## **Glossary**

| Term                             | Definition  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Abnormal<br>Indivisible Load     | Loads / vehicles which exceed the maximum vehicle weight, axle weight or dimensions which are set out in the Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986 as amended.  |
| Annual Average<br>Daily Traffic  | The average traffic flow over the course of a day which passes a particular location on the road network each day.  |
| Applicant                        | SSE Generation Ltd  |
| Assessment                       | Process by which information about effects of a proposed plan, project or intervention is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making  |
| Automatic Traffic<br>Count       | Data used to support transport planning and design.   |
| Balance of Plant                 | Infrastructural components of a windfarm, except the turbine and its elements.  |
| Baseline conditions              | Environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the project together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the project                                |
| Baseline Studies                 | Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.  |
| Battery Energy<br>Storage System | A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is a technology designed to store electrical energy in the form of chemical energy using batteries. It can then convert this stored energy back into electrical energy when needed.                    |
| Bokeh                            | Term used in photography to describe the way the lens renders out-of-focus points of light.   |
| British Horse<br>Society         | British equine charity.   |
| Carrier to<br>Interference Ratio | Carrier-to-interference measurement is the ratio of the total RF power in the defined integration bandwidth, including transmitter power, noise, interference and distortion, to the power in the channel when the transmitter is turned off. |

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| Carrier to<br>Interference Ratio                 | Carrier-to-interference measurement is the ratio of the total RF power in the defined integration bandwidth, including transmitter power, noise, interference and distortion, to the power in the channel when the transmitter is turned off.   |
| Characteristics                                  | Elements, or combination of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.   |
| Civil Aviation<br>Publication (CAP)              | Guidance material and policies for the aviation industry, ensuring the safe conduct of aircraft operations. CAP's include detailed information on various aspects of aviation, such as procedures, standards, best practices, and regulatory requirements. They address both technical and operational matters.   |
| Construction<br>Environmental<br>Management Plan | A project's document which outlines measures to achieve compliance with the environmental protection and mitigation requirements.   |
| Construction phase                               | Period during which the building or assembling of a proposed development and its infrastructure is undertaken   |
| Consultation                                     | Process by which those organisations or individuals with<br>an interest in the area associated with the proposed<br>scheme are identified and engaged as part of the EIA<br>process   |
| Consultation bodies                              | Organisations that the competent authority is required to consult by virtue of the EIA Regulations  |
| Cultural<br>Significance                         | The aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations, inherent to the intrinsic, contextual or associative characteristics of a heritage asset.   |
| Cumulative impact                                | Impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the project. A cumulative impact may arise as the result of (a) the combined impact of a number of different environmental topic-specific impacts from a single environmental impact assessment project on a single receptor/ resource or (b) the combined impact of a number of different projects within the vicinity (in combination with the environmental impact assessment project) on a single receptor/resource. |

| Term  | Definition  |
|---|---|
| Danger Area                                       | Airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times.  |
| dB LA90,t   | Noise level exceeded for 90% of the time, t   |
| dB LAeq,t   | Average noise level over the time period, t   |
| Decommissioning                                   | Period during which a development and its associated infrastructure are removed from active operation   |
| Department for<br>Transport                       | Department for Transport  |
| Design Manual for<br>Roads and Bridges            | Design Manual for Roads and Bridges   |
| Designated<br>Landscape                           | Areas of landscape, identified as being of importance at international, national, regional or local levels, either defined by statue or identified in development plans or other documents.   |
| Developable Area                                  | Areas on which the development of site infrastructure is proposed   |
| Effect  | Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect'), which is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance (or sensitivity) of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria. For example, land clearing during construction results in habitat loss (impact), the effect of which is the significance of the habitat loss on the ecological resource. |
| Elements  | Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings.  |
| Environmental<br>Impact Assessment                | Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a means of carrying out, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects from a development.  |
| Environmental<br>Impact Assessment<br>Regulations | The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact<br>Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (EIA<br>Regulations)   |
| Environmental<br>Impact Assessment<br>Report      | A document reporting the findings of the EIA and produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations  |

| Term                            | Definition   |
|---------------------------------|--|
| European site                   | Sites that make up the European ecological network (also known as Natura 2000 sites). These include sites of community importance (scis), special protection areas (SPAs) and potential spas (pSPAs), special areas of conservation (SACs) and candidate or possible SACs (cSAC or pSAC), and Ramsar sites.  |
| Flight Level                    | A standard nominal altitude of an aircraft, in hundreds of ft, based upon a standardised air pressure at sea level.  |
| Forward Scatter<br>Region       | Forward scatter region is an area behind the obstacle where the signal receptions from the transmitter is interfered.  |
| Free Space Path<br>Loss         | Television signals weaken over distance. The closer a receiver is to a transmitter the stronger its received signal will be. This reduction in signal strength due to separation distance is referred to a Free Space Path Loss.   |
| Glare                           | The uncomfortable brightness of a light source when viewed against a darker background.  |
| Habitats regulations            | EC Council Directive 92/43/eec, known as the Habitats Directive, was translated into legal obligations in Scotland by the Conservation (natural habitats) Regulations 1994 (most recently amended in 2012). This legislation is more commonly known as the habitats regulations. The Habitats Regulations cover requirements for sites that are internationally important for threatened habitats and species (e.g, Natura sites), species that require strict protection (e.g., European protected species), and other aspects of the Habitats Directive. |
| Habitats regulations assessment | Assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a European site, the purpose being to consider the impacts of a project against conservation objectives of the site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of the site   |
| Heavy Goods<br>Vehicle          | All goods vehicles > 3.5 tonnes gross maximum weight.  |
| Heritage Asset                  | A physical element of the historic environment – a building, monument, site, place, area, or landscape identified as having cultural significance.   |
| Hz                              | Hertz  |

| Term                                 | Definition  |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Impact                               | Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction that results in habitat loss (impact)   |
| Instrument Flight<br>Procedure (IFP) | A published procedure used by aircraft flying in accordance with the instrument flight rules which is designed to achieve and maintain an acceptable level of safety in operations and includes an instrument approach procedure and a standard instrument departure. |
| Key Characteristics                  | Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the existing character of the landscape and help to give an area a particularly distinctive sense of place.  |
| km                                   | Kilometre   |
| 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.   |
| Land use                             | What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.  |
| Landform                             | The shape and form of the land surface, which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical process.  |
| Landscape                            | An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.  |
| Landscape<br>Character               | A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes the landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.  |
| Landscape<br>Character Types         | These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character.   |
| Landscape<br>Character Units         | These are discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.   |
| Landscape Effects                    | Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.  |
| 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.  |

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| Term  | Definition  |
|---|---|
| Landscape<br>Receptors                            | Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.   |
| Landscape Value                                   | The relative value that is attached to landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a variety of reasons.   |
| Light goods<br>vehicles                           | All commercial vehicles < 3.5 tonnes gross maximum weight.  |
| Light Intrusion                                   | A form of obtrusive light pollution caused by the spilling of light beyond the boundary of the property or area being lit, for example shining in through windows and curtains.   |
| Loch Lomond and<br>The Trossachs<br>National Park | Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park is a national park in Scotland.   |
| Miles per Hour                                    | Measurement unit of speed on British roads.   |
| Mitigation  | Measures intended to avoid, reduce and compensate adverse environmental effects   |
| Monitoring  | Continuing assessment of the performance of the project, including mitigation measures. This determines if effects occur as predicted or if operations remain within acceptable limits, and if mitigation measures are as effective as predicted. |
| Motorway  | High-speed road that facilitates movement of vehicles between major towns and cities  |
| National Cycle<br>Network                         | Designated National Cycle Network Routes within the UK.   |
| National Road<br>Traffic Forecast                 | Factors used to apply future year growth to traffic flows.  |
| Non-statutory consultee                           | Organisations and bodies that should be consulted on relevant planning applications   |
| Obtrusive Light                                   | A form of pollution, which may also be a nuisance in law<br>and which can be substantially reduced without<br>detriment to the lighting task.   |
| Operation   | Functioning of a development on completion of construction  |
| Ordnance Survey                                   | Great Britain's national mapping agency.  |
| Outdoor Access<br>Management Plan                 | Plan outlining measures for path users following outcomes from the Path Planning Study.   |

| Term   | Definition  |
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| Personal Injury<br>Accident                              | Accident on the roads where an injury is recorded.  |
| Perth and Kinross<br>Council                             | Local Authority.  |
| Perth and Kinross<br>Council Local<br>Development Plan 2 | Plan that guides all future development and use of land in Perth and Kinross Council area.  |
| Photomontage   | A visualisation which superimposes an image of the Proposed Development upon a photograph or series of photographs.   |
| Planning Advice<br>Note                                  | Scottish Government's planning guidance documents.  |
| Pollution  | Any increase of matter or energy to a level that is harmful to living organisms of their environment (when it becomes a pollutant)  |
| Port of Entry  | Port from which AILs are to be delivered.   |
| Practice and<br>Exercise Area<br>(PEXA)                  | Term used to describe an offshore area used by the military for practice and exercise drills, including submarine exercises and firing practice.  |
| Proposed<br>Development                                  | Glentarken Wind Farm: The project that the applicant or promoter seeks to implement   |
| Proposed<br>Development Area                             | The area within the "Site boundary" as illustrated on Figure 2.1 (EIAR Volume 2) which the Proposed Development will be located   |
| Radar Cross Section                                      | The size of the interfering signal is dependent on the amount of energy that is reflected from the wind turbine. This reflective quality is known as the Radar Cross Section.   |
| Road Safety Audit  | An evaluation of a highway improvement scheme.  |
| Route Survey<br>Report                                   | Report assessing the suitability of a route to transport abnormal loads.  |
| Scoping  | Process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the environmental impact assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered not significant. |

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| Term                   | Definition   |
|------------------------|--|
| Scoping opinion        | Opinion provided by a competent authority that indicates the issues an environmental impact assessment of a proposed development should consider   |
| 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 response.  |
| Setting                | The surroundings of a heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance; the way it is understood, appreciated and experienced.  |
| Shieling Hut           | A small dwelling of stone or turf, occupied on a seasonal basis by people tending animals on upland pastures.  |
| Significance           | A measure of the importance of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.   |
| Significance           | See 'significance of effect'   |
| Significance of effect | Measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by either generic significance criteria or criteria specific to the environmental topic  |
| Skyglow                | A form of obtrusive light pollution characterised by the pink or orange glow visible for miles around towns and cities, spreading deep into the countryside, caused by a scattering of artificial light by airborne dust and water droplets. |
| Stirling Council       | Local Authority.   |
| Study area             | Spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. Extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur). This may vary between the topic areas.              |
| Susceptibility         | The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific Proposed Development without undue negative consequences.  |
| Technical Appendix     | Supporting documentation.  |
| The 2009 Act           | The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009   |
| The 2019 Act           | The Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019   |

| Term   | Definition   |
|--|--|
| The Electricity Act                                      | Electricity Act 1989   |
| The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment | The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment   |
| The Planning Act   | Town and Country Planning Act (Scotland) 1997 as amended by The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 The provisions of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 are also starting to come into force.   |
| Tranquillity   | A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of the landscape.   |
| Transport Scotland                                       | National Transport Agency for Scotland.  |
| Travel Plan<br>Coordinator                               | Personal responsible for updating, promoting and implementing the Travel Plan.   |
| Trunk Road   | Strategic road.  |
| Visual Amenity   | The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of the activities of the people working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area. |
| Visual Effects   | Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.   |
| Visual Flight Rules<br>(VFR)                             | The set of rules that govern aircraft flying clear of cloud and in good visibility.  |
| Visual Receptors   | Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.   |
| Visualisation  | A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the proposed appearance of a development.  |
| Zone of Theoretical<br>Visibility                        | A map, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible.   |