

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
BAA	British Airports Authority
BAH	Booze Allen and Hamilton
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
bgl	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BS	British Standards
CCP	Code of Construction Practice
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CEL:LfN	Cost Effective Landscapes: Learning from Nature (Scottish Office 1998)
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CLG	Community Liaison Group
CLR	Contaminated Land Regulations
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CORN	Calculation of Railway Noise
CoRN	Calculation of Railway Noise (also CRN)
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
DB(A)	Decibel Level (A-weighted)
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
DETR	Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions
DfT	Department for Transport
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DoE	Department of the Environment
DOO	Driver Only Operation
EC	European Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPAQS	Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
FM	Faber Maunsell Ltd
GARL	Glasgow Airport Rail Link
GCC	Glasgow City Council
GCCCP	Glasgow City Council City Plan 2003
GCVJSP	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan 2000
GLAAM	Glasgow Airport Access Model

GLEAM	Glasgow Airport Employee Model
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GOMMMS	Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GSPZ	Groundwater Source Protection Zone
GVA	Gross Value Added
HAP	Habitat Action Plans
HGDL	Historic Gardens and Designed Landscape
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HMRI	Her Majesty's Railway Inspectorate
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
IBJ	Insulated Block Joints
IEEM	Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Areas
LLAU	Limits of Land to be Acquired or Used
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOD	Limits of Deviation
LTSG	A Local Transport Strategy 2001-2004 "Keep Glasgow Moving"
LTSR	A Local Transport Strategy for Renfrewshire
LVASG	Landscape & Visual Assessment Supplementary Guidance (Scottish Executive 2002)
m	Metre
MSCP	Multi Storey Car Park
NEC	Noise Exposure Categories
NEL	Noise Exposure Limits
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland
NNA	Neighbourhood Nature Area
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NR	Network Rail
OLE	Overhead Line Equipment
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
P&R	Park and Ride
PAN	Planning Advice Notes
PM ₁₀	Particulates less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRW	Public Right of Way
pSPA	Proposed Special Protection Area

RAS	Regional Air Service study
RC	Renfrewshire Council
RCAHMS	The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
RDCLP	Renfrew District Council Local Plan 1996
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites
RLP	Renfrewshire Local Plan (finalised version)
RMS	Root Mean Square Value
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RTP	Roger Tym and Partners
S&C	Switch and Crossing
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SAP	Species Action Plans
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SERAD	Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department
SIMD	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
SINC	Site of Interest for Nature Conservation
SMR	West of Scotland Sites and Monuments Record
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SOC 2000	Standard Occupation Classification 2000
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
SPT	Strathclyde Passenger Transport Executive
SSI	Solid state interlocking
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STAG	Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
SWL	Sound Power Levels
TDM	Time Division Multiplex
TEE	Transport Economic Efficiency
tph	Trains Per Hour
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
UK	United Kingdom
USA	Updating and Screening Assessment
UWS	Urban Wildlife Site
VDV	Vibration Dose Value
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended
WFD	The Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence

GLOSSARY

<i>Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP)</i>	Action Plan for air quality management within an Air Quality Management Area.
<i>Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)</i>	An area designated by a local authority as being under the threat of exceeding stated air quality standards.
<i>Alluvial</i>	Pertaining to geological deposits associated with former and existing watercourses.
<i>Aquiclude</i>	An impermeable body of rock, clay or geological formation of similar properties that may absorb water slowly but does not transmit it.
<i>Aquitard</i>	A layer of rock, clay or geological formation of similar properties having low permeability that stores groundwater but delays its flow.
<i>Aquifer</i>	A natural reservoir of underground water held in rocks or superficial deposits such as sand or gravels.
<i>Area of Importance for Flood Control</i>	An area designated by the Council adjacent to a watercourse that is allowed to temporarily flood when the river overflows in order to prevent inundation of more sensitive areas close to the river.
<i>A-weighted Decibel</i>	Internationally accepted unit for the most frequently used noise measurement, and which represents the sound pressure level weighted to correspond to the frequency response for the human ear. A difference of 3 dB(A) may just be noticeable, and a difference of 10 dB(A) represents a subjective doubling or halving of loudness.
<i>Baseline Conditions</i>	The conditions against which potential effects arising from the Scheme are identified and evaluated.
<i>Biodiversity</i>	Genetically determined variability amongst living organisms, including the variability within species, between species, and of ecosystems. Abbreviated from 'biological diversity'.
<i>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</i>	Action plans (which are on both national and local scales) through which biodiversity objectives are set out.
<i>Calculation of Road Traffic Noise</i>	A model referenced by DMRB Volume 11 that describes the method by which road traffic noise can be calculated.
<i>Code of Construction Practice (CCP)</i>	A Code of Construction Practice is a document that defines the policy of the promoters in relation to the minimum standards of construction practice in so far as they affect the environment, amenity and safety of local residents, businesses, the general public and the physical surroundings and the natural and cultural heritage in the vicinity of proposed works.
<i>Conservation Area</i>	Designation given by the Local Authority to areas of settlements, the character or appearance of which it is considered desirable to preserve and enhance.
<i>Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (CLEA)</i>	The CLEA model is the common basis for contamination assessments in the UK.
<i>Decibel</i>	Logarithmic ratio used to relate sound pressure to a standard reference point.
<i>Designated Sites</i>	Sites, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), identified and protected by national or international legislation.

<i>Drift</i>	Superficial geological deposits, such as sand, clay, gravel, etc., overlying bedrock.
<i>Ecology</i>	The study of the relationships between living organisms and between organisms and their environment.
<i>Ecosystem</i>	A community of interdependent organisms together with the environment they inhabit and with which they interact.
<i>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</i>	A systematic means of assessing a project's likely significant environmental impacts and effects.
<i>Environmental Impact/Effect</i>	A change in the existing environment caused directly or indirectly by the scheme or development.
<i>Environmental Management Plan /System (EMP/S)</i>	Management plan or system developed for construction and operation of the scheme that considers environmental effects, identifies significant issues, and details procedures for managing those issues.
<i>Environmental Statement (ES)</i>	Document that reports the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment.
<i>Fauna</i>	The animals of a specified area.
<i>Flight Envelope</i>	Three-dimensional space associated with and required for safe operation of an airport. Planning restrictions such as height of buildings would apply in a flight envelope.
<i>Flora</i>	The plants of a specified area.
<i>Geomorphology</i>	The study and interpretation of landforms.
<i>Green Belt</i>	An area of protected countryside designated for the dual purposes of restricting urban sprawl, and conserving landscape.
<i>Groundwater Source Protection Zone (GSPZ)</i>	Area functioning as the recharge zone for an aquifer supplying groundwater for public consumption that is specifically protected to prevent activities that may pollute or cause over-extraction of the aquifer.
<i>Habitat</i>	The environment in which a species lives at any stage of its life cycle.
<i>Hazardous Waste</i>	Wastes featuring on a list drawn up by the European Commission, that possess one or more of the hazardous properties set out in the Hazardous Waste Directive (HWD, Council Directive 91/689/EC), including waste that is toxic, flammable, infectious, mutagenic, eco-toxic, etc.
<i>Herpetofauna</i>	Lizard, snakes and other reptiles.
<i>Hydrogeology</i>	Pertaining to groundwater, i.e. water present in soils, superficial deposits such as sands and gravels and in bedrock.
<i>Hydrology</i>	The study of water systems.
<i>Inert Waste</i>	Defines waste that does not undergo significant physical, chemical or biological reactions or cause environmental pollution when deposited in a landfill under normal conditions.
<i>Intervisibility</i>	Where there is a direct line of sight between a source and a receptor.
<i>Lacustrine</i>	Pertaining to geological deposits associated with ancient lochs and other water bodies.
<i>Landscape</i>	Those physical components, which together form the appearance of land, including its shapes, colours and textures. Landscape also reflects the way in which these various components combine to create distinctive landscape characters that are particular to localities.

<i>Landscape Character Areas</i>	Discrete areas, defined by specific homogeneous landscape components, for example: landform, land cover vegetation, settlement pattern, remoteness and degree of tranquillity.
<i>LAeq</i>	LAeq refers to the "equivalent" average sound level measured using the A-weighting which is most sensitive to speech intelligibility frequencies of the human ear
<i>Limits</i> <i>i.e.</i> <i>Limits of Deviation (LOD)</i> <i>Limits of Land to be Acquired or Used (LLAU)</i>	The precise boundaries of land shown on the Parliamentary plans for which powers are sought to build and operate the rail line, comprising Limits of Deviation (LOD) and Limits of Land to be Acquired or Used (LLAU). In general, the LOD is the area over which a permanent interest in land is required for the construction and operation of the rail line. The LLAU is the area of land required, or rights over that land are required, either permanently for a specified purpose connected with the construction or operation of the rail line, or temporarily for construction purposes or access. The limits necessarily encompass a wider corridor than is necessary for the rail tracks, not only to construct the rail line, but also to maintain it.
<i>Listed Building</i>	A building or structure included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest compiled by the Scottish Ministers. Graded A, B and C(s).
<i>Local Nature Reserve</i>	Areas of land or wetland of local importance declared by the local authority, in consultation with SNH, under the provision of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
<i>Local Plan</i>	Documents produced by Local Authorities setting out their policies regarding planning issues within a specific area.
<i>Macro-Invertebrates</i>	Multi-celled invertebrate animals such as insects, annelid worms or crustaceans, etc., generally used an indicator of water quality in aquatic environments.
<i>Mitigation</i>	Measures taken to avoid, reduce or remove environmental impacts. Mitigation can moderate adverse effects and enhance the beneficial ones arising from the whole or specific elements of the Scheme
<i>Moraine</i>	Geological deposits associated with glaciers
<i>National Monuments Record of Scotland</i>	National database of archaeological remains, historic buildings and other sites of interest, held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland in Edinburgh.
<i>Non-Hazardous Waste</i>	A general term defining waste with no known or immediate hazard connected with its handling or disposal, although it may possess a reactive property including biodegradation.
<i>Notable Species</i>	Species that are recognised (e.g. as rare, scarce, flagship, etc.) as warranting particular attention in a legal or local policy context
<i>Optimism Bias</i>	A tendency to budget for the best possible (often lowest cost) outcome rather than the most likely. This creates a risk that predicted outcomes do not fully reflect likely costs.
<i>Phase 1 Habitat Survey</i>	A standard ecological survey technique devised by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee that identifies and maps the main habitat types in an area.
<i>Physiography</i>	The description of natural features.
<i>Precautionary Principle</i>	The principle that authorities should act prudently to avoid the possibility of irreversible environmental damage in situations where the scientific evidence is inconclusive but the potential damage could be significant.

Prior Approval	While approval of the Bill would provide powers to build and operate the rail system, the local Authority would retain 'Prior Approval' authority over specific design issues (buildings and access).
Public Open Space	Area of open land designated by the local authority and protected for continued use by the public.
Receptor	Receptors comprise anything that may be affected by an environmental impact, be this human beings, socio-economic activity, habitats, species, controlled waters, landscape or cultural heritage.
Residual Impacts	Environmental Impacts remaining after mitigation measures have been taken.
Resource	A biophysical feature or item of 'environmental capital'; examples include habitats, aquifers, agricultural land, views, access routes and community facilities
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
Riparian	Relating to a river bank.
Ruderal	Plants characteristic of waste ground and other disturbed and marginal habitats.
Scheduled Ancient Monument	A monument considered of national importance and which is listed on a statutory schedule. Permission must be sought from Historic Scotland before any excavation or development work is carried out on, or around a Scheduled Monument
Scoping	The stage of EIA during which its scope is determined. Involves identification of significant issues that require assessment.
Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance (STAG)	The official appraisal framework to aid transport planners in the development of transport policies, plans, programmes and projects.
Severance	Where the scheme would reduce access by acting as a physical barrier. Generally, severance applies to pedestrians and road users but in the context of the Glasgow Airport Rail Link, it also applies to farm management.
Significant or Substantial Impact	Where Environmental Impacts are moderate or major after mitigation has taken place.
Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Sites in rural areas identified by the appropriate council as important for biodiversity and as part of the local Biodiversity Action Plan. Similar to Urban Wildlife Sites (UWS).
Solid Geology	Bedrock
Spatial	Of, or relating to, geographical space.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	An area designated for protection under the Habitats Directive. A cSAC is a <i>candidate</i> SAC, which is afforded the same protection as a full SAC. Such sites are also <i>Natura 2000</i> sites or <i>European Sites</i> .
Special Protection Area (SPA)	An area designated for protection under the Birds Directive. A pSPA is a <i>proposed</i> SPA. Such sites are also <i>Natura 2000</i> sites or <i>European Sites</i> .
Species	A group of closely-related organisms sharing constant differences from allied groups.
Sustainable	Relating to sustainable development: development, that takes equal account of economic, social, and environmental requirements.
Temporal	Of, or relating, to time.

<i>Townscape</i>	Composition of the built environment, including character and appearance
<i>Tree Preservation Order (TPO)</i>	Single trees or groups of trees that are afforded a degree of protection under planning law. NB any trees within Conservation Areas are afforded similar protection as TPO trees.
<i>Urban Wildlife Site (UWS)</i>	Sites in urban areas defined by the appropriate council as important for biodiversity and as part of the local Biodiversity Action Plan. Similar to Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC).
<i>Utilities</i>	Generally, buried services such as gas, electricity, water, sewerage and telecommunications.
<i>Visual Receptors</i>	People with views of the development or associated activities. These are located within the ZVI and are typically residents, motorists, pedestrians, recreational users in residential areas on publicly accessible roads, footpaths and open spaces.
<i>Wildlife Corridor</i>	A linear feature that is likely to be used by wildlife to move between various areas.
<i>Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)</i>	The zone within which views of the proposed development may be achieved. It is influenced by many factors including topography and intermediate visual intrusions, such as blocks of woodland and buildings.