Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Teindland Wind Farm

Volume 1

Chapter 17: Glossary of Terms

Document prepared by Envams Ltd for: Teindland Wind Farm Ltd

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17 GLOSSARY

17.1 INTRODUCTION

This document provides a glossary of terms, abbreviations and technical terminology used throughout the Teindland Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

Table 17.1: Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
AGL	Above Ground Level
AIP	Aeronautical Information Publication
ANO	Air Navigation Order
Background Noise	The background noise level is the underlying level of noise present at a particular location for the majority (usually 90%) of a period of time.
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CAP	Civil Aviation Publication (produced by UK Civil Aviation Authority)
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
CRM	Collision Risk Model (used in ornithology impact assessment)
Cumulative Effects	Additional effects from the combination of a development with other projects
dB(A)	Environmental noise levels are usually discussed in terms of dB(A). This is known as the A weighted sound pressure level, and indicates that a correction factor has been applied, which corresponds to the human ear's response to sound across the range of audible frequencies. The ear is most sensitive in the middle range of frequencies (around 1000-3000 Hz), and less sensitive at lower and higher frequencies. The A weighted noise level is derived by analysing the level of a sound at a range of frequencies and applying a specific correction factor for each frequency before calculating the overall level. In practice this is carried out automatically within noise measuring equipment by the use of electronic filters, which adjust the frequency response of the instrument to mimic that of the ear.
Decibel (dB)	The decibel is the basic unit of noise measurement. It relates to the cyclical changes in pressure created by the sound and operates on a logarithmic scale, ranging upwards from 0 dB. 0 dB is equivalent to the normal threshold of hearing at a frequency of 1000 Hertz (Hz). Each increase of 3 dB on the scale represents a doubling of the Sound Pressure, and is typically the minimum noticeable change in sound level under typical listening conditions.
Direct Effect	A direct (or primary) effect may be defined as an effect that is directly attributable to the development.
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DSM	Digital Surface Model
DTMs	Digital Terrain Models
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EPA 1990	Environmental Protection Act 1990
ETSU-R-97	"The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms" (guidance document)
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
Frequency	The frequency of a sound is equivalent to its pitch in musical terms. The units of frequency are Hertz (Hz), which represents the number of cycles (vibrations) per second.

GPPs	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HRA	Habitats Regulations Appraisal
Indirect Effect	An indirect (or secondary) effect is an effect that results indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effect, 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.
IOFs	Important Ornithological Features
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
LA90,t	This term is used to represent the A-weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded for 90% of a period of time, t. This is used as a measure of the background noise level.
LAeq,t	This term is known as the A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for a period of time, t. It is similar to an average, and represents the sound pressure level of a steady sound that has, over a given period, the same energy as the fluctuating sound in question.
Level of Effect	Determined through the combination of sensitivity of the receptor and the proposed magnitude of change brought about by the development. The level of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described.
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LCVIA	Landscape and Cumulative Visual Impact Assessment
Low-frequency noise	Noise at the lower end of the range of audible frequencies (20 Hz – 20 kHz). Usually refers to noise below 250 Hz. Should not be confused with infrasound, which is sound below the lowest normally audible frequency, 20 Hz.
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
Magnitude (of impact)	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for adverse environmental impact or effects of a development.
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MSS	Marine Scotland Science
NATS	National Air Traffic Services
NESBReC	North East Scotland Biological Records Centre
NPF4	National Planning Framework 4 (Scotland)
Noise	Unwanted sound. May refer to both natural (e.g. wind, birdsong etc.) and artificial sounds (e.g. traffic, noise from wind turbines, etc.).
Noise Emission	The sound power level emitted from a given source.
Noise Immission	The sound pressure level detected at a given location (e.g. nearest dwelling).
Noise-sensitive receptors	Locations that may potentially be adversely affected by the addition of a new source of noise (typically residential dwellings).
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor

oCEMP	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan
PAN	Planning Advice Note
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PPGs	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
Residual Effects	Potential environmental effects remaining after mitigation.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEMP	Site Environmental Management Plan
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 related to that receptor.
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Significant Effects	It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of development on the environment. Where possible significant effects should be mitigated. Judgements as to whether an effect is significant or not are based on the level of effect, with the more important effects being deemed significant.
SPA	Special Protection Area (for birds)
SNH (now NatureScot)	Scottish Natural Heritage (now NatureScot)
Sound power (W)	The sound energy radiated per unit time by a sound source, measured in watts (W).
Sound power level (Lw)	Sound power measured on the decibel scale, relative to a reference value (Wo) of 10-12 W.
Sound pressure (P)	The fluctuations in atmospheric pressure relative to atmospheric pressure, measured in Pascals (Pa).
Sound pressure level (Lp)	Sound pressure measured on the decibel scale, relative to a sound pressure of 2 x 10-5 Pa.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
TA	Technical Appendix
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
The Development	The proposed Teindland Wind Farm
WQFMP	Water Quality and Fish Monitoring Plan
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility (areas from which turbines may be visible)