

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term/Abbreviation	Expanded Term/Definition
275 kV	275 kilo-volt capacity of an electricity power line
ABC	Argyll and Bute Council
ACoW	Archaeological Clerk of Works
ADSFB	Argyll District Salmon Fishery Board
Aesthetic Aspects	The key aspects of the landscape which contribute to its appearance (previously composition), such as: Scale; Enclosure; Diversity; Texture; Form; Line; Contour; Balance; Movement; and Pattern.
AIL	Abnormal Invisible Load
Alignment	The centre line of an overhead line route, along with the location of key angle structures
Ambient Noise Level	The all-encompassing noise level measured in LAeq,T. The Ambient Noise Level incorporates background sounds as well as the industrial source noise under consideration.
Amenity	The natural environment, cultural heritage, landscape, and visual quality. Also includes the impacts of noise and disturbance, for example, on the natural environment experienced
Analysis (Landscape)	The process of breaking the landscape down into its component parts to understand how it is made up.
Analysis (Visual)	The process of identifying the nature of visibility in an area, which is determined through topographic analysis.
Ancient Woodland	In Scotland, Ancient Woodland is defined as land that is currently wooded and has been continually wooded, at least since 1750.
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AP	Annual Probability
Assessment (Landscape)	An umbrella term for description, classification and analysis of landscape.
APQ	Area of Panoramic Quality
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counter
Baseline (Landscape)	The landscape and visual character of the Study Area as it exists at the commencement of the assessment process – i.e. prior to the development proposal under consideration.
Background Noise Level	The noise level in the absence of the industrial source noise under consideration, measured in LA90.
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BBOP	Business and Biodiversity Offset Programme

<b>Term/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Term/Definition</b>
bgl	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BLT	Inventory Historic Battlefields
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BRP	Bat Roost Potential
CA	Conservation Areas
CAR	The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
Centre Line	The linear connection between the central point of each support structure along the length of the overhead line
CDM Regulations	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
CIEEM	Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CFA	CFA Archaeology Ltd
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Circuit	Overhead line or underground cable consisting of multiple conductors, to carry electric current
Classification	A process of sorting the landscape into different types using selected criteria, but without attaching relative values to the different types of landscape.
Classified Landscape	Includes non-designated valued landscapes such as Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Wild Land Areas.
Clearance cairn	An irregular and unstructured collection of fieldstones which have been removed from arable land or pasture to allow for more effective agriculture and collected into usually a low mound or cairn.
CNMP	Construction Noise Management Plan
cm	Centimetre
CMLI	Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute
Conductor	A metallic wire strung from supporting steel lattice or wood structures, or an insulated wire below ground, to carry electric current
Constraints Map	Map showing the location of important resources and receptors that may form constraints to development.
Corridor	A linear area which allows a continuous connection between the defined connection points. The corridor may vary in width along its length; in unconstrained areas it may be many kilometres wide
Countryside	The rural environment and its associated communities (including the coast).
Court-hill	A hill or mound where the locals congregated to hear the captain of the glen giving justice.
CRH	Collision Risk Height
CRM	Collision Risk Model

<b>Term/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Term/Definition</b>
CTC	Combined Training Centre
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
Cultural and Social Factors	The elements of the landscape which are the result of human activity, e.g.: Land use management; Character of settlements and buildings; Pattern and type of fields and enclosures; Rights of way /footpaths; and Artistic/literary associations.
Cumulative Effects	Effects arising from the additional or combination of developments which are in construction, have been consented or are reasonably foreseeable. May be experienced in combination, concurrently or sequentially.
dB (decibel)	A unit of level derived from the logarithm of the ratio between the value of a quantity and a reference value and the scale on which sound pressure level is expressed. Sound pressure level is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root-mean-square pressure of the sound field and a reference pressure (2x10 <sup>-5</sup> Pa).
dB(A)	A-weighted decibel. This is a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. 'A' weighting) to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies.
Deep Peat	A carbon-rich soil with a surface peat layer greater than 0.5 m thickness (in the context of the 2016 SNH/NatureScot Carbon and Peatland Map) or a layer of peat greater than 1 m thickness(in the context of the Scotland Soil Classification). It should be noted that there is no agreed definition of 'deep peat'.
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.
DfT	Department for Transport
Digital Terrain Model (DTM)	Computer generated 3-dimensional model based on aerial survey of ground surface (e.g. Ordnance Survey Profile data). Often utilised as a basis for visibility modelling over large areas.
Digital Surface Model (DSM)	Computer generated 3-dimensional model based on aerial survey of ground surface, tree canopies, built structures etc.). Often utilised as a basis for visibility modelling where the effects of intervening structure and/or vegetation need to be incorporated.
Diversity	Where a variety of qualities or characteristics occur.
DWPA	Drinking Water Protected Area
EA	Environmental Appraisal
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
ECU	Energy Consents Unit – The Energy Consents Unit at Scottish Government are responsible for the processing of energy applications for Scottish Ministers under The Electricity Act 1989.
Effect	The result of an impact on a landscape or visual receptor.

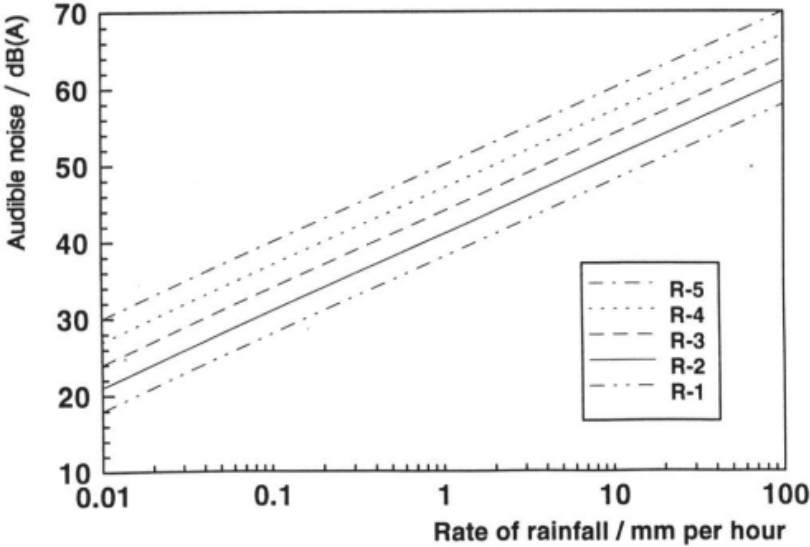
<b>Term/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Term/Definition</b>
Element	A component part of the landscape (e.g. roads, hedgerows, woods).
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA Regulations	Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EMF	Electric Magnetic Field
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Enhancement	Landscape or visual improvement through restoration, reconstruction or creation.
Environmental Fit	The relationship of a development to identified environmental opportunities and constraints in its setting.
EPS	European Protected Species
EU	European Union
Façade Level	A sound field determined at a distance of 1 m in front of a large sound reflecting object such as a building façade.
FCS	Forestry Commission Scotland
Field Pattern	The pattern of hedges and walls that define fields in farmed landscapes.
Forestry	The traditionally densely planted, commercial coniferous forestry plantation.
Free-field Level	A sound field determined at a point away from reflective surfaces other than the ground with no significant contributions due to sound from other reflective surfaces. Generally as measured outside and away from buildings.
FSA	Field Survey Area
GBR	General Binding Rule
GEMP	General Environmental Management Plan
Geographic Information System (GIS)	Computerised data base of geographical information that can easily be updated and manipulated.
GDL	Gardens and Designed Landscapes are defined within Historic Scotland Inventory of Designed Landscapes in Scotland (2012) as “grounds that are consciously laid out for artistic effect”
GET	Golden Eagle Topography
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, published jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment.
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
ha	Hectare
HER	Historical Environment Record
Heritage Asset (HA)	Those parts of the historic environment that have significance and are worthy of consideration in planning matters are referred to as heritage assets. Heritage assets include standing, buried or submerged remains, buildings, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes including designated sites and those identified by the local planning authority. World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, protected wreck sites,

<b>Term/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Term/Definition</b>
	Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields and Conservation Areas are all heritage assets
HEPS	Historic Environmental Policy for Scotland
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
Horizontal Angle Subtended	The angle measured in degrees from the left most visible part to the right most visible part of any development.
HRA	Habitat Regulations Appraisal
Humification	The process of decomposition of organic material that occurs in peat
Hz	Hertz. Standard unit of measurement used for measuring frequency. Sound frequency refers to how quickly the air vibrates, or how close the sound waves are to each other (in cycles per second, or Hertz (Hz)).
IDW	Inverse Distance Weighted
IEF	Important Ecological Feature
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
INNS	Invasive Non-native Species
Invasive non-native plant species	Species listed in Part 2 of Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 <sup>1</sup> .
Horizontal Angle Subtended	The angle measured in degrees from the left most visible part to the right most visible part of any development.
Impact	The change arising for a landscape or visual receptor as a result of some form of alteration to the baseline.
Indirect Impacts	Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the development but are often produced away from it or as a result of a complex pathway. Sometimes referred to as secondary impacts.
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Key Characteristics	The elements of the landscape and/or their inter relationship which form the defining components of the landscape.
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt – one thousand volts
L10 & L90	If a non-steady noise is to be described it is necessary to know both its level and the degree of fluctuation. The Ln indices are used for this purpose, and the term refers to the level exceeded for n% of the time. Hence L10 is the level exceeded for 10% of the time and as such can be regarded as the 'average maximum level'. Similarly, L90 is the 'average minimum level' and is often used to describe the background noise. It is common practice to use the L10 index to describe traffic noise.
LAeq,T	LAeq is defined as the notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time (T), would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A-weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period.
Landcover	Combination of land use and vegetation that covers the land surface.

<sup>1</sup> The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/9/part/II> [22nd November 2021]

<b>Term/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Term/Definition</b>
Landform	See Topography.
Landscape	Human perception of the land conditioned by knowledge and identity with a place.
Landscape Capacity	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. The degree to which a particular landscape character type or area is capable of is able to accommodate change without unacceptable adverse effects on its character. Capacity is likely to vary according to the type and nature of the changes being proposed. The capacity of the landscape is derived from a combination of Landscape Character Sensitivity, Visual Sensitivity and Landscape Value.
Landscape Character	The distinct pattern of hsracteistic elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape, and how this is perceived by people. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement. It creates the particular sense of place in different areas of the landscape.
Landscape Character Type	A landscape type will have broadly similar patterns of geology, landform, soils, vegetation land use, settlement and field pattern discernible in maps and field survey records.
Landscape Fabric	Physical elements of the landscape or development site.
Landscape Factor	A circumstance or influence contributing to the impression of the landscape (e.g. scale, enclosure, elevation).
Landscape Feature	A prominent eye-catching element or landmark (e.g. church spire, wooded hilltop).
Landscape Impact	The change in the elements, characteristics, qualities and overall character of the landscape as a result of development.
Landscape Effect	The consequence of change in the elements, characteristics, qualities and overall character of the landscape as a result of development. These effects can be positive, neutral or negative.
Landscape Evaluation	The process of attaching value (non-monetary) to a particular landscape, usually by the application of previously agreed criteria, including consultation and third-party documents, for a particular purpose (for example, designation or in the context of an assessment).
Landscape Quality (or Condition)	Based on judgments about the physical condition of the landscape and about its intactness. Also relates to the state of repair of individual features and elements which make up character in any one place.
Landscape Resource	The combination of elements that contribute to landscape context, character and value.
Landscape Sensitivity (to a specific type of change)	The extent to which a landscape can accept change of a particular type and scale.
Landuse	The primary use of land, including both rural and urban activities.
Landscape Value	The relative value or importance attached to a landscape (often as a basis for designation or recognition), which expresses commonly held national or local perception of its quality, special qualities and/or scenic beauty, tranquillity or wildness and cultural associations.
LB	Listed Buildings
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCT	Landscape Character Type

<b>Term/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Term/Definition</b>
LEC	Lawrence Environmental Consultants
LGV	Light Goods Vehicles
LLTNP	Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park
LMP	Land Management Plan
Long Established woodlands of Plantation Origin (LEPO)	Long-established woodlands of plantation origin (LEPO) (1b and 2b) Interpreted as plantation from maps of 1750 (1b 1 ) or 1860 (2b) and continuously wooded since. Many of these sites have developed semi-natural characteristics, especially the oldest ones, which may be as rich as Ancient Woodland.
LOD	Limit of Deviation - Limits of Deviation, an area which defines the practical limits within which micro-siting of the OHL infrastructure can occur within the terms of the s37 consent which is to be sought. The purpose of Limits of Deviation is to allow flexibility within a s37 consent for the final micro-siting of individual towers to respond to localised ground conditions, topography, engineering, and environmental constraints
Long Established Woodlands of Plantation Origin	Long-established woodlands of plantation origin (LEPO) (1b and 2b) Interpreted as plantation from maps of 1750 (1b 1 ) or 1860 (2b) and continuously wooded since. Many of these sites have developed semi-natural characteristics, especially the oldest ones, which may be as rich as Ancient Woodland.
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LTFPs	Long Term Forestry Plan
LVA	Landscape and Visual Appraisal
m	metre
m <sup>2</sup>	Square meters
Magnitude of Landscape Impact	A measure of the amount of change to the landscape that would occur as a result of Proposed Development, generally based on the scale or degree of change to the landscape resource, the nature of the effect and its duration. This is based on a combination of largely quantifiable parameters, such as the distance to the Proposed Development, visible extent, degree of contrast with context, extent to which the development would be visible, and the duration of an impact.
Magnitude of Visual Impact	A measure of the amount of change to the visual context that would occur as a result of a Proposed Development. This is generally based on the scale of change to the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition, including the proportion of the view that would be occupied by the Proposed Development; the degree of contrast or integration of any new features of changes in the landscape with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale, mass, line, height, colour and texture; duration and nature of the change, whether temporary or permanent, transient or persistent, the angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor(s); distance of the viewpoint from

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	the Proposed Development; and extent of the area over which the changes would be visible.																																				
MCIEEM	Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management																																				
MCIfA	Member of Chartered Institute for Archaeologists																																				
Methodology	The specific approach and techniques used for a given study.																																				
Micrositing	The process of positioning individual structures to avoid localised environmental or technical constraints																																				
MIEMA	Member if IEMA																																				
Miller Curve	<p>Miller (1978) conducted a study of rain induced noise, from which he produced five empirical curves for sound levels due to rainfall on various types of ground cover, ranging from bare, porous ground to fully-leafed trees.</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="592 981 1406 1525"> <caption>Approximate data points from the Miller Curve graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Rate of rainfall (mm per hour)</th> <th>R-5 (dB(A))</th> <th>R-4 (dB(A))</th> <th>R-3 (dB(A))</th> <th>R-2 (dB(A))</th> <th>R-1 (dB(A))</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.01</td> <td>30</td> <td>28</td> <td>26</td> <td>24</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.1</td> <td>40</td> <td>38</td> <td>36</td> <td>34</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>50</td> <td>48</td> <td>46</td> <td>44</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>60</td> <td>58</td> <td>56</td> <td>54</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>70</td> <td>68</td> <td>66</td> <td>64</td> <td>62</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rate of rainfall (mm per hour)	R-5 (dB(A))	R-4 (dB(A))	R-3 (dB(A))	R-2 (dB(A))	R-1 (dB(A))	0.01	30	28	26	24	22	0.1	40	38	36	34	32	1	50	48	46	44	42	10	60	58	56	54	52	100	70	68	66	64	62
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Mitigation Measures	Measures including any process, activity or design process to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for adverse impacts of a development.																																				
m	metre																																				
mm	Millimetre																																				
MOD	Ministry of Defence																																				
MW	Megawatt																																				
Native Woodland	Means self-seeded woodland of native species or woodland derived from an originally naturally occurring woodland																																				
Natural Factors	Elements of the landscape that have not been altered by human activity, e.g. Geology; Landform; and River and drainage pattern.																																				
NCN	National Cycle Network																																				



<b>Term/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Term/Definition</b>
NCR	National Cycle Route
NETS SQSS	National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard
NFP3	National Planning Framework 3
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHZ	Natural Heritage Zone
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NRHE	National Record of Historic Environment
NRTF	National Road Traffic Forecast
NS	NatureScot - Formerly known as Scottish Natural Heritage, is the public body responsible for Scotland's natural heritage, especially its natural, genetic, and scenic diversity. It advises the Scottish Government and acts as a government agent in the delivery of conservation designations, i.e. national nature reserves, local nature reserves, national parks, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and the national scenic areas
NSR	Non-Statutory Register
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
OC	Operational Corridor
OCEMP	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan
OHL	Overhead Line
OMP	Operation Management Plan
Operational Corridor	The area needed for operational maintenance
OPGW	Optical Fibre Ground Wire
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSGR	Ordnance Survey Grid Reference
PAC Report	Pre-application Consultation Report
PAN	Proposal of Application Notice
PAT	Predicted Aquila Territory
Peat	Dead and partially decomposed plant remains that have accumulated under waterlogged conditions (Ramsar Convention, 1971). An organic soil which contains more than 60 percent of organic matter and exceeds 50 cm thickness (Macaulay Institute, 1984). It should be noted that there is no agreed definition of 'peat'.
Peatland	An ecosystem with a peat deposit that may currently support vegetation that is peat forming, may not, or may lack vegetation entirely (Ramsar Convention, 1971).
Perception (of Landscape)	The psychology of seeing and possibly attaching value or meaning to the landscape.
Planning application	An application for planning permission under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006. It should be noted that consent under Section 37 of the Electricity Act 1989

<b>Term/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Term/Definition</b>
	usually carries with it deemed planning permission from the Scottish Ministers under Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997
Plantation Woodland	Woodland of any age that obviously originated from planting.
PLHRA	Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment
PMP	Peat Management Plan
PPP	Pollution Prevention Plan
Preferred Route	The route option which is considered to represent the optimum balance between the various environmental considerations
Proposed Route	The final route taken forward following stakeholder consultation within which alternative OHL route alignments will be defined and appraised
Proposed Alignment	An alignment taken forward to consent application. It comprises a defined centre line for the overhead line and includes an indicative support structure (tower or pole) schedule, also specifying access arrangements and any associated construction facilities
Proposed Development	The construction and operation of a 13.3 kilometre (km) double circuit 275 kV overhead line (OHL), supported by lattice steel towers between a proposed new substation at Creag Dhubh and to the existing Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) 275 kV OHL that runs from Dalmally to Inverarnan, near Succoth Glen, via a Tie-In connection
PWS	Private Water Supply
Quartering	The low hunting flights of owls and harriers where they fly low to the ground very slowly looking for prey
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
Receptor	Physical landscape resource, special interest or individual or group experiencing view liable to change as a result of the Proposed Development.
Receptor Location	Location occupied by identified receptors.
Residual Effects	Effect of development after mitigation/embedded mitigation or design proposals are taken into account.
Residual Noise Level	The Ambient Noise Level in the absence of the industrial source noise under consideration, measured in LAeq,T.
Riparian Woodland	Natural home for plants and animals occurring in a thin strip of land bordering a stream or river.
Route	A linear area of approximately 1 km width (although this may be narrower/wider in specific locations in response to identified pinch points / constraints), which provides a continuous connection between defined connection points
Routing Study	The study undertaken to assess the potential environmental impacts of the route options and to identify a preferred route based upon the potential environmental impacts identified
RSBP	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RVAA	Residential and Visual Amenity Assessment
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SAC	Special Area of Conservation - designated under Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (known as - The Habitats Directive)

<b>Term/Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expanded Term/Definition</b>
SBL	Scottish Biodiversity List
Scoping	The process of identifying likely significant effects of a development on the environment – which may be carried out in a formal or informal way.
SCT	Seascape Character Type
Section 37 (s37) application	An application for development consent under Section 37 of the Electricity Act 1989
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Shieling Hut	Hut or small dwelling, usually situated in upland areas and associated with seasonal grazing practices.
Significance	A measure of importance or gravity of the environmental effect defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant Effect	An effect which is considered by the assessor to be “significant” in terms of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 which require the identification of significant effects.
Skydancing	Hen harrier courtship behaviour, where the male and female fly in unison and mirror behaviours
SF	Scottish Forestry
SLVIA	Seasape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
SM	Scheduled Monument
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage (now known as NatureScot)
SPA	Special Protection Area – designated under Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the Birds Directive)
Specific Noise Level	The noise level measured in LAeq;T attributed to the industrial noise source under consideration alone.
SPEN	Scottish Power Energy Networks
SPP	Species Protection Plan
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
SRMS	Scottish Raptor Monitoring Scheme
SSEN Transmission	Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission plc
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
Stakeholders	Organisations and individuals who can affect or are affected by SSEN Transmission works
Substation Platform	The level platform to be constructed within the Substation Site.
Substation Site	The Creag Dhubh Substation Site
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
Transient View	A view which obtained momentarily, as part of a sequence of views, e.g. from a car travelling along a road.
TMP	Transport Management Plan
TS	Transport Scotland
TTRO	Temporary Traffic Regulation Order
UKCP	UK Climate Projections

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UN	United Nations
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
Visual Amenity	A particular composition of landscape elements that contribute to a view, or views.
Visibility Analysis	The process of identifying theoretical (based on digital modelling) and/or actual predicted areas from where any given development may be seen.
Visual Effect	The consequence of change in the appearance of the landscape as a result of development, which may be beneficial or adverse.
Viewshed	The extent of potential visibility to or from a specific area or feature.
Viewshadow	An area affording no visibility of the development due to the screening effect intervening structures, topography or vegetation.
Viewpoint Sensitivity	The extent to which a view would be altered by change of a particular type and scale, assessed in relation to the following: Location and land use (receptor activity) at the viewpoint or context of the view; Landscape character and quality at the viewpoint; Landscape character and quality of the intervening landscape; and Importance of the view (which may be determined with respect to its popularity or number of affected people, its appearance in guidebooks, on tourist maps and the facilities provided for its enjoyment and references to it in literature and/or art.
Visualisation	Computer generated simulation or photomontage or other technique to illustrate how the Proposed Development would appear. Presented either as a wireline image (outline of the development) or as a photomontage which merges a rendered version of the development into a photograph of the view/landscape.
VP	Viewpoint (relating to Landscape and Visual)
VP	Vantage Point (relating to Ornithology)
WFD	Water Framework Directive
Wireline	A computer-generated line drawing of the DTM (digital terrain model) and the Proposed Development from a known location.
WLA	Wild Land Areas - Those areas comprising the greatest and most extensive areas of wild characteristics within Scotland, as classified by SNH (2014)
WLIA	Wild Land Impact Assessment
Woodland	Natural, or naturalistically planted, woodland that can be a mixture of coniferous and broadleaved species or one or the other.
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WTW	Water Treatment Works
WWII	World War Two
ZOI	Zone of Influence
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) or Viewshed	The area predicted to have views of a Proposed Development on the basis of a digital terrain model or digital surface model, which may/may not take account of landcover features.