

Lorg Wind Farm Grid Connection

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACoW	Archaeological Clerk of Works
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ATV	All-terrain Vehicles
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BGS	British Geological Survey
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BSG	Bedrock and Superficial Geologies
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CCP	Climate Change Plan
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA)
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPS	European Protected Species
EZoI	Ecological Zone of Influence
FCS	Forestry Commission Scotland
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FCTMP	Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan
GDL	Gardens and Designed Landscapes
GIS	Geographic Information System
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLA	Historic Land-Use Assessment
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
ILA	Infrastructure Location Allowance
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment
INNS	Invasive Non-native Species
ISEP	Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (Formerly IEMA)

JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
kV	Kilovolt
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LDP	Local Development Plan
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
NGT	National Grid Transmission
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NPF	National Planning Framework
NRSA	New Roads and Street Works Act
NSR	Non Statutory Register Sites
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OC	Operational Corridor
OHL	Overhead Line
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAN	Planning Advice Note
PIA	Personal Injury Accident
PLHRA	Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PWS	Private Water Supply
PWSRA	Private Water Supply Risk Assessment
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RSA	Regional Scenic Areas
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SARF	Scottish Archaeological Research Framework
SBL	Scottish Biodiversity List
SEC	Sealing End Compound
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SHETL	Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Limited
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SM	Scheduled Monument
SNRHE	Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment

SOAN	Scottish Outdoor Access Network
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SPEN	Scottish Power Energy Networks
SPMP	Soil and Peat Management Plan
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
SpPP	Species Protection Plan
SPT	Scottish Power Transmission
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SUDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
VP	Vantage Point
WFD	Water Framework Directive
ZoI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

GLOSSARY

Additional Mitigation: Any process, activity or activity designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse environmental impacts likely to be caused by a development project which is identified following assessment (distinct from Embedded Mitigation below).

Common Receptors: Sensitive Receptors which have potential to be exposed to more than one type of residual effect during either the construction or operational phases of the Proposed Development.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP): A document management system with environmental procedures to monitor residual impacts of the construction and decommissioning phases of a development.

Cumulative Effects: effects on the environment which are caused by the combined result of future developments.

Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW): provides advice about ecological and environmental issues during the construction of a development.

Archaeological Clerk of Works: provides advice about archaeological issues during the construction of a development.

Embedded Mitigation: environmental mitigation measures that are incorporated into the project design and are intended to prevent, reduce or remedy any significant adverse effects.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): A formal process set down in The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 used to systematically identify, predict and assess the likely significant environmental impacts of a proposed project or development.

EIA Report: A report that includes such information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of a development.

Holford Rules: accepted guidance for routeing overhead lines in the UK.

Infrastructure Location Allowance (ILA): A 25m buffer zone either side of the proposed Overhead Line Route, within which the proposed infrastructure can be located. Ensures that final positions of the project infrastructure and associated works are not varied to a such a degree as to cause an increase in the significance of likely environmental effects.

Magnitude of Effect: The degree and extent to which the project changes the environment.

Non-Technical Summary (NTS): A summary of the EIA Report in 'non-technical language'.

Operational Corridor: An area required for the construction and safe operation of the proposed Overhead Line.

Other Committed Developments: Foreseeable developments located within the Zone of Influence for the Proposed Development, based on the planning register of Dumfries and Galloway Council and the Energy Consents Unit register of applications.

Overhead Line (OHL): an electric line installed above ground usually supported by lattice steel towers or wooden poles.

Preferred Route: An alignment for the Overhead Line taken forward to stakeholder consultation following a comparative appraisal of alignment options.

Proposed Route: An alignment taken forward to consent application.

Principal Contractor: a contractor appointed by the client to control the construction phase of any project involving more than one contractor.

Residual Effects: Those effects of a development following implementation of any relevant mitigation proposals.

Route Options: a number of routes connecting the proposed Lorg Windfarm to the DE Route at the proposed Holm Hill Substation.

Scoping: An initial stage of the EIA in determining the nature and potential scale of environmental impacts arising from a proposed development and assessing what further studies are required to establish their significance.

Scoping Opinion: A written statement of the opinion of the relevant planning authority as to the information to be provided in the EIA Report which specifically requires a local planning authority to respond or consult with consultees within a statutory period.

SPEN: ScottishPower Energy Networks, responsible for the development, operation and maintenance of electricity transmission in Central and Southern Scotland on behalf of the transmission license holder for this area, ScottishPower Transmission (SPT).

Scottish Power Transmission: Scottish Power Transmission is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SPEN, responsible for the operation of electricity transmission networks in central and southern Scotland.

Statutory Consultees: Groups or bodies that by law, must be consulted as part of the planning application process for EIA development (i.e. the planning authority, NatureScot, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency and Historic Environment Scotland).

Study Area: the area within which the likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development are considered. This can differ depending on the technical discipline.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): are a collection of water management practices that aim to align modern drainage systems with natural water processes.

The National Grid: The electricity transmission network system operator of Great Britain.

Underground Cable: an electric line installed below ground within a cable trench.

Windthrow: the uprooting and overthrowing of trees by wind.

Zone of Influence: The area within which likely significant environmental effects resulting from the Proposed Development may occur.

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