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A985 Kincardine Bridge Refurbishment: Piled Viaduct Replacement

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume 1: Main Report

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Glossary

'A' weighted Noise Level	The human ear does not respond uniformly to different frequencies. A-weighting is commonly used to simulate the frequency response of the ear.
Abutment	The structure that supports the end of the bridge or supports and retains the bridge approach.
Aggregate	Materials used in construction, including sand, gravel, crushed stone, slag, or recycled crushed concrete.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	A non-permanent designation created if monitoring reveals that statutory air quality thresholds are being exceeded or will be exceeded in the near future.
Alluvial	Loose, unconsolidated soil or sediments, which has been eroded, reshaped by water in some form, and redeposited in a non-marine setting.
Amber list species	Species with unfavourable conservation status in Europe or showing moderate declines or rare or localised in their distribution.
Ambient Noise	The all-encompassing sound at any point in time.
Amenity value	Defined as the relative pleasantness of a journey and relates in particular to the exposure of pedestrians and others to traffic.
Amphibian	Any cold-blooded animal of the class Amphibia which includes frogs, toads and newts.
Appropriate Assessment	Determination by an identified competent authority (Scottish Government, informed by SNH) of likely significant effects associated with a development on a European Protected Site. Required by law under Regulation 48 of the Habitats Regulations (1994), implementing Article 6(3) of Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).
Aquifer	A body of rock through which appreciable amounts of water can flow.
Archaeological remains	Ancient man-made objects, structures or ancient burials that have been preserved on the earth's surface, underground or underwater.
Arable land	Land that is or can be used for growing crops.
Assessment	An umbrella term for description, analysis and evaluation.
Attenuation	Increase in duration of flow hydrograph with a consequent reduction in peak flow.
Attribute	Characteristics of an environmental receptor.

Authority area	The area administered by a local authority for example, District Council, City Council or Unitary Authority.
Baseline	The existing conditions which form the basis or start point of the environmental assessment.
Bedrock	Hard rock that lies beneath a superficial cover of soils and sediments.
Biodiversity	Biological diversity, or richness of living organisms present in representative communities and populations.
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	Sets objectives, along with measurable targets for the conservation of biodiversity.
Borehole	A deep, narrow hole made in the ground, especially to locate water or oil.
Burn	A small stream.
Cetacean	A large aquatic mammal e.g. whale, dolphin or porpoise.
Climate	Long-term weather conditions prevailing over a region.
Community	Assemblage of interacting populations that occupy a given area.
Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO)	A legal document giving the government (Scottish Ministers) power to compulsorily purchase the areas of land necessary for construction of the scheme.
Conservation	Preservation or restoration of the natural environment and wildlife.
Contaminated land	Land in such condition by reason of substances on or under the land that significant harm is being caused, there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused or pollution of controlled water is being, or likely to be caused'.
Core Path	A right of way designated by a Local Authority as being of importance to maintain access and leisure provision.
Couch	Above-ground otter shelter.
Culvert	A metal, wooden, plastic, or concrete conduit through which surface water can flow under or across roads.
Cumulative effect	Changes to the environment caused by an action in combination with other past, present or future actions.
Decibel (dB)	The range of audible sound pressures is approximately 0.00002 Pa to 00 Pa. Using decibel notation presents this range in a more manageable form, 0 dB to 140 dB.

Displacement	To move something from its natural environment.
Do-Minimum (DM)	The base scenario for assessment purposes, where there are no modifications to the existing road network. May also refer to the minimum modifications, which will necessarily take place in the absence of a proposed scheme.
Do-Something (DS)	The 'with proposed scheme' scenario for assessment purposes.
Earthworks	Works created through the moving of quantities of soil or unformed rock.
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	A qualified ecologist who supervises construction sites, ensuring that ecological impacts are minimised and that the law relating to protected species etc. is complied with.
Ecology	The branch of biology concerned with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.
Ecosystem	A biological community of organisms interacting with one another and their physical environment.
Embankment	A bank of earth or stone built to carry a road or railway over an area of low ground.
Effect	The result of change or changes on specific environmental resources or receptors.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process by which information about the environmental effects of a project is evaluated and mitigation measures are identified.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report)	Document provided by the Developer to the Competent Authority, containing environmental information required under Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU.
Estuary	A partially enclosed coastal body of brackish water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea.
Fill	Material deposited by man in ground depression or excavated area.
Floodplain	Land adjacent to a river, which is subject to regular flooding.
Fluvial	Of or found in a river.
Footprint	The geographical extent of an ecological impact.
Foraging	Searching for food or provisions.
Fragmentation	Breaking up of an organisms habitat into smaller fragments that may vary in size.

Freshwater	Bodies of water such as ponds, lakes, rivers and streams containing low concentrations of dissolved salts and other total dissolved solids.
Geomorphology	The branch of geology concerned with the structure, origin and development of topographical features of the earth's crust.
Glacial Till	Glacial till is that part of glacial drift which was deposited directly by the glacier. It may vary from clays to mixtures of clay, sand, gravel and boulders.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	A gaseous compound that absorbs infrared radiation and traps heat in the atmosphere.
Ground Investigation	Exploratory investigation to determine the structure and characteristics of the ground. The collected information is used to establish or predict ground and groundwater behaviour during, and subsequent to, construction.
Groundwater	Water below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
Habitat	Term most accurately meaning the place in which a species lives, but also used to describe plant communities or agglomerations of plant communities.
Habitat fragmentation	Describes the breaking up of an organisms preferred environment/habitat. Occurs naturally through geological processes that alter the layout of the physical environment over long periods of time, or through human activities, such as land conversion.
Habitat Regulations Appraisal (HRA)	The process by which certain plans or projects are assessed which could affect the integrity of European sites. The report is used to inform an Appropriate Assessment (AA) under the requirements of the Habitats Directive.
Habitats Directive	EC Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)	Vehicles with 3 axles (articulated) or 4 or more axles (rigid and articulated).
Hibernation	Extended period of torpor undertaken during winter.
Holt	Deep underground otter shelter.
Hydraulic	Of, relating to, or operated by the force of liquid in motion.
Hydrocarbon	A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.
Hydrodynamics	The motion of fluids and the forces acting on solid bodies immersed in fluids and in motion relative to them.

Hydrogeology	Branch of geology dealing with occurrence, distribution, and effect of groundwater.
Hydrological	The exchange of water between the atmosphere, the land and the oceans.
Impact	Any changes attributable to the proposed scheme that have the potential to have environmental effects (i.e. the causes of the effects).
Impermeable	Material that does not allow fluids to pass through it.
Incidental sighting	Casual observation of a plant or animal of one or more species recorded by whilst performing a non-relevant ecological survey.
Interim Advice Note (IAN)	Guidance notes issued by Highways England which should only be used in connection with works on motorways and trunk roads.
Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
Intertidal	The area that is above water level at low tide and underwater at high tide.
LAeq	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level. A notional steady sound level which would cause the same A-weighted sound energy to be received as that due to the actual, possibly fluctuating, sound level over a given period of time.
Landform	Combination of slope and elevation producing the shape and form of the land surface.
Landscape	Human perception of the land, conditioned by knowledge and identity with a place.
Land-take	Acquired land which is necessary to construct the proposed scheme and associated infrastructure and to undertake the essential environmental mitigation measures.
Listed Building	Building included on the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and afforded statutory protection under the 'Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014)' and other planning legislation. Classified categories A-C.
Made ground	Ground comprised of material deposited by man i.e. not natural.
Magnitude	Size, extent, scale and duration of an impact.
Marine	Relating to or found in the sea.
Mean High Water Springs (MHWS)	The height of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) is the average throughout the year, of two successive high waters, during a 24-hour period in each month when the range of the tide is at its greatest (Spring tides).

Migration	The movement (of an animal) from one habitat to another according to the seasons.
Mineral	A solid, naturally occurring inorganic substance.
Mineral extraction	The removal of a naturally occurring solid formed through geological process that has a characteristic chemical composition, a highly ordered atomic structure and specific physical properties.
Mitigation	Measure to avoid, reduce or offset potential adverse impacts.
Mudflat	A stretch of muddy land left uncovered at low tide.
National Vegetation Classification (NVC)	A system to describe British vegetation types, whereby each vegetation type has a different 'code'.
Native	A species occurring in its normal geographic range (not introduced).
Non-motorised users	Pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians.
Non-prime agricultural land	Agricultural land of Land Capability for Agriculture (LCA) classes 3.2 to 7.
Notable species	Species which are below Red Data Book species in terms of threat status.
Offsetting	The process of compensating for something with something else.
Open space	Any land laid out as public parks or used for the purpose of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground.
Outfall	The place of discharge e.g. where a sewage pipe discharges into a river.
Parapet	A low protective wall along the edge of a roof, bridge or balcony. Often referred to as a guardrail.
Peat	Brown to black organic material formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter in the wet acidic conditions of bog and fens.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	This identifies the different habitats that are contained within or make up a site, and the key plant species for each of those habitat types.
Pier	An upright support for a structure or superstructure such as an arch or a bridge.
Pile/Piling	A heavy stake or post made out of timber, steel, reinforced concrete or pre-tensioned concrete, driven into the ground to support foundations.

Planning Advice Note (PAN)	Supporting document to National Planning Policy Guidelines, which disseminates good practice and provides more specific design advice of a practical nature.
Potential Impact	The impact on an aspect of the environment that may occur in the absence of mitigation.
Priority habitat	Those which have been identified as being most threatened and requiring actions under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
Priority species	Those which have been identified as being most threatened and requiring actions under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
Proposed scheme	The scheme design as reported in Chapter 3 of the EIA Report, and used as the basis for environmental assessment and reporting.
Qualitative	Concerned only with the nature of the organism/substance being investigated.
Quantitative	Concerned with the number, as well as nature of the organism/substance being investigated.
Ramsar sites	Internationally important wetland identified for conservation under the Ramsar Convention 1971.
Receptor	In this context, an element that is susceptible to being affected (either directly or indirectly) by the proposed scheme. Examples include habitats, species, people, properties, landscape, archaeological remains etc.
Red Data List	The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information on plants and animals that have been globally evaluated using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Designed to determine the relative risk of extinction, and to catalogue and highlight those plants and animals that are facing a higher risk of global extinction (i.e. those listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable).
Red list species	Bird species in severe population decline. Or globally threatened.
Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	Sites designated by regional geological groups on locally developed criteria, currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSIs.
Residual Effects	Residual effect means the environmental effect after the provision of mitigation measures, if any.
Right of way	A public right of way is a defined route which has been used by the general public for at least 20 years and which links two public places (usually public roads).
River Basin District	The area of land and sea, made up of one or more river basins, together with the associated groundwater and coastal waters, identified by the Water Framework Directive as the main unit for the management of river basins.

River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	A plan setting out actions required within a river basin to achieve set environmental quality objectives, reviewed on a six-yearly basis.
Rockhead	The surface representing the top of the solid geological strata, i.e. below any drift deposits.
Roost	Any resting site used by bats including maternity roosts which are used by females and their young, hibernacula which are used during winter hibernation and transitional roosts which may be used at any time.
Runoff	Water that flows over the ground surface to the drainage system. This occurs if the ground is impermeable or if permeable ground is saturated.
Salinity	The saltiness or dissolved salt content of a body of water.
Salmonid	Pertaining or belonging to the family Salmonidae (salmon, trout and charr).
Salting	An area of coastal land that is regularly covered by the tide.
Saltmarsh	Coastal ecosystem in the upper coastal intertidal zone between land and open saltwater or brackish water that is regularly flooded by the tides.
Scheduled Monument (SM)	A monument which has been scheduled by the Scottish Ministers as being of national importance under the terms of the 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979'.
Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)	A statement of Scottish Government policy on nationally important land use.
Scour	A depression or hole left when sediment is washed away from the bottom of a river.
Scrub	Vegetation dominated by locally native shrubs, usually less than 5m tall.
Sediment	Mineral or organic matter deposited by water, air, or ice.
Sedimentary rock	Rock that has formed through the deposition and solidification of sediment.
Sedimentation	The deposition or accumulation of sediment.
Silt	Fine sand, clay, or other material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment, especially in a channel or harbour.
Site compound	A secure area close to the construction site which provides full site services including storage for equipment, materials and fuel, offices and amenity areas.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Designated areas of national importance. The aim of the SSSI network is to maintain an adequate representation of all natural and semi-natural habitats and native species in the UK. The site network is protected under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.
Soffit	The underside of an architectural structure such as an arch, balcony, or overhanging eaves.
Spawning	The process of egg release into the water by aquatic animals.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	An area designated under the EC Habitats Directive to ensure that rare, endangered or vulnerable habitats or species of community interest are either maintained at or restored to a favourable conservation status.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are selected to protect one or more rare, threatened or vulnerable bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, and regularly occurring migratory species. These areas are designated under the Birds Directive (Directive 79/409/EEC).
Species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding.
Spraint	Otter faeces.
Stakeholder	In this context, a person or group that has an interest in a project.
Substrate	An underlying substance or layer.
Substructure	An underlying or supporting structure.
Subtidal	The area where the seabed is below the lowest tide.
Superficial Deposits	Superficial deposits are the youngest of the geological formations (less than 2.6 million years old). They are largely unconsolidated and cover much of the bedrock of Britain. They generally include sediments deposited during the Pleistocene (Quaternary) glacial episodes, subsequent Holocene rivers and coastal systems; superficial deposits also include modern man-made deposits such as mining spoil and road embankments.
Susceptibility	The ability to accommodate change without adverse effect.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	A sequence of management practices and control structures designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable fashion than some conventional techniques.
Terrestrial	The environment above the Mean High Water Spring.
Threshold	The minimum intensity or value of a signal etc that will produce a response or specified effect.
Tidal creek	A small waterway, and part of a stream, that is affected by tides.

Turbid	High concentrations of suspended sediment and particulates in the water column.
Varioguard®	A galvanised steel safety barrier designed for use at the roadside to absorb the energy of errant vehicles.
Vascular plants	Higher plants, including flowering plants, conifers and ferns. They are characterised by the possession of specialized tissues (vascular tissue) for the translocation of substances around the plant.
Velocity	A measure of the speed and direction of an object.
Viaduct	A bridge that carries a road, railroad etc. over a valley.
Vulnerable groups	In environmental assessment, generally children, elderly and disabled.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	European environmental legislation (2000/60/EC) relating to inland surface waters, estuarine and coastal waters and groundwater. Fundamental objective to maintain "high status" of waters where it exists, preventing any deterioration in the existing status of waters and achieving at least "good status" in relation to all waters by 2027.
Water quality	The chemical and biological status of various parameters within the water column and their interactions, for example dissolved oxygen, indicator metals such as dissolved copper, or suspended solids (the movement of which is determined by hydrological process and forms geomorphological landforms).
Wetland	Land or areas (such as marshes or swamps) that are covered often intermittently with shallow water or have soil saturated with moisture.

Abbreviations

AAA	Additive error, additive trend and additive seasonality
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Average Annual Weekday Traffic
ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AoS	Area of Search
AOD	Above ordnance datum.
AQ	Air Quality (Mitigation Item Reference)
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AQO	Air Quality Objective
ARG	Amphibian and Reptile Group
ASCOBANS	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BBS	Breeding Bird Survey
bgl	below ground level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BNL	Basic Noise Level

BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BOU	British Ornithologists' Union
BPN	Bat Passes per Night
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BS	British Standard
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
C4SL	Category 4 Screening Levels
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CAR	Control of Asbestos Regulations (CAR) 2012
CAR	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005
CBC	Common Bird Census
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change (Mitigation Item Reference)
CC BY 4.0	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International
CC0	Creative Commons Zero
CCC	Committee on Climate Change
CCP	Climate Change Plan
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CFA	Continuous Flight Auger

CH	Cultural Heritage (Mitigation Item Reference)
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
CIEEM	Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management
CIEH	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CMP	Carbon Management Plan
CMS	Carbon Management System
CMS	Construction Method Statements
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO₂e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COPC	Contaminants of Potential Concern
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations
CPO	Compulsory Purchase Order
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSBG	Central Scotland Bat Group
CSL	Construction Site License
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
D&B	Design and Build

DAFOR	D-dominant, A-abundant, F-frequent, O-occasional, R-rare, LA-locally abundant
dB	Decibel
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfRE	Design for Resource Efficiency
DLA	Disabled Living Allowance
DM	Do Minimum
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DS	Do Something
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
EFT	Emissions Factor Toolkit
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Ecological Management Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EnvCoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
EPS	European Protected Species

EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
ERR	Environmental Review Report
ES	Environmental Statement
ETS	Exponential Triple Smoothing
EU	European Union
FDSFB	Forth District Salmon Fishery Board (FDSFB)
FEAST	Feature Activity Sensitivity Tool
FEF	Forth Estuary Forum
FLDP	Falkirk Local Development Plan
FLDP2	Falkirk Local Development Plan
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
G	Geology, Soils and Groundwater (Mitigation Item Reference)
GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria
GBR	General Binding Rules
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDR	Geotechnical Design Report
GEN	General Planning Principles
GGBS	Ground-Granulated Blast Furnace Slag

GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GI	Ground Investigation
GIR	Geotechnical Interpretative Report
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HEPS	Historic Environment Policy for Scotland
HESPS	Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLT	Historic Landscape Type
HRA	Habitat Regulations Appraisal (or Assessment)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
IAN	Interim Advice Note
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICE	Inventory of Carbon Emissions
IEEM	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment

IIP	Infrastructure Investment Plan
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Council
KPH	Kilometres per hour
LA_{eq,T}	A-weighted, equivalent continuous sound level, where T denoted time
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LCA	Land Capability for Agriculture
LDP	Local Development Plan
LfT	Landfill Tax
LGS	Local Geodiversity Sites
LMA	Land Made Available
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LQM	Land Quality Management
M&W	Material Assets and Waste (Mitigation Item Reference)
MarLIN	Marine Life Information Network
mbgl	Metres Below Ground Level
ME	Marine Ecology (Mitigation Item Reference)
MHWN	Mean High Water Neap

MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLA	Marine License Application
MLWN	Mean Low Water Neap
MLWS	Mean Low Water Spring
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MS-LOT	Marine Scotland – Licensing Operations Team
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTZ	Maximum Turbidity Zone
MWe	Megawatts
NAA	National Application Annex
NAEI	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NCAP	National Collection of Aerial Photography
NCN	National Cycle Network
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council
NES	Northern Ecological Services
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NLB	Northern Lighthouse Board
NMP	National Marine Plan

NMPi	Marine Scotland National Marine Plan Interactive
NMU	Non-Motorised User
NO₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPF	National Planning Framework
NPF3	National Planning Framework 3
NPF4	National Planning Framework 4
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor
NTS	National Transport Strategy
NTS2	National Transport Strategy 2
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NV	Noise and Vibration (Mitigation Item Reference)
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NVMP	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
OEMP	Outline Ecological Management Plan
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSPAR	The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic
Pa	Pascals
PAN	Planning Advice Note

PCM	Pollution Climate Mapping
PCM	Pulse-code Modulation
PM	Particulate Matter
PMF	Priority Marine Feature
PP	Pollutant Pathway
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
PPP	Pollution Prevention Plan
PPS	Plans, Policies and Strategies
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PVA	Potentially Vulnerable Areas
PWS	Private Water Supply
QPA	Quarry Products Association
R.C	Reinforced Concrete
RC	Recycled Content
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RDWE	Road Drainage and the Water Environment
RICT	River Invertebrate Classification Tool
RICT	Rosyth International Container Terminal

RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Sites
RMS	Root Mean Square
RoD	Record of Determination
RoW	Right of Way
RPE	Respiratory Protective Equipment
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RYA	The Royal Yachting Association Scotland
S4UL	Suitable for Use Limits
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SBL	Scottish Biodiversity List
SBS	Scottish Biodiversity Strategy
ScARF	Scottish Archaeological Research Framework
SCCD	Scotland's Climate Change Declaration
SCI	Sites of Community Importance
SCOS	Special Committee on Seals
Scotways	Scottish Rights of Way & Access Society
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency

SESPlan	Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland
SHEP	Scottish Historic Environment Policy
SIMD	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
SLDT	Short Limited Duration Tenancy
SLFT	Scottish Landfill Tax
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SM	Scheduled Monument
SM	Standard Mitigation (Mitigation Item Reference)
SMA	Seal Management Area
SMP	Saltmarsh Management Plan
SMRU	Sea Mammal Research Unit
SMU	Seal Management Unit
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SNMP	Scottish National Marine Plan
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPL	Sound Pressure Level
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
SSC	Suspended Sediment Concentrations
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems

SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TAN	Technical Advice Note
tCO_{2e}	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
TE	Terrestrial Ecology (Mitigation Item Reference)
TG	Technical Guidance
TMP	Travel Management Plan
TN	Target Notes
TNAP	Transportation Noise Action Plan
TTTC	Through the Tide Count
TWIC	The Wildlife Information Centre
UKCP	UK Climate Projections
UKMPS	UK Marine Policy Statement
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VP	Vantage Point
W	Road Drainage and the Water Environment (Mitigation Item Reference)
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
WDC	Whale and Dolphin Conservation
WeBS	Wetland Bird Surveys

WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2013
WEMWBS	Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale
WEWS	Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WML	The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action programme
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WVI	Wildlife Vehicle Incident