

# Technical Appendix 1.1: Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary

**Table 1 – Glossary**

Term	Definition
<b>Landscape and Visual</b>	
Core paths	The basic framework of key routes that provide for the main needs of users. Core paths are identified by local authorities according to Scottish access legislation
Cumulative effects	The additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together
Elements	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings
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 processes
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 effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right
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 receptors	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a variety of reasons
Magnitude of change/effect	A judgement that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration
Mitigation	Any process, activity or design intended to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for adverse landscape and visual effects of a development
Perception	Combines the sensory (that we receive through our senses) with the cognitive (our knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences)
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs
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
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development

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 activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experience by people
Visual receptor	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 predicted appearance of a development
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility: a map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land from where a development is theoretically visible
<b>Ecology</b>	
Assessment	Process by which information about effects of a proposed plan, project or intervention is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making.
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.
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 an interest in the area associated with the proposed scheme are identified and engaged as part of the EIA process.
Consultation bodies	Organisations that the competent authority is required to consult by virtue of the EIA Regulations.
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.
Decommissioning	Period during which a development and its associated infrastructure are removed from active operation.
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.
EIA Regulations	The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.
Environmental Impact Assessment report	Otherwise known as an EIA report. Document produced in accordance with the EIA directive (as transposed into UK law by the EIA regulations) that reports the outcomes of the EIA process.
European site	Sites that make up the European ecological network (previously known as Natura 2000 sites). These include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and candidate or possible SACs (cSAC or pSAC).
Habitats Regulations	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, known as the Habitats Directive, was translated into legal obligations in the UK by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and in Scotland by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (most recently amended in 2019 as the EU Exit Regulations). 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. European sites), species that require strict protection (e.g., European protected species), and other aspects of the Habitats Directive (which is still used as a reference under UK Law).
Habitats Regulations Appraisal	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.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, land clearing (action) during construction that results in habitat loss (impact).
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.
Non-statutory consultee	Organisations and bodies that should be consulted on relevant planning applications.
Operation	Functioning of a development on completion of construction.
Pollution	Any increase of matter or energy to a level that is harmful to living organisms of their environment (when it becomes a pollutant).
Proposed Development	The project that the applicant or promoter seeks to implement.
Feature	Defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora with the potential to be affected by a project.
Ramsar site	A wetland that has been designated as being of international importance. The designation is made under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
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.
Scoping opinion	Opinion provided by a competent authority that indicates the issues an environmental impact assessment of a proposed development should consider.
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.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Main national conservation site protection measure in Britain designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
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.
<b>Ornithology</b>	
Annex 1 species	Birds that are considered as threatened in Europe, under the EU Birds Directive.
Assessment	Process by which information about effects of a proposed plan, project or intervention is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making
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
Competent authority	An organisation that has the legal power to perform a specific function.

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 an interest in the area associated with the proposed scheme are identified and engaged as part of the EIA process
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Environmental Impact Assessment report	Otherwise known as an EIA report. Document produced in accordance with the EIA directive (as transposed into UK law by the EIA regulations) that reports the outcomes of the EIA process
European site	Sites that make up the European ecological network (previously known as Natura 2000 sites). These include Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and potential SPAs (pSPAs), and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and candidate or possible SACs (cSAC or pSAC). Under Scottish Planning Policy 'Wetlands of International Importance' (Ramsar sites) are also considered to be part of the European ecological network.
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 2019 as the EU Exit Regulations). 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. European sites), species that require strict protection (e.g., European protected species), and other aspects of the Habitats Directive (which is still used as a reference under UK Law).
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	within acceptable limits, and if mitigation measures are as effective as predicted.
Non-statutory consultee	Organisations and bodies that should be consulted on relevant planning applications.
Operation	Functioning of a development on completion of construction.
Pollution	Any increase of matter or energy to a level that is harmful to living organisms of their environment (when it becomes a pollutant).
Proposed Development	The project that the applicant or promoter seeks to implement.
Feature	Defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora with the potential to be affected by a project.
Ramsar site	A wetland that has been designated as being of international importance. The designation is made under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
Schedule I species	Birds listed under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), which protects their active nests, eggs and young under the normal obligations of the Act but extends to also protect the birds against disturbance when nesting.
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.
Scoping opinion	Opinion provided by a competent authority that indicates the issues an environmental impact assessment of a proposed development should consider.
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.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Main national conservation site protection measure in Britain designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Special Protection Area	Sites designated under EU Directive (79/409/EEC) for the conservation of birds.
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.
<b>Archaeology and Cultural Heritage</b>	
Cultural significance	Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.
Gardens and designed landscapes	The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes recognises sites where garden grounds and landscapes have been intentionally laid out for artistic effect which are of national importance. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland. Designed landscapes are managed primarily through the planning process by the appropriate planning authority.
Historic environment	The historic environment is 'the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand'.
Historic environment asset	An asset (or 'historic asset' or 'heritage asset') is a physical element of the historic environment – a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having cultural significance.
Listed building	A listed building is a built structure of 'special architectural or historic interest'. The term 'building' can

	be defined as 'anything made by people' such as houses, schools, factories, boundary walls, bridges and sculptures. Listing covers the whole of a building or structure including its exterior, interior and any ancillary structures within its curtilage (provided these were constructed before 1 July 1948). Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Listed Buildings are managed primarily through the Listed Building Consent process by the appropriate planning authority.
Scheduled monument	Scheduled monuments are archaeological sites or monuments of national importance that are legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Their selection, assessment and designation is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland who maintains the schedule. Works to Scheduled Monuments are regulated by Historic Environment Scotland through their Scheduled Monument Consent process.
Setting	Setting is more than the immediate surroundings of a site or building, and may be related to the function or use of a place, or how it was intended to fit into the landscape or townscape, the view from it or how it is seen from areas round about, or areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building. 'Setting' is the way the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced.
<b>Noise and Vibration</b>	
A-weighting	A filter that down-weights low frequency and high frequency sound to better represent the frequency response of the human ear when assessing the likely effects of noise on humans
Acoustic character	One or more distinctive features of a sound (e.g. tones, whines, whistles, impulses) that set it apart from the background noise against which it is being judged, possibly leading to a greater subjective effect than the level of the sound alone might suggest
Acoustic screening	The presence of a solid barrier (natural landform or manmade) between a source of sound and a receiver that interrupts the direct line of sight between the two, thus reducing the sound level at the receiver compared to that in the absence of the barrier
Ambient noise	All-encompassing noise associated with a given environment, usually a composite of sounds from many sources both far and near, often with no particular sound being dominant
Annoyance	A feeling of displeasure in this case evoked by noise
Attenuation	The reduction in level of a sound between the source and a receiver due to any combination of effects including: distance, atmospheric absorption, acoustic screening, the presence of a building façade, etc.
Audio frequency	Any frequency of a sound wave that lies within the frequency limits of audibility of a healthy human ear, generally accepted as being from 20 Hz To 20,000 Hz
Background noise	The noise level rarely fallen below in any given location over any given time period, often classed according to day time, evening or night time periods (for the majority of the population of the UK the lower limiting noise level is usually controlled by noise emanating from distant road, rail or air traffic)
dB	Abbreviation for 'decibel'
dB(A)	Abbreviation for the decibel level of a sound that has been A-weighted
Decibel	The unit normally employed to measure the magnitude of sound
Directivity	The property of a sound source that causes more sound to be radiated in one direction than another



Equivalent continuous sound pressure level	The steady sound level which has the same energy as a time varying sound signal when averaged over the same time interval, $t$ , denoted by $L_{Aeq,t}$
External noise level	The noise level, in decibels, measured outside a building
Filter	A device for separating components of an acoustic signal on the basis of their frequencies
Frequency	The number of acoustic pressure fluctuations per second occurring about the atmospheric mean pressure (also known as the 'pitch' of a sound)
Frequency analysis	The analysis of a sound into its frequency components
Ground effects	The modification of sound at a receiver location due to the interaction of the sound wave with the ground along its propagation path from source to receiver
Hertz	The unit normally employed to measure the frequency of a sound, equal to cycles per second of acoustic pressure fluctuations about the atmospheric mean pressure
Impulsive sound	A sound having all its energy concentrated in a very short time period
Instantaneous sound pressure	At a given point in space and at a given instant in time, the difference between the instantaneous pressure and the mean atmospheric pressure
Internal noise level	The noise level, in decibels, measured inside a building
$L_{Aeq}$	The abbreviation of the a-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level
$L_{A10}$	The abbreviation of the 10 percentile noise indicator, often used for the measurement of road traffic noise
$L_{A90}$	The abbreviation of the 90 percentile noise indicator, often used for the measurement of background noise
Level	The general term used to describe a sound once it has been converted into decibels
Loudness	The attribute of human auditory response in which sound may be ordered on a subjective scale that typically extends from barely audible to painfully loud
Noise	Physically: a regular and ordered oscillation of air molecules that travels away from the source of vibration and creates fluctuating positive and negative acoustic pressure above and below atmospheric pressure.  Subjectively: sound that evokes a feeling of displeasure in the environment in which it is heard, and is therefore unwelcomed by the receiver
Noise emission	The noise emitted by a source of sound
Noise immission	The noise to which a receiver is exposed
Noise nuisance	An unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or of some right over, or in connection with it
Octave band frequency analysis	A frequency analysis using a filter that is an octave wide (the upper limit of the filter's frequency band is exactly twice that of its lower frequency limit)
Percentile exceeded sound level	The noise level exceeded for $n\%$ of the time over a given time period, $t$ , denoted by $L_{An,t}$
Receiver	A person or property exposed to the noise being considered
Residual noise	The ambient noise that remains in the absence of the specific noise whose effects are being assessed
Sound	Physically: a regular and ordered oscillation of air molecules that travels away from the source of vibration and creates fluctuating positive and negative acoustic pressure above and below atmospheric pressure  Subjectively: the sensation of hearing excited by the acoustic oscillations described above (see also 'noise')
Sound level meter	An instrument for measuring sound pressure level
Sound pressure amplitude	The root mean square of the amplitude of the acoustic pressure fluctuations in a sound wave around the atmospheric mean pressure, usually measured in pascals (Pa)
Sound pressure level	A measure of the sound pressure at a point, in decibels

Sound power level	The total sound power radiated by a source, in decibels
Spectrum	A description of the amplitude of a sound as a function of frequency
Standardised wind speed	Values of wind speed at hub height corrected to a standardised height of ten metres using the same procedure as used in wind turbine emission testing
Threshold of hearing	The lowest amplitude sound capable of evoking the sensation of hearing in the average healthy human ear (0.00002 Pa)
Tone	The concentration of acoustic energy into a very narrow frequency range
<b>Aviation</b>	
Kts	Knots: a measure of airspeed (10 kts = 12mph = 19 kph)
Rad Alt	An altimeter that uses radar to accurately measure height above ground
QFE	Setting on Altimeter that gives Height above Airfield or datum



Table 2 – Abbreviations

Term	Definition
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AAWT	Average Annual Weekday Total
ABS	Annual Business Survey
ADSB	Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast
AGL	Above Ground Level
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AILV	Abnormal Indivisible Load Vehicle
AMP	Access Management Plan
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level (Elevation)
ANO	Air Navigation Order
AOD	Above Ordinance Datum
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
APDO	Approved Procedure Design Organisation
ASHE	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counter
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BBPP	Breeding Bird Protection Plan
BGS	British Geological Survey
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BS	British Standard
BT	British Telecommunications
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAP	Civil Aviation Publication (Refers to Specific Documents)
CAR	Controlled Activities Regulation
CBBPP	Construction Breeding Bird Protection Plan
CCP	Carbon Rich Soils, Deep Peat and Priority Peatland Habitat
CDM	Construction Design Management
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CMS	Construction Method Statement
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon DiOxide
CPS	Counterfactual of Population Size
CRM	Collision Risk Mortality
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSM	Common Standards Monitoring
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEMP	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DMS	Deer Management Statement
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DWPA	Drinking Water Protection Area
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological or Environmental Clerk of Works
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIRP	Environmental Incident Response Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPS	European Protected Species
EPSM	European Protected Species Mitigation
FCC	Ferintosh Community Council
FEH	Flood Estimation Handbook
FLS	Forestry Land Scotland
FCS	Favourable Conservation Status
FMP	Fish Monitoring Plan
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FWPM	Freshwater pearl mussel
GB	Great Britain
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDL	Gardens and Designed Landscapes
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GET model	Golden Eagle Topographical model

GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third Edition
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GPG	Good Practice Guidance
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	Gigawatt
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems
HBRG	Highland Biological Recording Group
HEPS	Historic Environmental Policy for Scotland
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HLDP	Highland Local Development Plan
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HNTA	Helicopter Night Training Area
HRA	Habitats Regulations Appraisal
HRA	Highlands Restricted Airspace
HRSG	Highland Raptor Study Group
HSPP	Habitat Specific Protection Plans
HV	Heavy Vehicle
HwLDP	Highland wide Local Development Plan
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IMFLDP	Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan
IOA	Institute of Acoustics
IOF	Important Ornithological Feature
IR	Infra-Red
ISO	International Standards Organisation
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JRC	Joint Radio Company
km	Kilometres
Kts	Knots
LAI	Local Area of Influence
LB	Listed Building
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDP	Local Development Plan
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LSA	Local Study Area
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MBBS	Moorland Breeding Bird Survey
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MTB	Mountain Bikers
MW	Megawatt
NATS	National Air Traffic Services Ltd
NCN	National Cycle Network
NCR	National Cycle Route
NEMP	Nature Enhancement Management Plan
NERL	NATS En Route Ltd
NESO	National Energy System Operator
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHZ	Natural Heritage Zone
Nm	Nautical Mile
NML	Noise Measurement Location
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPF4	National Planning Framework 4
NRTF	National Road Traffic Forecast
NSA	National Scenic Area
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NVD	Night Vision Devices - Aircraft Mounted
NVG	Night Vision Goggles - Operator Worn
OCEMP	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan
OMP	Operational Management Plan
ONEMP	Outline Nature Enhancement Management Plan
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OPMP	Outline Peat Management Plan

OS	Ordnance Survey
OWESG	Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance
OWPS	Onshore Wind Policy Statement
PAC	Pre-Application Consultation
PAMP	Preliminary Access Management Plan
PAN	Planning Advice Notes
PEGA	Peatland Expert Advisory Group
PLHRA	Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment
PLI	Public Local Inquiry
PMP	Peat Management Plan
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
PVA	Potentially Vulnerable Areas
PWS	Private Water Supply
PWSRA	Private Water Supply Risk Assessment
QFE	Setting on Altimeter that gives Height above Airfield or datum
Rad Alt	An altimeter that uses radar to accurately measure height above ground
RAM	Reasonable Avoidance Measures
ReUK	Renewables UK – The UK Industry Body
RoAR	Rules of the Air Regulations
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Rule 28	VFR Rules Outside Controlled Airspace – part of the RoAR
Rule 5	The Low Flying Rule – part of RoAR
RVAA	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
SAAR	Standard Average Annual Rainfall
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SBL	Scottish Biodiversity List
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SFCC	Scottish Fisheries Co-ordination Centre
SFDAD	Scottish Flood Defence Asset Database
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SM	Scheduled Monument
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage (now known as NatureScot)
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPP	Species Protection Plan
SSR	Secondary Surveillance Radar
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
TA	Transport Assessment
TEC	Transmission Energy Capacity
THC	The Highland Council
TS	Transport Scotland
UAP	Urban All-Purpose
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UK	United Kingdom
VFR	Visual Flight Rules (Flight without ATC on a see-and-be-seen basis)
VMC	Visual Meteorological Conditions (Weather suitable for VFR flight)
VP	Viewpoint
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHS	World Heritage Sites
WLA	Wild Land Area
WSA	Wider Study Area
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility