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# **A82 Pulpit Rock Improvement Environmental Impact Assessment**

## *Environmental Statement*

### *September 2010*

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## Glossary and Abbreviations

This table provides a glossary of the main terms and an explanation of the key abbreviations used in this Environmental Statement.

Environmental Assessment Process	
Baseline	The current environmental conditions against which potential impacts/effects are identified.
Baseline Study / Survey	The process of research and fieldwork by which the current baseline conditions are established.
Construction	Any activities, which take place during the construction phase, including temporary land take.
Effect	The result of an impact on a particular resource or receptor.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A process for identifying and evaluating the likely effect of a proposed development on the environment. EIA normally forms part of the consent procedure.
Environmental Statement	A document or series of documents which reports the findings of the EIA
Impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Scheme.
Infrastructure	The facilities, services and businesses in a defined area.
Magnitude of effect	The actual change taking place to the environment, for example, the extent of land take or predicted change in noise levels.
Operation	Any activities forming part of or associated with the operation of the Scheme.
Permanent Land take	The permanent occupation of land by Scheme infrastructure, including physical features such as buildings.
Receptor	A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water, air, a building or a plant that is affected by an impact
Resources	Physical or qualitative features of the environment which are capable of identification and evaluation, and which are often the subject of some form of protective planning designation.
Scope	The extent of coverage of EIA.
Significance of impact	The product of an impact's magnitude and the sensitivity, importance or value of the relevant receptor or resource
Sources of Effect	The Scheme activities or components, which give rise to environmental effects, as defined below.

Types of Effect	
Cumulative Effect	An effect resulting from the accumulation of a number of effects. A cumulative effect may result from: The combination of different effects at a particular location; The recurrence of effects of the same type at different locations;

Types of Effect	
	The interaction of different effects over time or The interaction between the Scheme and other projects.
Direct Effect	An effect arising from an impact attributable to a project component or activity.
Environmental Effect	Identification of the possible range and location of potential impact, the words impact and effect have been used interchangeably
Indirect Effect	An effect arising from additional development works which are as a result of the Scheme.
Non-significant Effect	An effect, which is unlikely to have an influence on the decision-making process.
Permanent Effect	An effect, which is irreversible or likely to persist for the foreseeable life of the Scheme.
Residual Effect	An effect, which is likely to remain after the application of mitigation measures.
Secondary Effect	An effect, which may arise as a consequence of a primary effect, particularly between different environmental topics (e.g. reduced amenity of a community facility due to noise and disturbance).
Significant Effect	An effect, which, in isolation or in combination with other effects, is likely – in the opinion of the EA team – to have an influence on the decision-making process.
Temporary Effect	An effect which is of limited duration, due to either the cessation of the impact giving rise to it or the ability of the environment to accommodate or recover from it.
Unavoidable Effect	An effect which is an inevitable consequence of the Scheme and which cannot be removed or rendered insignificant by mitigation.
Mitigation	Measures adopted to reduce, ameliorate or avoid significant effects.

Engineering Terms	
Construction Compound	A defined area (usually fenced off) where construction activity takes place
Permanent Land take	A requirement for land that will be needed as part of the operation phase of the Scheme
Temporary Land take	A requirement for land that will be needed during the construction phase of the Scheme only, and can be returned to other use afterwards

The following is an explanation of some of the abbreviations used in this Environmental Statement:

<b>DMRB</b>	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
<b>SEPA</b>	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
<b>SNH</b>	Scottish Natural Heritage
<b>WOSAS</b>	West of Scotland Archaeological Service

<b>LLFT</b>	Loch Lomond Fisheries Trust
<b>LLTNPA</b>	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority
<b>SAC</b>	Special Area of Conservation
<b>SPA</b>	Special Protection Area
<b>SSSI</b>	Site of Special Scientific Interest
<b>NSA</b>	National Scenic Area
<b>RoD</b>	Record of Determination
<b>BAP</b>	Biodiversity Action Plan
<b>HGV's</b>	Heavy Goods Vehicles
<b>SPP</b>	Scottish Planning Policy Statement
<b>CAR</b>	Controlled Activities Regulations
<b>IEEM</b>	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
<b>IEMA</b>	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
<b>WCA</b>	Wildlife and Countryside Act