</p>
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage (Now NatureScot)
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 the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Territory	The area defended by an individual or group of animals.

Traffic Management Plan	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 wind farm.
Valued	Some assessment criteria used in the Environmental Statement, 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 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 represent the view of users of particular public footpaths and bridleways; 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. 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)
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.
Visualisation	Computer visualisation, photomontage, or other technique to illustrate the appearance of the development from a known location.
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.
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

Term	Definition
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AADF	Annual Average Daily Flow
ACoW	Archaeological Clerk of Works
AEECoW	Association of Environmental and Ecological Clerks of Works
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AHLQ	Area of High Landscape Quality
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AIP	Aeronautical Information Publication
AM	Aerodynamic or Amplitude Modulation
AMAAA	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
ANO	Air Navigation Order
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATCs	Automatic Traffic Counts
AWI	Ancient Woodland Inventory
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BARS	Biodiversity Action Reporting System
B&B	Bed and Breakfast
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BERR	Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

Term	Definition
BFI	Baseflow Index
BGS	British Geological Survey
BGN	Background Noise
BHS	British Horse Society
BMWP	Biological Monitoring Working Party
BNL	Basic Noise Levels
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BBPP	Breeding Bird Protection Plan
BS	British Standard
BT	Blade Tip
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
BWEA	British Wind Energy Association
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAR	The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
CDM	Construction Design and Management
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEH	Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CfD	Contracts for Difference
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association

Term	Definition
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
CNS	Communication, Navigation and Surveillance
CO	Conservation Objective
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
CRH	Collision Risk Height
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CRM	Collision Risk Model
CRZ	Collision Risk Zone
CSL	Construction Site Licence
CSM	Common Standards Monitoring
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
dB	Decibels – The logarithmic measure of sound
dB(A)	Decibels – Weighted to reflect the range of human hearing
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DCC	Dalmellington Community Council
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DD&G	Destination Dumfries & Galloway
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

Term	Definition
DGC	Dumfries and Galloway Council
DGC	Defence Geographic Centre
DGERC	Dumfries & Galloway Environmental Resources Centre
DGHER	Dumfries & Galloway Historic Environment Record
DGLA	Dumfries and Galloway Landscape Assessment
DGRSG	Dumfries and Galloway Raptor Study Group
DGWLCS	Dumfries and Galloway Wind Farm Landscape Capacity Study
DMP	Drainage Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWPA	Drinking Water Protection Area
DWS	Drinking Water Standard
EAC	East Ayrshire Council
EC	European Commission
EC	Electrical Conductivity
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Environmental / Ecological Clerk of Works
EEA	European Economic Area
EE	Everything Everywhere

Term	Definition
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
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
EU	European Union
FC	Forestry Commission
FCE	Forestry Civil Engineering
FCS	Favourable Conservation Status
FCS	Forestry Commission Scotland
FEH	Flood Estimation Handbook
FEI	Further Environmental Information
FoV	Field of View
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GBR	General Binding Rule
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDL	Gardens and Designed Landscape
GES	Government Economic Strategy

Term	Definition
GFT	Galloway Fisheries Trust
BGS	British Geological Survey
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GI	Ground Investigation
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
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention (issued by SEPA)
GQA	General Quality Assessment
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	Gigawatts
GDTE	Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystem
ha	Hectare
HER	Historic Environment Record
HEPS	Historic Environment Policy for Scotland
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HGVs	Heavy Goods Vehicles
HH	Hub Height
HLA	Historic Land-use Assessment
OHMP	Outline Habitat Management Plan

Term	Definition
HLA	Historic Land-use Assessment
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
IEF	Important Ecological Features
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IEEM	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
IEMA	Institute of Environmental management and Assessment, formerly the Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEA)
IFP	Instrument Flight Procedure
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
KDDSFb	Kirkcudbrightshire Dee District Salmon Fishery Board
Km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolts
kWhr	Kilowatt Hours
L_{A90}	The “A weighted” noise level exceeded for 90 per cent of the specified measurement period
L_{aeq}	The equivalent continuous sound level
L_{WA}	Sound Power Level (A-weighted)

Term	Definition
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Areas
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LCU	Landscape Character Unit
LDP	Local Development Plan
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LoS	Line of Sight
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LTS	Local Transport Strategy
LV	Light Vehicles
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	Metre
mAOD	Metres Above Ordnance Datum
Met. Office	Meteorological Office
MI/d	Mega litres per day
MBS	Moorland Bird Survey
MIL AIP	Military Aeronautical Information Publication
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSD	Minimum Separation Distance
MSS	Marine Scotland Science
MW	Megawatts

Term	Definition
MWe -	Megawatt Equivalent
MWhr	Megawatt hours
N/A	Not applicable
NAM	Normal Amplitude Modulation
NATS	National Air Traffic Services
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NCN	National Cycle Network
NCAP	National Collection of Aerial Photography
NDSFB	Nith District Salmon Fishery Board
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHS	National Health Service
NHZ	Natural Heritage Zone
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NNR	National Nature Reserves
no.	Number
NPF	National Planning Framework
NRFA	National River Flow Archive
NS	Not Significant
NSA	National Scenic Area
NSL	National Speed Limit
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptors
NSR	Non-Statutory Register

Term	Definition
NTS	Non Technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NWG	Noise Working Group
ODPM	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister
OHMP	Outline Habitat Management Plan
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAN	Planning Advice Note
PCH	Potential Collision Height
PCS	Power Conversion System
PD	Proposed Development
PIA	Personal Injury Accidents
PIRP	Pollution Incident Response Plan
PMP	Peat Management Plan
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance (issued by SEPA)
PPP	Pollution Prevention Plan
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PS	Position Statement (issued by SEPA)
PSR	Primary Surveillance Radar
PWS	Private Water Supply
QSRMC	Quality Scheme for Ready Mixed Concrete
RAP	Renewables Action Plan
RBD	River Basin District

Term	Definition
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RD	Rotor Diameter
RDG	Restoration and Decommissioning Plan
RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations
RIVPACS	River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System
RO	Renewables Obligation
ROC	Renewables Obligation Certificates
ROS	Renewables Obligation (Scotland)
ROW	Right of Way
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
RFC	Ratio of Flow to Capacity
RPP1	Report on Proposals and Policies
RSA	Regional Scenic Area
RSG	Raptor Study Group
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RUUK	RenewableUK
RVAA	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
S42	Section 42
SAAR	Standard Average Annual Rainfall
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAP	Species Action Plan

Term	Definition
SAS	Specific Advice Sheet
SAWL	Search Areas for Wild Land
SBC	Scottish Borders Council
SBL	Scottish Biodiversity List
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SIC	Sites of Community Importance
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SFCC	Scottish Fisheries Co-Ordination Centre
SG	Scottish Government
SG	Supporting Guidance (issued by SEPA)
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
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Species Management Plan
SMP	Stakeholder Management Plan
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SNIFFER	Scotland and Northern Ireland Forum for Environmental Research
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPA	Swept Path Analysis

Term	Definition
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
SPR	Standard Percentage Runoff
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SR	Scottish Renewables
SRN	Strategic Roads Network
SRO	Scottish Renewable Obligation
SROC	Scottish Renewables Obligation Certificates
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STEP	Scottish Trip End Program
SUDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SUW	Southern Upland Way
SW	Scottish Water
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
SWSEIC	South West Scotland Environmental Information Centre
SWT	Scottish Wildlife Trust
TSO	Transmission System Operator
TA	Transport Assessment
TAN	Technical Advice Note
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TNO	Transmission Network Operator
TSO	Transmission System Operator

Term	Definition
TS	Transport Scotland
TTA	Tactical Training Areas
UK BAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
UKCP09	United Kingdom Climate Projections, 2009
UKCP18	United Kingdom Climate Projections, 2018
UKTAG	UK Technical Advisory Group for the Water Framework Directive
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VP	Vantage point
WANE	Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act
WEWS	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHS	World Heritage Site
WLA	Wild Land Area
WMP	Water Management Plan
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
WPAC	Wind Power Aviation Consultants Ltd
WQMP	Water Quality Monitoring Plan
WTG	Wind Turbine Generators
ZoC	Zone of Contribution
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

